



**Confederation of  
Asia - Pacific Chambers  
of Commerce and Industry**

# **Fifty Years**

**of Partnership in Asia Pacific**  
**1966 - 2016**

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**50 years ago...**

## **A vision of Asian-driven business cooperation**

As we celebrate the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Confederation of Asia Pacific Chambers of Commerce and Industry (CACCI), it is important to remember its progress and achievements.

Conceived in Taipei on May 1966, at the time when Asia Pacific was divided by the politics of the Cold War, epitomized by the Vietnam War; and cornered by widespread poverty, CACCI was created by a group of visionary business leaders as a partnership between Asian businessmen to develop businesses and coordinate policies promoting economic growth.



**Jemal Inaishvili**  
CACCI President

Despite seemingly insurmountable socioeconomic differences, 6 chambers of commerce, some regional and some national, enunciated a very idealistic goal of business cooperation and economic growth.

From that humble beginning in 1966, CACCI gradually started building relationships among businessmen of dissimilar industries, from banking to chemicals across the Asian geography and contacting national chambers of commerce to coordinate policies, offer services, exchange information and build trust among business leaders and governments.

A car magnate from the Philippines, Demetrio Munoz, took CACCI leadership in 1966. Then a cement industrialist from Taiwan, Koo Chen-Fu, later a railroad magnate from Japan, a chemical industrialist from Korea, bankers from Taiwan and the Philippines, Indian tycoons and many other Asian magnates took personal responsibility to promote CACCI's ideals to help Asia become wealthy and more united.

They traveled all over Asia meeting business and political leaders at the highest level, national chambers of commerce, conglomerates, associations of small entrepreneurs and indeed any stakeholder interested in promoting business and economic growth.

During the 60's up to the 80's, Asia's economic conditions were fragile, except for few successful economies such as those of the "4 Asian Dragons" (Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan), Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

Yet, CACCI overcame challenges of coordination and communication with members all over Asia, established a permanent Secretariat in Taipei in 1981, allied with international organizations such as International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), Asian Development Bank (ADB), ASEAN-BAC (Business Advisory Council) among others, gained recognition by the United Nations and became stellar supranational organization leading at the highest levels of government, policymaking and business.

Indeed, CACCI has managed to establish fruitful relationships with Presidents, Ministers, international organizations and national chambers across Asia and the world.

Asia as a whole, has overcome poverty, wars (from Middle East to Afghanistan, Vietnam and others) oil crisis (1973, 1979), currency shocks (Plaza accord 1985), financial crisis of 1997 and 2007, lurking protectionism, and so many other challenges.

*Today, CACCI has a membership of 27 countries that have a combined population of 2.7 billion, representing 40% of the world's total; a combined GDP of US\$16 trillion, accounting for about 27% of the world's total; and a combined trade of US\$8 trillion, representing about 28% of world's trade value.*

CACCI's commitment to promote and defend the business interest of its Asia Pacific constituencies remain unwavering.

Today, as we conclude our first 50 years, it is time to pledge, one more time, our commitment to continue promoting economic growth to improve the living conditions of the Asian people as the Philippine business visionary, and former CACCI President Dr. Aurelio Periquet, once said in 1965.

# 1965 - 1966

## At the beginning...

On February 15-20, 1965, some 400 representatives of chambers of commerce and other trade organizations from 13 countries and 3 special territories gathered in Manila for an Asian Conference of Chambers of Commerce themed "Asian Progress Through Economic Co-operation."

The Manila conference was significant to Asian businessmen because it studies vital and current economic problems of Asia, heralding the unification of regional chambers of commerce. It was the harbinger of a potent regional cooperation.

The guest speaker of the 1965 Manila conference was the Philippines Finance Secretary Rufino G. Hechanova who expressed the spiritual foundation of Asian progress by saying "the unity of Asia must be founded on freedom for only the free can unite."

Then Dr. Aurelio Periquet Jr., Chairman of the 1965 Manila Conference and Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines, laid a vision that became CACCI's guiding principles.

Dr. Periquet said "We have to sit together at conference tables to thresh out ways of removing or lowering trade barriers and liberalizing tariff policies for our mutual benefits. I propose that it should be our common objective to enhance cooperation among ourselves with a view to eventually forming a regional bloc that will be known as the Asian Common Market."

The following year, the inaugural meeting of the Confederation was held in Taipei, Taiwan on May 2-6, 1966. Some 300 delegates attended the milestone gathering of Asian businessmen who ratified the CACCI constitution and elected its first officers.

Mr. Demetrio A. Muñoz from the Philippines was elected the first CACCI President. Dr. Chen-Fu Koo from Taiwan and Mr. Takashi Rinoiye from Japan, were elected Vice Presidents; and Mr. Too-Pyung Park from Korea was elected Honorary Treasurer.

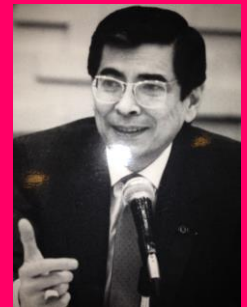
In his closing remarks at the Taipei meeting of 1966, Dr. Aurelio Periquet, who become a CACCI founding father and indefatigable decades long CACCI supporter said: "We have just witnessed the fulfillment of a cherished desire among Asian businesses to form a Confederation of business associations that will work toward forging closer economic ties and cooperation among Asian countries with a view to accelerating their economic development and raising the living standards of their people."

*"The unity of Asia must be founded on freedom for only the free can unite."*



**Philippine Finance Minister Hechanova welcomed delegates to the Manila conference in 1965**

"We have just witnessed the fulfillment of a cherished desire among Asian businesses to form a Confederation of business associations that will work toward forging closer economic ties and cooperation among Asian countries with a view to accelerating their economic development and raising the living standards of their people."



**Dr. Aurelio Periquet, Taipei 1966  
President of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry,  
and future CACCI President**

## CACCI Founding Chambers

- Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Chinese National Association of Industry and Commerce (CNAIC)
- Korea Chamber of Commerce
- Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- The Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- New Zealand Chamber of Commerce and Industry

## 1<sup>st</sup> Conference - Taipei “Asian Progress Through Economic Cooperation”

# 1966

The inaugural CACCI Conference was attended by some 300 delegates who ratified the CACCI Constitution and elected Mr. Demetrio Muñoz from the Philippines as President. The first meeting of the CACCI Council, its governing body, was also held at the end of the first conference in Taipei and focused on regional cooperation among Asian businessmen.



1966 Taiwanese (ROC) President Chiang Kai-Shek received CACCI officers



1966 Australia CCI's Freeman Strickland addressed 1<sup>st</sup> conference



1966 1<sup>st</sup> Conference's Plenary session



1966 Taiwanese Finance Minister K. T. Li (3<sup>rd</sup> from left) was guest speaker

# 1968

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Conference - Seoul “Regional Cooperation for Economic Growth”

In 1967, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Council Meeting held in Tokyo agreed to implement two major projects. First was the Private Investment Company for Asia (PICA) that would provide financing to regional private projects. The second was the Asian Agricultural Technical Service Center (AATSC) to test and improve agricultural methods to be disseminated in Asia.

During the 2<sup>nd</sup> Conference Dr. Koo Chen-Fu of the Chinese National Association of Industry and Commerce (CNAIC) from Taiwan was elected CACCI President for the term 1968-1970. CACCI reaffirmed members' determination to accelerate regional economic cooperation and pressed for an Asian Common Market, done gradually or through sub-regional agreements.

During this period, CACCI officers visited Australia, Taiwan, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam.



1968 Korean President Chung Hee Park met CACCI officers



1968 Delegates at the 2<sup>nd</sup> conference



1968 CACCI President Demetrio Muñoz opened the Seoul conference

# 1970

## 3<sup>rd</sup> Conference - Osaka “Economic Cooperation for Asian Progress”



1970 Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato congratulated CACCI delegates

The 5<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting held in Melbourne in 1969 discussed shipping problems, with Australia studying and presenting solutions. It also adopted the official CACCI logo. The PICA draft charter to offer loans for the financing of Asian projects was finalized and it received 230 industrial projects applications. The structure of Asian Agriculture Technical Service Center (AATSC) was also finalized and approved. Australia CCI introduced “Jumbo Jet Age in Asia” paper forecasting cargo era.



1970 CNAIC Chairman Koo Chen-Fu spoke at the Osaka conference



1970 Japan CCI President Shigeo Nagano led the conference

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Conference coincided with the international trade exposition EXPO '70. AATSC's Board of Director meeting was also held in Osaka, and the chambers of commerce's first trade publication was presented. Japan CCI also announced its Colombo training program in chamber management for developing Asian countries. The Conference also saw the election of the new CACCI President Park Too-Pyung of Korea.



1970 ADB President Takeshi Watanabe addressed the Osaka conference

## 4<sup>th</sup> Conference - Perth “Asian Economic Growth, Development of Trade within Asia”

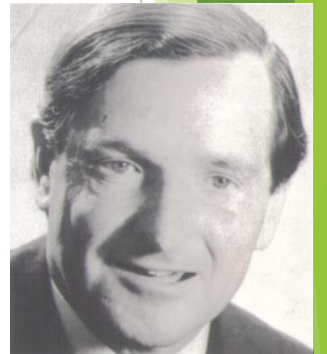
# 1972



1972 Yokohama CCI President Tekashi Rinoiye was guest speaker at the Perth conference

The 8<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting held in Bangkok in 1971 admitted the chambers of commerce of Tokyo, Yokohama, Seoul and Pusan as Affiliate Members. The Thai Chamber of Commerce presented the draft Commercial Arbitration Rules for CACCI. The Council also agreed to exchange trade missions, to forge closer relationships with other international organizations, and to publish an Asian Business Directory listing some 10,000-20,000 major companies. On the sidelines of the Conference, the ASEAN-CCI was conceptualized by Indonesia and the Philippines.

The 4<sup>th</sup> Conference featured two seminars: Investments and Shipping. Australia proposed the simplification of shipping and customs documentation. A regional federation of customs agents was organized and several research projects were presented. A comparative study of Asian wages and investment measures was discussed. A trade exhibition in Japan for CACCI members was proposed and CACCI also elected its new President Tekashi Rinoiye from Japan.



1972 Australia CCI's Freeman Strickland hosted the Perth conference



1972 Korea CCI Park Too-Pyung presided CACCI

## 5<sup>th</sup> Conference - New Dehli “Asian Prosperity through Mutual Cooperation”

# 1974

The 11<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting in Manila in 1973 adopted CACCI's work program to new market conditions focusing on population and growth, poverty, environment, and resource development. The Council decided to coordinate with all regional or international institutions and agencies in the government and private sector. The idea was to empower CACCI's role in bridging regional communication with ADB, ECAFE-ICC, Pacific Basin Economic Council, OECD's Business & Industry Advisory Committee and World Bank's Tokyo office.

The 5<sup>th</sup> Conference proposed to meet emerging regional economic challenges. Members agreed to study regional trade patterns and examine the possibility of developing an overall trade and investment plan. Agricultural development was proposed to create export surpluses. It also further promoted regional cooperation in shipping, simplification and standardization of trade documentation. A special Tourism commission was proposed to exchange travel information. Australian Freeman Strickland became new CACCCI President for the period 1974-1976.

During this period CACCI officers visited Malaysia, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal and Manila.



1974 FICCI President Charat Ram hosted the conference



1974 Indian Planning Minister Durga Prasad Dhar spoke at the New Dehli conference



1974 Indian Commerce Minister D. P. Chattopadhyay addressed the conference



1974 Indian Finance Minister Y. B. Chavan was chief guest speaker

# 1976

## 6<sup>th</sup> Conference - Manila “Develop Asia”

The 6<sup>th</sup> Conference called the Summit Meeting of Asian Businessmen marked the election of D. C. Kothari from India as new CACCI President for the term 1976-1978. New CACCI Constitutional amendments allowed CACCI to associate itself with organizations of similar objectives, and providing for a new form of membership with corresponding changes in nomenclature, among others.

The Shipping Commission assisted on shipping policy & statistics and CACCI proposed trade facilitation and bilateral negotiations among members.



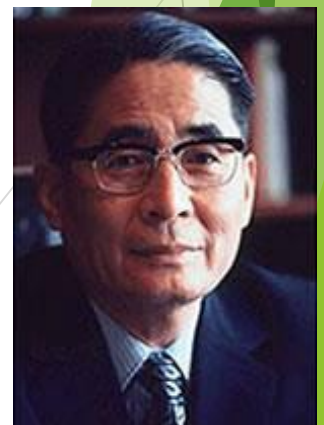
1976 KCCI President & Korean ex-Deputy Prime Minister Tae Wan-Son addressed the Manila conference



1976 Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos spoke extemporaneously at the Manila conference



1976 Philippines Trade Minister Troadio Quiazon addressed the Manila conference



1976 ADB President Shiro Inoue was a guest speaker

# 1978

## 7<sup>th</sup> Conference - Nagoya “The Role of Businessman for Asian Development through the Activities of the Chambers of Commerce & Industries”

The 16<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting held in Seoul in 1977 promoted the exchange of natural resources, capital, technology and labour techniques. CACCI President D. C. Kothari argued for joint development plans among Asian countries to increase production and employment. Korean Prime Minister Choi Kyu Ha received CACCI officers.

The 17 Council Meeting in Tokyo in 1978 agreed to study “Commodity Clubs” consisting of consumers, producers, sellers and buyers of specific lines of business such as steel, electronics, etc.. Japanese, Korean and Philippine Training programs were reviewed to allow other CACCI members to participate in them.

The 7<sup>th</sup> Conference released the Asian Business Directory with 3,100 pages covering information about businessmen, bankers and government officials on 52 Asian countries. The Conference covered 3 topics: Trade promotion, Investment climate, and Human resources. Fred J. Elizalde became the new CACCI President.



1978 CACCI President D. C. Kothari led the conference



1977 Korean Deputy Prime Minister Nam Duck-Woo spoke at the 16<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting in Seoul



1978 Fred Elizalde became CACCI President at the Nagoya conference



1978 17<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting in New Delhi

## 8<sup>th</sup> Conference - Seoul “Intraregional Cooperation for the Development of Asia”

# 1980

The 21<sup>st</sup> Council Meeting held in Taipei in 1980 established permanently CACCI Secretariat in Taipei. A Select Committee drew working principles and policies for the Permanent Secretariat. The Council also approved the CACCI Club aimed at offering visiting members a host member chamber’s services.

The 8<sup>th</sup> Conference focused on trade cooperation between developed and developing countries on natural resources and technology transfer. Dr. Jeffery L. S. Koo from Taiwan became President. The first Product and Service Councils were formed covering agricultural machinery, furniture, pulp and paper, banking and custom brokers.

CACCI President Dr. Jeffrey Koo visited several Asian and Pacific countries.



1980 CACCI President Jeffrey Koo spoke at the Wellington CC



1980 Korean President Chun Doo-Hwan received CACCI officers



1980 new CACCI President Jeffrey Koo addressed the Seoul conference



1980 Korean Prime Minister Duck Woo Nam opened the Seoul conference



## 9th Conference - Taipei “Asian Initiatives for Economic Growth”

# 1982

The 24<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting held in Tokyo in 1981 supported CACCI President Dr. Jeffrey Koo's Opening speech decrying protectionism against Asian goods and proposed building regional relationships such as with ASEAN CCI.

The Special Council Meeting held in Manila in 1981 discussed the relationship with the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC). The Advisory Committee was composed of ex-CACCI Presidents and the Council was recast.

The 25<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting held in New Delhi in 1982 discussed CACCI's relationship with Non-Asian organizations, and agreed to implement the CACCI Club concept, new projects such as the multiple-entry visa for CACCI members, training programs and seminars.

The 9<sup>th</sup> Conference discussed topics such as government-private sector partnership, regional cooperation, trade promotion, and the emergence of Asia-Pacific Economic Community. Shigeo Nagano from Japan became CACCI President.

During this period, CACCI receives Consultative Status in the Roster Category of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission (ECOSOC).



1982 Indian Prime Minister Indra Gandhi received the 25<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting officers



1982 Taiwanese (ROC) Premier Sun Yun-Suan addressed the Taipei conference



1982 Australian Deputy Prime Minister Doug Anthony received CACCI President Dr. Koo

# 1984

## 10<sup>th</sup> Conference - Melbourne “Asia Pacific Cooperation: Towards 2000”

The 28<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting held in Tokyo in 1983 discussed CACCI's relationship with the ICC, membership movements, participation in the Bangkok Meeting of the Pacific Economic Forum, amendments to the CACCI Constitution, and Product and Service Councils' activities.

The 29<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting held in Taipei in 1984 considered 2 position papers: the Trade Working Group called on regional governments to pursue a new round of global multilateral trade negotiation that includes agriculture. The Industrial Cooperation Working Group analyzed IT development's implications on North-South relations.

The 10<sup>th</sup> Conference included seminars on regional trade development, investment promotion, upgrading of technology, and promotion of tourism. The Council also included “Asia-Pacific” in its official name to reflect the active participation of chambers of commerce in Western Pacific countries.



1984 Australian Treasurer Paul Keating welcomed to the Melbourne conference by CACCI President Chung Soo-Chang



1984 Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke opened the Melbourne conference



1984 ICC Commissioner Rodney Markley arrived at the conference



1984 CACCI President Chung-Soo Chang received the flag from ex-JCCI President Noboru Gotoh

# 1986

## 11<sup>th</sup> Conference - Rotorua “Asia Pacific Strategy for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century”



1986 Former Prime Minister of New Zealand Robert Muldoon keyed the conference

The 32<sup>nd</sup> Council Meeting held in Jakarta in 1985 and hosted by KADIN Indonesia, agreed to establish a relationship with ASEAN-CCI. The new multilateral GATT trade negotiations was discussed and the CACCI Budget Commission was amended.

The 33<sup>rd</sup> Council Meeting held in New Delhi) in 1986 hosted by FICCI called for close cooperation with the International Chamber of Commerce in promoting trade and the economic development, but cautioned on duplication of efforts by regional business groupings in this regard. The Council also awarded to Project Conceptualizations: Establishment of a CACCI Information Network System, and Reciprocal Trade on a One-to-One basis.

The 11<sup>th</sup> CACCI Conference hosted by the New Zealand CCI and supported by Rotorua CCI addressed four topics: Joint ventures and investment opportunities in New Zealand, Asia-Pacific Strategy for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, CACCI's Role in Asia Pacific Strategy for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, and Strategy on Tourism and Other Services.

Dr. Jeffrey Koo from Taiwan became CACCI President for the term 1986-1988.



1986 CACCI President Chung -Soo-Chang opened the conference



1986 CACCI President R. P. Goenka addressed the 33<sup>rd</sup> Council Meeting in New Delhi



1986 Indian Union Minister of Industry Narayan Dutt Tiwari addressed the 33<sup>rd</sup> Council Meeting in New Delhi

## 12<sup>th</sup> Conference - Taipei “Meeting World Trade Challenges Through Regional Cooperation”

# 1988

The 36<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting held in Hong Kong in 1987 adopted policies and strategies against protectionism and urged Primary Members to lobby their respective governments not to impose tariff and non-tariff trade barriers and dismantle existing ones. Kowloon Chamber of Commerce donated US\$10,000 to CACCI Trade Information Network. The Asian Toys Council held its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting.

The 37<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting held in Kobe in 1988 hosted by the Kobe CCI with the support of Japan CCI, reviewed CACCI's position and activities against protectionist measures featured on the U.S. Omnibus Trade Bill. Members also discussed projects under the ASEAN Industrial Joint Venture (AIJV) program as an incentive to industrial cooperation in ASEAN and Asia-Pacific.

The 12<sup>th</sup> Conference addressed three important issues: The Challenge of Protectionism and Other Market restraints, the Challenge of Technology, and the Challenge of Monetary and Fiscal Instabilities. Various Product and Service Councils' workshops and breakout sessions were also convened. Kenneth Court from Australia was elected CACCI President for the next two-year term.



1988 Taiwanese President Lee Teng-Hui welcomed the Taipei conference's delegates



1988 Sony Chairman Akio Morita spoke at the Taipei conference



1988 Bangkok Bank Chairman Dr. Annuay Viravan spoke at the Taipei conference



1988 Bank of East Asia Chairman David K. P. Li addressed the Taipei conference

## 13<sup>th</sup> Conference - Manila “Regional Cooperation and Global Harmony”

# 1990

The 40<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting held in Perth in 1989 admitted Papua New Guinea CCI and the Singapore Federation of CCIs as Primary Members. The Canberra based Centre for International Economics presented a CACCI commissioned study on “Implications of Western Trading Blocs on Asia Pacific”. The Council agreed to form a delegation formed by Presidents of national chambers to deliver its results to key individuals in London, Brussels, and Washington D.C.

The 41<sup>st</sup> CACCI Council Meeting held in Seoul in 1990 presented the findings on “Implications of Western trading Blocs on Asia Pacific.” Agricultural Development Working Group and the Council also endorsed plans promoting tourism by improving education and technology.

The 13<sup>th</sup> Conference expressed its disappointment over the failure Uruguay Round’s failure. It called for a larger marketplace in the Asia-Pacific region through economic cooperation.

During this period CACCI officers visited Singapore, New Zealand, Washington DC, Taipei and Seoul.



1990 Philippine President Corazon Aquino opened the Manila conference



1989 ex-CACCI President Jeffrey Koo, Port Moresby CCI President Walter Lussick & CACCI President Kenneth Court in Western Australia



1990 CACCI President Kenneth Court thanked Korea CCI President Kim Sang-Ha at the 41<sup>st</sup> Council Meeting



1990 Philippine Trade and Industry Secretary Jose Conception Jr. inaugurated the Manila conference

# 1992

## 14<sup>th</sup> Conference - New Delhi “Enhanced Regional Cooperation for Rapid Growth of the Asia Pacific Region”

The 44<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting in Bali in 1991 featured Indonesia’s Trade Minister Dr. Arifin Siregar as Keynote Speaker. The Agricultural Development, Travel and Tourism, Trade, and Industrial Cooperation Working Groups discussed private sector policy recommendations and project proposals for possible action by APEC. A proposal to publish an Asia-Pacific Trade Handbook was also discussed.

The 45<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting in Kuala Lumpur in 1992 remained concerned about GATT Uruguay Round’s stalemate and discussed positive and negative outcomes, and respective countermeasures. The Meeting featured Malaysia’s Foreign Affairs Minister YB Dato Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, as Keynote Speaker.

The 14<sup>th</sup> Conference underscored CACCI’s free trade commitment based on regional cooperation to sustain economic growth. India’s Vice President Dr. K.R. Narayanan inaugurated the conference proposing measures to promote tourism, as well as identified possible regional agricultural development projects.



1992 Indian Vice President Narayanan addressed the New Delhi conference



1991 Bali Governor Oka and Drs. Prawiro with CACCI President Sotjon Ardjanggi in the back during the 44<sup>th</sup> CACCI Council Meeting in Bali



1992 CACCI President Sotjon Ardjanggi, Kenneth Court & R. P. Goenka (L. to R.) in 45<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting in Kuala Lumpur



1992 Indian Communication Minister Rajesh Pilot addressed the New Dehli conference

# 1994

## 15<sup>th</sup> Conference - Perth “Opportunities and challenges - Post Uruguay Round”



1993 ADFIAP Chairman Chang-Dal Kim addressed the 48<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting in Hanoi

The first CACCI Summit Meeting held in Singapore in 1993 reviewed the world economic situation and concluded that sustained regional economic growth can be achieved only within an operational market system with free trade policies.

The 48<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting held in Hanoi in 1993 held a Symposium on “Agenda 2000: Strategies for the Sustainable Development and Growth of SMEs in Asia and the Pacific” jointly organized by CACCI and ADFIAP, in collaboration with UNDO and UNCTAD GATT/ITC.



1994 Australian Trade Minister Robert McMullan spoke at the Perth conference

The 49<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting held in Port Moresby in 1994 focused on the regional impact of Uruguay Round Accord, particularly on trade, industry, and travel and tourism sectors.

The 15<sup>th</sup> Conference focused on the link between environment, social issues to trade. Western Australia Premier Richard Court unveiled Trade Match to help Asian businesses find trading partners. Amb. Alfonso Yuchengco from the Philippines became President.



1993 Acting Vietnamese Trade Minister Ta Ca presented national economic policies during the 48<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting in Hanoi



1994 Papua New Guinea Prime Minister Wingti talked with Dr. Jeffrey Koo & Dr. Aurelio Periquet during the 49<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting’s dinner in Port Moresby

## 16<sup>th</sup> Conference - Osaka “Competitive and Excellence: Agenda for Regional Cooperation”

# 1996



1995 Fukuoka Vice Governor Nakamura keynoted the 52<sup>nd</sup> Council Meeting

The 52<sup>nd</sup> Council Meeting held in Fukuoka in 1995 included a forum on “Promotion of Economic Exchange Between Japan and Asia-Pacific Countries”, and also coincided with the opening of the Fukuoka International Trade Fair. The Council Meeting endorsed measures to strengthen CACCI as a regional organization, improve its education and information exchange program, enhance trade liberalization and promote SME development.

The 53<sup>rd</sup> Council Meeting in Wellington in 1996 proposed ways to facilitate business and contribute to APEC’s goal of free and open trade and investment. The adoption of an electronic APEC Business Travel Card was endorsed to promote commercial, trade and investment relations within the region.

The 16<sup>th</sup> Conference was an opportunity to reaffirm CACCI’s commitment to freer trade. The conference brought together prominent government and private sector personalities who underscored the need to pursue trade and investment liberalization. Mr. Masafumi Ohnishi from Japan became CACCI President for the period 1996-1998.



1996 Japan CCI Chairman Kosaku Inaba welcomed CACCI delegates to the Osaka conference



1996 New Zealand Finance Minister Bill Birch addressed 53<sup>rd</sup> Council Meeting



1996 New Zealand Prime Minister Jim Bolger discussed with Dr. Periquet and Dr. Koo

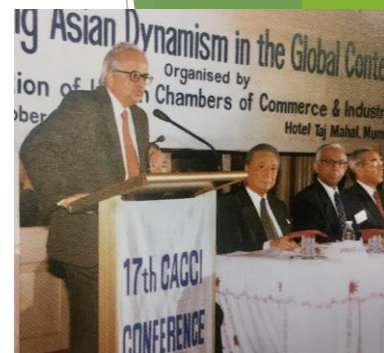
## 17<sup>th</sup> Conference - Mumbai “Restoring Asian Dynamism in the Global”

# 1998



1997 Cheju Vice Governor Yang Chong-Soo welcomed the 56<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting delegates

The 56<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting held in Cheju Island in 1997 chaired by Mr. Masafumi Ohnishi from Japan adopted measures aimed at ensuring a sustained growth and long-term development of Asian economies. It also admitted as new Primary Members the national chambers from Nepal, Cambodia, and Mongolia; and agreed in principle to amend the CACCI Constitution by accepting more than one Primary Member from each country. The Council also agreed on the need to increasingly involve young entrepreneurs in CACCI activities, and to establish links with Eurochambres.



1998 Reserve Bank of India Governor Bimal Jalan addressed the Mumbai conference

The 57<sup>th</sup> & 58<sup>th</sup> Council Meetings discussed CACCI's geographical coverage, the concept of Multi Primary Membership and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation was accepted.

The 17<sup>th</sup> Conference featured experts versed on the financial crisis and the need to find consensus to the crisis. Reserve Bank of India Governor Dr. Bimal Jalan said that the crisis became global.



1998 Reserve Bank of India Governor Bimal Jalan was greeted by FICCI President Sudir Jalan and CACCI President R. P. Goenka



1997 56<sup>th</sup> CACCI Council Meeting welcomed Phnom Penh CCI officers

# 2000

## 18<sup>th</sup> Conference - Ho Chi Minh “Infrastructure Sustainable Development”

The 59<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting in Manila in 1999 supported WTO Millennium Round and also approved a position paper on Tourism that called on governments to simplify visa procedures and encourage Inter-Carrier Agreement, among other facilities in order to handle the expected 200 million tourist by 2010.

The 60<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting in Kathmandu in 2000 featured Nepal's Finance Minister Mahesh Mumar Acharya as Keynote speaker. The meeting discussed the challenges of globalization. The Policy Statement called on governments and business in the region to cooperate in dealing with the economic and social problems brought about by globalization.

The 18<sup>th</sup> Conference was inaugurated by Vietnamese 1<sup>st</sup> Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Dung. The conference's Electronic Commerce Statement called on the business sector to lead in developing ecommerce. Distinguished Service Awards were presented to Kim Sang-Ha from Korea and Deepak Banker from India.



1999 Philippine Trade Secretary Jose Pardo discussed WTO issues at the 59<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting in Manila



2000 Vietnamese 1<sup>st</sup> Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Dang with Dr. Jeffrey Koo, CACCI President R. P. Goenka at the Ho Chi Minh conference



1999 Papua New Guinea, Japan, Vietnam, Russia & India delegates listened to Minister Pardo



2000 Nepalese Finance Minister Mahesh Acharya with CACCI & FNCCI officers in Kathmandu

# 2002

## 19<sup>th</sup> Conference - Jeju “Business in a Changing Environment”

The 63<sup>rd</sup> Council Meeting held in Batam in 2001 was inaugurated by Indonesian Vice President Megawati Soekarnoputri. It featured KADIN’s Business Forum where foreign and local businessmen explored areas of cooperation. The Meeting’s Policy Statement stressed the need to implement long-term economic, commercial and political policies for the benefit of the region. CACCI also agreed to launch an awards program to recognize chambers and individual businessmen in the region, established a Committee on IT, and admitted CIECA from Taiwan as Primary Member.

The 64<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting in Ulaanbaatar in 2002 was inaugurated by Mongolian Prime Minister Nambariin Enkhbayar, and featured “Strengthening Private and Public Partnership for Economic Development” business forum. It was decided to develop a new CACCI website, approved the admission of non-Asian companies and businessmen as Lifetime Special Members. Its Policy Statement called on corporate enterprises in all countries to adopt corporate governance frameworks and expressed CACCI’s intention of promoting them.



2001 Indonesian Vice President Megawati Soekarnoputri inaugurated the 63<sup>rd</sup> Council Meeting and Forum in Batam

The 19<sup>th</sup> Conference was marked by the election of new CACCI officers led by newly-elected President K. K. Modi from India. CACCI issued a Policy Statement underscoring the importance of good corporate governance as a fundamental pillar of a competitive, liberal market economy. The SME Development and Technology Councils were created for the benefits of the region.



2002 CACCI President K. K. Modi spoke at the Jeju conference



2002 65<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting presided by Soo-Young Lee was held during the conference



2002 Mongolian Prime Minister Nambariin Enkhbayar conferred with CACCI officers

## 20<sup>th</sup> Conference - New Delhi

### “Strategies for Sustainable Growth in the Asia Pacific Region”

# 2005

The 67<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting held in Kuala Lumpur in 2003 featured “Linking Businesses in Asia: The Way Forward” business forum with Malaysian Minister of International Trade and Industry YB Dato Seri Rafidah Aziz as Keynote Speaker. The Forum underscored the need of sustainable growth. The SMEs and MSME membership was created.

The 68<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting in Phnom Penh in 2004 held Tourism, ICT, Textiles and Garments, and SME Development Councils’ sessions. It also agreed to implement training programs for SMEs in management, marketing and finance. The Council also approved the CACCI Statement on Trade Facilitation, which called on APEC economies, the WTO and other regional and bilateral trade arrangements ease trade procedures. CACCI also awarded 12 Cambodian businessmen.

The 20<sup>th</sup> Conference’s Policy Statement called on regional governments to enhance business mobility for easier trade and investment. Also, CACCI presented the first-ever Local Chamber Awards to Quezon City CCI and Davao City CCI from the Philippines. Indian Prime Minister’s Minister of State Prithviraj Chavan inaugurated CACCI Bazaar.

The 70<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting held in Tbilisi issued a Policy Statement on Electronic Commerce that called on government and private sector to actively promote ecommerce. MOUs were signed between the host chamber Georgia Chamber of Commerce with CACCI Primary Members from Taiwan, Nepal, Mongolia and Bangladesh. CACCI also honored businesspersons from Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan for their outstanding economic contributions.

CACCI President K. K. Modi visited Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Taipei, Tokyo, Rome, Colombo, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Muree, Bhourban, Karachi, Pnom Penh, Myanmar, Manila, Singapore, New Dehli, Adelaide, Wellington, Auckland, Christchurch, Tbilisi, Brunei and Bali.



2003 Taiwanese President Chen Shui-Bian met CACCI President K. K. Modi



2003 Sri Lankan President Chandrika Kumaratunga received CACCI President K. K. Modi in Colombo



2004 Myanmar Industry Minister Major General Saw Lwin welcomed CACCI officers



2005 Indian Minister Prithviraj Chavan addressed the New Delhi conference

## 21<sup>st</sup> Conference - Taipei “Innovation for Sustainable Development”

# 2006

The 71<sup>st</sup> Council Meeting elected Harvey Chang from Taiwan as President for the term 2005-2008. A Caucus Meeting was held to consider new direction of CACCI to ensure it remains relevant to members.

The 21<sup>st</sup> Conference marked CACCI's 40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary and issued a declaration pursuing policies for an innovative environment. The CACCI Foundation was created to promote entrepreneurship. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Chamber Awards were presented to Pokhara CCI from Nepal and Uvurkhangai CCI from Mongolia, while the 1<sup>st</sup> Asia Pacific Young Entrepreneur Award was won by Mohammed Rubel from Bangladesh.

CACCI President Harvey Chang visited Kuala Lumpur to discuss with the National Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia (NCCIM) and the Malaysia International Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MICCI) areas of cooperation. In 2007 he visited Hong Kong, Hanoi, Perth to establish closer links with CCIs.

CACCI also launched the 1<sup>st</sup> Chamber's Operation Course in Taipei and CACCI Women Entrepreneurs Conference on Retail Marketing was held in Taipei as well.



2006 Taiwan Mobile CEO Harvey Chang chaired a session with JCCI Junichi Murata, TSMC Chairman Morris Chang, Anthony Parks & Simon Arnold



2006 Brunei Minister of Foreign Affairs & Trade Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Pekerma Dawa Dato Seri paduka Awg Lim Jock Seng received CACCI and NCCIBD officers



2006 CACCI President K. K. Modi spoke at KADIN-sponsored D8 Bali Summit



2006 Toyota Motor Corp. ex-Chairman Hiroshi Okuda addressed the Taipei conference

# 2008

## 22<sup>nd</sup> Conference - Manila “Enhancing the Global Economic Role of the Asia Pacific Region”



2007 Australian Prime Minister John Howard addressed the 73<sup>rd</sup> Council Meeting in Perth

The 73<sup>rd</sup> Council Meeting held in Perth in 2007 hosted by the Australian CCI, recommended the lifting of the moratorium on new membership in APEC and called for India's and other applicants' admission. It also outlined measures to revitalize APEC's value to commerce and industry. In conjunction with the CACCI Conference, the Australian CCI co-organized with the Australian Institute of International Affairs an International Business Conference on “The Future of APEC”, with ex-CACCI President K. K. Modi delivering “India: APEC's Missing Piece?”

The 22<sup>nd</sup> Conference was inaugurated by Philippine President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo. During the conference, Harvey Chang from Taiwan was re-elected CACCI President for 2009-2010 and Iran CCI was admitted as Primary Member. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Local Chamber Awards were won by Cebu CCI (large chamber category) and Quezon-Lucena CCI (small chamber category), both from the Philippines, and the 2<sup>nd</sup> Young Entrepreneur Award by Mr. Wilson Jacob from India. CACCI also signed an MOU with the Federation of Gulf Cooperation Council Members. The Conference's Policy Statement called for regulatory reform in Asia-Pacific to protect market interest and maintain market confidence.

Successful visits to Sri Lankan Prime Minister, Cambodia CCI, Thai CCI and Yokohama were conducted. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Chamber's Operation Course was launched in Taipei.



2007 Australian Minister Fran Bailey met CACCI & Japan CCI officers



2007 Vietnamese Deputy Director General, Investment Bureau, Planning and Investment Minister Dr. Nguyen Thi Bach Van met CACCI officers



2008 Sri Lankan Prime Minister Wickramanayake received CACCI officers



2008 Philippine President Gloria Macapagal spoke at the Manila conference

# 2009

## 23<sup>rd</sup> Conference - Yokohama “Getting back on Track: Solving Economic Problems and Rejuvenating Growth”

The 76<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting issued a the Policy Statement that reaffirmed CACCI's commitment to finding effective solutions to climate change and support of government's efforts to secure a new global agreement at the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen 2009. The Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey (TOBB) was admitted as Primary Member.

The 23<sup>rd</sup> Conference featured eminent speakers who analyzed the current economic crisis and recommended policies to support businesses especially SMEs. Some 250 CACCI delegates from 20 different countries also participated in the 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Opening of the Port of Yokohama's Commemorative Ceremony.

In December 2009, CACCI President Harvey Chang celebrated with Kowloon CCI their 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary and the 3<sup>rd</sup> Chamber's Operation Course was conducted in Taipei. CACCI also collaborated with International Trade Centre (ITC) in a training workshop, among many other activities.



2009 Thai Prime Minister Abhisit Vejjajiva conferred with CACCI President Harvey Chang before the ASEAN-BIS Summit



2009 CACCI President Harvey Chang chaired a session at the ASEAN Business & Investment Summit in Bangkok



2009 YCCI Chairman Kenji Sasaki welcomed all guests to the Yokohama conference



2009 Nissan's Tadao Takahashi reported on Nissan's environmental measures



2009 Kanagawa Governor Shigefumi Matsuzawa invited delegates to invest in Yokohama

## 24<sup>th</sup> Conference - Colombo “Facing Global and Economic Challenges & Sri Lanka Economic Summit 2010”

The 77<sup>th</sup> & 78<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting held in Colombo in 2010 recommended establishing a strategic alliance with SAARC-CCI and continued involvement with ASEAN-BAC programs. Training programs with organizations such as ICC, Eurochambres, UNCTAD and ITC were encouraged.

The 24<sup>th</sup> Conference featured Sri Lanka Deputy Finance Minister Dr. Sarath Amunugama and was held jointly with the Sri Lanka Economic Summit.

Amb. Benedicto Yujuico from the Philippines was elected President and MOUs were signed between CIECA and Ceylon Chamber, CIECA and FCCISL, and TOBB and FCCISL. The 4<sup>th</sup> Local Chamber Awards were won by the Dhaka CCI (Bangladesh) and Selenge CCI (Mongolia), and the 3<sup>rd</sup> Asia-Pacific Young Entrepreneur Award went to Mr. Nayana D. P. Dehigama from Sri Lanka.

CACCI Presidents Harvey Chang and Amb. Benedicto Yujuico visited Istanbul, Tbilisi, Colombo, Singapore and Tehran during the 2010 period.



2010 Georgian Prime Minister Nickoloz Gilauri received CACCI officers



2010 Iranian Deputy Minister of Commerce Dr. Seyed Movahedi (2<sup>nd</sup> from right) met CACCI officers



2010 Sri Lankan Deputy Minister of Finance Dr. Sarath Amunugama was guest of honor at the conference



2010 FCCISL President Kosala Wickramanayake delivered the welcome remarks in Colombo



2010 Ceylon CC Chairman Dr. Anura Ekanayake also welcomed CACCI delegates to Colombo

# 2010



## 25<sup>th</sup> Conference - Istanbul “Asia business: Re-setting Priorities Amid Shifting World Economic Balance”



2011 Vietnam Planning and Investment Minister Bui Quang Vinh met VCCI and CACCI officers



2011 Iranian Deputy of Investment Cooperation Achmad Kurniadi received CACCI officers



2011 Nepalese President Dr. Ram Baran Yadav received a CACCI delegation

The 79<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting held in Istanbul in 2011 endorsed a position paper called for the promotion of a conducive climate for trade and investment in infrastructure development.

The 25<sup>th</sup> Conference hosted by TOBB was inaugurated by Turkish President Abdullah Gül and featured Foreign Affairs Minister Dr. Ahmet Davutoğlu as Luncheon Speaker.

With a record attendance of over 400 delegates, the Conference included B2B meetings between CACCI delegates and Turkish businessmen, as well a catalogue exhibition to introduce Turkish companies to the foreign delegates.

CACCI President Yujuico also visited Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi to confer with Vietnam VCCI, then KADIN in Jakarta, as well as Kathmandu where he met the President and other government officials.

2011 was a special year because the 3<sup>rd</sup> CACCI Summit Meeting in Taipei convened CACCI leaders from all over Asia to discuss the confederation’s future direction.



2011 Turkish President Abdullah Gul joined the Istanbul conference



2011 TOBB President Rifat Hisarciklioğlu, CACCI President Amb. Yujuico & World Chambers Federation Chairman Rona Yircali

# 2012

## 26<sup>th</sup> Conference - Kathmandu “A Vision for Shared Prosperity”

The 80<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting held in Kathmandu in 2012 issued a policy paper calling for flexible responses to environmental uncertainty and infrastructure. CACCI signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with SAARC-CCI and approved a 2-years work program for 2013-2014.

The 26<sup>th</sup> Conference featured Nepalese President Dr. Ram Baran Yadav and saw the Presidential re-election of Amb. Benedicto Yujuico. The 5<sup>th</sup> Local Chamber Award was won by the Isfahan CCI under the Big Chamber category and by Zamboanga CCI under the Small Chamber category. Sujeewa Palliyaguruge from Sri Lanka won The Asia Pacific Young Entrepreneur Award.

2012 was also a year of numerous international commitments to government officials and conferences in places such as Iskandar, Ulaanbaatar, Changchun, Karachi, Islamabad, and Lahore. An historic high-level meeting between CACCI President Yujuico and Chairman Wan Jifei of the China Council for the Promoting of International Trade (CCPIT) in Kunshan resulted in the signature of a MOU.



2012 Nepalese President Dr. Ram Baran Yadav welcomed CACCI delegates



2012 CACCI Presidential delegation visited the Mongolian Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy



2012 Pakistan President Asif Ali Zardari received CACCI and FPCCI officers



2012 World Chambers Federation Chairman Rona Yircali spoke at the Kathmandu conference

The 82<sup>nd</sup> Council Meeting held in Cebu issued a policy paper underscoring the need to address the massive challenge of ensuring food security for the 9 billion people expected to inhabit the world by the year 2050.



2013 CACCI officers visited Japan CCI Chairman

Council members also approved the Constitutional Amendment setting the number of CACCI Vice Presidents to such figure as may be prescribed by the Council (instead of fixing it at five as earlier stipulated in the Constitution). Pradeep Kumar Shrestha from Nepal was elected as the sixth Vice President.

The 27<sup>th</sup> Conference presided by Amb. Benedicto Yujuico focused on Asia Pacific’s role in the recovery of the global economy, the Euro Debt Crisis impact on Asian businesses and impact of bilateral agreements on regional trade and investment.

CACCI President Amb. Yujuico opened contacts at the highest level of business and government in Myanmar and visited Japan JCCI to strengthen the relationship.



2013 CACCI officer visited Myanmar Central Bank



2013 Cebu CCI President Lito Maderazo addressed the Cebu conference



2013 Cabinet of the Philippines Secretary Jose Rene D. Almendras delivered President Benigno Aquino III’s speech

## 28<sup>th</sup> Conference - Kuala Lumpur

### “Beyond 2020: Asia Pacific as an Engine for Sustainable Growth”



2015 Taiwan President Ma Ying-Chiu met CACCI President Amb. Yujuico

The 83<sup>rd</sup> & 84<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting held in Kuala Lumpur endorsed a policy paper on trade liberalization and facilitation to encourage governments to improve global supply chains. Representatives from CCPIT Commercial Sub-Council and Bhutan CCI observed the Council Meeting.

The 28<sup>th</sup> Conference initiated a special session entitled “Discover Business Opportunities Through CACCI” where primary members were able to present the economic, business and investment conditions of their respective countries.

In 2014 CACCI President Yujuico visited Tehran, Dubai, Brunei, Darussalam and Moscow.

CACCI joined the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) in co-sponsoring the ATA Carnet Implementation workshop in Nepal, India and Manila.



2014 The South Urals CCI won the Big Chamber Award at the Kuala Lumpur conference



2014 Moscow City Government Minister Sergey Cheryomin received CACCI officers



2014 Brunei BEDB Chairman and Deputy Minister Apong received CACCI officers



2014 Dubai CCI Chairman Ghurair received CACCI delegation

## 29<sup>th</sup> Conference - Hong Kong “Asia Beyond limits”

# 2015

The 85<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting held in Hong Kong accepted the membership of its newest Primary member: Azerbaijan Chamber of Commerce and Industry and issued a policy statement on Rules of Origin.

CACCI urged governments to conclude the Doha Round of WTO negotiations and ratify the Trade Facilitation Agreement of 2014. Also, CACCI signed an MOU with Ukrainian Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The 29<sup>th</sup> conference featured experts who shared their views on measures that businesses and governments could undertake to profit from opportunities in Asia Pacific and beyond. Undersecretary for Commerce and Economic Development of Hong Kong Godfrey Leung King-Kwo underscored the importance of cooperation and complementarity among regional businessmen.

The newly elected CACCI President Jemal Inaishvili from Georgia led the first-ever CACCI Presidential delegation to Minsk and Bangladesh. He also participated in the B20 Conference in Ankara, the 4<sup>th</sup> World Business Leaders Conference in Kunshan, the 7<sup>th</sup> EU Asia Economic Roundtable in Dublin, the 9<sup>th</sup> World Business Chambers Congress in Torino and many other high-level conferences and meetings overseas.



2015 KCC Chairman Conrad Lee delivered welcome Remarks at the HK conference



2015 First Eastern Investment Group Victor L. L. Chu examined One Belt, One Road Policy



2015 Australian CCI and CACCI officers met in Sydney to plan 2017 conference



2015 CACCI President Jemal Inaishvili visited Belarus CCI Chairman Mikhail Miatlikov



2015 Nobel Prize economist Prof. James Mirrlees keynoted the conference

# 2016

## 30<sup>th</sup> Conference - Taipei “The Rise of Asia: Taking a Bigger Role in the Global Economy”

The 86<sup>th</sup> & 87<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting held in Taipei discussed plans for the next two years, such as membership expansion, training programs, policy positions, and new strategic alliances.

The 30<sup>th</sup> conference discussed the bigger and changing role that Asia will play in shaping the global economy in the 21<sup>st</sup> century and the challenges in the transition from an export dependent Asia to one that nurtures domestic demand as the second engine of growth.

The last activity of the conference was the 4<sup>th</sup> CACCI Summit. It was an extraordinary gathering of presidents, chairmen and CEOs of all CACCI Primary Members who convened to (1) review CACCI accomplishments during the first 50 years, (2) revisit its vision and mission in light of recent regional and global market changes (3) prepare a road map for its future direction.



2016 CACCI officers joined ASEAN Business Meeting and Investment Summit



2016 CACCI Presidential delegation visited Sri Lanka



2016 CACCI Presidential delegation visited Georgia CCI



2016 CACCI Planning Meeting in Taipei

## The Next 50 Years

# CACCI's Future Agenda

CACCI has been in existence for the past 50 years. While it has achieved considerable success since it was established in May 1966, there may now be a need to consider how it should move forward in the years ahead, in light of the rapid changes and developments taking place in the world's economic and political arena. The ongoing trends and developments in the global market as well as in the geopolitical field are expected to result in substantive changes in the form and context within which business in the region will operate. What are these changes, and what do they imply for the businessmen and for CACCI?

### Shifts in trade policy

One important change is in trade policy. In the 1980s, the cost of maintaining an inward-looking, protective and import-substitution strategy became explicit in the face of world recession, high real interest rates and deteriorating terms of trade for many developing countries. The need for adjustment in economic policies was inevitable. Considerable focus for this adjustment was placed on trade liberalisation measures and an industrial policy which aimed to expand industrial exports and increase industrial competition.

The rapid economic growth in the Asia-Pacific region that resulted from this adjustment further led to increased openness and greater integration of the region into the global economy. Many economies in the region achieved significant milestones in liberalisation and market opening measures. This trend was also boosted by the demand for enterprise efficiency and competitiveness by the new economic order.

*“Many economies in the region achieved significant milestones in liberalization and market opening measures”*

### Emergence of regional trading arrangements

Another change has been the expansion of frameworks for economic cooperation which advocate the policy approach towards deregulation, liberalisation and increased competitiveness. Regional trading arrangements have been established. Growth triangles or subregional economic zones have emerged and have resulted in the development of joint projects among different country groups and growth in the flow of foreign direct investment.

A new economic order has been initiated with the Uruguay Round that has provided a venue to create a more open world trading system from which countries embarking on an export push strategy would stand to benefit. Beyond the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), a fresh community of nations has also been found in the Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC) forum, with the creation of the APEC Business Advisory Council signaling the importance that APEC attaches to improving the policy environment for the business sector.

### Emergence of Asia as an economic powerhouse

Another important recent trend is the increasing interdependence within the region based on growing trade strategies. With Asia's burgeoning global stature and clout, the shift of economic power to Asia is looming. There is thus a change in the perception which regards the rich countries of the West as more or less synonymous with the world economy.

*“Increasing interdependence within the region based on growing trade strategies”*

Today, the world increasingly looks to Asia as the focus of trade and investment. The rapid expansion of Asia, even with the recession in the industrialised world, has been driven by this self generating growth effect of trading with each other, not to mention the reinforcement provided by their outward-orientated development.

## Regional Economic Integration

Economic integration - which aims mainly to accelerate economic growth, enhance trade development in the region, and allow the freer movement of goods, services, skilled labor, and capital - is evolving rapidly in the Asian region. Business-led Asian economic integration is now being complemented by a growing web of regional and bilateral free trade agreements within the region.

*“Business-led Asian economic integration is now being complemented by a growing web of regional and bilateral free trade agreements within the region.”*

Economic integration could potentially produce opportunities to Asian countries. However, it could also generate challenges, namely higher costs related to implementing economic integration across such economically and culturally diverse countries. Members must make an effort to identify the opportunities and challenges surrounding the impending economic integration in Asia.

## Dawning of the 'information age'

In a highly competitive world, the role of data, information and knowledge has become more important than ever before. The speed with which information is generated and exchanged will decide the fate of business in this dramatically different global order. Fortunately, the growth of the Internet in recent years provides for a close approximation to the kind of information highway being envisioned to accelerate this speed.

## The rapid pace of technological change

With a globalised and interdependent world economy, technology and its management have become the best way of ensuring a competitive edge in the international market. The experience of the newly industrialising economies of the region points to the fact that unless there is an infusion of modern technology or a capability to develop technology exists, competitive success cannot be achieved. Many Asian firms are currently drastically re-engineering their research and development capabilities to harness the benefits of the technology revolution and produce larger supplies of goods at lower costs and better quality.

There is, however, a growing concern over the negative implications of recent corporate re-engineering efforts on employment. As barriers to trade and investment fall and firms shop around the world for cheapest workers and technology, productivity takes precedence over job security. The switch of emphasis should give pause for thought to private business which is increasingly called upon to behave with greater social responsibility.

*“As barriers to trade and investment fall and firms shop around the world for cheapest workers and technology, productivity takes precedence over job security”*

## Pinning down corruption

Many political analysts credit the global march towards democracy for the bold revelation of corruption in many governments. That many governments in the region are now challenged to fight corruption and increase transparency reflects a search for a new regional order.

Under such circumstances, a policy environment for investment that is characterised by greater certainty and confidence is created.

This becomes more important as liberalisation proceeds and the regional competition for foreign investments becomes more intense. Where there is greater reliance on foreign direct investment as a catalyst for economic growth, investment bottlenecks that raise the costs of doing business have to be alleviated.

*“That many governments in the region are now challenged to fight corruption and increase transparency reflects a search for a new regional order.”*

## Growing Call for Inclusive Growth

Economic and social development require the participation of all human resources, and enhancing the economic role of every sector of the community, particularly, women and youth, will contribute to the development of the whole society. Women and youth can play a more important role in the world economy in bettering economic and social conditions if their considerable potential is realized.

There is therefore a need for both government and private sector to formulate programmes and policy measures that can enhance the economic productivity of women and youth, thereby promoting their role in the development process, increasing economic efficiency and growth, contributing to family welfare, reducing poverty, easing pressure on the environment, and checking population growth.

## Promoting SME Development

In addition, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are key economic agents that support large segments of the population and the economy. These firms constitute a major source of employment, and generate significant domestic and export earnings. The effect that they have on people and wealth generation stems from their capacity to close productivity gaps, which requires them to incorporate technology, innovations and knowledge into products and to foster management improvements. Hence, there is a need to create an enabling environment for SME development consisting of functioning macro and micro level institutions to allow them to improve production, grow sales, pursue innovation, create sustainable jobs, promote social inclusion, and achieve long-term economic impact.

*“SME are key economic agents that support large segments of the population and economy. These firms constitute a major source of employment and generate significant domestic and export earnings.”*

All of these domestic, regional and global developments reflect fundamental shifts in the value priorities of a world economy that is more integrated than ever before and that subscribes to greater openness and adherence to international competition. The shifts are from pure competition to co-operation in all forms; from a preoccupation with internal conditions to responding to external forces; from a regional interest to global focus; from a detached relationship with customers to greater sensitivity to market demands; from corporate short term goal-setting to strategic visions.

In order to remain relevant and responsive to the needs not just of its members but also of regional and global markets, CACCI must take into account the above-mentioned trends and developments in considering its future agenda.

## Dr. Jeffrey L. S. Koo

# Notable Benefactor

Since CACCI's inaugural meeting in Taipei in 1966, the most notable Asian business leader fueling CACCI development was the late Dr. Jeffrey L. S. Koo, who served as CACCI President for two terms - from 1980 to 1982 and from 1986 to 1988 - and later became Honorary President.

Dr. Koo, an influential Taiwanese financier, a philanthropist and a patron of the arts, conceptualized many of the activities that helped transform CACCI into the premier business network in Asia Pacific.

Dr. Koo led CACCI's policy advocacy efforts, and was largely responsible for the geographical expansion of CACCI's membership. Dr. Koo also established CACCI's permanent Secretariat in Taipei, making it the only regional business organization headquartered in Taiwan.

From 1981 until his demise in 2012, Dr. Koo demonstrated exemplary leadership and diplomacy, and through his innumerable visits to CACCI member countries and his meetings with business leaders and high-ranking government officials in Asia, the Americas and Europe, Dr. Koo raised CACCI's international prestige, and camaraderie among businessmen in the region.



Dr. Koo, Barbara Bush, President Bush, Mitzi Koo



Chikaku Suzuki, Mitzi Koo, Prime Minister Aso and Dr. Koo



President Corazon Aquino and Dr. Koo



Dr. Koo, Prime Minister Thatcher and Denis Thatcher



Dr. Koo in the pre-meeting for APEC CEO Summit

# CACCI

## Leaders

### 2014 - 2016

The current CACCI office-bearers are composed of top businessmen and chamber leaders from various countries in the Asia-Pacific region who share, with the full support of the constituencies of their respective chambers, the common strong interest and commitment to CACCI's actions in the region and actively participate in CACCI's programs.



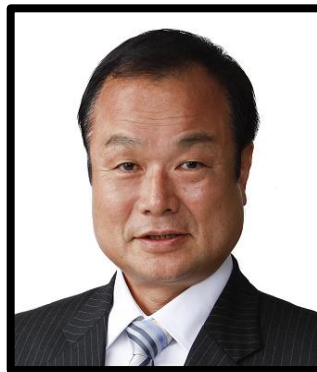
Jemal Inaishvili  
President (Georgia)

Former President, Georgian CCI  
Former CEO, Poti Sea Port  
Former President, Black and Azov  
Sea Ports Association (BASPA)



Samir Modi  
Sr. Vice President (India)

Executive Director,  
K. K. Modi Group



Takanobu Ito  
Vice President (Japan)

Special Advisor, The Japan Chamber  
of Commerce and Industry  
Former Sr. Managing Director,  
Honda Motor Co. Ltd.



Pradeep Khumar Shrestha  
Vice President (Nepal)

Managing Director, Panchakanya  
Group [Industrial & Trading House  
Vice President, SAARC CCI



Steve Hsieh  
Budget Commission (Taiwan)

Vice Chairman, CTBC Financial  
Holding Co., Ltd.  
Former Secretary General,  
National Cabinet



Bernard Lau  
Budget Commission  
(Hong Kong)

Honorary Chairman, Kowloon CC  
Honorary President, Hong Kong  
Metal Merchants Association





Peter McMullin  
Vice President (Australia)  
Director, Australasian Dispute  
Resolution Centre Pty Ltd.  
Board member, ICC (Australia)



Magvan Oyunchimeg  
Vice President (Mongolia)  
President, Mongolian National  
Chamber of Commerce and  
Industry (MNCCI)



Amb. Feng Chi-Tai  
Vice President (Taiwan)  
Senior Advisor for International  
Affairs, CTBC Bank  
Ambassador



Rifat Hisarciklioglu  
Vice President (Turkey)  
President, The Union of Chambers and  
Commodity Exchanges of Turkey  
(TOBB)  
President, TEPAV



Obaidur Rahman  
Budget Commission (Bangladesh)  
Managing Director,  
Dorasco Ltd. Proprietor  
CEO, Rahmania Aluminium Factory  
Director,  
Federation of Bangladesh CCI



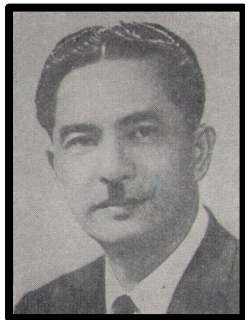
Conrad Lee  
Honorary Treasurer (Hong Kong)  
Managing Director, Wah Shing  
Sports Trading Co., Ltd.  
Chairman, Kowloon CC

Led by President Mr. Jemal Inaishvili from Georgia, with the support of seven Vice Presidents and members of the Executive Committee, the incumbent CACCI officers are totally committed and determined to uphold and achieve CACCI's mission of "promoting the vital role of businesses in Asia Pacific, increasing Asia Pacific business activities, providing opportunities for businesses and nurturing business cooperation."

# Pioneers & Visionaries

Since its establishment in May 1966, CACCI's growth direction has been charted by committed business leaders from around the region - astute businessmen of diverse cultural and industry backgrounds.

Yet, all of them shared the common aspiration of regional economic growth through partnership between the private sector, government and international institutions.



Demetrio Muñoz  
The Philippines  
1966-1968, 1978-1979  
President, Philippine CCI  
President,  
Continental Bank



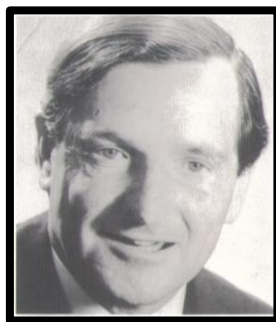
Koo Chen-Fu  
Taiwan  
1968-1970  
President, CNAIC  
Chairman, Taiwan Cement



Park Too-Pyung  
South Korea  
1970-1972  
President, Korea CCI  
Chairman,  
Doosan Group



Tekashi Rinoiye  
Japan  
1973-1974  
President,  
Yokohama CCI



Freeman Strickland  
Australia  
1974-1976  
Chairman, Melbourne CCI  
Chairman, Norwhich Union  
Life & Insurance



D.C. Khotari  
India  
1976-1978  
President, FICCI  
Chairman, KICL



Fred J. Elizalde  
The Philippines  
1978-1980  
President, PCCI  
Chairman,  
MBC Media Group



Aurelio Periquet  
The Philippines  
1979-1980, 1995-1996  
President, Philippine CCI  
Member, Monetary Board



Jeffrey L. S. Koo  
Taiwan  
1980-1982, 1986-1988  
President, CNAIC  
Chairman, CTBC  
Holdings Ltd.



Shigeo Nagano  
Japan  
1982-1983  
President, JCCI  
Chairman, Nippon Steel



Noboru Gotoh  
Japan  
1983-1984  
President, JCCI  
Chairman, Tokyu Railroad



Chang Chung-Soo  
Korea  
1984-1986  
President, KCCI  
Chairman, Doosan Group



Kenneth Court  
Australia  
1988-1990  
President, ACC  
Chairman, Australia  
Taiwan Business Council



Ir. Sotion Ardjanggi  
Indonesia  
1990-1992  
President, KADIN  
President,  
Indonesia Cement



R. P. Goenka  
India  
1992-1994, 1998-2000  
President, FICCI  
Chairman, RPG Group



Amb. Alfonso T. Yuchengco  
The Philippines  
1994-1995  
Chairman, RCBC  
Special Envoy



Masafumi Ohnishi  
Japan  
1996-1998  
Chairman, Osaka CCI  
Chairman, Osaka Gas



Lee Soo-Young  
Korea  
2000-2002  
President, KCCI  
Chairman, Oriental  
Chemical Industries



K.K. Modi  
India  
2002-2004, 2004-2006  
President, FICCI  
Chairman,  
K. K. Modi Group



Harvey Chang  
Taiwan  
2006-2008, 2008-2010  
President, Taiwan Mobile  
Senior Vice President,  
Taiwan Semiconductor



Amb. Benedicto V. Yujuico  
The Philippines  
2010-2012, 2012-2014  
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# The CACCI's Asian Partnership

CACCI's 28 member countries have a combined population of 2.7 billion, representing 40% of the world's total; a combined GDP of US\$15 trillion, accounting for about 25% of the world's total; and a combined trade of US\$8 trillion, representing about 26% of world's trade value. These constituencies, when effectively mobilized, fuel CACCI member chambers' common commitment to economic development.



## Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry

The Chamber represents in excess of 300,000 private enterprises who engage over three million employees or contractors. 85% of ACCI's members are small and medium businesses.



## Azerbaijan Republic Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Established in 1922, the Azerbaijan CCI is a local organization of international and local operating companies, such as law firms, property developers, tourism companies, airlines, manufacturing companies, import and export businesses, banks, finance companies, legal advisors, and IT and electronics manufacturers, among others.



## Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FBCCI)

FBCCI is the apex organization of the private sector of Bangladesh consisting of all chambers of commerce and industry as well as national trade and industrial associations.



## National Chamber of Commerce and Industry Brunei Darussalam (NCCIBD)

NCCIBD was established to represent the country's business community in ASEAN and other international regions. NCCIBD merges Malay and Chinese entrepreneurs to form one national body providing a multilateral approach to economic and social development.



## Cambodia Chamber of Commerce (CCC)

Established on October 15, 1995, CCC consists of 20 elected members, who are representatives of 4 business sectors: commerce, industry and handicraft, agriculture, and services and professions. Besides the 20 elected members, the Chamber has many Ordinary Members.

### **Georgian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (GCCCI)**

Created in 1960, GCCCI unites six regional chambers, up to a thousand of associations, companies, and banks, among others. GCCCI takes part in the development of economic drafts, legislative and other acts. It leads systematic negotiations with its members, elaborates common opinion of business society, and submits it to the government, its ministries and organizations.



### **Kowloon Chamber of Commerce (KCC)**

KCC aims to unite and promote the benefit of the community and coordinate communication between local and foreign commercial sector. Presently, the Chamber has over 2,000 members and 40 corporate members from various industries,



### **Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry**

Established in 1927, FICCI is the largest and oldest apex business organization in India. It is the voice of India's business and industry, with over 250,000 companies, and has been providing the private sector's perspective on evolving global and regional public policy and economic issues. It has tied-up with over 300 industry associations and chambers worldwide.



### **Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry**

Established in 1968, the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin Indonesia) provides direct services to 32 provincial chambers and more than 422 regency branches, Kadin Indonesia serves as a strategic forum and facilitator in elevating the pivotal role of entrepreneurs in Indonesia, intensifying business interaction and promoting regional economic growth.



### **Iran Chamber of Commerce, Industries, Mines and Agriculture**

ICCIMA is dedicated to the facilitation of economic growth and trade in Iran. A non-profit institution, it serves as a voice for industry, mines and agriculture, in particular the private sector. ICCIMA has bilateral relations with forty international chambers and twenty eight joint chambers, including the Islamic Chamber of Commerce.





### **The Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (JCCI)**

JCCI is the central organization to which all local chambers of commerce belong. As an opinion leader in economic circles, JCCI represents the local chambers by presenting their suggestions to the government and other bodies, and helping implement them. JCCI also disseminates information concerning government policies and programs and the promotion of nationwide projects.



### **The Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI)**

KCCI is the nation's largest private economic organization that encompasses a total of 71 regional chambers and approximately 47,000 members from all parts of the Korean economy. Since its establishment in 1884, KCCI has been contributing significantly to growth and development of the national economy, and also to enhancement of Korea's status in the international community.



### **The National Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia (NCCIM)**

NCCIM is an umbrella organization grouping five principal Malaysian private commerce and industry organizations, namely, Malay Chamber of Commerce, The Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia, Malaysian Associated Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia, Malaysian International Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers.



### **The Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MNCCI)**

Established in 1960, MNCCI aims to be (a) the leading and pro-active stakeholder in the private sector development of Mongolia and (b) the main promoter and facilitator for the sound business and investment climate in Mongolia.

The Chamber has rapidly grown and at present, it has over 520 members representing almost all sectors of the Mongolian economy.



### **Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FNCCI)**

Established in 1965, FNCCI is an umbrella organization that promotes business and industry. The FNCCI membership comprises of 92 district/municipality level chambers in 75 districts of Nepal, 68 commodity/sectoral associations, 321 leading public and private sector undertakings and 10 bi-national chambers.

### The New Zealand Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Inc.

The New Zealand Chambers of Commerce, Inc. (NZCCI) is an umbrella organization serving the interests of 32 fully independent Chambers of Commerce nationwide. These, in turn, represent over 24,000 businesses. The constituent owners of the NZCCI are four regions with a regional chamber office in Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin.

### The Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FPCCI)

FPCCI is the apex body representing Pakistan's trade, industry and services. It conducts dialogue with the Government on core economic issues, such as budgeting and policy matters.

FPCCI enfold 42 Chambers and 90 associations of trade, industry and services from all over Pakistan.



### Papua New Guinea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PNGCCI)

PNGCCI represents the business communities by providing a unified approach to Government and other associations.

PNGCCI is made up of all the provincial chambers of commerce and industry. Currently there are 13 provincial chambers around the country affiliated with the PNGCCI.



### Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI)

PCCI is the official representative of the entire private business community of the Philippines. PCCI helps its members become globally competitive through focused advocacy and business networking services. PCCI advocate of private sector concerns. It acts as an economic counselor, trade facilitator, government relation officer, liaison to the public sector, and investment promoter.



### The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation (CCIRF)

CCIRF represents the interests of small, medium and big business and encompasses all sectors of economy. It comprises 174 territorial chambers, over 200 federal unions associations, 500 regional business associations and about 50,000 enterprises. The CCIRF promotes more than 70 business councils on cooperation with other countries.





### **The Singapore Business Federation (SBF)**

SBF was formed in 2002 to serve as the apex business chamber to champion the interests of the Singapore business community in trade, investment and industrial relations. It represents more than 15,000 companies, representing the top 20% of companies, as well as the local and foreign business chambers and key national and industry associations.



### **Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Sri Lanka (FCCISL)**

Set up in 1973, FCCISL is the largest and most representative apex organization of Sri Lankan business. With a nationwide membership of over 50 chambers of commerce and business associations, FCCISL espouses the shared vision of Sri Lankan businesses and interacts with over 12,500 business units.



### **The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce (CCC)**

Established in 1839, CCC comprises over 500 members with an outreach to over 3,500 organizations covering the entire spectrum of the business community ranging from sole proprietors to multinationals. The principal activities of the Chamber are policy advocacy, promotion of bilateral trade, serving the best interests of its membership and driving growth.

The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce hosted the 24th CACCI Conference in Colombo in July, 2010.



### **The Chinese National Association of Industry and Commerce (CNAIC)**

Founded in 1952, CNAIC is composed of 1,400 commercial and industrial groups, financial institutions, business associations, industrialists, and businessmen in the Republic of China (ROC) in Taiwan. CNAIC represents the interests of business community in Taiwan and to promote industrial development. It is a highly influential business organization in Taiwan.



### **Chinese International Economic Cooperation Association (CIECA)**

CIECA was founded in 2000 as the foremost organization representing Taiwan's business community to foster friendly and cooperative relations with foreign business communities.

CIECA has a total of 170 members composed of leading enterprises and business groups from all major sectors such as manufacturing, service, and high technology.



### **Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Republic of Tajikistan**

The Chamber aims to develop the economy of the Republic, its integration into the world economy, and the promotion of trade, economic and scientific-technical relations with other countries.

Among its most important activities are participating in international exhibitions and fairs, It has over 520 large organizations and enterprises.



### **The Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey (TOBB)**

TOBB, with its 1,300,000 member firms, is the sole representative of the entire Turkish private sector and the cornerstone of the Turkish economy. TOBB is the most effective professional umbrella organization. There are 365 chambers and commodity exchanges as the members of TOBB. They operate in 81 provinces and 160 towns of the country.



### **Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan**

Established in July 2004, The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan (CCIRU) offers services that include (a) legal protection of entrepreneurs, (b) legal services, (c) export promotion, (d) attraction of foreign investments and technologies, (e) registration, reorganization and liquidation of enterprises, (f) organizational services, (g) training of the enterprise staff, and (h) information services. The CCIRU is a member of the International Chamber of Commerce and of the World Chambers Federation.



### **Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry**

Founded in 1963, the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI) represents the business community, employers and business associations in Vietnam for the purpose of development, protection and support of business. It contributes to the economic development of the country by promoting the cooperation in economic, trade and science and technology between Vietnam and other countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.



# An Asian partner at your service

Because of its supranational mandate, CACCI decided to create a menu of services and projects aimed not only at complementing the services of the local, state or national chambers that form part of its constituencies, but also at promoting cooperation among Asia Pacific businessmen. CACCI has managed to implement services to its member chambers and their respective constituencies that include:

- Annual Conferences
- CACCI Presidential Visits
- CACCI Summits
- Publications
- Training Programs
- Alliances with other leading Institutions
- Policy Advocacy
- Product and Service Councils
- CACCI Awards
- CACCI Foundation

## Annual Conferences

Since its foundation in 1966, CACCI has been convening business and leading entrepreneurs into personal contacts through annual meetings and conferences held in major cities of the region.

The CACCI Council Meetings and Conferences for instance, and its related Planning Meetings, are held throughout the year and have become an effective fora for exchanging information and ideas among members and businessmen. These theme based gatherings focus on current issues that have significant business impact..



Presidential Visit  
to Sri Lanka

## Presidential Visits

CACCI officers and other members form delegations to visit Primary Members to: (a) gather first-hand information on the business situation in the host country; (b) meet with representatives of the local business community; and (c) conduct company visits.

Numerous visits are launched throughout the year. These prestigious delegations also make courtesy calls on heads of states, economic ministers, and other high-ranking government officials building trust with government officials and lobbying for business-friendly policies.

## CACCI Summits

CACCI leaders held extraordinary CACCI Summits when fundamental changes and developments in the world's economic and political arena may have drastically changed the structure of trade and business.

In June 1993, the CACCI Summit in Singapore urged action on GATT's Uruguay Round as a turning point in world's trade expansion. In June 1995, the Manila Summit emphasized GATT implementation for trade facilitation and investment as well as advocated faster IT in business. In October 2011, during Taipei Summit, CACCI reiterated further Asia Pacific's trade and investment in response to the 2007 financial crisis, as well as redefined CACCI's role within APEC and ASEAN. This year Taipei Summit recasts CACCI's future role in business cooperation and platform for economic growth in Asia Pacific economies



## Publications

CACCI stresses a knowledge-based economy that promotes information exchange. To help achieve this objective, CACCI has created regular publications designed to disseminate relevant information promoting trade, investment and business opportunities for its members.

## Training

One of CACCI's original goals was to foster cooperation among members by transferring and sharing sound business practices, trade and investment procedures as well as chamber management techniques.

Nowadays, CACCI conducts or sponsors workshops, seminars, conferences, and other training programs that address specific issues to enhance our members' competence, particularly on the latest business practices.

## Alliances

CACCI has built relationships with other international organizations not only in Asia Pacific but outside the region as well. Today, CACCI maintains ties, dialogues and exchange information with the World Chambers Federation (WCF), the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), Eurochambres, the Federation of Gulf Council Chambers of Commerce (FGCCC), the Junior Chamber International (JCI), the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank, and the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC), among others.

CACCI enjoys effective channels of communication with members of APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC), the ASEAN Business Advisory Council (ASEAN-BAC) and the SAARC Chambers of Commerce and Industry (SAARC-CCI). By participating in the ABAC, ASEAN-BAC and SAARC-CCI activities, CACCI joins the dialogues with APEC, ASEAN and SAARC-CCI Leaders and Economic Ministers and shares best practices and business networking.



Ukraine MOU

## Policy Advocacy

CACCI regularly issues position papers advocating policies for the benefit of our members. These well researched documents are submitted to appropriate regional and international bodies concerned - such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Asia Pacific Economic Council (APEC), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the World Bank (WB), and the International Trade Centre (ITC).

In fact, CACCI serves as spokesman and defender of national chambers of commerce and industry's interest and every CACCI activity, from Presidential visits to Speaker's invitations to global meetings is inherently motivated to pursue our members' interest.

## Product and Service Councils

The Product and Service Councils are product or service based forums where members meet regularly to identify, discuss and resolve sectoral problems; explore business opportunities and joint ventures to enhance the growth of their respective sectors. The number of CACCI sponsored councils has grown recently up to 12 and they are:

- Asian Council on Food and Agriculture (ACFA)
- Asian Council on Trade Facilitation (ACTF)
- Asian Council on Health and Education (ACHE)
- Asian Council on Water, Energy and Environment (ACWEE)
- Asian Council on Contracting and Construction (ACCC)
- SME Development Council (SMEDC)
- CACCI Women Entrepreneurs Council (CWEC)
- Young Entrepreneurs Group Asia Pacific (YEGAP)
- Asian ICT Council (AICTC)
- Asian Council on Tourism (ACT)
- Asian Chemical Industry Council (ACIC)
- Asian Textiles and Garments Council (ATGC)



South Urals' Big Chamber Award

## CACCI Awards

To nurture the growth of its members, CACCI also established yearly awards to recognize outstanding achievements in the following areas:

- Asia Pacific Woman Entrepreneur Award
- Hydropower and Clean Energy Award
- Local Chamber Award
- Asia-Pacific Young Entrepreneur Award

## CACCI Foundation

Established during the 40th Anniversary celebration of CACCI in Taipei in November 2006, the CACCI Foundation for Entrepreneurship and SME Development aims to help chambers in developing countries to become sustainable.

The CACCI Foundation has funded (a) The Youth Business Sri Lanka (YBSL) Program; (b) the "Life Forever Beautiful-Organic Mongolia" Project; and (c) the Barisal Women CCI's Project on Promoting Women Entrepreneurship Through Development of SMEs.



**Australia**  
**Azerbaijan**  
**Bangladesh**  
**Brunei**  
**Cambodia**  
**Georgia**  
**Hong Kong**  
**India**  
**Indonesia**  
**Iran**  
**Japan**  
**Korea**  
**Malaysia**  
**Mongolia**  
**Nepal**  
**New Zealand**  
**Pakistan**  
**Papua New Guinea**  
**Philippines**  
**Russian Federation**  
**Singapore**  
**Sri Lanka**  
**Taiwan**  
**Tajikistan**  
**Turkey**  
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