

## Message from the Chairman

It is with great pride that we formally launch the **Entrepreneur Asia-Pacific** (the CACCI Entrepreneurship Newsmagazine), the official publication of the Young Entrepreneurs Group of Asia-Pacific or YEG-AP.

YEG-AP was created during the 68<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting of CACCI held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia last 2004. It is the goal of YEG-AP to provide a venue for young entrepreneurs of CACCI primary member countries to get actively involved in entrepreneurial development in the Asia-Pacific rim.

Now on its third year, YEG-AP continues to serve as a springboard for projects and activities geared towards entrepreneurial development for young entrepreneurs. The YEG-AP is in fact carrying on an agenda and implementing its plan of action for this purpose.

We are confident then that the **Entrepreneur Asia-Pacific** (the CACCI Entrepreneurship Newsmagazine) will serve as an effective venue to provide entrepreneurs with more information, underscore entrepreneurial trends in Asia-Pacific, and identify suitable programs and opportunities that are available to young entrepreneurs in the Asia-Pacific region.

So, let's get down to business – now!



Best regards,  
**ANNA MARIE PERIQUET**  
Chairman, YEG-AP  
Editor-in-Chief

## About Us

The Young Entrepreneurs Group Asia-Pacific (YEG-AP), formerly called the Committee on Youth Entrepreneurship, was created during the 68<sup>th</sup> CACCI Council Meeting held in May 2004 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Its goal is to provide a venue for young entrepreneurs in CACCI member countries to get actively involved in entrepreneurial development. CACCI hopes that the YEG-AP will serve as an effective venue for identifying suitable programs geared towards entrepreneurial development for young entrepreneurs.



Ms. Anna Marie Periquet (left) from the Philippines chairs a Young Entrepreneurs Group Meeting.

Ms. **Anna Marie Periquet** from the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry is the current Chairman of the group, and Mr. **Teisuke Suzuki**, former Chairman of

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## About Us

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the Federation of Young Entrepreneurs Group of Japan, is the Vice Chairman. During its inaugural meeting in February 2005 during the 20<sup>th</sup> CACCI Conference held in New Delhi, India, YEG-AP approved its Plan of Action, as follows:

### **Objective**

To promote a pro-enterprise spirit for young entrepreneurs among the Asia-Pacific country members of CACCI

### **Agenda**

In order to promote a pro-enterprise spirit, there must be collaboration between enterprises, universities, social corporations and foundations, and government. This collaboration shall serve as the anchor for start-ups and business innovation.

### **Plan of Action**

Cultivate from the young a culture of entrepreneurship

- To push for the inclusion of entrepreneurship subjects in the secondary level and entrepreneurship departments in the tertiary level;
- To push for the creation of business incubator facilities in universities; and
- To spearhead the creation of entrepreneurship clubs in schools.

Introduce the Buddy System or Big Brother, Little Brother Concept

Passing on of second expertise from universities and large enterprises to budding entrepreneurs

Provide internship

Provide training opportunities to SMEs through visits and attachments to large enterprises of CACCI member countries

Build networking

For the CACCI to encourage the private sector to assist young entrepreneurs in networking through trade directories, trade missions, business matching and sub-contracting businesses.

## About CACCI

**E**stablished in 1966, the **Confederation of Asia-Pacific Chambers of Commerce and Industry (CACCI)** is a regional organization of chambers of commerce and industry representing the interest of more than three million business enterprises in Asia. It aims to provide a forum for promoting intra-regional trade and investments. With members from 24 Asia-Pacific countries, it cuts across national boundaries to link businessmen and promote economic growth throughout the region. CACCI is a non-governmental organization granted consultative status under the United Nations.

CACCI's membership currently includes 26 national chambers from 24 countries in the region. These include:

### **Australasia**

Australian CCI  
New Zealand CCI  
Papua NewGuinea CCI

### **North Asia**

Kowloon CC  
Japan CCI  
Korea CCI

Chinese National Association of Industry and Commerce  
Chinese International Economic Cooperation Association

### **South Asia**

Federation of Bangladesh CCIs  
Federation of Indian CCIs  
Federation of Nepalese CCIs  
Federation of Pakistan CCIs  
Ceylon CCC  
Federation of CCIs of Sri Lanka

### **Southeast Asia**

National CCI Brunei Darussalam  
Cambodia CC  
Indonesia CCI (KADIN)  
National CCI of Malaysia  
Philippine CCI  
Singapore Business Federation  
Joint Standing Committee of Commerce, Industry and Banking (Thailand)

Vietnam VCCI

### **Central Asia/Russia**

Georgian CCI  
Mongolian National CCI  
CCI of the Russian Federation  
CCI of Uzbekistan



CACCI holds its 40th Anniversary & 21st Conference in Taipei, Taiwan on October 30-November 2, 2006.

# YEGAP in Action

The **Asia-Pacific Young Entrepreneur Award** is a project of the **Young Entrepreneurs Group – Asia Pacific** (YEG-AP) of the Confederation of **Asia-Pacific Chambers of Commerce and Industry** (CACCI).

The Award aims to recognize excellent young entrepreneurs in the Asia-Pacific rim who not only are successful in their business but also demonstrate a high level of integrity and advocate corporate social responsibility for the good of their local community and their country.

Conferred every two years by CACCI in conjunction with the CACCI Conference, the Award is open to male or female entrepreneurs below 45 years of age nominated by any CACCI Primary Member.

The Asia-Pacific Young Entrepreneur Award was launched during the 21<sup>st</sup> CACCI Conference held in Taipei in November 2006, which also marked the 40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Confederation.

**Mr. Mohammed Solayman Rubel**, Managing Director of Rare Group from Bangladesh, was the first winner of the Award. Mr. Rubel was cited for entrepreneurial and business leadership, contribution to the social well being of the local community, practice of good business ethics, and

support of the chamber movement in the region.

Mr. Solayman's company, the Rare Group, includes Rare International (consultancy), Rare Agro Complex Ltd. (hatchery & shrimp culture), Chackla Cattle Feeds Ltd. (feed mill, especially for cattle), Green Gold Agro Products (export oriented industry), and Emerging Securities Ltd. (corporate member, Chittagong Stock Exchange Ltd.). Mr. Rubel is also Treasurer of the Youth Entrepreneurs Association of Bangladesh, and Chairman of the Rural Ideal Association for Social Advancement.

Mr. Solayman bested two other short-listed nominees chosen from a total of eight candidates submitted by Primary Members. The other two short-listed nominees were **Mr. Jonathan Jay P. Aldeguer**, President, Islands Souvenirs, Inc., the premier brand in souvenir apparel and accessories in the Philippines; and **Mr. Simon Chen**, Chairman and CEO, of Taiwan-based A-DATA Technology Co. Ltd., the third largest memory module provider in the world.

The next Asia-Pacific Young Entrepreneur Award will be presented during the 22<sup>nd</sup> CACCI Conference to be held in 2008.

## Forum

By Anna Marie Periquet

### Why entrepreneurship?

For the last fourteen years it has been my longstanding mission to promote the spirit of entrepreneurship among the youth not only in my country, the Philippines, but in the Asia-Pacific region as well.

Entrepreneurship defined as the ability to marshal resources in order to seize new business opportunities which have uncertain outcomes, has gained renewed importance. Entrepreneurship has become central to economic growth in light of the rapid advancement of information technology and growing importance of knowledge. The new economy now calls for innovative ideas, individual initiative, rather than organizational discipline, adjustability and greater speed in taking decisions, which I must say is what entrepreneurship is all about.

The renewed importance of entrepreneurship is reflected in the 11<sup>th</sup> APEC Ministerial Meeting of SMEs held in Chile in 2004. The Ministers welcomed the "Santiago Agenda on Entrepreneurship" which identified best entrepreneurial practices and reinforced the need for their implementation.

The agenda seeks to share the experiences of APEC member-economies in creating a healthy business environment to foster growth and innovation for SMEs. The Santiago Agenda calls for public sector intervention in the regional economy to ensure that entrepreneurship promotion policies are developed to promote growth and job creation as well as to encourage SME innovation.

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Mr. Muhammed Solayman Rubel (second from right) from Bangladesh wins the 1st Asia-Pacific Young Entrepreneur Award of CACCI.

## Forum

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In addition to ways to promote new ventures, the Santiago acknowledges the justification for public intervention for reasons of overcoming economic instability, disadvantages based on ethnicity, imbalances between rural and urban development, and gender inequity. While priority accorded to individual objectives of the Santiago Agenda varies between economies, specific areas have been identified where public intervention and the development of stronger policies for entrepreneurship promotion may be particularly useful.

Further, a series of recommendations and actions have been noted of each of these four areas, namely: developing human capital, access to funding, removing barriers to new business creation, and innovation and technology.

### **Entrepreneurship in the Philippines**

Entrepreneurship is very much alive in the Philippines. The great bulk of Philippine enterprises are micro-enterprises, making up 91.9 percent, with small and medium enterprises (SMEs) comprising only 7.8 percent of the total number of enterprises. Large enterprises account for a mere 0.33 percent of total enterprises.

The Philippine government recognizes that entrepreneurship is a strategic intervention that could hasten rural development process. Among the 10-point agenda of President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo is the creation of six million jobs in six years through more opportunities given to entrepreneurs.

Furthermore, the President created the Office of the Presidential Consultant for entrepreneurship in 2005 whose mandate is

the creation of 3.0 million entrepreneurs by the end of President Arroyo's term in 2010.

In addition to this, the Philippines also enacted Republic Act 9178, a law that promotes the establishment of Barangay (Village) Micro Business Enterprises by providing incentives and benefits in promoting the formation of micro enterprises, which serve as seedbeds of Filipino entrepreneurial talents, by giving them fiscal and non-fiscal incentives that will help them survive and grow into viable enterprises.

Recognizing the need for a framework and detailed strategies to promoting the culture of entrepreneurship and of developing the small and medium enterprise or SME sector, the Philippines has prepared the National SME Agenda which has now been integrated into a Medium Enterprise Development Plan for 2006-2010.

The main objective of the agenda is the expansion of the enterprise by graduating micro and small enterprise to higher levels of business undertakings and upgrading their productivity and value added capabilities. It has five functional areas, namely: Financing, Human Resource Development and Entrepreneurship Training, Market Development, Product Development, and Advocacy for Enabling Environment.

The SME Development Plan 2004 to 2010 aims to transform the SME sector into a significant contributor to national development by 2010. This vision shall be attained through clear and integrated strategies to attain global competitiveness for Philippine SMEs, within a supportive operating domestic climate. The Plan details strategies and corresponding programs drawn up through

extensive and joint efforts between the private business sector and concerned government entities.

In particular, the Plan identifies the following specific programs to promote entrepreneurship: Provision of Business Opportunities, Strategic Business Planning, Training and Self-help Packages to Develop Strategic Business Plans, Product Development and Design Services, Support to Start-up Enterprises in Selected Areas, Business Opportunity and Enterprise Creation Approaches, Entrepreneurship Training Camps and Enterprise Development Programs, Business Opportunity Development and Investment Promotion for Innovative Ideas, Institutionalization of the SME Opportunities Caravan, Franchising Seminars, and Cooperatives Business Development Program.

### **The Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry**

The Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry or PCCI, the biggest business organization in the Philippines, recognizes that entrepreneurship is a critical element of SME Development and in national economic progress.

As such, PCCI is a critical catalyst in building globally competitive enterprises in partnership with local chambers and other business organizations. This vision is achieved through focused advocacy for business growth, strategic business services, particularly small and medium enterprises, and national and international business networking resulting in sustainable economic growth for the long term benefit of our business and people.

In pursuit of this mission,

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## Forum

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the PCCI Committee on Entrepreneurship has implemented several programs and activities on Entrepreneurial Development. These include: interaction and collaboration among PCCI entrepreneur members through database building, roundtable discussions, fora and plant visits, enhancement of entrepreneurial opportunities by utilizing the benefits of the PCCI's nationwide network, providing a forum to address issues and concerns on entrepreneurship advocacy, conduct of entrepreneurship seminars in universities for students, conduct of management and skills training courses for existing and prospective entrepreneurs and their workforce, and the conduct of Best Business Plan Competitions

### **Entrepreneurship in the Asia-Pacific Region**

In the Asia-Pacific region, the state of entrepreneurship has never been as dynamic as it is today. Through entrepreneurship, economic growth has lifted hundreds of millions of people out of subsistence agriculture into manufacturing and service employment, increasing wealth and reducing poverty. This is witnessed in the living standards in East Asian countries including Indonesia, The Republic of Korea, Malaysia and Thailand, and the sizeable reduction in the number of people in poverty in China.

In Cambodia, hundreds of small private providers offer services ranging from battery recharging to fully metered electricity provision for entire communities. These providers now serve an estimated 115,000 customers, more than one-third of electricity customers nationwide.

In India, entrepreneurship plays

a dominant role in the country's economic landscape with the government providing a venue, the Delhi Huts, to start-up entrepreneurs promoting local handicrafts. The Cottage Industries compound is also another venue put up by the Indian government for the development of local products manufactured and retailed by start-up entrepreneurs. India is one of the countries in the Asia-Pacific rim with a strong base of entrepreneur organizations led by the youth and women. The entrepreneurship movement in India is well supported by both the private sector and government, and entrepreneurs account for a large percentage of the economic growth of India.

Government support to entrepreneurs is likewise very evident in Thailand as seen in its international airport in Bangkok, wherein a huge section is subsidized by the Bureau of Small and Medium Enterprises for the promotion of local products marketed by entrepreneurs.

Entrepreneurship in Taiwan is encouraged through the small and medium enterprise incubation centers. Business incubation is a dynamic process of business enterprise development for the purpose of nurturing young firms, new products and technologies.

These incubators provide space, facilities, hands-on management assistance and access to technologies and financing to clients, helping them to survive and grow during the start-up period. To date, 71 incubators have been sponsored by the Taiwan SME Development Fund.

Nepal has its Nepalese Young Entrepreneurs Forum whose strong ties with the Nepal Chamber of Commerce and Industry and with

its government makes this formidable organization an advocate of entrepreneurship on a nationwide scale.

And of course, the Federation of Young Entrepreneurs Group in Japan, with its strong base of 30,000 entrepreneur members, is to date the largest young entrepreneurs organization in Asia Pacific. The strength of entrepreneurial activity in Japan is manifested by its economic output, wherein local small and medium enterprises account for fifty-six per cent.

### **The Entrepreneur**

You may ask: Why entrepreneurship?

Ever since, I have pinned my high hopes on the strength of entrepreneurship. I have always espoused that entrepreneurship serves as the anchor to any business and economy. I also believe that entrepreneurship is a solution to the alarming problem of poverty, unemployment and underemployment many developing countries are facing today.

Our generation is most fortunate because there is a heightened attention given to the youth today in the opportunities surrounding entrepreneurship, not only locally but in the global perspective. I would like to think that a proof of this is the significance that both the government and private sector have placed on entrepreneurial activities.

I believe that the entrepreneurial talent of a business person can be nurtured with the right environment. This does not only refer to the legal and regulatory framework nor the financial resources and institutions nor training programs of a country for entrepreneurs. Equally important are the business practices and social atti-

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## Forum

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tudes of the country on entrepreneurs and entrepreneurship. Studies show that countries that have recognized entrepreneurs and entrepreneurship have generally showed better economic performance in these challenging times.

In those countries, developing entrepreneurship does not only mean changing the mindset of business persons but also the attitude of society towards them. Entrepreneurs can only become more successful in a society that embraces positive aspects of entrepreneurship. And the CACCI Young Entrepreneurs Group of Asia-Pacific is proof to this theory.

## Entrepreneur Idol

In this article, Mr. **Mohammed Solayman Rubel**, the first recipient of CACCI's Asia-Pacific Young Entrepreneur Award, shares some of his ideas, experiences and ad-



Mohammed Solayman Rubel

vice on starting a business, who his mentors and sources of inspirations were, what lessons he learned from his initial ventures, and what the Award means to him personally and his business.

**What was your first "business venture" and what was the biggest lesson you learned from it?**

The first business venture was the share trading business in the Dhaka Stock Exchange in the year 1994. Before commencing the business I used to think that it is a one way road and therefore, it shall bring only profit and no loss. But unluckily, I had a huge loss of USD 100,000 due to the remarkable gamble in the Dhaka Stock

Exchange in the year 1996 and till then I had the first realization that a business is always full of risk and it is a two way road in reality. So, the biggest lesson I learned is to expect and handle risk factors in any business.

**Who is your business mentor? Or, who had the greatest influence in your business life?**

In fact, I had the personal intuition to do business from the beginning of my career and the establishment of my business organizations was my creation. I had the attitude to show interest in those business activities through which some other persons had already become successful and even I had the intentions to become Doctor or Engineer or Army Person whenever I used to observe the successful career of those professionals but at last I came back to business leaving other intentions as a dream. In this regard, I could say that my quiescent mind was also ready to build up a business career. On top of everything, my parents had the greatest contribution to build up my business career through inspiration along with financial and mental support.

**Who gave you the best business advice?**

My paternal uncle being a Doctor with experience in business fields always used to suggest me of taking risk in business in a self-protective way so that the financial backbone does not break down in case of moderate loss.

**What advice would you give someone starting out a business today?**

To learn business grammar. The person who is going to initiate a new business should have the primary ideas of that particular business which he could obtain through his on-going jobs or develop specific skills through training programs and also

learn from the environment around others business. He must also have market intelligence, approach in a way so that he can create core competencies over competitors in the same industry and assess the supply and demand curve of that industry.

**Do you have a favorite business book?**

Not any specific one but I have attended many workshops and also followed successful business persons and their business principles and apart from that, on my way to establish business I learned from the obstacles and difficulties.

**What principle of entrepreneurship do you wish you knew when you were first starting out?**

I wish I would knew how to set clear and demanding personal goals, resilience, receptiveness to new ideas, assertiveness, recognize limitations and possibilities of my business to improve my skills, be attuned to opportunities, keep commitment to others, be aware of the power I possess and recognize it as an asset.

**What has been the toughest decision you have had to make as a businessman?**

As I said earlier, in the year 1996, after incurring the huge loss and even losing capital expenditures and having debt in the banks and financial institutions I had to take the toughest decision of my life. Friends and family insisted that I go abroad but instead of doing that I decided to start again from this humble position, recover the loss and repay the debts.

**What has been the most satisfying decision you've made as a businessman?**

I think my decision to go for foreign education consultancy business to recover the huge loss was a very good one as because it does take much

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# Entrepreneur Idol

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brainpower to start with and continue rather than capital expenditures and also the fastest way to earn money. This unrelated diversification of my business track really worked surprisingly to boom my career and gather more experiences of business communication and public relations.

## **What are the most important attributes of a good and successful businessman?**

Commitment, morality, hard work, business ethics, market intelligence, honesty, customer and competitor analysis, network building, superior behavior, social and corporate responsibilities, business communications, management and leadership qualities etc.

## **Are entrepreneurs born or made?**

Both born and made. A person can start and continue an entrepreneurial venture which he obtained from his inheritance and he can also begin a new entrepreneurial venture by himself or at his own risk. However, many well-known entrepreneurs have revitalized an existing organization rather than building a new one from scratch.

## **Would you recommend someone starting out a business to attend a business school, or skip the degree and learn along the way?**

An individual starting out a new business normally should have the academic background of that particular business if possible or if scopes are available to him. On the other hand, it is definitely possible to learn any particular business by walking on the way of that business venture and gradually or at every specific step of the venture from people and environment around. It is likely that a person if has to get back to his house in the darkest night without any lamp then he can do that by guessing things around or by overcoming too many obstacles and difficulties whereas, it

would be much easier for him to cross the entire way leading to his house with a bright lamp in hand. So, an academic degree can help out a person to follow some predefined business principles to start a new venture but entrepreneurial attitudes without having a business degree can also contribute a lot to become a successful business person.

## **You're the first winner of the Asia-Pacific Young Entrepreneur Award of CACCI. What's the significance of the Award to you and do you think about this much?**

As I have been selected the first winner out of 3 million young entrepreneurs of 24 countries of the Asia Pacific, it must has a great significance on my future business career. I have been recognized to such business angels with whom I would never met without this award and most importantly, this award has introduced me as a successful entrepreneur at a very young age which, satisfies my mind and continuously motivates and encourages me to get involved in more entrepreneurial ventures in the near future. And on top of everything, this award has given me a new identity in this earth.

## *Feature*

### **Small and Medium Business Incubators**

The Taiwan model on SME business incubators serves as the best example for other countries

### **Definition**

Business incubation is a dynamic process of business enterprise development for the purpose of nurturing young firms, new products and technologies as well as helping SMEs upgrade and transformation. Incubators provide space, facilities, hand-on management assistance and access

to technologies and financing to clients, helping them to survive and grow during the start-up and early innovation period when they are most vulnerable.

### **Purpose**

Incubators help SMEs access resources of innovation and entrepreneur, and enhance their abilities in R&D and starting up new business, in order to facilitate more competitive SMEs and promote economic development.

### **Functions**

- 1.To reduce risks and expenses of investment and increase the rates of success of newly start-up business.
- 2.To foster new product, new business and new technology
- 3.To provide guidance in commercializing R&D results.
- 4.To provide a location for the cooperation of academic and industries.
- 5.To provide testing services and speed up the development of products.
- 6.To provide training courses, related information and consultation

### **Services**

\*Space and Equipment

- 1.Lower cost of space: to provide a price lower than average market price.
- 2.Office equipment: to provide office furniture, office machines and facilities.
- 3.Public facilities: to provide meeting rooms, discussion rooms, display space, computers, libraries, entertainment and athletic facilities, parking space, or restaurants, etc.
- 4.Shared experiment equipment: to provide machine tools, electronic instruments to reduce initial investment in equipment.

\*Support of Technology and Professional Manpower

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## Feature

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1. High quality manpower input: highly skilled manpower input by professors, graduate students and R&D institutions, providing technology consulting services.

2. Part-time manpower support: substantial participation by graduate students of master/doctor degree or vocational system.

3. Technology transfer service: introduction of latest technology from both domestic and abroad.

4. Cooperation and alliance among R&D institutions.

\*Support of Business Service

1. Providing consulting service for business operation.

2. Providing professional training courses, which meet the demands for the growth of SMEs.

3. Arranging promotion and exhibition.

4. Providing financing information or provide cooperation opportunities with venture capital.

5. Inviting entrepreneurs to share practical experiences.

\*Support of Information

1. Introducing professional advisors.

2. Collect government information for assisting programs.

3. Assist collection of information on industries, market and technology.

4. Build up an cooperation network among professional groups such as craft union, professional study, associations and regional industrial.

5. Promote strategic alliance enterprises in terms of market, sales, distributing channels, financing, fund raising.

6. Establish interactive relationships with regional industrial environments.

7. Assist in providing information for development space for incubated enterprises.

\*Support of Administration

1. Provide secretarial services.

2. Assist corporate registration, commercial registration or factory registration.

3. Instruct writing of operation plans.

4. Assist application of new product/technology development from government.

5. Assist draw-up of internal and external contracts.

6. management/maintenance of software/hardware.

7. Management of entrance guard.

### Current Status

For fostering the development of SMEs, SMEA has utilized SME Development Fund to encourage college, research institutions, as well as public and private sectors to establish incubators since 1996. Up to date, 71 incubators have been sponsored by SME Development Fund. In addition to the sponsored incubators, there are also other incubators such as Government-owned Nan-Kang Incubator, Tainan Science-park Incubator, Industrial Technology Research Institution Incubator and a lot of private incubators.

### Future Perspective

In our country, incubators are not only cradles to breed high-tech companies; they are also important mechanisms to bridge industries, academics and research, as well as the driving forces to motivate local development. At present, the majority of Taiwanese incubators are affiliated universities and colleges. MOEA (the Ministry of Economic Affairs) is therefore encouraging more private enterprises and research institutes to vigorously participate in incubation programs, so that we can integrate the domain resources of different-type incubators and provide SMEs with complete services in business operation, from creativity,

innovation, to starting a business.

To further strengthen the functions of incubators, MOEA, as planned, carried out a series of pioneering counseling services for new business in 2003, such as hosting Newly Established Business Contest, Technology Exchange Exhibition, Innovation and Pioneering Cultivation Programs and setting up Pioneering Counseling Windows to provide SMEs with direct and immediate assistances they might need. All these efforts are carefully organized and seriously motivated for another sharp economic rise of Taiwan through the means of a further improved incubation system, a reinforced counseling strength for innovation and business pioneering and an overall incubation platform to actualize all these goals.

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## Join Us...

Be a member of YEG-AP now!

The Young Entrepreneurs Group Asia-Pacific (YEG-AP) invites you to be a part of the most dynamic group of young entrepreneurs from Asia and the Pacific.

Membership in YEG-AP will provide international exposure and networking opportunities with colleagues and potential business partners from other countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

Membership and nomination forms are available at the CACCI Secretariat Office with headquarters in Taipei, Taiwan through telephone numbers (886 2) 2725-5663 or (886 2) 2725-5664 You may also email us at [cacci@ttn.net](mailto:cacci@ttn.net).

By the way, watch out for the launching of the YEG-AP Email Group. Coming soon!