

Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)

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This is the summary of the ECO book. ECO is one of the economic organizations consisting of 10 developing countries in the region. ECO is a regional organization with economic goals, which is the most important and comprehensive regional organization that consists of the three major powers of the Middle East region and several other countries from Central Asia. The purpose of these organizations is to expand cooperation between the member countries of this organization. Afghanistan is also one of the prominent members of this organization. This organization has a fundamental role in the economic development of Afghanistan and can take the initiative in the reconstruction and development of Afghanistan. Among the other goals of this organization is the expansion of regional and extra-regional trade, as well as efforts to integrate the trade of the countries of the region with world trade. This organization is located in a geo-economic and geo-strategic region with 10 member countries, more than 370 million people, and (8,620,697) square kilometers of area and historical and cultural commonalities. If managed correctly, it has the ability to become one of the important economic powers, because, on the one hand, it has many natural resources, including oil, gas, metal materials (including copper, gold, aluminum), and other reserves. And on the other hand, the geographical location of these countries, having a common border with Europe, the Persian Gulf, Russia, China, and India, has increased the economic importance of these countries. Iran as the largest producer of oil and gas in the ECO region, Turkey as the ECO gateway to Europe, and Afghanistan as a bridge between the countries of Central Asia and South Asia can play a valuable role at the regional and international level. The basic principles of these co-operations are based on the equality and legal equality of these countries. Its purpose is to participate in regional and global planning and expand economic cooperation as much as possible, and information exchange in educational, research, technical, and cultural fields. ECO Economic Cooperation Organization was initially established in 1984 with the participation of 3 countries, Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey, based on the Izmir Treaty and with the aim of raising the level of the economic life of the people of the region. Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan, joined this organization in 1992. ECO Economic Cooperation Organization is an abbreviation of the name of a regional economic organization. The three countries of Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey established this organization for the first time in 1962 (1341) under the name "RCD" or Regional Civil Cooperation Organization. After the transformation of the RCD organization into the ECO organization and the increase in the number of member countries to 10 countries, this organization found a special role as a regional organization. This organization is the second regional cooperation organization in the world in terms of size and population. Business cooperation between ECO member countries is bilateral, which these countries adopted to increase the volume of bilateral exchanges. In order to improve the quality and quantity of its activities, ECO has paid special attention to establishing relations with other international organizations and participating in international forums. Relations with other economic unions, including relations with Southeast Asian countries, relations with the

European Union, and relations with specialized organizations related to the Islamic Conference are among the goals of this organization. According to Article 36 of the Izmir Agreement, any country in the region can apply for membership in this organization. Joining ECO will create political and economic unity and ensure peace and stability in the region, cooperation and participation in economic activities and increase efficiency and productivity, and comprehensive and reasonable development using the experiences of other member countries in the field of economic liberalization. Geographical factors, the geopolitical situation, political, and security needs, the existence of historical, cultural, and religious commonalities, obtaining economic benefits using the facilities of specialized international organizations, exploitation of joint economic and banking institutions, insurance, air transportation, use of Tariff discounts in commercial transactions are among the factors that play an essential role in expanding cooperation between the member countries of this organization.