



D-8 Organization for Economic Cooperation

TECHNICAL MEETINGS BETWEEN THE SEVENTH AND EIGHTH SUMMITS

2010-2012

D-8 Secretariat
İstanbul-Turkey
November 2012

VOLUME III



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FOREWORD

It is my sincere pleasure to welcome you to the D-8 Technical Booklet. The pieces featured in this edition cover the period between July 2010 to December 2012.

Going through this book will assist readers to comprehend the current picture in many different areas of D-8 cooperation among the Member Countries, what the Organization has achieved thus far and what is expected for the future. During these periods, D-8 conducted numerous meetings in Senior Official and Expert level covering wide range of issues of importance such as Food Security, Seed Bank, Trade, Industry, Civil Aviation, SMEs, Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Islamic Banking and Finance etc.

During the last decades the world has been facing serious food crisis and D-8 Ministers, Senior Officials and Experts came together in 2011 in Iran and 2012 in Indonesia and had a productive brainstorming on how D-8 could do its part in easing the effects of the crisis to the Member Countries. Apart from Food Security, past few years D-8 leaders intensely focused on both Trade and Industry issues and conducted two Ministerial Meetings on Industry and one in Trade. We observed that D-8 intra trade volume has increased from US \$ 129.5 billion in 2011 to almost US\$ 150 billion in 2012. This signifies an increase from 7.5% in 2011 to 8.2% in 2012.

It is my fervent hope that Member Countries will continue their dedication and determination to lift D-8 to a higher level in accordance with its noble objectives and aspirations.

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Report of the 11th Meeting of D-8 High Level Trade Officials

9-10 October 2010

Istanbul-Turkey

The 11th Meeting of D-8 High Level Trade Officials was organized by D-8 Secretariat in Istanbul, Turkey on October 9-10, 2010. The meeting was chaired by the Republic of Turkey and was attended by delegates from the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Republic of Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Republic of Turkey.

1. Opening Ceremony

D-8 Secretary General, H.E Widi A. Pratikto, made his welcoming statement. H.E. Dipo Alam, former Secretary General of D-8, Cabinet Secretary Minister of the Government of Indonesia, also addressed the meeting shortly.

2. Election of Chairman

Mr. Hüsni Dilemre, Director General of Agreements of the Undersecretariat of Prime Ministry for Foreign Trade of Turkey, co-host of the meeting was elected as the Chairman of the meeting.

3. Opening Remarks by Chairman

Mr. Dilemre delivered his opening remarks.

4. Adoption of Agenda

The Meeting adopted its agenda.

5. Presentation of Offer Lists

Member Countries presented their Offer Lists according to alphabetical order.

Following each presentation, substantive session of questions and answers took place. According to these deliberations:

Bangladesh was requested to clarify on the correct number of

tariff lines in its Offer List.

Member Countries agreed to submit their revised Offer Lists with necessary corrections including the full product descriptions at all heading and subheading levels in their Offer Lists to D-8 Secretariat within one month in order to bring clarity to facilitate the implementation of PTA.

Iran presented part of its Offer List during the meeting and was requested to complete its Offer List as soon as possible. Also, the National Tariff Schedule of Iran valid on January 1, 2008 should be provided to D-8 Secretariat in excel format shortly.

6. Discussions on Implementation of PTA

The meeting agreed and underscored that all Member Countries need to ratify PTA as soon as possible. After notification of the ratification of PTA by one more member, it will legally enter into force for all four countries and the rest of the countries will join them as soon as they are ready. Meeting encouraged the remaining countries which have yet to ratify PTA, to do so as soon as possible.

7. Discussions on Rules of Origin

The meeting called upon Bangladesh and Egypt to join the Rules of Origin of PTA as soon as possible. Bangladesh and Egypt mentioned that this issue will be continued to be considered by their relevant authorities.

8. Brainstorming on how to boost trade among D-8 Countries

Member Countries agreed that the following issues should be taken into consideration in order to boost trade among D-8 Member Countries: inter alia trade financing, transportation, non-tariff barriers, trade facilitation, expeditious ratification of D-8 Agreements namely, PTA, Visa and Customs Cooperation.

9. Format and Collection of D-8 Trade Statistics

The Meeting requested the D-8 Secretariat to prepare a report on this issue and present it to the next HLTO meeting.

10. Any Other Business

Delegation of Iran informed the meeting of the future D-8 events which will be held in Iran and invited Member Countries to attend these meetings.

The Meeting took note of the importance of the role of the private sector in materializing the objectives and goals of the D-8 Roadmap to increase intra D-8 trade as well as economic development.

11. Adoption of the Report of the 11th Meeting of HLTO

The 11th Meeting of HLTO adopted its Report.

12. Closing Remarks

In his Closing Remarks, the Chairman expressed his appreciation to all delegates for the profound and productive discussions and thanked them for the constructive outcomes of the meeting.

The delegations also conveyed their gratitude to the D-8 Secretariat for this well-organized meeting. They also thanked the Chairman for his successful and able leadership throughout the meeting. Delegations thanked the Government and the people of Turkey for their hospitality and support during the Meeting.

Report of the 1st Working Group on the Development of Islamic Financial Services Industry

*28 October 2010
Kuala Lumpur-Malaysia*

On behalf of the Government of Malaysia, Bank Negara Malaysia organised and chaired the Session of the Developing Eight (D-8) Working Group on the Development of the Islamic Financial Services Industry in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on October 28, 2010. The meeting was attended by delegates from People's Republic of Bangladesh, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Republic of Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, Federal Republic of Nigeria, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Republic of Turkey.

1. Opening/ Welcoming Remarks (Agenda 1)

The Deputy Governor, Muhammad bin Ibrahim who presided over the meeting welcomed delegates to the meeting and expressed his appreciation towards H.E. Ambassador Kia Tabatabaee, Director of the D-8 Secretariat. He highlighted the need for members to share their experiences on capacity building in developing Islamic finance in their respective countries, and thereafter called on the D-8 member countries to enhance inter-linkages of the Islamic finance industries among member countries. This would facilitate private sector's initiatives and cooperation to create new business opportunities within the D-8 member countries.

In the area of human capital development, which is significantly critical for the Islamic financial industry, various steps could be taken to further enhance collaboration among training providers and educational institutions. Deputy Governor Muhammad bin Ibrahim suggested that the meeting should explore on how the D-8 member countries could leverage on training institutions within D-8 member countries for their financial industry training needs.

In his speech, H.E. Ambassador Kia Tabatabaee, Director of the D-8 Secretariat speaking on behalf of the Dr. Widi Agoes Pratikto, the Secretary General of D-8 welcomed members to the meeting. His Excellency expressed appreciation to Bank Negara Malaysia for hosting the event and with the organisation of the meeting as well as the overall flow of the Global Islamic Finance Forum 2010.

Commending the members for their participation in the meeting, H.E. Ambassador Kia Tabatabaee thereafter highlighted the tremendous growth of international Islamic finance, in particular the robust development of Islamic banking and capital market. His Excellency also cited recent trends in the Islamic finance industry across the globe such as sukuk issuances, and stressed that the established enabling environment in particular the facilitative regulatory and tax environment has contributed towards this success. H.E. Ambassador Kia Tabatabaee further shared with the meeting on some of the developments within the D-8 framework, such as the establishment of various working groups among the member countries for specific areas e.g. human capital and takaful, as well as the outcomes of the working groups thus far.

His Excellency then highlighted the discussion agenda for the day and the expected outcomes of the meeting, and concluded his remarks by calling on members to learn from each other's experiences in Islamic finance.

2. Election of Chairman (Agenda 2)

Mr. Ahmad Hizzad Baharuddin of Bank Negara Malaysia invited nominations by the member countries for the election of Chairman of the meeting. The D-8 Secretariat proposed that as

a tradition, Malaysia, being the host country of the D-8 Working Group Meeting on Development of Islamic Financial Services Industry, should chair the meeting. This was unanimously adopted.

3. Consideration And Adoption Of The Draft Agenda (Agenda 3)

Subsequently, Deputy Governor Muhammad bin Ibrahim, as the Chairman of the meeting invited comments from the members on the provisional meeting agenda. The meeting adopted the Agenda.

4. Presentation Of Country Papers On The Status Of Development Of Islamic Finance (Agenda 4)

Each member country presented the country report for the meeting's information. The session commenced with the presentations by People's Republic of Bangladesh, Arab Republic of Egypt, the Republic of Indonesia and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Following a brief tea break, the meeting reconvened and the Chairman resumed the meeting with country presentations by Malaysia, Federal Republic of Nigeria, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and Republic of Turkey. The meeting also had an additional presentation from the P.T. Bank BRI Syariah, Indonesia focusing on Islamic microfinance.

5. Deliberations/Recommendations On Opportunities In Islamic Finance In D-8 Countries (Agenda 5)

6. Consideration On Strengthening Business Linkages Among D-8 Countries (Agenda 6)

The Chairman highlighted a few observations based on the presentations made; among others are the potentials of Islamic finance which has actually exceeded the growth of conventional finance as well as the significance of human capital in propelling Islamic finance to the next level. The Chairman also emphasised on the strong need to further develop the Islamic financial markets (capital and money markets), legal and regulatory framework governing the Islamic financial industry as well as education and training framework for the Islamic finance talents. Based on the country presentations, the Chairman highlighted the vast opportunities and potential areas of collaboration which were available within the D-8 membership itself, among others were:

(i) Sukuk market

The development of sukuk market can be the mechanism for

further advancement of the global Islamic finance industry where sukuk can act as the conduit to enhance linkages between D-8 member countries.

(ii) International Islamic Liquidity Management Corporation (IILM)

The newly established IILM serves as a platform for D-8 members to leverage as a means to improve management of liquidity and money market in their respective Islamic money markets.

(iii) Established institutional infrastructure and technical expertise

The D-8 members can also leverage on the established platforms in the respective countries, for instance the microfinance developments in Bangladesh and Indonesia, the Arab Academy for Banking and Financial Sciences in Egypt that offers training in financial services, the Global Takaful Group in Malaysia that can be used to enhance the retakaful capacities of D-8 member countries. In addition, member countries were offered assistance to develop legal and regulatory framework relating to Islamic finance and attachment opportunities by the State Bank of Pakistan.

(iv) Legal and Shariah framework

A few members of the D-8 briefly shared the Islamic finance initiatives including planned amendments of banking legislations and establishment of Shariah audit and Shariah governance frameworks. The Chairman highlighted that these efforts could be accelerated by seeking assistance from D-8 members which have undergone the similar processes in the past.

The Chairman concluded the agenda by highlighting that such collaboration among D-8 members in the areas highlighted would shorten the learning curve and accelerate the development of a comprehensive Islamic financial system in member countries.

7. Any Other Business (Agenda 7)

The Chairman of the meeting invited the members to share insights gathered during the meeting.

The delegates thanked the Organiser and Chairman for the well organised meeting and strongly believe that the meeting was an important platform to share experience and exchange

information that will set the right path for future collaboration and alliances among member countries.

In this regard, the representatives from Indonesia and Turkey requested for further information on the Islamic credit cards introduced in Iran. The Indonesian representative also suggested for D-8 to have clear programmes to be undertaken in the future.

The representative from Malaysia expressed the country's hope to gather more information on the initiatives as shared by the member countries e.g. issuance of the Revenue Indexed Bonds by the Turkish Treasury and welcomed other delegates to leverage on the established human capital infrastructure and the experience gained from the creation of a robust Islamic capital market in Malaysia.

Reiterating that his country is in the midst of building the institutional capacity for the Islamic finance industry, the representative from Nigeria welcomed a greater cooperation from the D-8 members to further enhance Islamic finance in Nigeria particularly in the area of training and development of human capital.

The Pakistan's representative suggested for efforts to be made in the area of Shariah harmonisation in Islamic finance transactions and for further cooperation to be fostered among the industry players along with the existing collaborative framework established between the regulatory bodies. In line with this suggestion, the representative from Turkey further suggested for D-8 to create a platform for its industry practitioners to share their industry's perspectives and forge greater alliances at the institutional level. Turkey also applauded the developmental efforts on Islamic microfinance in Indonesia and suggested for micro finance to be one of the strategic thrusts for D-8.

8. Closing Remarks

The Chairman made a closing statement emphasising his appreciation to all delegates for the profound and productive discussions and thanked them for the constructive outcomes of the meeting.

Report of the 1st Meeting of D-8 Working Group on Shipping

9-10 November 2010
Abuja-Nigeria

The 1st Meeting of D-8 Working Group on Shipping was organized by Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety (NIMASA) in Abuja, on November 9-10, 2010. The meeting was chaired by Federal Republic of Nigeria and was attended by delegates from the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Republic of Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Republic of Turkey.

1. Opening Ceremony

Acting Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Transport of Nigeria, H.E. Mr. Nobuku Sulaeman; D-8 Commissioner of Nigeria, H.E. Martin I. Uhomobhi; D-8 Secretary General, H.E. Widi A.

2. Election of Chairman

Mr. Temisan Omatseye, Director General of NIMASA, co-host of the meeting was elected as the Chairman of the meeting.

3. Opening Remarks by Chairman

Director General of NIMASA, H.E. Mr. Temisan Omatseye, delivered his opening remarks.

4. Adoption of Agenda

The Meeting adopted its agenda

5. Consideration of Term of Reference (TOR)

The Meeting considered, amended and adopted the ToR for working group on Shipping.

6. Presentation of member countries on shipping

Member Countries presented their current situation on Shipping according to alphabetical order.

Following each presentation, substantive session of questions and answers took place as follows:

Bangladesh

The first paper was presented by the representative of Bangladesh. The paper highlighted the shipping development in Bangladesh. He stated that Bangladesh Shipping Corporation and some private shipping companies are controlling and regulating Shipping activities in the country. The paper informed the meeting that Bangladesh has improved their technology by building ocean-going ships and has established five companies namely Ananda, Western Marine, Karnaphuli, Chittagong dry-dock and Khulna Shipyard. These new companies have been commissioned by the government to build merchant vessels of 4000-8000 tones. The paper further Bangladesh trade routes and the countries they do business with their exports and imports to those countries. The paper asserted that Bangladesh Import and Export could increase if they make channel through the D-8 countries. Bangladesh shows their interest about maritime training and education by increasing maritime institution in their country and increasing ship-recycling activities in their country. The paper posited that if possible D-8 countries can give exemptions to some issues which can make easier to get facility for any D-8 countries related to any shipping matters.

Egypt

The Egyptian delegation submitted the following proposals:

1. Invest on Maritime and ports Transport projects, by the relevant economic department of D-8 Member States.
2. Establishing Technical Engineering and Educational cooperation on shipping, Marine and ports transport section and providing necessary facilities for export of specialized services related to marine and ports
3. Exerting efforts to harmonize administrative rules and regu-

lations among D-8 member states, pertaining to marine transport

4. Adopting, within the limits of their legislation and port regulation, as well as of their obligations under international law, all necessary measures to facilitate and expedite maritime traffic, to prevent unnecessary delays of D-8 member states vessels and to expedite and simply as much as possible the carrying out of customs, sanitary, police and port formalities and other formalities applicable to vessels in ports

5. Mutually benefiting from the relative advantages existing in D-8 member states in relation to maritime transport and ports sector.

6. Exchanging visits among research centers and experts of maritime transport and port sector in D-8 member states

Indonesia

The next paper was presented by the Indonesian representative Adolf Tambunan titled 'Current Development of Shipping Industry in Indonesia'. The paper emphasized that Shipping is basic infrastructure connecting the more than 17,000 Islands that make up Indonesia and functions as bridges which unite, integrate and maintain the sovereignty of the nation. The paper showed that Indonesia has about 2000 ports and showed the countries container routes leaving and entering Indonesia. The paper further evaluated the Cabotage Law of Indonesia, and emphasized that foreign vessels are prohibited to carry passenger / or cargo inter-island or between ports within Indonesian waters territory and that Foreign vessels which are now operating in Indonesian domestic shipping can continue operating until the latest 3 (three) years after the effectiveness of the Law (until May 7, 2011). He showcased the achievements of the country for five years since the cabotage law was implemented. In addition, the paper showed the achievements of Indonesia as per licencing and business opportunities in shipping and shipping auxiliary services based on government regulation no. 20 of 2010 regarding shipping on Indonesian waters.

Iran

The paper titled Iranian proposal, was presented by a representative from the Iranian Embassy. The Iranian paper was sent to the D-8 Secretariat. The paper gave a highlight of Iranian maritime sector and made the following proposal:

1. Invest on Maritime and ports Transport projects, by the relevant economic department of D-8 Member States.

2. Technical Engineering and Educational cooperation on shipping, Marine and ports transport section and providing necessary facilities for export of specialized services related to marine and ports

3. Making efforts for identical administrative rules and regulations among D-8 member states, pertaining to marine transport

4. Providing facilities and giving discount for port services charges with respect of floating vessels of member states in each other's port

5. To benefit the privilege of preferential traffic and eliminating unnecessary paperwork and formalities.

6. Giving priority to the vessels of the member states in carrying the imported and exported shipments.

7. To benefit the relative advantages of each other in related marine and shipping affairs

8. To provide possibility of reciprocal visit from research centers and ports in D-8 member countries.

Malaysia

The following paper, a presentation from the Malaysian delegate titled 'Shipping Industry in Malaysia' showed that currently the government has allowed 30% maximum equity participation by foreign investors in ports and such investors could also include shipping lines. Currently, the paper estimated that Malaysian Ports ranked among the 20 best in the world. Also the paper provided information on the various incentives provided by government through policy statements such as tax-exemptions, depreciation-ship-allowances, exemption of income tax for Malaysian crew-serving on board Malaysian flag vessels and exemption of import duty for such ships above 26 Gross tonnages and import duty of 30% on ships less than 26 Gross Tonnage etc. He stated that the Malaysian shipping policy is geared towards self sufficiency, this policy, according to the paper, has made the Malaysian Shipping Corporation MISC currently the third largest in the world

Nigeria

The paper titled 'D-8 Expert Working Group Meeting on Shipping: The paper presented a profile of Nigeria's economy and transport sector. The paper also detailed the profile of Nigerian Maritime Sector, especially shipping and how Logistics and Nigeria's desires to have a vessel dismantling yard to read the country's waterways of ship wrecks and delightfully told the

house that Nigeria ship registration profile has improved over the last few years.

The paper made the following recommendations:

- The SLWG should also establish Sub-Working Groups for the port industry, coastal and inland waterways sector, logistics services industry, ship building and repair industry, shipping and logistics financial services.
- Identify and preserve shipping and logistics corridor option including freight task and supply chains while minimizing congestion points; degradation on natural environment, marine pollution and wetlands
- Enhance national competencies and skills in Shipping and Logistics through training programmes, Training of Trainers and Researchers (TOTAR).
- Promote PPPP (Public private professional Partnership) alliance and Networks in the D-8 in order to foster cooperation between governments, private sector, academia, and training institutions for the development of training materials including internet-based training and research facility for capacity building.
- Ensure physical integration of sea and land networks with appropriate safety and security conditions; provide mechanisms for strengthening coordination and exchange of experiences between Governments and the private sector in shipping and Logistics services
- Develop infrastructure including container terminals and related facilities, expand port hinterland, state-of-the-art tracking system
- Raise the profile of freight forwarders, shipping companies, shipyards, multimodal operators and logistics service providers
- Create dedicated desk at the National D-8 Secretariat for each sub-working Group to coordinate shipping and Logistics sub-sector activities and implement challenges which should be managed by competent persons having cognate work experience and ability to articulate reports.
- All the past resolutions and the newly taken ones should be pursued seriously with political will, financial and institutional commitment

Pakistan

The Pakistani paper was basically on the Pakistan Marine Academy. It highlighted the courses offered, how to apply, entry

qualification and fees. Pakistan is prepared to partner with member countries of the D-8.

Turkey

The fourth paper titled ‘Status and Development of Shipping Industry in Turkey’ was presented by Emre DİNÇER Republic of TURKEY, Ministry of Transport, Undersecretariat For Maritime Affairs. The paper started by showing the structure of the stakeholders in the Turkish Maritime Industry. It highlighted the various technologies employed in the Turkish maritime such as: Vessel Traffic Services (Vts) For Turkish Straits, Search and Rescue, Long Range Identification And Tracking (LRIT), etc. The paper showed the importance of maritime in the Turkish economy, that 85 % of the imports and exports of Turkey was carried by seaways in 2009. Also, the paper spotlighted Turkish ports and showed that Turkey has 176 ports operating in coverage of ISPS Code. Additionally, the paper analyzed ship ownership in Turkey and showed that the Total DWT of Fleet under the control of the Turkish Shipowners is 18 Million DWT. With the following breakdown: Turkish Flag Fleet : 8 million ton and Fleet working underforeign flag : 10 million ton and showed that Total number of Fleet under the control of the Turkish Shipowners is 1,565. Also, the paper showed Turkey as the world’s 5th biggest country in shipbuilding and that so far 254 Ship Orders with 4.267.561 DWT. On ownership of the Ship yards, the paper showed that all the 55 shipyards are owned by private companies (except 4 shipyards for navy), number of boat builders are 37, the new shipyards under construction/project are 66 and new boat builders planned area is 6. Other parts of the paper highlighted countries in West and East Africa that Turkey trades with, and that Turkey is ready for cooperation in Maritime Trade, Maritime Safety and Security and Ship-recycling with interested members of the D-8 countries.

7. Discussions on Investment Opportunities and other avenues for collaborative activities in the Shipping/Maritime Sector

D-8 should exchange information on investment opportunities as well as to cooperate in capacity building in the shipping fields.

The Meeting took note of the importance of the role of the private sector in materializing on shipping in order to support the objectives and goals of the D-8 Roadmap to increase intra D-8 trade as well as economic development.

8. Presentation on Maritime Training/Research Activities by Director General of NIMASA

The paper titled 'Investments in Nigerian Transport Sector' was presented by Director General of NIMASA. The paper gave an overview of the Nigerian Economy and the Maritime, Shipping subsector and Inland waterways. The paper therefore highlighted the investment opportunities and threats in the sector as follows:

- i) Port Concessioning and Terminal operation and identified threat in this area as absence of legal framework.
- ii) Inland Container depots and multimodal transport. Threat: Absence of legal framework, total absence of structure for the development of multimodal transport
- iii) Cargo operations and Stevedoring facilities. Threats: Unreliable security networks, poor infrastructural backbones and power
- iv) Haulage; Development of rail infrastructure and trucking. Threats: Absence of a systematic approach to transportation planning, poor modal split, Security and weak technological backbone and communications
- v) Packaging. Threats: weak infrastructure, weak regulatory environment, unchecked influx of counterfeit goods and non conformity with NAFDAC.
- vi) Logistics. Threats: Huge capital outlay, low technology, weak managerial capacity and entrenched systematic monopolies
- vii) Free Trade Zones and Export processing Zone. Threat: policy instability, General unfavorable environment and shortage of power
- viii) Liner Container shipping. Threat: Huge capital outlay required, limited domestic funding sources and poor government support structure
- ix) Tanker Shipping. Threat: same as above
- x) Bulk shipping. Threat: Lack of capacity to anticipate the trends of global commodity
- xi) The refer Trade. Threat: lack of Local Expertise
- xii) Passenger/cruise service. Threat: Low national per capita income and weak demand profile.
- xiii) Ship Building and Ship repairs. Threat: poor infrastructure, power, Shortage of skilled labor, high import tax, non availability of local content materials for production

9. Recommendations of the meeting

- 1) Nigeria as a prime mover of D-8 Shipping cooperation for 2 years (2010-2012)
- 2) Develop maritime transportation consultation group and Website (Coordinator: Turkey)
- 3) Develop database maritime trade movement within D-8 countries (Coordinator: Indonesia).
- 4) Establish a dedicated desk at the D-8 Secretariat
- 5) D-8 member countries should send the contact point of their shipping authorities to the D-8 Secretariat (Bangladesh, Indonesia and Malaysia already submitted the contact point during the meeting)
- 6) Nigeria suggested the establishment of three Sub-committee:
 - Investment
 - Technological issues
 - Commercial issues

10. Any Other Business

The next meeting of 2nd D-8 Working Group on Shipping will be held in Nigeria on July 2011, as back-to-back meeting with D-8 Commission and Council meeting.

D-8 Working Group on shipping is to be held once a year. Each year host country shall determined in accordance with member countries willingness to host the Meeting. Chairmanship of the meetings shall conducted by the host country.

11. Adoption of the Report of the 1st D-8 working group on Shipping

The 1st D-8 working group on Shipping adopted its Report.

12. Closing Remarks

In his Closing Remarks, the Chairman expressed his appreciation to all delegates for the profound and productive discussions and thanked them for the constructive outcomes of the meeting.

The delegations also conveyed their gratitude to the D-8 Secretariat for this well-organized meeting. They also thanked the Chairman for his successful and able leadership throughout the meeting.

Delegations thanked the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria for their hospitality and support during the Meeting.

Report of the 4th D-8 Working Group on Civil Aviation and Director Generals Meeting

*26-27 November 2010
Antalya -Turkey*

Delegations representing the Civil Aviation Authorities of the Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Pakistan, Malaysia, Nigeria, Republic of Turkey and D-8 Secretariat met in Antalya on 26-27 November 2010.

Discussions were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere thus reflecting the good relations and common interests of the D-8 member countries.

The meeting started with the opening address of Dr. Ali ARIDURU, the Director General of Directorate General of Civil Aviation Turkey, Chairman of WGDC and a presentation regarding the recent developments in the Turkish Civil Aviation Sector.

Dr. Widi PRATIKTO D-8 Secretary General made his opening speech.

Dr. Ali ARIDURU gave floor to the representatives of the Civil Aviation Authorities.

The representatives of the participating states; the Director General of Indonesian CAA, Director General of Egyptian CAA, Director General of Bangladesh CAA, the representative of the Iranian CAA, the representative of the Malaysian CAA and Deputy Director General of Pakistan CAA stated their appreciation to participate in the meeting and presented their gratitude to the Turkish DGCA and Dr. Ali ARIDURU for hosting the meeting and efforts to prepare it.

Representatives of the private sector made their presentations. (Turkish Airlines, MNG Technic, SKY Airlines, Mahan Air, Iran Air, Garuda Maintenance Facility)

The Director General of the Iranian CAA has joined to the meeting and made his speech regarding the discrimination

about the rules of ICAO Convention. He pointed out that there is a remarkable commercial potential among D-8 Countries.

The session continued with the presentations of the private sector. (ICF, IFTC, Sun Express, Dalaman ATM, Turkish Technic, My Technic, Turkish Airlines Training, ISG, TAV)

After completion of the presentations the participants from private sector continued their discussions at the parallel session.

The Director General of Civil Aviation Authority of Turkey, Dr. Ali ARIDURU summarized briefly the history of D-8 Organization and pointed out that even the Organization was launched in 1997, the establishment of the working group on civil aviation has been taken so long, until 2007,

Memorandum of Understanding regarding the establishment of working group on civil aviation under D-8 umbrella was first signed in 2007. However, Egypt, Nigeria and Malaysia have not signed the MoU yet. Dr. Ali ARIDURU has also stated more importance should be given to the signing of the MoU in order to accelerate the works of the Working Group on civil aviation and this will also foster the relations among the members. Dr. Ali ARIDURU summarized the agenda items of the meeting as follows:

- 1) Chairmanship of the D-8 working group,
- 2) The signing of the MoC with other international organizations like ICAO, TMAÜ (Turkey-Middle East Aviation Group-Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Türkiye), etc. and the way of finding possible cooperation areas.

Dr. Widi PRATIKTO thanked to Dr. ARIDURU for the Agenda

items which were prepared in a successful manner. He also pointed out the importance of the supporting the Chairman on the proposal Agenda and invited the Representatives of the CAA of D-8 member states to support these proposals. The formalization of the works which will be completed under the umbrella of ICAO within the scope of D-8 Organization would be a crucial step. Dr. PRATIKTO stressed with utmost importance that the Chairmanship of Dr. Ali ARIDURU is a great opportunity for the members and he proposed to extend the duration of his Chairmanship for the next two years.

Dr. Ali ARIDURU after presenting his appreciation for this proposal, he pointed out that he would accept this proposal in case of the unanimous support of the members, Furthermore he gave detailed information about the agenda items and he underlined the importance of high level participation with the authorization to sign related documents which could occur during the meetings in order to get concrete results. He also stressed that the task forces which were established during last D-8 meeting held in Istanbul should work more coordinated as their participants are experts of the member states.

The representatives of the Civil Aviation authorities of Bangladesh, Pakistan, Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Indonesia and Egypt, gave their full support on the proposal of extending the Chairmanship of Dr. Ali ARIDURU for a two years period.

Regarding the signing of a MoC with ICAO, Dr. Ali ARIDURU emphasized that the D-8 countries are already members of ICAO and ICAO has a very positive and strong support to the regional cooperations. The cooperation with ICAO will bring legal recognition of the D-8 countries in the field of civil aviation which will contribute to enhance their safety, security, environmental protection level.

After listing the members of T-MAG, Dr. Ali ARIDURU requested from participants to consider a draft text on (the possible cooperation areas between two regional cooperation organizations).

Chairman, Dr. Ali ARIDURU invited the representatives of the CAA of the D-8 member states for their comments.

Representative of the Malaysian CAA presented its full support on the MoC which was also sent to the CAA of Turkey with their official letter dated 30 April 2010.

Director General of Egyptian CAA declared his concern regarding the exchange of the data provided by member states to the ICAO within the context of MoC which would be planned to be signed that may create drawbacks in the civil aviation rela-

tion in the region.

Representative of the Nigerian CAA emphasized that they would sign the MoU for the success of the D-8 and they also underlined that they would participate in the forthcoming meetings on a high level.

Director General of the Iran CAA stated that they would perform the tasks given to them through task forces for getting better outcomes. He added that regarding the MoC with ICAO the approval of the Ministers of D-8 members could be needed.

Secretary General of D-8 Dr. Widi PRATIKTO mentioned that the permission of D-8 Commissioners could be needed for signing the MoC. After obtaining the related permission in case of necessity, signing of the MoC would take place at the annual D-8 meeting which will be held in February 2011.

Director General of Indonesia CAA pointed out that the MoC has a technical structure and it is very important in respect of global safety. Thus it should be supported strongly.

Director General of the Bangladesh CAA stated that the dynamism of the Dr. Ali ARIDURU is needed for the future success of the meetings.

Deputy Director General of the Pakistan CAA fully supported the signing of MoC with ICAO.

Dr. Ali ARIDURU mentioned that the common action of the members would provide fruitful collective results for fair and equal profit. This cooperation could be strengthened through project production and contribution of all member states in the scope of common understanding. He expressed that there is a standard template agreement produced by ICAO for signing with the regional cooperation organizations and submitted the said agreement for consideration of the participants.

Airline companies, training and maintenance organizations and airport terminal operators of the D-8 (Developing Eight) Countries that participated the parallel session of the meeting signed the attached Joint Declaration regarding co-operation and co-ordination among them in the leadership of CAAs.

During the meeting, Director General of Egyptian CAA signed the MoU on establishment of the working group of civil aviation under D-8.

After the fruitful discussions; all the delegations agreed that:

1- It has been unanimously decided to the extension of the chairmanship of Dr. Ali ARIDURU for another two years period.

2- The signing of the MoC with ICAO and TMAG, (Turkey-Middle East Aviation Group- Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey) in principal. This decision will be submitted to D-8 Commissioners for approval.

And, the Commission may also be requested to authorize the Chairman to sign such subsequent MoCs with other international aviation organizations/groups provided that it has the consensus within the DGCA working group.

3- The next meeting will be held in Egypt on a date in April or May 2011 which will be communicated to the D-8 Secretariat after the determination of the exact date.

4- Forming of groups composed of five representatives for each member of D-8 countries in order to provide training opportunities by DGCA Turkey on airport terminal management, ground handling, ATM and security.

Signed on 27 November 2010

Air Commodore Mahmud HUSSAIN Director General Bangladesh CAA

Sameh EL IEFNY Director General Egypt CAA

Herry Bakti Singayuda GUMAI Director General DGCA of Indonesia

Captain Reza VAKHJAVAN1 Director General Iran CAA

Mohd. Yunus Charlie CHARJINGTON Head of Air Transport Department Malaysia CAA

Engr. S.O DAWJIDA General Manager Nigeria CAA

Air Vice Marshal Riaz-ul HAQUE Deputy Director General Pakistan CAA

Report of the 1st D-8 SMEs Governmental Bodies Meeting

*7 December 2010
Tehran-Iran*

We the SMEs Governmental Bodies of Developing 8 Countries represented by Republic of Bangladesh, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Islamic Republic of Pakistan and Republic of Turkey announced our respective countries' political determination in expanding industrial and technological cooperation as well as promoting the quality level of technical, engineering, and commercial relations of SMEs alongside planning to access an appropriate share of the market through CO-BRANDING, and concurred to carry out approved items of the D-8 SME Task Force Meeting, February 2010 - Tehran, through following steps:

1. To establish a Communication Network to undertake the necessary coordination, follow-up, implementation of agreements and planning the next Meetings of D-8 SMEs Governmental Bodies in collaboration with present delegates of Member Countries and D-8 Secretariat to implement activities assigned in this report.

1.1) The Communication Network will be chaired by ISIPO for the first two years. The responsibility will be assigned based on the proposal prepared by the Network, approved by the members and circulated among them.

1.2) All members will introduce their focal points to ISIPO within twenty days.

1.3) The Organization in cooperation with the focal points has to prepare the draft of Directives, methods of forming and managing the Communication Network within three months as well as estimated cost, associated facilities, and applicable suggestions for providing finance and then distribute them among the members afterwards.

1.4) All D-8 related interactions among the members must then be done through the Network in coordination with the

Secretariat.

1.5) One of the responsibilities of the Communication Network is creating a virtual network shared between members to provide the latest news and information online to members and also to SMEs.

1.5.1) Regarding the differences in definitions of an SMEs in Member-Countries, and also the different regulations of import, export, tariffs and etc. transparency and exchange of information will be taken action towards through the Virtual Network.

1.5.2) Creating a virtual environment for Technology Parks, Incubators and Technology Development Centers of SMEs to communicate through this Virtual Network are required.

1.5.3) Creating a virtual exhibition for SME products and possibility of accessing to e-commerce will be among the goals of this network

1.5.4) Carrying out joint studies by Member Countries regarding marketing and investment opportunities in the form of Value Chain Analysis Studies in 10 selected industrial fields in member states and publishing the results in the Virtual Network.

1.6) Making linkages between Subcontracting Centers - e.g. SPX Centers- to share the opportunities for SMEs that would like to be connected and participate in global market of relative sectors and upgrade themselves in terms of quality and technology.

1.7) Cooperation between D-8 SME development bodies on mapping at the national level and - developing the clusters within the member states alongside with connecting clusters which work in the same sectors as sister clusters.

1.8) All members are aware of the importance of fruitful decisions of the Communication Network. Thus, they will allocate the necessary facilities and cooperation, through assigning expert - representatives. Also they respect the Communication Network's announced agreements which are based on the respective regulations and standards and will cooperate to implement them.

2. In order to exchange successful experiences in terms of policies and projects on supporting SMEs and appropriate supportive measures in Member Countries, it is agreed that the Communication Network shall provide an opportunity through which Member Countries can exchange their experiences in the form of Best Practice Workshops according to the following schedule.

2,1) The Communication Network is required to prepare the best method of holding the Workshops and propose a protocol for uniformity in Member Countries alongside with estimated costs and announce it upon approval.

Member Country	Subject	Executor	Date
Iran	Industrial Cluster Dev.	ISIPO	2011
	Industrial Park Construction		
	Export consortium establishment		
Turkey	Dev. clustering policies	KOSGEB	2011-2012
	LED of Anatolia		
	SPX (pending) Business & Tech. incubators		

3. Training and upgrading technical and executive skills of SMEs are required by the SME Task Force Meeting in February 2010, Tehran. Therefore, we consider it our duty to hold the training workshops for SMEs and SMEs. Governmental Institutions Staff in addition to sharing successful experiences in the form of workshops using respective international institutions such as Colombo Plan, JICA, etc.; banking and monetary institutions such as the Islamic Development Bank, and financial resources of international institutions and Member Countries to develop cooperation among D-8 countries.

3.1) Therefore, it is agreed that the Communication Network in line with receiving the members' suggestions take steps towards exchanging knowledge, information, achievements in training activities for SMEs development, entrepreneurship, improving marketing skills, announcing needed courses which can also be offered to the other members. Also recog-

nizing the financing resources, the Communication Network prepares its proposal within six months to project in D-8 Technical Commissions, Ministerial Meeting and finally in D-8 Summit.

3.2) facilitating common training courses

3.3) Nigeria is willing to donate land and building for D-8 SMEs training centers

3.4) To develop data and statistical information as a basis for establishing measures to address all SME issues:

a) studying member countries SMEs databases

b) exchanging experiences on creating databases

c) offering proposals and abilities on establishing database

d) preparing a schedule for creating linkage between member countries websites

3.5) Studying the publication options of Guide Book (physical or virtual) whenever possible making it virtual

4. Possessing a brand name is vital for SMEs to glide into the global market. Its being costly, in the one hand, and SMEs' not being able to afford that on the other hand, led us as the D-8 Governmental Custodians of SMEs to feel obligated to do their best for creating a common brand (co-branding) to assist SMEs' access to the market.

4.1) Creating co-branding requires the definition of a legal entity owned by the members' governments. In this regard Governments need to take preliminary actions for it as well as maintaining standards and improving its quality.

4.2) In line with the Meeting Theme - co-branding - all member states are to cooperate on facilitation of establishment of a co-branding association that will organize the administrative procedures. To realize the above mentioned objective, member countries facilitate establishment of marketing and sales centers of D-8 in each country. These centers will deliver marketing office and necessary places for initiation of SMEs product sales. The chair organization will be responsible for defining the specific standards SMEi of D-8 countries which will be able to be

4.3) present in this system of marketing and sales. Chair organization is responsible for unifying the concept of co-branding, business model and the modus operandi among the member countries.

4.4) The Communication Network must conclude the comments within three month after-receiving them" from the members and upon approval by the members present it in D-8 Commissions and Ministerial Meeting and do the follow ups.

4.4) Creating and maintaining co-branding and developing it

efficiently requires a coherent and purposeful culture making and information in a national and international level. Therefore, the Communication Network must study advertising campaign and media strategies of introducing co-branding in Member Countries and ensuring its financial resources for support, submits its proposal.

5. Establishing a Legal Entity to guarantee international investment, insurance, mitigating vulnerability of small and medium, enterprises and financial risks resulting from joint ventures between industrial units of Member Countries is another agreement of us.

5.1) To achieve the foregone it is agreed that the Communication Network studies Member Countries' proposals and within six months comes up with the results to be presented in D-8 Commissions and Ministerial Meeting.

5.2) The Communication Network shall admit to sharing the rules, particularly financial ones, directives, guidelines, forms and other related issues to investment and cooperation between Member Countries' industrial units and then provides the report.

6. Allocating a part of an existing / new Industrial Park in favor of small and medium enterprises which are doing international activities in Member Countries is encouraged for the Cooperation Development among the members, as follows:

6.1) With regards to the respective D-8 Member Countries' domestic regulations, a part of one of the Industrial Parks will be accessed by SMEs of other Member Countries to settle in.

6.2) The Communication Network will provide the related regulations and laws within three months to the other Member Countries. Then, within six months and upon approval will present the result of members' comments to D-8 Commissions and Ministerial Meeting.

Member Countries may initiate to set up a Joint Industrial Park as refers to the article 6.1 and communicate the plan to the other members so as to agree with the terms of condition relating to the co-branding of the selected products produced in the Joint Industrial Park.

7. SMEs presence in international trade activities is Directly related to their presence in exhibitions, teriders and etc. Meanwhile, there is a number of different facilities in Member Countries for trade development and promotion.- Hence, the Communication Network has to provide SMEs with the opportunities through communication with nelevant trade development institutions and/or organizations.

7.1) Coordinating, receiving and providing certain facilities to SMEs introduced by the Member Countries to participate in the specialized exhibitions.

7.2) Coordinating the reception of SMEs commercial delega-

tions of the other Member Countries and holding B2B/match making .meetings. in coordination with respective Chambers of Commerce.

7.3) Coordinating visits for SMEs' representatives introduced by the members to successful industrial units and Clusters in the form of industrial visit.

8. Decisions can be divided into several categories. A part of the application of decisions will directly fall upon the current duties of governmental organizations. However, some cases will require creation of legal infrastructures or interference with professional duties of other organizations. Therefore, the Communication Network will have to investigate and classify these agreements and then provide a road map for implementation. Thus:

8.1) Those agreements that are in the members' duty areas will immediately be taken step towards upon the announcement by the Communication Network.

8.2) Those agreements that need to be discussed in the D-8 commissions will be sent to the commission in coordination with the Secretariat alongside stating the reasons.

8.3) Some of the agreements need obtaining the necessary approvals from Ministerial Meetings regardless of whether the agreements are among our duties or not. Therefore, these agreements will be sent to the D-8 Secretariat along with stating the reasons and after passing the formalities and Legal approval stages.

9. In conclusion, we affirm that annual SMEs Governmental Bodies Meeting is needed to support and follow up decisions made by Working Groups, and co-branding should be created and developed among Member Countries.

9.1) The next SMEs Governmental Bodies Meeting will be held in 2011 in Turkey.

9.2) The Communication Network will have to follow-up its assignments and provide the next meeting agenda in coordination with D-8 Secretariat and other relevant entities and then disseminate the report to the Member Countries.

10. The outcomes of the four Working Groups are attached. Arab Republic of Egypt , Malaysia, Republic of Indonesia, Federal Republic of Nigeria Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Turkey.

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 ENBA AGU

Report of the 5th D-8 Working Group on Civil Aviation and Director Generals Meeting

*8-9 June 2011
Jakarta-Indonesia*

Agenda Item 1: Welcome and Opening Remarks

1. The Director General of Civil Aviation of the Republic of Indonesia hosted the Fifth D-8 Working Group on Civil Aviation and Director Generals Meeting in Jakarta, Indonesia, on 8-9 June 2011. The Meeting was attended by delegations from 8 Member Countries of D-8, namely, the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Republic of Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the Islamic Republic Pakistan, and the Republic of Turkey. Also in attendance was the Secretary-General of D-8, Dr. Widi A. Pratikto.

2. In his welcoming remarks, Mr. Herry Bakti, the Director General of Civil Aviation of the Republic of Indonesia highlighted that the Meeting is important to collaborate, accommodate and cooperate all potential aspects in the Civil Aviation field. The Meeting also aimed at exchanging information regarding the development of Civil Aviation of all D-8 countries and facilitating opportunity for D-8 private sectors to meet each other. He further explained that Indonesia recognizes safety and efficiency in aviation management as major elements in air transport policy, and therefore during the past four years, Indonesia has taken major steps to improve safety, security and services aspects by implementing the civil aviation strategic action plan.

3. The Meeting was Chaired by Mr. Bilal Ekşi, the Chairman of the D-8 Working Group on Civil Aviation. In his remarks, he elaborated 4 main objectives of Working Group on Civil Aviation and D-8 Aviation activities history. He also underlined that the signing of MoC with ICAO will boost the international rec-

ognition towards D-8 Civil Aviation cooperation particularly in the field of safety and security. He further highlighted the accomplishments that have been reached such as the Training Program which provided by Turkey between 11-15 April 2011 in Ankara. He concluded his speech by pointing out several challenges of the meeting.

4. The D-8 Secretary-General, Dr. Widi Pratikto in his remarks, briefed the Meeting on the performance of civil aviation sector which have been influenced by the rising oil prices due to the political unrest in the Middle East and North Africa. He viewed that the full impact of higher fuel cost is stronger than expected GDP growth. With regard to the 4th Working Group on Civil Aviation held in Antalya-Turkey on 26-27 November 2010, he urged the Meeting to follow up the outcome such as the signing of potential cooperation between D-8 DGCA and ICAO & TMAG. He appreciated the DGCA of Turkey for successfully holding the D-8 Training Program on Safety, Security, Airport Terminal Management and ground handling on 11-15 April 2011 in Ankara, Turkey.

5. The Meeting was officially opened by the Minister of Transportation of the Republic of Indonesia, H.E. Mr. Freddy Numberi. In his Opening Remarks, Mr. Numberi express his wish that through this meeting Civil Aviation potentialities of every member could be explored and presented in order to build a strong cooperation amongst D-8 member countries. He also raised that the rising of fuel price which has affected economies across the globe particularly the transportation sector become a real challenge that we should overcome. The Minister also informed the meeting of some significant development achieved by aviation industry such as PT. Dirgantara In-

Indonesia and PT. Garuda Maintenance Facility (GMF) Aero Asia. He further informed that later on Indonesia will introduce its latest product of N-219, a new generation of Short Take-off Landing (STOL) aircraft of which the most suitable for feeder line and or pioneer route. He concluded his speech by expressing his hope of Indonesia's commitment to enhance the aviation service, safety and security through compliance with international regulations.

Agenda Item 2: Adoption of Agenda

6. The Meeting adopted the agenda without any amendment.

Agenda Item 3: Overview on the Development and way forward of Civil Aviation Cooperation within D-8 Countries

7. Delegations made their presentations on overview of the Development and way forward of Civil Aviation Cooperation within D-8 Countries. They shared information on the development of Civil Aviation Industry in their respective countries and look forward to strengthening cooperation among D-8 member countries.

8. Bangladesh emphasized the important contribution of D-8 Civil Aviation cooperation and suggested ideas for future cooperation such as continuation of training, sharing expertise, and infrastructure investment, harmonization for ICAO's SARP implementation. It was also mentioned they needs of human resources development including pilot and engineer.

9. Indonesia informed the Meeting of the significant growth of air traffic, the numbers of airlines and their fleets, the routes, number and development of airports, airport authorities, air traffic providers, aircraft manufacturer, aircraft maintenance facilities, and training centers. For the purpose of future cooperation, Indonesia proposed some areas of cooperation in the field of aircraft design & manufacturing, aviation safety improvement, exchange of pilot student, exchange of pilot instructor, aircraft maintenance expertise and services, and air transport ancillary services.

10. Iran underlined the importance to have focal point for each Task Forces in order to assist smooth communications among member countries. He further proposed to established a new Task Forces on Airport Operation. Also Iran proposed D-8 countries hold a seminar on CNS/ATM on a yearly basis in one of the states and declared Iran's readiness to host the first seminar.

11. Malaysia stated that Malaysia is one of the hub airport in

Asia Pacific and had 6 international airports and 16 domestic airports. It was also stated Malaysia is the only Islamic state which had bilateral safety agreement with USA. Malaysia has concluded 63 BAA which 18 of them are open skies policy. By the signing of D-8 MoU, Malaysia will welcome D-8 member countries to make use of the training center it has.

12. Nigeria highlighted on the safety oversight areas, technical training and security issues. For Task Forces, Nigeria proposed each country appoint an expert for each Task Forces and in the TOR define the timeline and report to the DG. Nigeria also supported intense participation of private sector especially in airport infrastructure and development.

13. Pakistan briefed the Meeting on the progress development of national legislation for ensuring oversights service provider and develop safety program. Pakistan developed the expertise in installation and operation automated message handling system and contingency and search and rescue plan development. Pakistan proposed further cooperation among D-8 countries in the area of establishment of aircraft and associated manufacturing centers, pooling and training facilities, standarization, collaboration amongst D-8 countries in aviation sector.

14. Turkey briefed the Meeting on issues such as pilot numbers, licensed technician numbers, flight training organization, trainees, authorised type rating training organization, maintenance training organization, organization training simulator and civil aviation school. Turkey declared to conduct an aviation training in Cappadocia Vocational College Sabiha Gokcen Campus for D-8 member countries.

Agenda Item 4: Finalization of all Terms of Reference (TOR) Task Forces

15. The Meeting agreed to focus its discussion on 4 Drafts TORs namely TOR of the Task Force on Training and Commercial Issues, TOR of the Task Force on Capacity Building, TOR of the Task Force on Safety and Security, and TOR of the Task Force on Air Navigation and Air Traffic Management.

16. The Meeting finalized the discussion on the TORs and agreed as follows:

a. The Task Forces will have a meeting at least once a year before the Working Group Meeting. However if the Task Forces deems it necessary, the Task Forces may convened their own meeting;

b. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman for each Task Forces

will be as follows:

I. Task Force on Commercial Issues: Chairman Indonesia, Deputy Chairman Turkey;

II. Task Force on Training and Capacity Building: Chairman Turkey, Deputy Chairman Nigeria;

III. Task Force on Safety and Security: Chairman Malaysia, Deputy Chairman Pakistan;

IV. Task Force on Air Navigation and Air Traffic Management: Chairman Iran, Deputy Chairmans Bangladesh and Egypt.

c. The Chairmanship of each TOR will last up to 2 years and each member countries should provide the Secretariat of D-8 with names of contact person of each Task Forces in one month after this Meeting.

d. The TORs are attached.

Agenda Item 5: Discussion on the Draft Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) between D-8 WGCA and International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

17. The meeting decided that the signing of Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) between D-8 Working Group on Civil Aviation and ICAO will be conducted later on in the presence of ICAO. The text of the MoC has been distributed to all member countries.

Agenda Item 6: Presentations from Civil Aviation Private Sectors of D-8 member Countries

18. The representative of Turkish Technics made a presentation on the core business and proposed to establish an MRO network which allows an exchange of knowledge, human resources and technology amongst D-8 member countries. He also proposed to establish MRO Network, Component Pool, Part 21 approval experience exchange, Cabin Interior, NDT Capabilities and Training.

19. The President Director of Garuda Airlines, in his presentation, informed the Meeting of a significant growth in domestic market as well as its international markets. Garuda Airlines seek opportunities to gain market share by establishing a low-cost carrier which is economically growing in Southeast Asia. In premium bussiness class, Garuda Airlines already owned the biggest market in Indonesia.

20. The representative of PT. Dirgantara Indonesia made presentation on its line of bussiness on aircraft products and component productions. It provides services in engineering system and simulation facilities. PT. Dirgantara main products are

N-219, CN-235, Bumblebee helicopter and KF-X (figter plane).

21. The representative of Turkish Aerospace Industries (TAI) made presentation on the company's profile on Aerostructure, Modification and System Integration, Indegeneous Design Trainer Aircraft, Advanced Jet Trainer and Joint Development. It provides service for military/paramilitary purpose. In conclusion TAI is ready to be a strategic industrial partner for D-8 private sector. TAI will make necessary preparation for "D-8 Aerospace Industrial Cooperation Workshop" in Turkey and will inform the date to the D-8 Secretariat.

22. The representative of Garuda Maintenance Facility (GMF) Aeroasia emphasized on its bussiness core such as providing services on Airframe, Engine Assembly, MRO. GMF is a part of Garuda Indonesia Group and has many customers domestically and internationally.

23. The representative of TAV Group made a presentation mainly on airport construction projects in different countries around the globe. He stated that the construction projects based on various scheme such as BOT, BTO, BOO, BOOT and Long Term Concession. TAV will make necessary preparation for "D-8 Airport Management and Operation Workshop" in Turkey and will inform the date to the D-8 Secretariat.

24. The representative of Air Transportation HRD Center highlighted on its purpose to educate qualified personnel through its developing centre in major cities in Indonesia. The objective is to provide the participants a broad knowledge of aviation matters, procedures and techniques.

25. The representative of Indonesian Civil Aviation Institute presented on the Institute program on pilot training, aviation engineering, flight safety training and aviation management training.

26. The representative of IFTC Istanbul briefed the Meeting on its company's profile which include of training service with smart simulator building.

27. The representative of Angkasa Pura II stressed that the company's vision is to be the world class international airport. He informed the Meeting regarding the airports that the company's manage and the projects which is in progress to improve services and capabilities of its airports.

28. The representative of MNG Technic explained on their company's profile which provided services and training facilities.

29. The representative of MyTechnic made a presentation on the company's profile and proposed maintenance services

and training for technicians within D-8 member countries.

30. The Meeting noted presentations made by private sector and training institution. The meeting agreed to upload all presentations into D-8 website.

Agenda Item 7: Wrap up the Report

31. The Meeting accepted its Report.

Agenda Item 8: Signing of MoU for the Establishment of D-8 Member States Working Group for the Cooperation in Civil Aviation by Malaysia

32. The Director General of Civil Aviation of Malaysia representing the State of Malaysia signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the Establishment of D-8 Member States Working Group for the Cooperation in Civil Aviation. With this, all member countries have signed the MoU.

Agenda Item 9: Other Matters

33. The Meeting agreed to open a forum in D-8 website for discussion and exchange of views on civil aviation issues regarding the member states. This website will also act as a databank on civil aviation among D-8 member countries.

Agenda Item 10: Date and Venue of the next WGCA Meeting

34. The Meeting proposed the Government of Nigeria to host the 6th Meeting D-8 Working Group on Civil Aviation and Director Generals Meeting. The Delegation of Nigeria acknowledged the request and will inform the Secretariat of D-8 of the result.

Agenda Item 11: Consideration and Adoption of the Report

35. The Meeting considered and adopted the Report of the 5th Working Group on Civil Aviation and Director Generals Meeting and agreed to submit the Report to the next D-8 Commissioner Meeting for approval.

Agenda Item 12: Closing

36. To officially close the Meeting, The Director General of Civil Aviation of the Republic of Indonesia expressed his gratitude to all Delegates attending the Meeting while wishing them a safe journey back to their respective countries.

37. The Delegates expressed their appreciation to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for the excellent arrangement made for the Meeting and for the hospitality offered to them during their stay in Jakarta.

Seminar for Banking Supervision and Financial Regulation Departments of the D-8 Member Countries

*18 -19 July 2011
Abuja-Nigeria*

1. Introduction

As part of the action plan agreed to by the D-8 Central Bank Governors Forum on July 6, 2010, the Central Bank of Nigeria hosted a two-day Seminar from July 18 - 19, 2011. The theme of the Seminar was, 'Enhancing Global Financial Supervisory Standards and Practices'. The aim was to facilitate the exchange of ideas among D-8 member countries on current supervisory and regulatory developments in their financial sector.

Participants were drawn from the Central Banks of Bangladesh, Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan and Turkey. Indonesia and Egypt sent in apologies.

2. Opening

In his welcome address, Dr. Kingsley Moghalu, Deputy Governor, Financial Systems Stability, Central Bank of Nigeria welcomed participants to Nigeria and commended the quality of delegation from member countries. He expressed hope that the outcome of the Seminar would contribute to financial stability in member countries.

Delivering the keynote address, the Governor, Central Bank of Nigeria and Chairman, D-8 Central Bank Governors Forum, Sanusi Lamido Sanusi (CON) commended the D-8 Governors on their choice of theme and sub-themes of the Seminar. He noted that following the global financial crisis, it was important for the D-8 central banks to share practices and experiences in the supervision and regulation of their financial institutions.

The Governor observed that international response in the wake of the global financial crisis has concentrated on the advanced economies and developed financial markets. He stated that it was pertinent for the D-8 countries to develop strategies to address challenges that are peculiar to the group.

He concluded by emphasizing that lessons from the recent global financial crisis would be lost if appropriate measures to safeguard the stability of the system were not taken. On that note, he declared the Seminar open.

3. Presentations

Three technical sessions were held in which seven papers were presented and discussed.

a) First Technical Session

The session was chaired by Dr. (Mrs.) S.O Alade, Deputy Governor, Economic Policy, Central Bank of Nigeria. The first paper by Mr. A. J. Ajewale, Acting Director, Banking Supervision Department, Central Bank of Nigeria, on 'Corporate Governance and Financial Stability: Lessons from the Recent Global Financial Crisis - Experiences of the Central Bank of Nigeria' was presented by Mr. T Ikuyeju of the Central Bank of Nigeria. The paper highlighted the importance of corporate governance in global finance following the recent financial crisis and identified lessons for the D-8 member countries. Bank Negara, Malaysia presented the second paper on 'Cross- Border Supervision: The Challenges for Regulatory Authorities' which highlighted

among others regulatory issues in home-host financial institutions' supervision and regulation.

b) Second Technical Session

In the second technical session, chaired by Murshid Kuli Khan, Deputy Governor, Central Bank of Bangladesh, two papers were presented. The first paper on 'The Challenges of Risk Based Supervision: Experiences of the Central Bank of Turkey' was presented by Arda Tekirdag, a specialist with the Central Bank of Turkey. The paper highlighted the various stages in the development of risk based supervision in Turkey, with lessons on how they responded during their financial crisis in year 2000.

The second paper was presented by Mr. Kim Norris, Special Adviser on Banking Supervision to the Governor, Central Bank of Nigeria on 'Macroprudential Regulation as a Tool for Enhancing Financial System Stability'. The paper stressed the need to approach supervision and regulation from a perspective that takes into cognizance, the intricate connection between the internal actions in financial institutions and the macro-economy in general.

c) Third Technical Session

The last session was chaired by Dr. Kingsley Moghalu, Deputy Governor, Financial System Stability Central Bank of Nigeria and three papers were presented. The first on, 'Status of Development of Islamic Financial Industry in Pakistan' by Mr. Saleem Ullah, Director of Islamic Banking Department, State Bank of Pakistan was delivered via video conference. It gave a history of the development of Islamic banking in Pakistan and highlighted the supervisory and regulatory challenges.

The paper on, 'Regulatory and Supervisory issues in Specialized Banks - Experience of Central Bank of Bangladesh' was

presented by Mr. Jahangir Alam, Executive Director, Central

Bank of Bangladesh. The paper enumerated the various forms of specialized financial institutions in Bangladesh, with special emphasis on Grameen Bank. It also reviewed approaches and layers of supervision for specialized banks in Bangladesh. The paper by Mr. Gabriel Ukpeh on 'Implementing IFRS- Challenges and Prospects' was presented by Mrs. Bolanle Adekoya of Price Waterhouse Coopers. It raised issues in the implementation of the IFRS, with emphasis on the status of implementation of the Standards in Nigeria.

4. Outcome of Deliberations

After extensive deliberations on the papers presented, participants agreed on the following:

1. Corporate Governance

- Board and senior management must lead in risk governance by setting the risk appetite of banking institutions

- Models as risk management tools are not sacrosanct as their assumptions may not hold in reality

- Formulate appropriate mechanisms for undertaking surveillance, monitoring and conduct of regular stress tests of financial systems

2. Macro-prudential regulations

- First line of protection for the stability of the financial system is to enhance the resilience of each individual institution to adverse shocks to reduce the spillovers from failures

- Standards for increased bank capital and liquidity will provide strong anchor for macro-prudential policies

- Several provisions help address systemic risk and interconnected among systemic institutions, by mitigating the risks arising from firm-level exposures

- There is a need to make policy decisions with macroeconomic factors in mind

3. Non Interest Banking

- Successful non interest banking framework requires capacity building and awareness campaign

- Necessary amendments have to be made to existing laws to enable Islamic banks to exist and operate, and especially to engage in trading to enable them provide asset-based facilities

4. IFRS

- Understand which performance measures will be affected and how to translate them properly for investors and analysts

- Put in place appropriate legal provisions that would provide the enabling environment for application

5. Cross border supervision

- Put in place enabling infrastructure that is supportive of cross border cooperation Institutionalized framework of supervisory practices and ensure consistency in the practices of cross border supervision

6. Microfinance

- The Bangladesh example; Central banks of developing countries need to increase their capacity and learn from each other's strengths and weaknesses.

7. Risk Focused Supervision

- Key goals of Risk-Based Supervision are to improve risk management and corporate governance.

Participants expressed their appreciation to the host country for a well organized conference and look forward to the next seminar of the Forum.

Issued on the 19th Day of July, 2011

Abuja, Nigeria.

Chairperson of the Seminar Dr. (Mrs.) S.O. Alade Deputy Governor,

Economic Policy Central Bank of Nigeria.

Report of the 2nd Meeting of D-8 Expert Working Group on Shipping

*17-18 October 2011
Abuja-Nigeria*

The 2nd Meeting of the D-8 Expert Working Group (EWG) on Shipping was organized by the Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety (NIMASA) from 17-18 October 2011 in Abuja. The meeting was chaired by H. E. Mr. Ishaku M. Shekarau, Executive Director, NIMASA, and was attended by delegates from the Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and the Republic of Turkey.

1. Opening Ceremony

H.E. Mr. Nebolisa Emodi, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Transport of Nigeria; H.E. Ambassador Fayomi, Undersecretary for International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nigeria; H.E. Mr. Ishaku M. Shekarau, Executive Director, NIMASA; and Ambassador Bagher Asadi, D-8 Director, made welcome statements.

2. Presentation of Progress Reports

The following Member Countries presented national progress reports on the implementation of the 1st EWG Meeting, which were discussed further by the participants.

Egypt

The Egyptian delegation presented a national progress report on its maritime transport industry, composed of ports and coastal installations; the fleet and its subsidiaries; and the maritime community and its activities and services. The report placed special emphasis on the status and activities of Egyptian training institutes, in particular, the Arab Academy for Science, Technology and Maritime Transport (AASTMT) and Port Training Institute.

Indonesia

The Indonesian delegation presented a national progress report on the establishment of partnership arrangements with D-8 Member Countries' institutions and companies. The current partnerships include cooperation in the provision of training in such areas as marine safety measures; superintendence, cargo survey, and consultancy services, especially in oil and gas; and maritime stakeholders. Other areas of cooperation also include research cooperation in the fields of port design, energy transport, and transport telematics.

Iran

The Iranian delegation presented a submission on the status and role of the maritime sector in the national economy, inclusive of data on marine transportation of more than 91% of imported goods and non-oil exports, and around 100% of oil exports. The submission also addressed Iran's status as a major transit country in the region and emphasized the country's active involvement in international agreements on shipping, training centers, and professional and modern maritime administration as well as its willingness to engage in close cooperation on a wide range of areas with other D-8 countries.

Malaysia

The Malaysian delegation presented a national progress report with emphasis on expansion of sea time training for cadets, particularly in extended sea-time (OJT) mechanism. The report also placed emphasis on the role of maritime research in the sector, as spearheaded by the Maritime Institute of Malaysia (MIMA), a policy research institute, and Maritime Transport Training Institute (MATRAIN).

Nigeria

The Nigerian delegation presented a national progress report on the following training programmes: Training of Trainers and Researchers (TOTAR); Promotion of Public, Private and Professional Partnerships (PPPP); Automated Maritime Data Access (AMDA); Maritime Joint Ventures (MJV), Collaboration in ship technology; Establishment of sub-working groups, inclusive of a recent creation of a special desk for each sub-working group to liaise with the D-8 Secretariat. The report also addressed Nigeria's efforts in such areas as encouragement of Member Countries to promote education exchange programmes; and reciprocal recognition of Certificates and Opportunities for Sea Time experience for cadets on board ships.

Pakistan

The Pakistani delegation submitted a national report, in which a number of proposals were presented, inter alia: Setting up of a D-8 Ports & Shipping Business Forum; Promotion of in-

tra-D-8 transfer of technology; Joint D-8 cooperation towards in the areas of ship-owning rules, regulations and procedures for cross-registration of ships; Provision of intra-D-8 MFN treatment to each other's vessels at their respective ports; and Promotion of presentation of group position at relevant international associations and fora.

Turkey

The Turkish delegation presented a national progress report on the activities since the first meeting of the Working Group, with emphasis on the establishment of maritime transportation consultation group and Website. The delegation appealed to all Member Countries to complete and submit, as early as possible, the questionnaire regarding shipping and maritime issues in order to enable the Website to start its work.

3. Report on Bilateral Meetings

COUNTRY	PROSPECTIVE PARTNER	AREA OF COLLABORATION
Egypt	Nigeria	Maritime capacity-building for managerial cadre
Indonesia	Nigeria	Collaboration on training of crew and cadets and cabotage
Iran	Nigeria	Building of ships of less than 5,000 tones, and marine pollution management
Malaysia	All D-8 member countries	Sea-farer training, shipbuilding and marine pollution control
Nigeria	All D-8 member countries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building of patrol boats and fishing vessels 2. Manpower capacity development 3. Cadet training and training of trainers 4. pollution control (annual oil pollution control drill) 5. Port management 6. Security: piracy and armed robbery at sea
Pakistan	Nigeria	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seafarer training, port facility development and shipbuilding. 2. Establishment of an incentive regime
Turkey	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All member countries 2. Nigeria 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completion of the questionnaire for the operationalization of the Website 2. Resolution of pending issues [grey areas] in Merchant Shipping Agreement

4. Recommendations of the Meeting

The Meeting discussed and adopted the following Communique.

Communique

Desirous of reviewing and appraisal of the progress achieved thus far in the implementation of the resolutions reached at the 1st Expert Working Group Meeting (November 2010, Abuja), the 2nd Expert Working Group Meeting was convened to take stock of the state of implementation, and chart out concrete proposals for future implementation. In the course of the two-day interactive deliberations and frank exchanges between the delegations, including networking opportunities, the following are the highlights of the decisions taken at the Meeting:

I. That Member Countries should undertake in earnest to implement the resolutions of the 1st EWG Meeting, including capacity-building measures, e.g. TOTAR and other technical training programmes in the maritime sector;

II. That each Member Country should establish proper mechanisms for effective follow-up of the decisions made with respect to establishing benchmarks and timelines;

III. That Member Countries should explore the possibility of entering into Maritime Joint Venture Agreements (MJV), including establishment of Maritime Joint Commissions for collaborative ventures;

IV. That the establishment of Automated Maritime Data Access (AMDA) would facilitate promotion of collaboration between Member Countries;

V. That the Meeting took note of the near absence of the private sector participation from the Member Countries in the Meeting and emphasized the imperative of the activation of their participation in future deliberations;

VI. That the above situation should be urgently redressed towards the realization of the common objectives of facilitating private sector networking for sustainable maritime development among the D-8 Member Countries with a view to realizing the sector's huge potential in promoting actual cooperation among the Member Countries for mutual benefits;

VII. That Member Countries should pursue and conclude, as a matter of priority and preferably prior to the next meeting of the Working Group, their current bilateral exchanges and discussions.

The 2nd Working Group Meeting on Shipping expressed its deep appreciation to the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria for the excellent arrangements and hospitality put in place for the event.

5. Adoption of the Report of the 2nd D-8 Working Group on Shipping

Following the adoption of the text of the Communique as the substantive part of the outcome of the Meeting, at the closing session the D-8 Director presented a synopsis of the report of the Meeting [the present Report] and informed that it would be subsequently completed and distributed among the Member Countries. The Meeting took note of the statement by the D-8 Director.

6. Date and Venue of the 3rd Meeting of the Expert Working Group

Since the matter was not discussed at the Meeting, it was announced at the closing session that the date and venue for the third meeting of the EWG would be pursued through further diplomatic exchanges and announced as soon as determined.

7. Closing Remarks

In their Closing Remarks, the Chairman and the D-8 Director expressed their appreciation to all delegates for the constructive discussions and contribution to the outcome of the Meeting.

Report of the 1st D-8 Task Force on Textile and Garment

27-28 October 2011
Jakarta-Indonesia

1. Introduction

The First Meeting of the D-8 Task Force on Textile and Garment was held from 27-28 October 2011 in Jakarta, Indonesia. The meeting, chaired by Mr. Harjanto, Director of International Industrial Cooperation, Ministry of Industry of the Republic of Indonesia, was attended by the delegations from the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Arab Republic of Egypt, the Republic of Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and the Republic of Turkey.

2. Opening Session

Mrs. Dyah W. Pudjiwati, Secretary, Office of Directorate General of International Industrial Cooperation, Ministry of Industry of the Republic of Indonesia, opened the Meeting and made welcome remarks. Ambassador Bagher Asadi, Director, D-8 Secretariat, and Mr. Panggah Susanto, Director General for Manufacturing Industry, Ministry of Industry of the Republic of Indonesia, also made opening remarks.

Mr. Harjanto, Director of International Industrial Cooperation, Ministry of Industry of the Republic of Indonesia, was elected as Chair of the Meeting. Ms. Seda Çotuk also assisted the Chair during the morning session.

3. Adoption of the Agenda

The Meeting adopted the agenda as distributed previously.

4. Presentation of National Reports

Delegations from Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Pakistan presented national reports on the status and performance of their textile and garment industries (Agenda item 4). The full texts of the presentations are contained.

5. Report of the last Meeting of the Task Force on Textile & Garment

Delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran presented the Report of the Task Force on Textile and Garment at the 5th Meeting of the WGIC, 28 February - 1 March 2010, Tehran, Iran (Agenda item . The full text of the statement is contained.

6. Discussion on Priorities and Expectations

In the course of the afternoon session on Agenda item 6, the participants exchanged views on the priorities and expectations for the future activities of the Task Force, especially in light of the Terms of Reference adopted at the last Meeting. The delegations from Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, and Turkey presented the following concrete proposals:

Representatives of the Ministry of Industry of Indonesia presented two separate proposals and Chairman of Indonesian Textile Association also presented a proposal.

Malaysia

The delegation of Malaysia emphasized the vital importance of the establishment of a mechanism for information sharing among the Member Countries, with a view to highlighting their respective priorities. The importance of capacity-building, SME development, and the utilization of advanced technologies and practices were also underlined.

Pakistan

Enhancement of intra-D-8 capacity-building through, inter alia:

- Joint ventures by R&D institutions, also with the participation of various stakeholders, including public and private sectors, academics and researchers;
- Building information-sharing mechanisms relating to the ca-

pabilities of the textile industry in the Member Countries, including through joint conferences, workshops, and seminars, as well as through the establishment of website; and

- Promotion of specialized training programs between and among the Member Countries.

Turkey

- Preparation of a guide book on academic/research capabilities of the Member Countries, with special focus on R&D and innovation cooperation (as recommended in the Istanbul Declaration, October 2011).

- Designation of the Task Force future priorities on the basis of the identified interests of the Member Countries.

Based on a proposal by the delegation of Pakistan, it was decided that the Member Countries would submit their respective set of concrete proposals for cooperation to the D-8 Secretariat within 45 days. The Secretariat would subsequently distribute the proposals received among the Member Countries, to be further refined in an interactive process.

The delegation of Indonesia also proposed a matrix for the articulation of a plan of action for the future activities of the Task Force, which can also serve as a mechanism for further articulation of the activities of the Task Force.

- Date and Venue of the Next Meeting of the Task Force

The delegation of Pakistan expressed interest in hosting of the next meeting of the Task Force. Considering that the 7th Meeting of WGIC will be held in Bangladesh in 2012, the date and venue of the next meeting of the TF on Textile and Garment will be pursued through further diplomatic exchange and will be communicated to the Member Countries as soon as decided.

7. Closing Session

Delegations expressed their gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for the excellent arrangements and generous hospitality for the Meeting. The Chairman also expressed appreciation for the active participation of delegations in the course of deliberations and wished them a pleasant stay in Jakarta, Indonesia and safe journey back home.

Report of the 2nd D-8 Working Group on the Development of Islamic Financial Services Industry Workshop on the Role of Islamic Microfinance in Economic Prosperity and Community Empowerment

*11-13 November 2011
Jakarta-Indonesia*

Agenda Item 1: Welcome and Opening Remarks

1. The Islamic Banking Directorate of Bank of Indonesia and BRI Syariah as co-hosts organized the Workshop on the Role of Islamic Microfinance in Economic Prosperity and Community Empowerment from 11-13 November 2011. The workshop was attended by delegates from the following 6 member countries of the D-8: Republic of Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and the Republic of Turkey. Also the Secretary-General of the D-8, Dr. Widi A. Pratikto, attended the Meeting.

2. The Director of Islamic Banking Directorate, Bank of Indonesia, Dr. Mulya E. Siregar, welcomed the participants to the Meeting. He highlighted the role of the Islamic finance, particularly the Islamic micro institutions which aimed at improving economic prosperity empowering people.

3. The D-8 Secretary-General, Dr. Widi A. Pratikto, underlined in his opening remarks the importance of Islamic finance and the need for a strategy for developing inter-linkages among D-8 member countries, banking institutions in particular. As noted by him, the growing demand for Islamic finance has increased and conventional players have been urged to develop and expand the market share of Islamic finance banking.

4. The workshop was officially opened by the Deputy Governor of Bank of Indonesia, Dr. Halim Alamsyah. In his keynote speech, Mr. Alamsyah emphasized that the Islamic micro finance in Indonesia is driven mostly by the Islamic rural banks (BPRS) and Baitul Maal wa Tamwil (BMT). In his view, the role of universities also needs to be enhanced and improved to find the most ideal concept of Islamic microfinance. Furthermore, the Islamic microfinance has contributed to wealth distribution and increased economic prosperity by providing access to funds for the communities in need through microfinance based on Sharia principle.

Agenda Item 2: Adoption of Agenda

5. The agenda was adopted without any amendment.

Agenda Item 3: Islamic Banking Development and Islamic Microfinance in Indonesia: Policy, Concept, and Practices

6. The Director of Islamic Banking Directorate, Bank of Indonesia, Dr. Mulya E. Siregar, briefed the participants on the development of the Islamic banking in Indonesia. He stated that due to the global financial crisis in 1999, the major conventional banking institutions suffered significantly except for the Islamic banking institutions. Since then, Indonesia has further developed the experience with Islamic banking through the establishment of Bank Muamalat, BRI Syariah, and Bank Syariah Mandiri. In recent years, Islamic banking in Indonesia has grown in number significantly; from 5 banks in 2008 to 11 banks in 2011. Islamic Banking in Indonesia is a part of an overall policy on micro banking as an alternative in business financing, which is closely linked with the social program based on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as reflected in such projects as the social fund and BMT.

Agenda Item 4: Conventional Microfinance in Indonesia (banking type): Policy, Concept and Practices

7. The Director of Credit, Rural Bank, and MSME Directorate, Bank of Indonesia, Mr. Edi Setiadi, enumerated the following criteria for the operation of rural banks in Indonesia: to be established and owned by Indonesian citizens; to be located closely to the community in remote areas; establish and implement simple procedures for provision of services; concentrate on the provision of short-term loans and deposits; and also focus on micro business sector such as agricultural and Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs). In his view, the role of rural banks in Indonesia is an intermediation of financing and building a strong community-based bank as well as focusing on accessible and efficient microfinance.

Agenda Item 5: Implementation of Modified Conventional Microfinance Model through Islamic Microfinance in Supporting SMEs

8. The Director of BRI Syariah, Mr. Ventje Rahardjo, stated that Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah (BRI Syariah), a subsidiary of PT, had been established in January 2009, BRI which is a pioneer of micro banking in Indonesia. Furthermore, he elaborated on the products of BRI Syariah; consisting of funding, lending, banking transaction, and also wealth management such as takaful, asset management, as well as gold-related business. BRI Syariah is an autonomous financial unit approaching rural

areas with Islamic banking system.

Agenda Item 6: The Role of Universities in Developing Concept, Entrepreneurship and Human Resources in Islamic Microfinance

9. The Director for Islamic Economics and Development Studies (CIEDS) of Universitas Islam Indonesia (UII), Yogyakarta, Mr. Mohammad Bekti Hendrie Anto, underlined the importance of micro financing as a tool to alleviate poverty in developing countries, especially since around 70% of employment came from small businesses. He stated that currently the Government of Indonesia pays special attention to Islamic micro finance through supporting research in this field in universities as well as in other finance institutions. As the oldest university in Indonesia, the UII focuses on the development of the Islamic micro finance by conducting research in order to educate people and also to facilitate building a better micro finance system for the entire community.

Agenda Item 7: Country Presentation and Discussion on Islamic Microfinance: Malaysia and Turkey

10. The Malaysian presentation introduced country's dual financial systems: the conventional system and the Sharia system. The Islamic micro finance in Malaysia aims at improving the economic well-being and the quality of life by actively promoting savings, investment, and the practice of financial management as well as providing the facilities.

11. The Turkish presentation informed that the Islamic banking system has been implemented in Turkey since 1980s and it is still growing. At the beginning, the focus was to develop the money market in short-term loans. Moreover, micro finance in Turkey has been expanding also due to the trend of economic growth and growing general prosperity.

Agenda Item 8: Government's Policy and Regulatory Framework in Supporting Islamic Micro Finance Development

12. The Deputy Minister for Financing Affairs, Ministry of Cooperative and Small Medium Enterprises (MCSMEs), Dr. Ir. Pariaman Sinaga, highlighted the current status of cooperatives and SMEs in Indonesia. He stated that in order to achieve prosperity, economic opportunities need to be provided widely to the entire community, especially to the poorer segments of the society. Government support is essential through the management training, promoting ways of entrepreneurship as well as assisting in technical skills.

Agenda Item 9: The Role and Practices of “Non-Islamic Micro Finance Bank” (BMT) in Empowering Community Development

13. The Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Baitul Maal waa Tamwil (BMT), Mr. Saat Suharto Amjad, informed that BMT had been acting as a micro finance institution since 1990s. BMT is a cooperative legal entity established by the authority issued by the Ministry of Cooperative and SMEs and has become a means for its members to conduct financial management for many purposes, such as short- and long-term deposit, housing, and education.

Agenda Item 10: The Role and Practices of Linkage Program by “Islamic Commercial Bank” in Supporting Finance to “Islamic Rural Bank”

14. The Senior Vice President of Bank Syariah Mandiri (BSM), Mr. Eka B. Danuwirana, underlined in his presentation on the importance of according priority to consumer funding and micro as well as SMEs financing. Linkage program in BSM is a mutually beneficial cooperation between commercial and rural bank in creating a harmonious market.

Agenda Item 11: The Role and Practices of “Islamic Rural Bank” in Supporting Small Enterprises

15. The Director of BPRS Harta Insan Karimah, Mr. Alfi Wijaya, informed that the BPRS was established in September 1993 and by December 2010, the number of shareholders had grown to 243 people. The Bank’s mission is to contribute to the Indonesian economic development through the national Islamic micro finance network.

Agenda Item 12: The Role of Foreign Investment through “Indonesian Islamic Bank” in Supporting Islamic Microfinance

16. The representative of Bank Muamalat, Mr. Ma’mun Zuberi, stated that micro finance in Indonesia is one of the largest in the world with more than 50,000 micro finance institutions (MFIs). In his view, the main challenges currently faced in enhancing micro finance are to be found in these areas: compatible information technology, human resources development, provision of assistance and expertise from the relevant regulatory body.

Agenda Item 13: Country Presentation and Discussion on Islamic Microfinance: Pakistan, Nigeria, and Iran

17. The Pakistani representative informed about the structure of the financial system in Pakistan. He explained the framework

of Islamic finance and pointed out that Islamic bank co-exists with the conventional banking system. He further highlighted the Islamic micro finance system and emphasized that the overall mission in the country has shifted from poverty alleviation to financial inclusion. His presentation also included suggestions for solving the problems of Islamic micro finance in Pakistan, including introduction of the framework of micro finance module on real business.

18. The representatives of Iran stated that the Iranian banking system had changed from conventional to Islamic methods since the revolution and the government has adopted the Act of Banking without Riba. The presentation also drew attention to the existence of micro credits institutions in the country such as Banks, Qards Hasana [Charity] Funds, Credit Association, Behzisty [Well-being] Organizations, and Imam Khomeini Emdad [Relief] Committee.

19. The representative of Nigeria presented the framework of non-interest banking in Nigeria which included Islamic finance banking as well. He also explained the reasons why in Nigeria the use of the term “non-interest banking” was found preferable to “Islamic banking.” He also laid down the framework of regulation and supervision of institutions of non-interest financial services in the country. The presentation also included suggestions on the way forward for non-interest banking system in Nigeria.

Agenda Item 14: Closing Remarks

20. The Bureau Head of Islamic Banking Regulation, Development and Research of Islamic Banking Directorate, Bank of Indonesia, Mr. Tirta Segara, made the closing remarks on behalf of Dr. Mulya E. Siregar, the Director.

Agenda Item 15: Date and venue of the next D-8 Working Group on the Development of Islamic Financial Services Industry

22. The date and venue of the next meeting of the Development of Islamic Financial Services Industry will be pursued through further diplomatic exchange and will be communicated to the Member Countries as soon as decided.

Agenda Item 16: Consideration and Adoption of the Report

24. The Meeting considered and adopted the Report of the 2nd D-8 Working Group on the Development of Islamic Financial Services Industry.

Report of the 2nd Meeting of D-8 Working Committee on Renewable Energy

16-17 November 2011
Bali - Indonesia

Introduction

The 2nd Meeting of the D-8 Working Committee on Renewable Energy was held from 16-17 November 2011 in Bali, Indonesia. The Meeting was hosted by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources of the Republic of Indonesia. The meeting was attended by the representatives of the all the eight Member Countries. Private sector representatives from Bangladesh, Indonesia and Turkey also attended the meeting.

Agenda Item 1: Opening Session

Under this agenda item, D-8 Secretary-General, Dr. Widi Pratikto, made an opening statement. In the statement, Dr. Pratikto drew attention to the significant rise in recent years in the volume of investment in renewable energy, not only in developed countries but also in developing countries. He added that there exists a potentially promising picture in front of us; that various D-8 Member Countries are quite rich in some or all of the following sources of renewable energy: traditional biomass, hydropower, wind, solar, geothermal, modern biomass, and biofuels. He emphasized that promotion of development and actual utilization of these sources within the D-8 community will inevitably require huge efforts, inclusive of substantial investments and access to advanced technology, which makes closer cooperation between and among the Member Countries all the more imperative.

The next speaker was Director General of New Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation, Dr. Kardaya Warnika, who was represented by Ms. Maritje Hutapea, Director of Bio-energy, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Indonesia. In his statement, Dr. Kardaya Warnika, highlighted the objectives of the D-8 cooperation in this area as: diversification and creation of new opportunities in trade relations; contribution towards

improving standards of living; and improvement of Member States' position in the global economy. To this end, energy plays an important role in the economic, social and welfare development of the Member Countries. She also underlined that the role of energy, inclusive of energy consumption, has served as one of the crucial indicators in determining the level of development of national economies.

Agenda Item 2: Adoption of the Agenda

The meeting considered and adopted the Agenda.

Agenda Item 3: The status of Renewable Energy Development in D-8 Countries

The Report of the 1st D-8 Working Committee on Renewable Energy was presented, in a summary form, by Turkey.

Under this agenda item, Member Countries also made national presentations followed by a question and answer period. A brief summary of the presentations follows.

Bangladesh: Mr. Tapos Kumar Roy (Additional Secretary, Power Division, Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources) introduced the status of the power sector; including demand-supply situation, power generation projects up to 2016, and the power system master plan up to 2030. He also addressed the state of renewable energy (RE) development in Bangladesh, including through focus on the institutional framework, renewable energy (RE) potential, incentives for RE projects, and current initiatives for the promotion of solar power.

Egypt: Dr. Mohammed Mostafa El-Khayat (Managing Director, Technical Affairs Division, New and Renewable Energy Authority – NREA -- Ministry of Electricity and Energy), presented

a paper entitled “Renewable Energy Activities and Strategy in Egypt”. Dr. El-Khayat described the structure of his Ministry and focused on the functions of NREA as the national focal point for RE. He also provided detailed information on wind and solar projects currently under implementation by both public and private sectors. He as well introduced the Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency and RE&EE Testing and Certification Center.

Indonesia: Mr. Sugiharto Harsoprayitno (Director, Geothermal Division, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources) described the national energy situation in 2010, including as relates to the main policies for energy conservation and diversification, current agenda for New Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation (NREEC), geothermal potential map, government policies, and the expected developments up to 2016. He also addressed the implementation of bio-energy, bio-energy raw material, and bio energy potential in the country. His presentation also included a description of the current situation and future prospects of the hydro-power, solar, wind and ocean energy in the country.

Iran: The presentation by Mr. Peyman Kanan (Manager of Solar Energy Dept. Renewable Energy Organization of Iran, Ministry of Energy) described the current state of renewable energies (geothermal, solar, wind) in the country. He also provided detailed information on the on-going projects on RE.

Malaysia: Mr. Somasundram Ramasamy (Senior Undersecretary, Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water) made a presentation in which he described the current and future energy scenario, electricity system development, and general energy policies in the country. His presentation included information on national RE policy and Action Plan, fiscal incentives to promote RE, Renewable Energy Act 2011, and Sustainable Energy Development Authority Act 2011. He also provided further explanations on such issues as renewable sources, national targets, National Key Economic Area, RE Act, and Feed-in Tariff.

Nigeria: Prof. E. J. Bala, (Director, Energy Commission of Nigeria) made a presentation in which provided information on Nigeria’s energy potentials, RE policy, RE targets and on-going activities on RE.

Pakistan: Mr. Irfan Yousuf (Deputy Director, Alternate Energy Development Board) described in his presentation the national situation in the field of energy, power sector, alternative energy sources including RE, current potential of RE sources, potential areas for energy plantation, RE potential, the structure and functions of Alternate Energy Development Board, and the national policy for development of RE.

Turkey: Ms. Sinem Çaynak (Head of Division, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources) made a presentation in which she described the main features of the energy sector, national energy outlook, supply and demand scenario and outlook for electricity, with focus on the security of supply. She also provided explanations on the privatization of distribution and generation assets, renewable incentive scheme, and the new legislation on RE.

A second presentation was made by Mr. Mustafa Gözen (Energy Expert acting as coordinator at Energy Market Regulatory Authority) on the support mechanism in electricity market in Turkey. He also provided detailed information on RE promotion law. He explained the operation of the RE support mechanism run by market operators, including the responsibilities of participants. On the other hand, he underlined that the participation in the RE support mechanism is voluntary and the outcome becomes automatically part of the support mechanism for excess generation over self consumption.

Agenda Item 4: The Renewable Energy Projects Development in the D-8 Countries

Under this Agenda item, five presentations were made by the following Indonesian Institutions followed by a question and answer period.

1- Indonesian Geothermal Association:

The Development of Geothermal Power Plant in Indonesia

2- Indonesian Bio-fuels Producers Association:

The Development of Bio-fuel Utilization in Indonesia

3- People- Centered Business and Economic Institute (IBEKA):

The Development of Micro Hydro Power Plant for Rural Development

4- Indonesian Solar Energy Association:

The Development of Solar Photovoltaic in Indonesia, and

5- Indonesian Wind Energy Association:

The Development of Wind Power Plant in Indonesia

In addition, under this agenda item, the representatives of the private sector from the following Member Countries made presentations. A brief summary of these presentations follows:

Bangladesh: Mr. Utpal Bhattacharjee (Senior Manager, Rahimafrooz Renewable Energy Ltd.), made a presentation in which he provided detailed information on the activities of his company which manufactures solar PV modules. He underlined that in recent years solar-powered irrigation and rooftop solar solution has experienced substantial improvement.

He also addressed Bangladesh's energy sector, in particular developments in solar energy. He also highlighted the most successful and world biggest remote electrification through Solar Home System (SHS) program in Bangladesh and the opportunity of replication of the same model in the other member countries.

Egypt: Mr. Khaled Saber Hamed (Senior Engineer, Ministry of Electricity) made a presentation on the national strategy up to the year 2020. He also provided information regarding the Build Own Operate, BOO, 250 MW Wind Farm Project at Gulf of El Zayt, inclusive of the support extended to the project by the Egyptian Government.

Turkey: Mr. Caner Yılmaz (Director, Hitay Group) introduced Hitay Investment Holding, provided an outlook of the Turkish energy market, including the national electricity market. He stated that since Turkey has limited sources of geo-thermal energy, Hitay Holding has decided to invest in Indonesia. To this end, an MoU has been signed with the province of South Sumatra to develop geo-thermal energy.

Agenda Item 5: The Status of Research and Development in Renewable Energy in the D-8 Countries

Under this agenda item, Ms. Verina J. Wargadalam ("Center for Research and Development of Technology of Electricity, New Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation" Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Indonesia) made a presentation entitled "The Research and Development of Various Renewable Energy". In her presentation, she provided information on the national target for energy mix by 2025. She also presented information regarding the institutions involved (directly or indirectly) in renewable energy development in Indonesia.

Moreover, under this Agenda item, Member Countries made presentations on the status of research and development (R&D) in their respective. A brief summary of the presentations follows:

Bangladesh: Mr. Mohammed Hussein (Director, Power Division, Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources) provided information on the RD status for RE in Bangladesh, briefly touched upon social and economic impacts of R&D for RE, and also presented a road map for RE development.

Egypt: Dr. Mohammed Mostafa El-Khayat (Managing Director, Technical Affairs Division, New and Renewable Energy Authority – NREA -- Ministry of Electricity and Energy) informed on the Science and technology Fund to promote R&D studies for RE. He emphasized that many scientific research centers, including universities, have R&D centers for RE as well.

Iran: Mr. Peyman Kanan (Manager of Solar Energy Dept. Renewable Energy Organization of Iran, Ministry of Energy) stated that many universities and research centers in the country are carrying out studies on RE development. He also gave information regarding the on-going projects developed by R&D studies.

Malaysia: Mr. Somasundram Ramasamy (Senior Undersecretary, Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water) stated that the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation has earmarked funds for R&D studies for RE, and also provided detailed information on these funds and other R&D work for RE in the country.

Nigeria: Prof. E. J. Bala, (Director, Energy Commission of Nigeria) provided information regarding the R&D Centers in the country, including in universities.

Pakistan: Mr. Navid Hasan Bokhari (Director, Solar Division, Alternative Energy development Board) provided information on the R&D work in the universities and highlighted the public sector initiatives for R&D, research labs functioning for RE development, and hydrogen fuel cell lab.

Turkey: Ms. Sinem Çaynak (Head of Division, the Ministry of Energy) stated that the Scientific and Technological Center (TUBITAK), engaged in many R&D projects for RE, coordinates the 2023 vision for energy development in Turkey. She stated that Turkey's long-term R & D policy is guided by the Vision 2023 Programme. Universities are also active in the field of R&D development for RE. She explained that the Government of Turkey plans to increase the total funding for all R & D to 2% of GDP by 2023. Mr. Mustafa Gözen (Energy Expert acting as coordinator, Energy Market Regulatory Authority) provided detailed information regarding the incentives for R&D for RE.

The presentations were followed by a question and answer period.

Agenda Item 6: The Possible Areas of Energy Cooperation in the D-8 Countries

Dr. Mohammed Mostafa El-Khayat (Managing Director, Technical Affairs Division, New and Renewable Energy Authority – NREA -- Ministry of Electricity and Energy) made a presentation under this agenda item and presented his views on how to create synergy between and among D-8 Member Countries. He proposed the establishment of a mechanism for self-financing for future activities. The mechanism had been introduced with an eye to the fact that each D-8 country enjoys particular institutions and experiences in the field of RE, which other D-8 countries might need. . So, for such fields

as Capacity Building, Consultancy Services, Information Exchange, etc. there exist Service Providers and SPs in various Member Countries willing and capable of exchange of experiences and services. Both sides [countries/institutions] to each exchange of experience and service could build different co-operation links and synergies, including coverage of part of the expenses involved by each country/institution. As a result, actual co-operation could be generated and expanded at reasonable costs. When compared with other existing mechanisms, it appears that self-financing mechanism reduces cost substantially. Moreover, this Mechanism relies on the role of D-8 Secretariat as a focal point and Coordinator; to receive and disseminate the needs and offers. Moreover, the mechanism, once implemented, could as well be applied to other areas of activity and cooperation, which would further increase synergy within the D-8 membership.

Mr. Navid H Bokhari (Director Solar, AEDB, Ministry of Water & Power, Pakistan) has given a consolidated view of possible cooperation between the D-8 member countries, salient features are numbered as under:

- 1) The D-8 member countries should ideally make a dedicated forum desk under its umbrella to expedite solid work in the field of renewable energy.
- 2) A fund should be created under that forum to help D-8 countries to establish salient projects and programmes in the RE field in the member countries; it should be the first task of forum (as given in point.1, above). Financing of the fund should be from any possible source, it may be from the D-8 countries and also from the donor agencies or from any applicable financial institutions.
- 3) An institute of higher learning (postgraduate and doctorate level) should be established in any technical university of the member countries that should “completely finance the capable future leaders” of the member countries to excel in the field of Renewable Energy, as development in the sector is not possible unless a trained and able manpower is not in place to exercise it.
- 4) Under this forum a “pool of renewable energy experts” should be developed that may be utilized in carrying out various renewable energy projects throughout the D-8 countries region and also beyond wherever it is deemed necessary, including all of the Muslim countries.
- 5) As given in the point.2 above, the fund may be utilized in establishing various projects in the D-8 member countries so as to establish a better understanding of renewable energy technologies in all of the member countries.

Additionally, through bilateral exchange, Bangladesh sought the assistance of the Sustainable Energy Development Authority (SEDA) of Malaysia on capacity-building and technical assistance for the Renewable Energy development in their country.

Agenda Item 7: Conclusions

The meeting considered that the following concrete steps should be taken, as a matter of priority and at the earliest possible convenience, to ensure that future meetings of the Working Committee would be efficient and productive:

- 1) Member Countries shall communicate to the D-8 Secretariat the focal point for Renewable Energy, and feed the Secretariat on a regular basis on the best practices and latest information on Renewable Energy;
- 2) D-8 Secretariat shall compile the received information and circulate it among the Member Countries;
- 3) Member Countries shall also communicate, to the Secretariat, their respective inquiry list and practical suggestions for potential areas and projects of cooperation, to be taken up for discussion at the forthcoming session;
- 4) There was a suggestion to set up a desk or appoint a coordinator for energy-related issues within the D-8 Secretariat; and
- 5) D-8 Secretariat shall establish a mailing list group and web link as a forum for D-8 Renewable Energy sector.

Agenda Item 8: Date and Venue of the next Meeting

The date and venue of the Third Meeting of the Working Committee on Renewable Energy in 2012 will be decided through written diplomatic exchange between Secretary General of the D-8 and focal points of member countries as soon as possible.

There was a suggestion to host the WCRE based on alphabetical order and the Meeting took note of the proposal. Malaysia offered to host the 4th Meeting, to be held in 2013.

Agenda Item 9: Adoption of the Report

The Meeting considered and adopted the Report of the 2nd Meeting of D-8 Working Committee on Renewable Energy.

Agenda Item 10: Closing

The Chairperson made a closing statement and emphasized her appreciation to all participants for their active and constructive engagement in the discussions.

Report of the 1st Meeting of the Supervisory Committee of the Preferential Trade Agreement among D-8 Member States

*22 March 2012
Istanbul – Turkey*

The Government of the Republic of Turkey hosted the First Meeting of the Supervisory Committee of Preferential Trade Agreement among D-8 Member States in Istanbul, Turkey, on 22 March 2012. The meeting was attended by delegates from Republic of Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and the Republic of Turkey as Contracting Parties and the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the Arab Republic of Egypt as observers.

1. Welcoming Remarks by the D-8 Secretary-General

H.E. Dr. Widi A. Pratikto, the D-8 Secretary General, made welcoming remarks.

2. Election of the Chairperson

Mr. Hüsnü Dilemre, Director-General for Agreements, Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Turkey, was elected as the Chairperson of the meeting.

3. Opening Remarks by the Chairperson

Mr. Dilemre made opening remarks.

4. Adoption of the Agenda

After consideration amongst the contracting parties, the Supervisory Committee adopted the agenda of the meeting.

5. Presentation of Revised Offer Lists

The Committee noted with satisfaction that Indonesia, Malay-

sia, Nigeria, Pakistan and Turkey, have submitted their respective revised offer lists. The Committee expressed the hope that Iran would submit its revised offer list at an early date.

Participants exchanged views on various aspects of the issue under discussion, and highlighted the following issues:

- a. The need for transposition of Harmonized System (HS) Code 2007 to HS Code 2012;
- b. The need for the adoption of new HS Codes (2012) – to be facilitated through the services of the Secretariat; and also to be included in the draft agenda of the second meeting of the Committee;
- c. It was proposed that each country shall undertake the transposition to HS Code 2012 for its own revised offer list; it was further agreed that the concessions in the revised lists would remain unchanged.
- d. It was proposed that, if needed, an extraordinary meeting of the Committee might be convened to address this particular issue;

6. Exchange of views on the Implementation of the PTA

The participants discussed various issues for the implementation of the PTA. The following issues, among others, were highlighted in the course of the Committee deliberations:

- a. The participating delegations presented brief reports on their respective internal procedures on the implementation

of the PTA at the national level. In this regard, Turkey made a presentation.

b. The Committee agreed that the tentative cut-off date for the first installment of tariff reduction shall be 15 August 2012. The contracting parties shall notify the Secretariat before 30 April 2012 their confirmation regarding the cut-off date. The date of implementation will be announced officially and communicated by the Secretariat.

c. The Committee noted the proposal of Pakistan to establish a subcommittee of experts with the following terms of reference:

1. To identify Para-tariffs and non-tariff barriers employed by the contracting parties;
2. To undertake mapping of sanitary and phytosanitary conditions and standards prevalent in the contracting parties,
3. To propose a roadmap for harmonization of standards and sanitary and phytosanitary conditions;
4. To explore the possibility of mutual recognition agreement amongst the contracting parties.

The Committee, after deliberations, decided that the matter may be included in the agenda of the next meeting of the Supervisory Committee.

d. The Committee noted Malaysia's concern that the Agreement may not be effectively implemented without appropriately addressing the issue of D-8 PTA Rules of Origin for some products.

7. Exchange of views on the functions and prospective work of the Supervisory Committee and Trade Ministers Council

The Meeting discussed and approved, with amendments, the Rules of Procedure for the Supervisory Committee.

The participants also exchanged views on the first meeting of the Trade Ministers Council (Article 28). Turkey and Nigeria proposed to host the meeting - the date of which to be determined and communicated through diplomatic channels.

8. Any Other Business

a. Following exchange of views on the establishment of the "Arbitration Panel" (Article 26), Turkey expressed readiness to prepare the initial draft on the composition and procedure of

the Panel, within two months, to be distributed, by the Secretariat, among the member countries.

b. Turkey was elected as the chairperson of the Supervisory Committee for the next 2 years.

c. Nigeria and Turkey proposed to host the second meeting of Supervisory Committee – the date of which will be determined and communicated through diplomatic channels.

9. Presentation and adoption of the Report of the First Meeting of the Supervisory Committee

The Report of the First Meeting of the Supervisory Committee was discussed and adopted.

10. Closing

In his Closing Remarks, the Chairman expressed his profound thanks and appreciation to all delegates for the productive discussions and commended the constructive outcome of the deliberations.

The participating delegations also conveyed their deep gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Turkey for hosting the Meeting, and warmly thanked Mr. Hüsnü Dilemre for his competent chairing.

Report of the D-8 Airport Management and Operation Workshop and D-8 Industrial Cooperation Workshop

*4-5 April 2012
Istanbul-Turkey*

The Meeting was attended by delegations from 7 Member Countries of D-8, namely, the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Republic of Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the Islamic Republic Pakistan, and the Republic of Turkey. Also from private sector of the Republic of Turkey and D-8 countries total 92 participants attended to the meeting. Also in attendance was the Secretary-General of D-8, Dr. Widi A. Pratikto.

In his welcoming remarks, Mr. Bahri KESİCİ, the Deputy Director General of Civil Aviation of the Republic of Turkey highlighted that the meeting is important to collaborate, accommodate and cooperate all potential aspects in the Civil Aviation field. The Meeting also aimed at exchanging information regarding the development of airport management and operation and also industrial cooperation in the Civil Aviation of all D-8 countries and facilitating opportunity for D-8 private sectors to meet each other.

Dr. Sani Şener - TAV – CEO; gave brief information about the organizational structure of TAV and informed the participants on their model for the successful implementation of PPP models from their perspective.

Mr. Muharrem Dörtkaşlı gave brief information and make a short presentation about TAI's establishment, facilities, business lines, products and capabilities and also vision 2023.

Mr. Orhan Birdal in his opening speech summarized the structure of DHMI and the airports operated by DHMI in Turkey. He

also informed the participants about the economical figures of D-8 countries. Hence paying attention to the potential cooperation fields with D-8 countries, he underlined the importance of using this potential within D-8 countries in order to reach collective benefits.

Mr. Widi Pratikto; he appreciated the DGCA of Turkey, TAV and TAI for organizing the workshops and draw attention to the abundance of advanced technical and highly qualified human resources available in this field within the D-8 community. He stressed the importance of the need to expand the scope and range of the cooperative activities in very concrete terms.

After welcoming remarks; the sessions were held as follows:

The first session of the workshop started with the speech of Mr. Murat Ulug, CFO of TAV Airports, who was the moderator in the session as well.

With the subject of "Good Examples of Successful BOT Model" and speakers who were the high level management team members of the successful airport operation companies in Turkey (TAV, ISG, ICF, ATM); the session aimed to give brief information about those successful companies and their successful PPP model operations, not only BOT.

Each representative gave brief information about their companies & success stories and tried to explain how they managed to work under PPP models with an aim of developing their successful businesses. The advantages of having PPP

models in the business for both public and private sector has been identified by the speakers and outcomes of successful PPP operations has been discussed.

The Q-A part that was followed by the session was helpful for the participants that had to clarify some points that were discussed during the session.

The second session of the workshop gave participants some clear idea about terminal management services and general cooperation with the help of the presentations that took place.

The session was moderated by Mr. Murat Ulug and started with the presentation of Ms. Aslihan Cortuk who is the Marketing Coordinator of TAV Airports Holding with the subject of "Impact of Air Service Liberalizations". Ms. Çörtük identified the general outcomes of the air service liberalizations by giving examples and tried to take the attention of the participants how those liberalizations affect the overall aviation market.

The other speaker Mr. Ersan Arcan, who is the General Manager of ATU, the retailer company which had over €400 million revenue last year, gave brief information on "Developing Profitable Retail Operations in Airports". Successful sales and marketing strategies were briefly explained to the participants.

General Manager of TAV Security, Turgay Şahan, briefly explained the "Airport Security Services" with giving examples of the airports that TAV operates. The difficulties of taking care of the security issues in such complex structures were discussed and the effective solutions to the problems were handled.

The last speaker, Mr. Laval Haruna from Nigerian Civil Aviation Authority, tried to explain the importance of "Safety in Aviation" and briefly gave information about the practices that were handled in Nigerian airports. Picture supported practices for different cases showed the participants the emphasis of the Safety measures in order to continue the flawless operations.

The third session of the workshop started with the opening speech of Mr. Dörtkaşlı and then he requested Air Marshall Khan to start his speech.

Air Marshall Khan introduced Pakistan Aeronautical Complex (PAC) and briefed the audience regarding the challenges in aerospace industry for developing countries. As the cooperation issues from PAC window, he suggested: HR development and sharing of knowledge through academic institutions, R & D in design of sub-systems, structural modifications, certification and qualification, Manufacturing and related technolo-

gies, Test and inspection facilities, MRO and life enhancement of present assets and Vendor development.

Second speaker Dr. Habibie briefed the audience regarding the aviation trends, aircraft manufacturing program of Indonesia, business and technical ground before proposing the cooperation areas from PT IR window. He has suggested Turkey and Indonesia to cooperate on Regional Turboprop Aircraft (Regioprop) joint development, together with the participation from other member states if a solid interest is there.

Third speaker Mr. Duman introduced TEI to the audience and proposed the potential cooperation areas from TEI window such as Engine AIT, Engine MRO, Logistic Support and Engineering Services including Joint Engine Development Models for countries willing to offer procurement guarantee.

Fourth speaker Mr. Barut introduced STM to the audience and proposed the potential cooperation areas from STM window such as conducting gap analysis and assessment on certification and safety infrastructure requirements, training on Airworthiness Certification and Safety, consultancy services and implementation of AW certification and safety infrastructure, Compliance Verification Engineer (CVE) support for Independent Compliance Verification or Compliance Acceptance, and Independent Monitoring Activities

Fifth speaker Mr. Özer introduced Turkish Airlines and Turkish Technic to the audience and proposed the potential cooperation areas from Turkish Technic window such as Powerplant Systems (engine and APU parts manufacturing), Avionics Parts Manufacturing, Aircraft Wheel and Tyre Manufacturing and Emergency Case Equipment Manufacturing.

Last speaker Mr. Tokel introduced TCI to the audience and proposed potential cooperation areas from TCI window such as to supply cabin interior needs of D-8 countries' airlines and partnership in design and production of cabin interiors.

Recalling the potential cooperation areas underlined by Mr. Dörtkaşlı during his opening speech of the workshop and the cooperation areas proposed by each speaker on their specific expertise and requirements, it is noted that all of the parties are specialized on different aspects of an aerospace platform. To blend and harmonize these expertise, a solidified approach for a specific and defined requirement shall be agreed and supported by governments of each participant D-8 country as well as the industries, and thus the way forward together with the boundaries on the aerospace industrial cooperation

can be properly addresses and initiated. It is important to recognize that, this workshop hence served as an important milestone to show each specific parties' capabilities and requirements, as well as the sincere intention for cooperation.

On the second day of the Workshop; participants had technical visits to MY Technic, MNG Technic and Turkish Technic and to Sabiha Gokçen Airport in order to visualize the sessions topics and during these visits side meetings also held among the participants.

At the closing remarks President of ECAC, Mr. Catalin RADU briefed the importance of the cooperation and coordination between the countries in order to increase safety and security levels collectively from the perspective of ECAC and he also addressed the way how to move forward to accelerate the transportation of people by air. After summarizing the role and the responsibilities of ECAC, Mr. RADU presented his comments on the importance of the role of the regulatory bodies on the cooperation of private sector in order to achieve the common goal of aviation namely safety, security and sustainable development.

Mr. PRATIKTO in his closing remarks summarized the workshops and stressed the role of the activities, including more involvement of D-8 private sectors of civil aviation industry as well as the significance of the Government's roles in facilitating and stimulating civil aviation business.

Mr. Bilal EKŞİ in his closing speech gave the brief information on the workshops and also he summarized the activities completed during workshops. He also noted that improvement of existing relationships between countries might be possible by means of cooperation at every stage and more extensive information sharing.

Mr. Bilal EKŞİ then presented the outcome of the Workshops and meetings as:

- 1) Nigeria Representatives and TAV Representatives have discussed the possible investment opportunities on Nigerian Airports which are expected to be realized within this year.
- 2) DGCA Egypt have requested information on the technical aspect of airport services. DGCA Turkey stated that they would convey the request to the related department of DGCA Turkey.
- 3) HEAŞ and EGYPT Representatives have discussed the possible cooperation and information exchange areas as well as training opportunities. HEAŞ welcomed the request and stated that they are ready to arrange a training within this year.

4) DGCA Bangladesh have requested security capacity building training. DGCA Turkey welcomed their request.

5) All representatives requested information from ISG representatives on the terminal management and BOT model. ISG replied that they are ready to share their experience via Exchange of regular information.

Mr. Bilal EKŞİ then informed the participants to put their best efforts in order to move forward from the steps taken under these workshops.

Report of the D-8 Private Sector Investment Workshop on Gene Bank Development and Management and Investment in Fertilizer Production

*15 – 17 May 2012
Abuja-Nigeria*

Background of The Workshop

The D-8 Ministers of Agriculture Meeting on Food Security in Kuala Lumpur in February, 2009 endorsed the Kuala Lumpur Initiatives to ensure food security in the member countries. Under the Initiatives, three priority areas were identified; production and supply of quality fertilizers, the production and supply of quality animal feed and the creation of Seed Banks to supply quality seeds.

Consequently, a Working Committee Meeting on the Establishment of D-8 Seed Bank was convened in Izmir, Turkey, 21st -24th July, 2009 in which the document that includes the elements of networking (modalities of a tri-level Seed Bank) was approved. On another hand, the D-8 Working Group on Fertilizers also met in Cairo Egypt from 6th- 7th April, 2010 where the time frame for the implementation of the recommendations on fertilizers was agreed and set. Roles were assigned to Countries and agenda set for the actualisation of the targets.

Following these aspirations, the present task was the circulation of the data base and reports on member countries' level of compliance to the time frame for the implementation of the activities which is expected to set the stage for participation of the private sector. This workshop among other things tried to review the activities of the D-8 countries with respect to seed and fertilizer.

1. Attendance

The workshop was hosted by the Federal Government of Nigeria through the Federal Ministry of Agriculture from 15th- 17th May, 2012 at Transcorp Hilton Hotels, Abuja, Nigeria. A total of eighty seven (87) participants attended the workshop comprising delegates from Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Turkey and Nigeria as well as stakeholders in the Seed and fertilizer industries, local and international NGOs and the public sector.

2. Opening of the Workshop

The workshop opened on 15th May, 2012 at 10.00 am. Apart from the delegates from Malaysia, Indonesia, Turkey, and Nigeria, representatives of Egypt and Pakistan were also at the opening ceremony. The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Nigeria's Commissioner on D-8, H.E. Ambassador (Dr) Martin Uhomobhi delivered the welcome address while the Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, represented by Mr Osho, A.O, the Director, federal Fertilizer Department gave the opening remarks. Goodwill messages were taken from the Country Representative of International Fertilizer Development Centre (IFDC), Nigeria; Seed association of Nigeria (SEEDAN) and Fertilizer Producers Association of Nigeria (FEPAN). The keynote address was delivered by the Honourable Minister for Agriculture and

Rural Development represented by Engr Eneh, M.C, the Acting Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Agriculture. In his key note address, the Honourable Minister noted that the workshop was one of the responses to the Kuala Lumpur Initiative on Food Security which identified three priority areas. He further added that Gene Bank Development and Management and Investment in fertilizer Production which are the focus of the workshop, are two of the three priority areas endorsed by the D-8 Ministers in Kuala Lumpur, 2009. He reiterated that the workshop was both timely and appropriate to Nigeria as it coincided with the implementation of Agricultural Transformation Agenda of the present administration in the Country most especially the Growth Enhancement Support (GES) scheme which is set to address the provision and availability of improved Agricultural inputs (Seeds and Fertilizers). He finally expressed hope that the Meeting would address the critical issues on the workshop while urging the participants to enjoy the welcoming ambiance of the capital city and the hospitality of the people.

3. Technical Session 1.

Three Nigerian papers were presented and discussed in the first day. The papers and the highlights are as follows:

A. The Agricultural Transformation Agenda in Nigeria. The paper dwelt on the historical trends in Nigerian Agriculture, recounting the performance of the sector from the Independence era till date as well as the current efforts of the government towards repositioning the sector to ensure food security, diversify the economy and earn foreign exchange. Such efforts as the withdrawal of the government from the procurement and distribution of fertilizers in order to allow the private sector take the lead. Under the new initiative, seeds and fertilizers will be distributed to farmers through electronic wallet. The paper was presented by Dr. O. Oredipe, the Senior Technical Adviser to the Agriculture Minister.

B. Overview of Fertilizer Demand and Investment in Nigeria. The paper described the trends and pattern of fertilizer production, import and consumption in Nigeria from 2002-2008. The widening gap between consumption, potential demand and supply was also highlighted with a view to establishing the great potentials and opportunities for investment in the industry. The present policy directions of the government as well as the expected roles were also discussed as part of the incentives for direct foreign investment in the Nigerian Fertilizer Industry.

4. Group Discussion/ Meeting

At the end of the presentations, the meeting resolved into two groups of technical discussions on:

- i. Gene Bank Development and Management
- ii. Investment in Fertilizer Production

In line with the Terms of Reference for the workshop, the groups met and took discussions which were presented at the plenary.

In Fertilizer group, three countries-Malaysia, Indonesia and Nigeria as well as the private sector in the fertilizer industry participated and examined the following issues:

- Location of Fertilizer Raw Materials and their Economic Viabilities;
- Exchange of Latest Production Technologies among the D-8 countries and
- Development of Common Regional Chemical and Physical Fertilizer Specifications for quality control.

The group agreed to exchange data on the availability and location of raw materials in the different countries of the D-8; submit their fertilizer standards and regulations document where they exist for the purpose of harmonization in view of the common trade proposition. The issue of setting up a D-8 fertilizer fund which can be accessed by investors from member countries was also raised. At the end it was resolved that since other countries are yet to make their presentations, discussions would continue the following day.

In the Gene Bank group, the chairman read out the terms of reference for discussion among which was legal and policy frame work for promotion and strengthening intra-D-8 Germplasm (seed) exchange programme and modalities for funding Seed Bank development and management.

After deliberations on the issues raised, the group observed and agreed that necessary phytosanitary and quality standards be adhered to, for export and import of Germplasm for both regional and international exchange within the D-8 Countries; a central fund be established for creation and management of Seed Banks. The group also agreed that decision will continue the next day since the some countries were yet to make their presentation.

5. Technical Session 2

The session was chaired by Alh. Bello Sule and assisted by Dr

B.A. Adebusuyi. Six papers were considered and discussed.

C. The Malaysia Fertilizer Industry. On the Malaysia fertilizer industry, the paper stated that the usage of mineral fertilizers has increased over the years and that two companies are involved in the production of urea fertilizer with bulk of the raw materials imported. It noted that there are about 50 companies producing over 500 brands of both organic and inorganic fertilizer, which however, engage in mixing straight fertilizers. The large fertilizer market in Malaysia resulting from heavy use intensity due to the poor fertility of the soils was also highlighted. The paper also pointed out that Malaysia has an existing Fertilizer Standards developed through a consensus committee and a draft Fertilizer Act to regulate the industry. Malaysia expressed her interest on the area of having a Technology for producing organic fertilizer using micro-organisms. The paper concluded by proffering the ways forward for collaboration among the member nations.

D. Gene Bank Development and Management and Investment in Fertilizer Production. This is an Indonesia position paper which was presented by Dr. Rasdi Subagyono of the Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Research and Development.

On the area of Gene Bank Development, the paper highlighted the progress made by the Government of Indonesia in the establishment of National Gene Bank facilities, specifically noting that Indonesia established a Gene Bank in 2009 which is managed by Indonesian Centre for Bio-technology and Genetic Resource Research and Development (ICABIOGRAD) with about 10,450 accessions. It indicated the Indonesian government readiness to support the TOR of the workshop.

In the fertilizer presentation, the paper enumerated the availability of natural gas for nitrogen fertilizer production; rock-phosphate for phosphate fertilizer and sea sediment (Dead Sea) for potassium but however noted that part of the country's requirements for both Phosphorus & potassium are imported. The organic fertilizer need of the country was estimated to be 12.4 million MT, out of which 9.8 million MT was locally produced.

The paper concluded by mentioning the opportunity for cooperation such as capacity building, funding as well as research and development.

E. The Geology, Mineralogy, Characterisation, Challenges and Opportunities in the use of Nigeria Rock Phosphate in fertilizer production. Presented by Prof I.Y. Amapu.

The main coverage of the paper was on the availability and

locations of phosphate fertilizer raw materials in Nigeria. It showed the huge deposits of Phosphate Rock (PR) in Sokoto, Ogun and Imo states which are yet to be mined and highlighted the challenges in the exploitation of solid mineral in Nigeria but maintained that the sector holds robust opportunities for investment in Nigerian economy.

F. Turkish Seed Gene Bank. The paper provided information on the existence of a modern Seed Bank which was established in 2010 as well as the procedures for the management of the Seed Bank. It also showed the Turkish Seed (Gene) Bank total cold storage volume to be more than 1000 M3 and approximately 28,000 accessions in long term storage rooms.

G. Prospect for Investment in Urea Production in Nigeria. The paper was presented by Mr. Ayo Balogun, Group Chief Operating Officer, Notore Chemicals Industries Limited, Port Harcourt, Nigeria. It examined the strengths, weakness, opportunities and challenges of investment in the production of urea in Nigeria. However, in course of discussion, it was noted that challenges as was mentioned in the paper were not peculiar to Nigeria alone and that investment opportunities in fertilizer production in Nigeria remains very viable.

H. Pakistan Agricultural Potential. An overview of the performance of agriculture in Pakistan. The key areas of agricultural production in Pakistan as indicated by the paper were cotton/textile and cereals. Also captured in presentation was the availability of cereal (Gene) Bank and fertilizer production companies in the country.

I. Genetic Materials Access and Exchange Programme among D-8 Countries presented by Prof. Candidus A. Echekwu, Institute for Agric Research, Samaru, ABU, Zaria, Nigeria. The paper focused on Bio-Diversity, its current global status and the need to conserve them through the use of Gene Bank. It also made reference to the Nagoya protocol on access to genetic material and benefit sharing. Finally, the paper examined the challenges for actualising the exchange and use of genetic resources among the D-8 countries and proffered suggestions for the way forward.

At the end of the presentations and decisions the meeting broke into group session as it was on the previous day for continuation of discussion.

6. Technical Session 3. Collaboration/Cooperation with D-8 on Investment in Fertilizer Production and Quality Assurance Capacity Building in Nigeria.

The paper presented by Mr. Osho, A.O, Director, Federal Fertilizer Department, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is the country's position paper on fertilizer. It outlined the investment opportunities in fertilizer production, collaboration/cooperation with other D-8 countries with respect to capacity building for fertilizer inspection, analysis and trials of new formulations; enforcement of regulations; certification, registration and sanctions; and determination/confirmation of nutrient deficiencies in fertilizer samples drawn from warehouses, ships, markets etc. The paper finally expressed hope that the D-8 countries will collaborate with Nigeria on the areas identified.

7. Group Meeting and Resolution:

The groups had the final discussions and the issues raised were discussed at the plenary. Arising from the presentations and discussions in these three days of the workshop, the following observations and recommendations were made

Observations:

(i) Turkey has established a new Gene Bank with a capacity of over a 1000 cubic metres.

(ii) In Nigeria, Research & Development (R&D) has improved in Cassava and new Drought Tolerant Maize varieties and Rust Tolerant soybean varieties released.

In Malaysia, R & D has increased in Cassava and rice; and release of new disease resistant, high yielding maize and rice varieties made.

In Turkey, Collection and breeding programmes in the crops (Canola, Wheat, Sunflower, Potato), resulting in release of new wheat variety.

(iii) The draft document on the terms of reference for the Working Committee on the establishment of D-8 Gene Bank to be produced by Turkey is not ready.

(iv) Turkey had already written a letter to D-8 Secretariat in respect of the hierarchical structure of D-8 which will be discussed at the July meeting in Turkey.

(v) Some nations do not have National Gene Bank, even those that have; there are challenges of lack of infrastructure such as electricity and manpower.

(vi) A need for member countries to adhere strictly to Interna-

tional Treaty on Plant Genetic Resource Transfer for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFTA).

(vii) That there is a need for the establishment of financing mechanism for fertilizer production to be accessed by D-8 countries

(viii) That not much has been done on the issue of developing agreement on Fertilizer Trade but noted that the role of private sector of the D-8 countries is key to making any progress.

(ix) The absence of some member countries did not allow for a comprehensive data on raw materials, production capacity, consumption and their economic viabilities to be developed.

(x) That information on existing latest production technologies among the member countries is inadequate

(xi) That there is no harmonized fertilizer standards and specifications for the D-8 countries.

Recommendations:

On Seed (Gene) Bank, It is recommended that:

(i) a central fund be created for the implementation of the tri-level Gene Bank.

(ii) There is a need to access financial support from International Donor Agencies, such as the Islamic Development Bank.

(iii) in view of the Agricultural Transformation Agenda of the Nigerian Government, Nigeria be considered to participate in Seed Banking of other crops, such as Rice, Maize, Wheat and Potato.

(iv) Iran Gene Bank shall serve as a duplicate Gene Bank for the D-8 with assistance from Turkey.

(v) There is a need to establish focal point in the Ministry of Agriculture to handle the D-8 matters as it relates to the Agricultural sector, and a focal Officer/s (person/s) should be urgently established to treat matters of Gene Bank in each countries yet to have one.

(vi) D-8 members should utilize the Standard Material Transfer Agreement for exchange of genetic materials intended for Research & Development (R&D) and not for commercialization.

(vii) Members to ensure that access and benefit sharing should be in place.

(viii) Necessary phytosanitary and seed quality assurance processes should be strictly adhered to for both import and export of genetic materials at regional and international exchange programmes.

(ix) A D-8 Portal should be established.

(x) Every D-8 country to have functional web site for the National Gene Bank for ease of communication, networking and access to D-8 Portal.

(xi) Experts, staff/personnel exchange should be encouraged among member countries.

(xii) immediate stakeholders meeting should be held for the development of action plan for both the National and Regional Gene Banks.

(xiii) The D-8 Secretariat should be adequately strengthened.

(xiv) There is a need to develop a soft ware on variety testing system for the D-8.

Whereas on fertilizer it is recommended that:

(xv) The D-8 should approach International Lending Agencies such as Islamic Development Bank to provide a window of direct financing of private sector investment in fertilizer within the D-8 countries. Alternatively, member countries can also contribute to establish a D-8 fertilizer fund from which needing investors can access.

(xvi) in the area of developing Fertilizer Trade Agreement, a collective and collaborative purchasing of fertilizer products and raw materials for better pricing be developed.

(xvii) data on fertilizer raw materials, production capacity, consumption and their economic viabilities for Malaysia, Indonesia and Nigeria have been computed as part of the report. Other countries are therefore urged to submit their data for a comprehensive data base.

(xviii) on the exchange of latest production technologies, the meeting called upon the Secretariat to compile and circulate an inventory among the D-8 countries.

19. the member countries to exchange their individual fertilizer quality standards and specifications among themselves for harmonization.

8. Appreciation

The meeting appreciated the Governments of the D-8 Countries and in particular Nigeria for hosting the workshop. It urged all member countries to endeavour to send delegates to the forthcoming Gene Bank Meeting in Turkey in July, 2012.

Report of the 3rd D-8 SMEs Governmental Bodies Meeting

18-19 June 2012
Abuja-Nigeria

The 3rd D-8 SMEs Governmental Bodies Meeting was organized by the Small & Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria (SMEDAN) from 18-19 June 2012 in Abuja. The meeting was attended by delegates from Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria, Pakistan and Turkey.

1. Opening Ceremony

The welcome statement by the D-8 Commissioner of Nigeria was presented on His behalf by Amb. Ibukun Olatidoye, Permanent Representative of Nigeria to D-8.

Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria, Turkey, Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture (NACCI-MA), Nigerian Association of Small Scale Industrialists (NASSI), Governor of Ebonyi State, Governor of Kogi State, Governor of Benue State, Nigerian Export-Import Bank, and Nigerian Association of Small and Medium Enterprises (NASME) made short goodwill messages. In their messages, they were emphasized the importance of SME activities as the main vehicle to intensify the capacity of domestic production in D-8 Countries in order to increase D-8 intra-trade as well as D-8 Total trade.

Deputy Director of Central Bank of Nigeria(CBN), Mr. Uji M. Amedu, made statement emphasizing on how to create an effective platform for Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) funding. The essence of this platform is to initiate prudent financial and risk management at the institutional level.

The Honorable Minister of Trade and Finance, H.E. Olesegun Aganga CON, represented by Eng. H.Adeniyi delivered statement emphasizing The Nigerian Government has various policies which are empowered to support the Government in its mission to attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and portfolio investment into Nigeria's Industries and infrastructures, particularly on the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) activities.

2. Report of the D-8 Secretary General on implementation of the outcomes of 1st and 2nd D-8 SMEs Governmental Bodies

On behalf of D-8 Secretary General, Mr. Omer Asim Aksoy, D-8 Economist, delivered the statement regarding status of D-8 cooperation on SMEs and the importance of contribution of SMEs to alleviate poverty in D-8 Countries.

3. Presentation of Progress Reports

The following Member Countries presented national progress reports on the implementation of the 1st and 2nd SMEs Governmental Bodies Meetings, which were discussed further by the participants. This session was chaired by SMEDAN-Nigeria

Indonesia

1. Indonesia dispatched delegates to attend the workshop on SMEs Cluster Development Best Practice in Tehran, Iran on 7 – 10 February 2011
2. Indonesia has already successfully carried out the workshop on Consultancy Development in Jakarta on 6 to 7 December 2011 in Jakarta
3. Indonesia dispatched delegates to attend the workshop on cluster development in Ankara, Turkey, 5 to 6 June 2012

Iran

1. In order to define the structure, responsibilities, and administrative methods of the Communication Network of D-8, ISIPO, which has been elected as the chair of the Communication Network for the first two years has compiled the Directives based on the article 1.3 of the Final Report of The First D-8 SMEs Governmental Bodies Meeting.
2. This draft of Directives needs to be reviewed by the Member Countries. Therefore, the Member Countries are appreciated

to share their fruitful comments.

3. Iranian representative suggested selecting new chairman for D-8 Communication Network for 2012-2014

Nigeria

1. The Government of Nigeria has created a credible database of Micro, Small, Medium and Enterprises (MSMEs). The database reveals that MSMEs contributed 46.54% to the GDP in nominal terms

2. SMEDAN signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the United Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) on the sub-contracting and partnership Exchange (SPX) programme

3. The Enterprise Development Centre(EDC) of the Pan –African University in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Trade and Investment, the Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria(SMEDAN) and Etilisat Nigeria, organized an innovative networking event tagged “Market Access Nigeria”

Turkey

1. The Turkish representative presented the role of KOSGEB (the public organization to provide supports to the SMEs in Turkey) and its programmes in order to sustain the Turkish SMEs activities on technical assistance, SMEs financing, and cooperation support programme

2. In the context of the “New Subject Proposals for Future Perspectives”, the 7th agenda item of the second SME Responsible Bodies Meeting of D-8 Countries which was held in Istanbul on 4th October, 2011, KOSGEB introduced a Turkish proposal entitled “Green SMEs for Green Globe”. The main targets of this proposal are to strengthen the institutional and incentive framework for promoting energy efficiency to SMEs and to contribute to develop an energy efficiency market in the SME sector.

4. Presentation of Nigerian Investment Promotion Council (NIPC)

Representative from NIPC, Mr. Mustafa Bello, Executive Secretary, delivered presentation entitled “Investment Opportunities and Legal Requirements of Doing Business in Nigeria”. NIPC enlightened Nigerian economic development, Nigeria’s business climate, investment opportunities and framework of doing business in Nigeria.

5. Reports on Technical Sessions

Working Group 1: Technical and Engineering Services Co-operation on Infrastructure Required By Small Businesses

1. Sharing experiences in terms of indigenous appropriate technologies for the SMEs
2. Exchanging of technologies at lower cost
3. Feasibility study and capacity building on clustering development

Working Group 2: “Green SMEs for Green Globe” project

1. Need for creating awareness on Green SMEs
2. D-8 Secretariat to create a webpage for the promotion of Green SMEs
3. Need to organize workshop on Green SMEs
4. An Action Plan for D-8 Countries SMEs for Green Globe

Working Group 3: Creation of Joint Industrial Parks (Prospects / Challenges) and Discussion On Networking (Industrial Clusters, Sub-Contracting, Etc.)

1. Feasibility study on D-8 Cluster definition
2. D-8 member countries should provide a conducive environment for cluster to flourish, as it is the way for SMEs development and improve competitiveness
3. Nigeria gave an update on the proposed D-8 SME training center. One of Nigeria Industrial Development Center (IDC) is being has been selected to serve as the center

Working Group 4: Financing Option for Small Business and Exchange of Information of Joint Ventures

1. Need to evolve on financing mechanism which would be easy for SMEs to access, for instance Credit Guarantee System
2. Feasibility study and sharing experiences on SMEs Joint Venture mechanism

6. Recommendations of the Meeting

1. Establishment of Industrial Clusters, Parks and Common Facility Centers should be enhanced to facilitate economy of scale, competitiveness and innovation among SMEs;
2. Medium and long term funding facilities should be established for SMEs which effectively address movable collateral, Group Loan guarantees, cash flow than balance sheets in assessment of borrowing capacity; Easy and effective loan ap-

plication assessment methodologies; MSME Business support system (business advisory services, market information, etc;

3. MOUs signed between D-8 Countries should include market access for SME products for member countries

4. Sustainable SMEs should focus on environmental remedies of reducing greenhouse gas emission, more use of renewable energy and reversal of the decline of biodiversity.

5. More of economic exchange programmes amongst the D-8 member countries should be facilitated and good communication networking enhanced;

6. D-8 Countries should facilitate the exchange of technologies to enhance SME development while also intensifying efforts towards the adoption, domestication and evolution of endogenous technologies and promote the assimilation and diffusion of these technologies to SMEs

7. D-8 members should create awareness on Green SME best practices, carry out studies, generate and disseminate information on Green SME production activities while also striving to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the energy, industrial processes, agriculture, land use change and forestry and waste

8. D-8 member countries should share experiences regarding Green SME production and give their views or comments on the draft Action Plan Green Globe SMEs prepared by Turkey. These feedbacks need to be forwarded to the D-8 Secretariat within month after the final report is approved

9. D-8 secretariat should set up webpage in order to facilitate Member Countries' experiences and exchange information related to 'Green Globe SMEs'

7. Consideration and Adoption of the Report

The meeting considered the report of the 3rd D-8 SMEs Governmental Bodies Meeting

8. Date and Venue of the Next Meeting

Date and venue of the 4th D-8 SMEs Governmental Bodies Meeting will be held as back-to-back meeting with the 3rd ministerial meeting on industry, which will be hosted by Bangladesh on 8th – 10th October, 2012.

9. Closing Remarks

In their Closing Remarks, the Chairman expressed their appreciation to all delegates for the constructive discussions and contribution to the outcome of the Meeting.

The 3rd D-8 SMEs Governmental Bodies Meeting expressed its

deep appreciation to the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria for the excellent arrangements and hospitality put in place for the event.

Report of the 3rd Working Group Meeting on D-8 Seed Bank

*3-4 July 2012
Izmir-Turkey*

The 3rd Working Group Meeting on D-8 Seed Bank was convened on 3-4 July 2012, Izmir, Turkey, with the participation of delegates from Bangladesh, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria and Turkey.

1st Day (4th July 2012)

1. Opening of Meeting

The welcome speech was delivered by Ms. Dilek Kahraman, Director of International Agricultural Research and Training Center and other goodwill messages were delivered by Mr. Zuhendri Abdullah, Assistant Director of D-8 Secretariat; Dr. Ali Osman Sari, Head of Field Crop Research Department of General Directorate of Agricultural Research and Policy, Turkey and Mr. Turgut Subaşı, Governor of Menemen, Izmir.

Ms. Dilek Kahraman stated her appreciation to host the participants of the meeting and briefly introduced the Centre and wished successful meeting to delegates.

Mr. Zuhendri Abdullah, on behalf of the D-8 Secretary-General, thanked the Turkish government and the General Directorate of Agricultural Research and Policy for hosting the Meeting. He stated that the meeting on the Establishment of D-8 Seed Bank was important and as D-8 Secretariat they were giving high importance to this meeting. He also stressed the importance of the conservation of seed of genetic diversity for hunger and poverty and also for food security. He also stated the other key issues such as on farm managements of local varieties and conservation, community seed banks and the preparation of project proposal on the establishment of seed bank for food security under the umbrella of D-8.

Dr. Ali Osman Sari, as the host of the meeting, welcomed all delegates and participants in his opening speech. He stressed the importance of the working group in the way of realization

of the decision made by the Ministerial Council on Food Security of D-8 countries. He also indicated the commitment of Turkey to contribute to the establishment of D-8 Seed Bank. He expressed the need of more productions for the food security. He gave brief information on the agriculture of Turkey and the conservation activities at gene bank as one of the pioneering country with two gene banks

Mr. Turgut Subasi, Governor of Menemen, has also expressed his pleasure for hosting the meeting. He expressed his sincere wishes to the success of D-8 Seed Bank Working Group Meeting.

2. Election of the Chairman and Reporters

The meeting elected Dr. Mohammed Selamat bin Madom of Malaysia as the Chairman.

The meeting elected Dr. Ahmet Semsettin Tan of Turkey and Ms. Deepaluxmi Panchanathan of Malaysia as its reporters.

3. Adoption of the Agenda

The meeting adopted the agenda as proposed by the host country.

4. Introduction of Participants

The participants of the meeting briefly introduced themselves.

5. Presentation of the Country Reports on the Status of the Seed Bank

The participating delegates (Mr. Anwar Faruque of Bangladesh, Dr. Hasil Sembring of Indonesia, Dr. Hassan Maddah Arefi of Iran, Dr. Mohammed Selamat bin Madom of Malaysia, Mr. Anthony Olusegun Olatokun of Nigeria and Dr. Ayfer Tan of Turkey) presented their country reports on the status of agriculture, and plant diversity and the conservation efforts of their countries.

6. Visit to National Gene Bank of Turkey, AARI, Menemen, Izmir

The participants visited the National Gene Bank of Turkey at Aegean Agricultural Research Institute in Menemen, Izmir. The facilities of National Gene Bank have been shown and the Management activities were presented by Dr. Ayfer Tan, Head of Plant Genetic Resources Department.

2nd Day (4th July 2012)

7. Discussion on the Background of D-8 Seed Bank Initiative

Dr. Ali Osman Sari presented the background information of the D-8 Seed Bank Initiative. He also gave information on the previous meetings and explained the Objectives of the Workshop.

The Chairman refreshed on decisions taken under Agenda Item 10: Work Plan and Post Meeting Activities of the 2nd Working Group on Seed Bank.

The action plan prepared during the 2nd Working Group Meeting on D-8 Seed Bank is given.

The Chairman asked for further clarification on Agenda Item 6: New Projects and Areas of Cooperation of the previous workshop of which none of the D-8 country members has given their viewpoint to the D-8 Secretariat till date.

Dr. Ali Osman Sari mentioned that all previous Working Group Meeting minutes were distributed to all D-8 countries.

Dr. Ali Osman Sari clarified that this Working Group Meeting is on Seed Bank in order to ensure seed security and not on Gene Bank.

The meeting discussed on the 14 decisions undertaken at the Seed Bank Development and Management and Investment In Fertilizer Production Workshop in Abuja, Nigeria from 15th – 17th May, 2012. Some recommendations have been changed as follows:

(i) A central fund to be created for the implementation of the tri-level Gene Bank.

- Mr. Olatokun of Nigeria agreed to bring back the issue on the term Gene Bank to be changed to Seed Bank

(ii) Iran Gene Bank shall serve as a duplicate Gene Bank for the D-8 with assistance from Turkey.

- The meeting agreed to remove this decision since this is related to Gene Bank.

(iii) D-8 members should utilize the Standard Material Transfer Agreement for exchange of genetic materials intended for Re-

search & Development (R&D) and not for commercialization.

- The meeting agreed to remove this decision since this is related to Gene Bank.

8. Discussion on the preparation Plan for D-8 Seed Bank Project

1. Dr. Hassan Maddah Arefi of Iran presented the preparation plan and the draft proposal is given.

2. Dr. Ali Osman Sari made some contribution to the project proposal with points given below:

- 3 level of Seed Banks (National, Regional and D-8).
 - Certified seeds requirement and production in Turkey for the selected crops. He proposed that 2% of the required certified seeds should be stored yearly in the Seed Bank to which all the members agreed.
 - Construction and operational costs of D-8 Seed Banks with certified seed needs and size of stores.
 - Types of variety that is going to be stored should be clarified for instance in the case of wheat spring and winter types.
 - Proposed below points for the consideration of all member countries
 - Sizes of D-8 Seed Banks? In national or Regional Level?
 - Climatic conditions of D-8 Seed Banks? Store seeds at least three-five years.
 - Construction cost of D-8 Seed Banks.
 - Operational costs of D-8 Seed Banks (electricity, water, maintenance)
 - Personnel costs of the Seed Banks (How many staff are needed and what are their qualifications?)
 - Administration systems of D-8 Seed Banks (Who is going to own the Seed Banks and who is going to operate them?).
 - Transportation and cost of the seeds from the bank to the needed country. If regional (Which party should be paying?)
 - System of requesting seeds from D-8 Seed Bank? Who and how will decide for seed distribution needs of farmers?
 - Adaptation of varieties, adaptation trials.
3. Dr. Hasil Sembiring of Indonesia sought clarification on the percentage of the certified seeds. He was concerned that 2% maybe high. This is subject to further discussion.

4. Mr. Anwar Faruque of Bangladesh suggested that we have to start immediately as a lot of time has been spent on this. He assured that the Bangladesh Government is committed to the establishment of D-8 Seed Bank proposals and wants the system to move immediately. To start with, we need to finalise the modalities of D-8 Seed Bank operations. He informed that the Bangladesh National Seed System keeps a certain percentage for seed security, which can be formalised under the common modalities of D-8 Seed Bank. Regarding the Iranian concept, we need to harmonise the policies, acts, regulations and certification systems to make it workable. He proposed that a Technical Committee under D-8 Secretariat is formed to identify the dissimilarities of the Member States. He also mentioned that D-8 Seed Bank could monitor the country activities i.e. the National Seed Bank. For immediate operations use of existing seed storage so that we can work with, later on we may go for further investment. For immediate project, D-8 can go for training programmes, human resource, adoptive trials among member states and modernisation of the existing facilities.

5. Mr. Olatokun of Nigeria suggested that we should be very flexible in the establishment of the National Seed Banks. He suggested that the D-8 Secretariat should be more involved in the coordination of activities in each member country. Basic information on Seed Bank levels and National Policy in line with the Regional and Global Seed Banks. D-8 should be concerned about the harmonisation and rules and regulations and policies with respect to the objectives and establishment of D-8 Seed Banks. Clear points and information dissemination to all member countries. D-8 should address knowledge exchange and capacity development and other issues such as fake seeds should be addressed. Agriculture should be seen as a profitable business.

6. Dr. Ali Osman Sari commented that we should prepare and submit the tangible project to D-8. We should decide the storage capacity because of fund requirements of the project which cannot be changed in future. Dr Ali Osman Sari suggested that we hear the proposal from Iran first before further discussion.

7. The decision was made to discuss on the draft proposal page by page in the light of the concern of Turkey. The chairman urged that we have concentrate on orthodox seeds.

8. Mr. Olatokun of Nigeria agreed that we should concentrate on certified seeds. Turkey suggests that certified seeds are final seeds to be planted.

9. Chairman suggested that the database systems of Turkey or

Iran are made reference points for other countries. Suggested that the database should be interactive and accessed by all member countries.

10. Turkey was asked to prepare a project paper in accordance to the suggested drafts by Iran and additional contribution by Turkey as a model. The draft project paper will then be distributed by the D-8 Secretariat to the other countries as an example. Turkey agreed that by the end of September the guideline of the project paper will be prepared and distributed to all member countries.

11. Storage timing for each crop must be put into consideration. The most common crops which are wheat, rice and maize are selected as model crops for this project.

9. Discussion on the Financial Matters

The project proposal, when finally completed will be submitted by the Secretariat to the funding agencies (Islamic Development Bank (IDB), African Development Bank (ADB), World Bank etc) for support. Attention was drawn to the fact that D-8 has a MoU with Organization of the Islamic Cooperation (OIC) signed in 2010.

10. Discussion on the Next Meeting

The 4th Meeting of the Working Group on D-8 Seed Bank will be held during the Agricultural Ministerial Meeting; due to hold between 3-5th October 2012 in Indonesia and a progress report will be presented at this meeting.

Presentation of the Meeting Report

This report was presented by the rapporteurs and discussed with the Members.

11. Adoption of Report

The report of the 3rd Working Group Meeting on D-8 Seed Bank was adopted.

12. Closure of the Meeting

The host country, represented by Dr. Ali Osman Sari, made a closing statement and emphasized his appreciation to all participants for their active and constructive engagements in the discussions. The meeting was closed by the distribution of certificates to all the attendees of the meeting.

** Note: Despite the host country's request to the participating countries to present their respective national reports in MS Word format, some of the reports were presented in the form of power-points which have been converted into PDF format.*

Report of the D-8 Working Committee Meeting on Clean Coal Technologies

*12-13 July 2012
Izmir-Turkey*

The D-8 Working Committee Meeting on Clean Coal Technologies (CCT) was held from 12-13 July 2012 in Izmir, Turkey, with the participation of delegates from Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nigeria and Turkey.

1st Day (12th July 2012)

1. Opening of Meeting

Mr. Mustafa Zıypak, Head of the Research and Development Department of Turkish Coal Enterprises (TKI), made the opening statement, in which he emphasized the strategic position of Turkey as a bridge between Asia and Europe. While addressing the question of primary energy supply and demand in Turkey, including a 73% reliance on imported oil, he indicated that coal constituted the most important domestic source with a share of 55-60%. He emphasized the importance of effective utilization of coal reserves in an environment friendly manner. His statement also included a brief outline of the TKI activities, including in the field of R&D studies and recent innovative programs, especially such areas as coal cleaning and enrichment, coal gasification, underground coal gasification, coal combustion, and utilization of coal in different fields (alternative products).

Mr. Tuğrul Alper, Deputy Manager of TKI, also made a brief welcoming statement and expressed TKI/Turkey's interest in sharing experiences with the other D-8 member countries.

Mr. Fazlı Akgun, Vice Governor of Izmir, also addressed the opening session and stressed the significance of coal as an energy source as well as the imperative of its use in an environment friendly manner for a more sustainable future world.

Mr. Ömer Asım Aksoy, Economist at the D-8 Secretariat, made

a statement on behalf of Secretary-General Widi Pratikto, and underlined the importance of arriving at a better understanding of the priorities of the D-8 member countries in the energy sector, with special focus on coal and its potential. He also drew attention to the need to enhance the participants' awareness of the importance of the environmental aspects involved as well as to the need for exchange of knowledge, research and technology transfer in the fields of exploration, production, preparation and utilization of coal and clean coal technologies. As for the future work of the Committee, he emphasized, inter alia, the need for more regular meetings and of a higher quality, which should produce more concrete outcome and to be followed up in earnest.

2. Adoption of the Agenda

The meeting adopted the agenda as proposed by the host country.

3. Election of the Chairman and Rapporteurs

Mr. Mustafa Zıypak (TKI, Turkey) was elected as the Chairman of the meeting. Mr. Namık Ünlü (TÜBİTAK, Turkey) and Ms. Ayfer Parlak and Ms. Ferda Bayrak (both from TKI) were elected as Rapporteurs.

4. Introduction of Participants

Participants introduced themselves and made brief comments on the coal sector in their respective countries.

5. Presentation of Country Reports

The following presentations were made (inclusive of a number of presentations in Turkish):

Name	Country	Institute	Title
Mr. Dr. Molla Md. Mobirul Hossain	Bangladesh	Petrobangla	Energy Scenario and Status of Coal Mining in Bangladesh
Mr. A. K. Mahmud	Bangladesh	BPDB	Workshop on Clean Coal Technologies
Ms. Prof. Dr. Ir. Datin Fatia Umar	Indonesia	R&D Centre for Mineral and Coal Technology (tekMIRA)	Research and Development on Clean Coal Technology for Creating Clean Energy in Indonesia
Ms. Dr. Roseline Kela	Nigeria	Energy Company of Nigeria	Coal Development in Nigeria
Mr. Mustafa ZIYPAK	Turkey	General Directorate of Turkish Coal Enterprises (TKİ)	Research and Development Activities Carried Out By Turkish Coal Enterprises
Mr. Namık Ünlü	Turkey	TÜBİTAK MAM	Clean Coal Technologies
Mr. Dr. Mehmet BULUT	Turkey	EÜAŞ	Coal-fired Power Plants
Mr. Sarper ALYILDIZ	Turkey	TKİ-ELİ	Dereköy- Çiftay Washing Plant
Ms. Ferda BAYRAK	Turkey	TKİ	Turkey's National Legislation about Coal Usage
Mr.Prof. Dr. Özcan GÜLSOY	Turkey	Hacettepe University Department of Mining Engineering Division of Mineral Processing	The Use of Modeling and Simulation Techniques in Coal Preparation
Mr. Bekir Turhan ÇORBACIOĞLU	Turkey	General Directorate of Renewable Energy of Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources of Republic of Turkey (ETKB-YEGM)	Renewable Energy

6. Exchange of Views on Future Cooperation

Following the presentation of national reports by the participants, the Chairman opened the floor for further clarification of the issues addressed in the presentations, and more specifically, to encourage exchange of views on topics and modes of future cooperation in specific fields and areas.

Nigeria: Priority to strengthen the coal industry for export purposes/Importance of building an internet network to constitute sub-groups and define subjects to be discussed initially/Importance of private sector participation (also shared by Indonesia and Turkey).

Indonesia: Emphasis on the necessity of implementation of clean coal technologies towards reduction of the negative effects of coal utilization/Expression of interest in hosting the meeting after 2013.

Bangladesh: Proposal for the meeting to be held every other year/Importance of participants remaining in touch in the intervening period.

Turkey (ETKB-EIGM): Expression of interest in importing from D-8 countries, especially Nigeria, of a certain type of coal with almost zero moisture.

(EUAS): emphasis on the necessity of D-8 Energy Ministerial Meeting.

(TKİ): Expression of interest in organizing (in collaboration with EUAS) of training courses in operation, maintenance and labor safety areas/Importance of sharing of bilateral experiences (as between Turkey and Indonesia in various coal-related areas)

Hacettepe University: Expression of interest in provision of coal-related courses for students from D-8 countries/Importance of the introduction of mining engineering departments in Turkish Uni-

versities to D-8 member countries.

The participants also agreed on the following recommendations:

- A meeting or workshop should be held at least once every other year;
- Technical visits, training and education facilities should commence between and among D-8 member countries;
- Promotion of cooperation and collaboration opportunities between member countries is considered helpful and should be pursued as a matter of priority;
- Representatives of the private sector in member countries must be engaged in all activities; and
- An Internet network should be created to connect with other member countries.

7. Adoption of Report

The report of the D-8 Working Group Meeting on Clean Coal Technologies was presented by the Rapporteurs, discussed, and adopted.

8. Closure of the Meeting

Mr. Mustafa Ziyapak (Chairman) made a closing statement, in which he thanked the TKİ for organizing the meeting and expressed appreciation to all participants for their active and constructive engagement in the discussions.

2nd Day (13th July 2012)

Technical visits to Soma Power Plant, Eynez Open Pit Mine and Dereköy Washing Plant and a visit to the Historical Places of Bergama were organized by TKİ on the 2nd day of the meeting.

Report of the 6th D-8 Working Group on Civil Aviation and Directors General Meeting

*18-19 October 2012
Abuja-Nigeria*

Agenda Item 1: Welcome and Opening Remarks

1. The 6th D-8 Working Group on Civil Aviation (WGCA) and Directors General was hosted by the Federal Government of Nigeria from 18th - 19th October, 2012 at the Transcorp Hilton Hotel, Abuja. The Meeting was attended by delegations from D-8 member countries namely, the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the Republic of Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Republic of Turkey, with the exception of Egypt and Pakistan. Also in attendance was the Secretary-General of D-8, Dr. Widi A. Pratikto.

2. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Bahri Kesici, Deputy Director General CAA Turkey and co-chaired by Dr. H.O. Demuren, The Director General, CAA of Nigeria.

3. In his welcoming remarks, Ambassador Dr. Martin I. Uhoimobhi, the D-8 Commissioner of Nigeria and Permanent Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs, welcomed delegates to the meeting and reiterated the importance of the D-8 as a collective instrument for achieving development in the Aviation sector. He expressed his delight that Nigeria has successfully hosted several meetings of the D-8 in the last two years. He expressed optimism that the 6th D-8 WG on Aviation will achieve its objectives.

4. The opening remarks were given by the Director General, Nigerian Civil Aviation Authority (DG-NCAA), Dr. H. O. Demuren. He welcomed the delegates to the meeting and informed that the reports of the four Task Forces on Safety and Security, Air Navigation and Air Traffic Management, Commercial Issues and Training and Human Capacity Development will be pre-

sented. The DG-NCAA went on further to reiterate that the 6th meeting was to bring together representatives of government and the private sector to further deliberate and discuss contemporary issues in aviation safety, security, air transportation, training, maintenance, airport infrastructure, airline financing and investments.

5. The Secretary-General of the D-8 Organization, Dr. Widi A. Pratikto in his goodwill message/remarks, briefed the Meeting that the civil aviation industry and governments in D-8 Countries shall work together to improve airline quality and safety by pursuing greater compliance with International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) standards, increasing participation in audit programs, tackling human factors, and encouraging greater sharing of safety information. Implementation of ICAO standards, recommended practices, and capacity building as the essential starting point.

6. The Chairman of the D-8 WGCA represented by Mr. Bahri Kesici - Deputy Director General Turkey CAA in his goodwill remarks discussed the main objectives of the D-8 and the Civil Aviation Group. He went further to brief on the history of the D-8 Aviation activities from the very first meeting in June, 2007 in Antalya, Turkey and the various milestones and accomplishments attained. The address ended with a brief discussion on the agenda and challenges of the 5th D-8 meeting.

7. The meeting was officially declared open by the Honourable Minister of Aviation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Princess Stella Adaeze Oduah. In her keynote address she informed delegates of the new transformation agenda of the Federal Government of Nigeria in the last sixteen months in

revolutionizing Nigeria's airport experience. She also gave details of the new project on Aerotropolis that the country has embarked upon for its new airports projects. The Honorable Minister added that Nigeria is desirous of strong collaboration with the other D-8 countries to further raise the level of aviation activities in the country and make air transportation, truly the engine of economic growth. She emphasized that Nigeria is a veritable fertile ground for investments. She concluded by soliciting the support of member States of the D-8 for the candidature of Dr. O.B. Aliu, the Nigerian Representative to the ICAO Council for the post of ICAO President in 2013. She thereafter declared the meeting open.

8. Agenda Item 2: Civil aviation investment opportunities, partnerships and co-operation within D-8 countries (public & private sector)

9. Presentation by the Director General of Civil Aviation of Bangladesh was presented by Group Captain Shafiqul Alam who expressed that Bangladesh has been facing many development challenges since gaining independence in 1971. He stated that to overcome some of these challenges, the country requires significant investments in areas of energy, transport, and water supply infrastructure and several other sectors. He added that in mid- 2009, policy encouraging public-private collaboration was included by the Government of Bangladesh in the national budget legislation. The PPP policy is currently administered under the Prime Minister's Office (PMO), indicating high level support for its effective implementation. He informed the D-8 member States that in its election manifesto, the present government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh promised to raise the GDP growth rate to 8 percent by 2013 and to achieve such a growth rate, the share of investment-to-GDP needs to be raised to 35-40 percent, but the present average investment-to-GDP ratio is currently 24-25 percent.

10. Presentation by Director General of Civil Aviation, Indonesia : This was presented by Director of Airports Mr. Bambang Tjahjono, Indonesia introduced all his entire delegation present and described Indonesia as the World's largest archipelagic country with a population in 2010 of 237.641.316 and an Area of 1.919.440 sq Km consisting of more than 17.000 islands, 6000 of which are inhabited. He presented the Masterplan Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesia Economic Development (MP3EI) that the total investment required for transport infrastructure in Indonesian economic corridor which total

USD 53 billion. Investment opportunities, partnership and co-operation among D-8 countries were also discussed and Indonesia needs support from the D-8 countries for Indonesia candidature as member of ICAO Council for period of 2013 - 2016.

11. The Presentation by the Deputy Director General of Civil Aviation from the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mr. Mohammed Khodakarami described Iran as a country with a population of 75 million people and an International passenger movement of 9 million passengers per year from 15 Airlines. He highlighted the efforts of the Government to promote the development of aviation and also stated some of challenges being faced by the Government in the area of renewing the fleet. He also suggested the removal of visa restrictions among member countries.

12. The Director General of Civil Aviation, Malaysia, represented by Capt. Dato Yahaya Rahman - Director of Flight Operations presented the report from Malaysia. He apologized for the absence of the DGCA of Malaysia and thanked the host country for its hospitality. He informed that Malaysia has seen significant growth in aviation due to a clear policy and strategic developments objectives. Air travel continues to grow within the country and Malaysia is today a vital hub in the Asia Pacific Region. Low cost carriers have reshaped the airline industry competitive environment and have made significant impact in the world's passenger markets. A new low cost carrier terminal, KLIA 2 is being built and to be set as the Malaysia's Next Generation Hub that allows seamless connectivity between low-cost and full-service carriers. Malaysia is able to contribute in aviation is in the development of human resources through its Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme (MTCP). Malaysia can offer Approach Control (Non Radar) and Approach Radar Control Courses to D-8 Member States under the MTCP. Participants will undergo the training at Malaysia Aviation Academy (MavA) without any cost.

13. The Presentation from Nigeria was done by the Director General of the Civil Aviation, Dr. H. O. Demuren. The DG-NCAA described the size of the Nigerian Aviation industry by giving brief statistics on the number of Domestic and International Airlines, passenger traffic, areas of opportunity for investments, maintenance and repair facilities, training and capacity building and other recent developments in the industry. He then invited Dr. Ndidi Edozien to give a highlight of the Aerotropolis concept and the key initiatives for transforming the Nigerian Aviation Industry. After the presentation by Dr Edozien, the

Indonesian delegation commented that Indonesia had in the past looked at the Aerotropolis concept provided by a company based in Mumbai, India.

Presentation by the Director General of Civil Aviation of Turkey was made by Mr. Bahri Kesici, who informed that Turkey has 140 Bilateral Air Services Agreements with ICAO Member States and have made 15 new Agreements with African countries recently. He added that Training Assistance is being provided to D-8 Member States as well as to African States. He added that there are 48 airports in Turkey, some of which are managed by the PPP model. Two new airports under-construction are completely private. Turkey recorded 120 million passenger traffic in 2011. He stressed the importance of the need to expand the scope and range of cooperative activities in very concrete terms like more liberal approach in air services agreements between D-8 countries. He informed the meeting that a member of the Turkish team will make a presentation on the PPP model.

Agenda Item 3: Report from the civil aviation working group - task forces

A. Task Force on Commercial Issues

Indonesia and Malaysia have started the objective of TFCI through mutual cooperation on Air Operator's Certificate (AOC) of MALINDO Airline in mid-2013.

Regarding the commercial issues between the D-8 member countries, the Chairman of the Task Force requested members to provide information relating to:

- a) Existing air link between the member states
- b) Commercial issues between the air operators of the D-8 countries.

B. Task Force on Safety and Security

Malaysia has made progress by sending several inquiries to member countries, as follows:

- a) The implementation of Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) by each Member Countries;
- b) Latest developments in the field of safety and security;
- c) Availability and need for expertise on safety and security; and
- d) State of preparedness for ICAO Universal Security Audit Programme (USAP) and Universal Safety Oversight Audit Programme (USOAP)

The activities of the task force however will be initiated based on the information received from the D-8 Member Countries. There has been no response to date on Malaysia's request. Information from D-8 countries would greatly assist the work of the task force on safety and security.

Malaysia is offering safety and security courses through human resource development as follows:

- Malaysia can offer Approach Control (Non Radar) and Approach Radar Control Courses to D-8 Member States under the Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme or MTCP.
- Malaysia is also ready to offer attachment programmes for D-8 officials in the Flight Operations and Airworthiness Sectors of the Department of Civil Aviation.
- Malaysia Airports Training Centre (MATC) is an ICAO accredited aviation security training centre. To date a total of 1,410 participants from 55 countries have received training at this Centre. D-8 countries are welcome to apply for courses at MATC.
- Malaysia has 5 flying schools that offer comprehensive training to pilots. The flying schools are fully accredited by the Department of Civil Aviation (DCA) and internationally regulated by ICAO and EASA standards.

C. Task Force on Air Navigation and Air Traffic Management

The "Communication Navigation Surveillance/Air Traffic Management CNS/ATM' program, expected to be held from 5-6 November 2012 in Tehran, Iran - will not be held as scheduled due to lack of quorum.

Malaysia made intervention requesting that the Report of the Task Force on Air Navigation and Air Traffic Management be amended for more productivity of the meeting. It is suggested to have expert level meeting and discussion. Malaysia supported the proposal by Iran and to explore possibility for D-8 member states to agree upon mutual recognition in any area at expert levels, such as simulator approval, MPL License.

D. Task Force on Training and Capacity Building

As the chairman of training and capacity building task force Turkey (Mr. Bahri Kesici) gave information about D-8 airport management and operation workshop and D-8 industrial co-operation workshop which were held on 4-5 April 2012 in Istanbul by the attendance of 92 participants and presented the outcomes of the workshops concerned.

Mr. Bahri Kesici declared Kapadokya High School has assigned 1 slot for each D-8 countries for having diploma and wel-

comed all requests through D-8 Secretariat before the end of Summer 2013 for being ready and added that JAA TO Airworthiness training programme for D-8 countries (2 trainees per each country) in 2013 is on the planning stage.

To update the Training capacity of member countries, Turkey requested from member countries the following:

- Type and scope of the training that can be provided,
- Length of the training,
- Curriculum of the training with its international references,
- Yearly training capacity,
- Training needs of the country (yearly requirements)

Indonesia requested training on PPP model and Bangladesh requested training on security which all of them are welcomed by Turkey.

The list of the contact persons for task Forces provided to secretariat.

Future cooperation and common activity areas;

- Turkey is planning to have JAA TO Airworthiness training before the end of this year for some neighboring countries;
- Turkey is also in the process of planning similar training program for D-8 Countries (2 trainees each) early in 2013. (Certificate program);
- Turkey also welcomes one or two expert stay in Turkey about 1 month with our experts;
- Turkey may provide some training to needy nations from Turkey as the participation of expert trainers from all D-8 countries;
- Turkey may plan a common Chief Executive Training Programme open to all developing nations like Singapore Aviation Academy.

Agenda Item 4: Presentation from Private Sectors of D-8 Member Countries

14. Mr.Fatih Ömür from TAV Airports had presented TAV Airports Overview and summarized the company's success stories and tried to explain how they managed to work under Public Private Partnership (PPP) Models and paid attention to achieve successful outcomes from PPP Tenders. He also briefed the benefits of PPPs and the risks of private investors in PPP Projects and underlined that is needed the existence of appropriate investment policy and regulatory environment. In addition, Nigerian also submitted their private sector presentation.

Agenda Item 5: Discussion on MoC between D-8 and ICAO

15. The Member Countries were previously trying to get the signature of ICAO for some time. Up to date, there was no success. The meeting agreed that the member countries, having their representatives at ICAO Council, shall initiate discussion with ICAO Secretariat in regards with the ratification of MoC between D-8 and ICAO.

Agenda Item 6: Any Other Business

16. The meeting agreed to elect Dr. Demuren, Director General of Nigerian Civil Aviation Authority (NCAA) as the new D-8 DGCA Chairman for one year period until the next meeting.

17. The meeting also agreed that the member country, which will hold the next meeting shall be as a co-chair and subsequently will be the next D-8 DGCA chairman for one year.

18. The meeting agreed that the DGCA meetings will be held in June every year.

19. The 7th D-8 DGCA will be held in Dhaka, Bangladesh in June 2013. In addition, Malaysia also proposed to hold the 8th D-8 DGCA meeting in 2014.

Agenda Item 7: Closing

20. To officially close the Meeting, The Director General of Civil Aviation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria expressed his gratitude to all Delegates attending the Meeting while wishing them a safe journey back to their respective countries.

21. The Delegates expressed their appreciation to the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria for the excellent arrangement made for the Meeting and for the hospitality offered to them during their stay in Abuja.

Signed on 19 October 2012 in Abuja, Nigeria

Bambang Tjahjono Director of Airports DGCA of Indonesia

Mohammad Khodakarami Vice President Iran CA

Capt. Dato' Yahaya bin Abdul Director of Flight Operations DCA Malaysia

Dr. H.O. Demuren Director General Nigerian CAA

Mr. Bahri Kesici Deputy Director General DGCA of Turkey

Dr. Widi A. Pratikto D-8 Secretary General

Group Capt. M. Shafiqul Alam Member (Operations & Planning) CAA Bangladesh

Report of the 1st Meeting of the Heads of the Trade Promotion Organization

*20 November 2012
Islamabad-Pakistan*

The Government of Islamic Republic of Pakistan organized the 1st meeting of Heads of Trade Promotion Organizations in Islamabad, Pakistan on 19th November 2012. The meeting was attended by the delegates from the Trade Promotion Organizations of the Governments of Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan and Turkey at the sidelines of 8th Summit of the Developing Eight Countries (D-8).

Welcome remarks were made by the Secretary to the Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Commerce and the Chief Executive, Trade Development Authority of Pakistan.

1. Heads of TPOs considered and adopted the agenda of the meeting.
2. Views were exchanged on issues of common interest to develop future strategy for cooperation and reaffirm commitment to pursuing with vigor the goals and objectives as set out under the D-8 Roadmap for Economic Cooperation in the Second Decade.
3. Recognizing that broad based cooperation and coordination among the D-8 Trade Promotion Organization is an imperative in forming a joint strategy for intra-D-8 trade promotion, the meeting agreed to consider formalizing areas of cooperation including conducting of regular and periodic Trade Exhibitions, exchange of Marketing Delegations, dissemination of Market Information.
4. The meeting agreed to request the D-8 Secretariat to consider adding a separate business page to their existing website as a joint trade web portal.
5. The meeting agreed to request the respective Governments

to direct their concerned Departments to speed up the process of formal approvals and notifications including the submission of offer lists and schedules of commitments.

The meeting further agreed to request the D-8 Secretariat to circulate to all the TPOs of the D-8 Countries the status report identifying the level of implementation in each D-8 country, within a period of 2 months.

6. The meeting welcomed the ratification of the "Agreement on Simplification of Visa Procedures for the Businessmen of the D-8 Member States" by Bangladesh, Iran, Malaysia, Pakistan and Turkey and requested respective Governments to implement the Agreement through relevant notifications.
7. Recognizing the fact that the Muslims account for nearly 1/4 of the world population and the opportunities arising out of the ever expanding global market for Halal products not only in Muslim countries but also in the West; the meeting agreed that there should be focused deliberations to tap this opportunity for getting a significant share of world trade in Halal products. In this regard the meeting agreed to work towards mutual recognition of Halal certificates and accreditation bodies in all D-8 member countries.
8. Recognizing that the TPOs are the premier Government agencies responsible for trade enhancing and investment promotion endeavors of their respective countries, continuous capacity building, training and interaction amongst the D-8 TPO Officials needs to be ensured in order to keep pace with the global best practices and techniques.

The meeting therefore agreed to work towards formaliza-

tion of arrangements for periodic exchange of TPO Officials for term assignments to learn and train at the relatively more experienced TPOs within the D-8 countries. The meeting also agreed to jointly seek consultancies from international organizations, such as the International Trade Centre (ITC), UNCTAD etc, to help develop and introduce best practices for the TPOs of D- 8 countries.

9. The meeting recognized Trade Development Authority of Pakistan shall remain the chair and the D-8 TPO Conference Secretariat till the next D-8 Summit.

10. The meeting agreed to meet on the sidelines of the next summit of D-8, or whenever considered necessary and agreed upon by the heads of TPOs.

11. The report of the 1st meeting of the heads of TPOs was adopted.

12. In his closing remarks, the Chairman expressed his profound thanks and appreciation to all delegates for the productive discussions and commended the constructive outcome of the deliberations.

The Heads of TPOs also conveyed their deep gratitude to the Government of Islamic Republic of Pakistan for warm reception and for hosting the 1st meeting for Heads of TPOs.

Report of the 6th Business Forum of the Federation of D-8 Chambers of Commerce and Industry's Secretary General (D-8 FCCI)

*20 November 2012
Islamabad-Pakistan*

It is an undeniable fact that for the business society the kind of foreign relation the political leaders choose as bilateral or multilateral in regional level or worldwide will not matter unless the corollary impacts and implementations could be felt on one's everyday life and business. Thus, with this understanding, the FCCI secretariat-Tehran is decisive to involve business society in the acts and plans of D-8 as the main beneficiary of the whole D-8 plan and to impose the real requests and requirements of business society onto the work agenda of D-8 official decision making procedures. To this end this Secretariat as the operational organ of D-8 FCCI has succeeded in the implementation of the following plans under the supervision of Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture's chairmanship (2010-2012):

- Creation of a comprehensive and confident data bank of all business society beneficiaries in the D-8 framework i.e. chambers of commerce, chambers of industry, business associations, trade supportive NGOs and the other business society representative institutions(under completion).

- Launching a service provider and dynamic website through which the business society would find their counterparts, would be informed of the various business opportunities in different goods and services sectors and would have access to the collected trade information required for business with D-8 countries.

- The adoption of a multilateral business council plan (the

methods and modalities would be finalized under the supervision of Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry's chairmanship (2012-2014).

- Creation of a sophisticated and efficient reporting system in the Secretariat in order to maintain constant circulation of information between this Secretariat in Tehran and the Secretariat in Istanbul, the periodic chair chamber of commerce & industry and D-8 Chambers of Commerce & Industry(CCI's).

- Design of decision making / decision taking mechanisms in FCCI so that the outcomes of CCI's gatherings and discussions in conjunction with the real needs and requirements of D-8 business society could be reflected into one consolidated document (FCCI Proposals) to be proposed to the D-8 official organs.

D-8 FCCI is decisive to undertake the responsibility of responding to the needs and requirements of D-8 business society through D-8 cooperation by taking actual steps for realization of its original goals and under the auspices of D-8 high official documents such as Road map 2008-2018. Thus, D-8 FCCI Secretariat- Tehran has documented FCCI plans and programs for the year 2013 - 2014 in D-8 FCCI Action Plan which has been surveyed and reviewed by D-8 CCI's. The implementation of this action plan is shouldered by D-8 FCCI Secretariat-Tehran under the supervision of FPCCI's chairmanship (2012-2014).

(D-8 FCCI Action Plan 2013-2014 is attached to this report)

D-8 FCCI Secretariat on behalf of D-8 FCCI and D-8 business society presents its evaluated suggestions to the 32nd Session of the Commission as follows:

- Finalization of D-8 PTA implementation phase in an urgent time framework.
- Full consideration and observation on the practicality and usefulness of countries' offer lists and adequate sensitivity to the attainment of real competition among D-8 business society by PTA implementation.
- Prioritization of full implementation of agreed plans over the

inauguration of new agreement grounds.

- Achieving an operational mechanism for D-8 businessmen visa facilitation and pre-clearance arrangements.
- Supporting FDIs in D-8 by offering factual advantages and tax exemptions to the investors and bringing special opportunities and occasions for D-8 countries' investors.
- Undertaking full hospitality for physical involvement of businessmen in different D-8 events by host countries.

With special respects;



Farzad Mehrani
D8FCCI Secretary General

2nd Meeting of the Governors of Central Banks Developing Eight (D-8) Countries

*21 November 2012
Islamabad-Pakistan*

Joint Communiqué

1. We, the Governors of Central Banks of Developing Eight (D-8) Countries, held our second meeting in Islamabad, Pakistan on November 21, 2012 with Mr. Yaseen Anwar, Governor of the State Bank of Pakistan in the Chair to achieve the objectives of increasing our mutual understanding of various economic and financial sector related challenges facing us, and enhancing co-operation among ourselves to confront these challenges.

2. Since we last met in Abuja, Nigeria in July 2010, the global economy continues to face a number of challenges. External, fiscal and financial imbalances still persist, creating challenges on economic growth and employment. Global growth is projected to drop in 2012 because of weak economic activity in the US and deteriorating sovereign and banking sector developments in the euro area. As a result, Real GDP growth in the emerging and developing economies is going to further slowdown. Although the impacts and related challenges may be different from country to country, and region to region, we are all united in our resolve to achieve sustainable and inclusive growth in a collaborative way. Specifically, we will:

- a. Formulate monetary and financial policies to support sustainable growth strategy in D-8 countries in the backdrop of an uncertain outlook for the global economy
- b. Promote Innovative Financial Inclusion Policies
- c. Explore opportunities in Islamic Finance
- d. Establish information exchange and promote peer learning amongst D-8 central banks

Sustainable Growth Strategy

3. We must work together to formulate monetary and financial policies to support sustainable growth strategy for D-8 countries in the backdrop of an uncertain outlook for the global economy. The D-8 economies face a diverse set of economic challenges. Some of these are structural; others may be cyclical in nature, while others a direct consequence of the global credit crunch of 2007-08 and the recent Euro area crises. However, in formulating a growth strategy to deal with these issues – and to identify areas of potential cooperation between members – it is necessary to understand these challenges better. In order to achieve this, we have agreed to collaborate and focus on:

- a. Developing and using monetary and financial policy tools that can buffer the domestic economy against the global slowdown by striking a balance between nurturing sustainable domestic demand and an export-led growth model.
- b. Reduce dependency on demand from traditional trade partners by rebalancing and diversifying the sources of economic growth in the domestic economies by focusing on opportunities for greater cooperation amongst regional blocs, such as the D-8.
- c. Establish correspondent banking relationship and currency swap arrangements amongst D-8 countries to promote trade and capital flows.
- d. The need to bring the informal sector into the mainstream economy, and hence into the tax net, by improving the efficiency of public institutions, in order to increase fiscal space

and the effectiveness of monetary management processes.

e. Developing the means (such as joint research projects and professional exchanges between the member countries for capacity-building) to better understand, and learn from member countries' experiences, on the efforts undertaken to tackle challenges that are common to the D-8 e.g. enforcing better fiscal discipline; promoting investment in infrastructure; implementation of capital standards; incentivizing banks to lend to the real sector and sustaining low and moderate levels of inflation and contributing to financial stability.

Financial Inclusion

4. Financial inclusion will remain a top priority as it alleviates financial constraints on poor and low income households, helps them to benefit from better economic opportunities, and creates employment. We also note the effectiveness of existing policy frameworks and institutions and progress made on various innovative new approaches to financial inclusion. We reaffirm our support to promote financial inclusion in D-8 countries. In this regard, we will take important measures to advance the financial inclusion agenda. Specifically we will:

- a. Reaffirm or formulate national financial inclusion strategies in our countries and gather support from across our governments, financial sector and other key stakeholders to build broad-based ownership of the financial inclusion agenda.
- b. Study policy approaches for building delivery channels and payments systems such as agent-based banking, mobile phone banking, and post office networks.
- c. Form a D-8 Consultative Group on Financial Inclusion (CGFI) with representation from each central bank. The CGFI will have a series of knowledge exchange exercises, consultations and produce a comprehensive document by the next D-8 Summit.

Islamic Finance

5. We reviewed the progress of Islamic Finance industry in D-8 countries that has enjoyed rapid growth over the past decade primarily due to global trends and local demand for Shariah compliant financial services. Going forward, the central banks may discuss sustainable models to promote Islamic finance

in D-8 countries especially in the wake of challenging global economic landscape. There is need for exploring sustainable models to promote Islamic finance in D-8 countries especially in the wake of challenging global economic landscape. The cooperation will highlight strategies for ensuring growth trajectories for Islamic finance in D-8 countries, with emphasis on home grown demand and strategies in D-8 countries, primarily promoting Islamic finance to meet latent demand for financial services due to low level of financial inclusion and lack of Shariah compliant financial solutions. In this regard, the expert group identified three major areas of cooperation i.e. development of financial instruments & markets, improving perception and enhancing awareness, and training & capacity building.

Establish Information Exchange and Peer Learning

6. Finally, we have agreed that each of the D-8 members has their strengths in financial and monetary sector issues. In order for D-8 members to benefit from these strengths we will formalize our cooperation through the regular information exchange and work through peer learning model amongst D-8 central banks in such areas including monetary policy, banking regulations and supervision, financial inclusion and Islamic finance. We hope that the D-8 countries will join the proposed peer learning working groups and share their unique experiences.

7. The next meeting of the Governors of central banks of D-8 countries is expected to take place in 2014 in Turkey. The Governors agreed to discuss shadow banking and its related risks amongst other financial sector issues in the next meeting



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