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2009 2010 2011 2012

D-8 15th Anniversary Booklet



D-8 Organization for Economic Cooperation



D-8 Secretariat 2012 Istanbul



**Booklet on the occasion of the
15th Anniversary of the Establishment of the
Developing Eight Organization for Economic Cooperation
(D-8)**

D-8 Secretariat
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Istanbul

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Introduction

The idea of the establishment of the Developing Eight Organization for Economic Cooperation, which has come to be known as D-8, goes back to the “Cooperation for Development” Conference, held in October 1996 in Istanbul at the initiative of late Professor Necmettin Erbakan, then Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey. Subsequent to the conclusion of the Conference in which the eight countries (Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, and Turkey) had agreed on the creation of the new grouping, preparations were made for its official establishment. The gathering for this purpose, held at the level of Heads of State and Government of the Member Countries, took place on 15 June 1997 in Istanbul – which has been referred to ever since as the First D-8 Summit.

The preparatory process for the First Summit included a number of meetings on political, organizational and technical matters, which agreed, among others, on the structure and functioning of the D-8. Envisioning the new grouping as a “cooperative mechanism” for socio-economic development, it was agreed that the following principles would guide its spirit and activities:

- peace instead of conflict
- dialogue instead of confrontation
- co-operation instead of exploitation
- justice instead of double standards
- equality instead of discrimination
- democracy instead of oppression

Moreover, agreement was reached on the broad areas of economic and industrial cooperation, with due emphasis on the need for the engagement of both public and private sectors in the member countries.

The preparatory process also reached agreement on the establishment of a coordinating secretarial mechanism in Istanbul, Turkey – which developed later as the permanent seat of the D-8 Secretariat.

The present Booklet, prepared by the D-8 Secretariat, on the occasion of the 15th Anniversary of the establishment of the Organization, intends to present an overall picture of its development, and take stock of its achievements and challenges as it continues its journey of collective, cooperative efforts. The Booklet also contains a message from the Commissioner of each of the eight member countries, which collectively reflect the thinking and expectations of the high-level officials most directly involved in the work and functioning of the Organization.

The D-8 Secretariat sincerely hopes that the Anniversary Booklet will serve to promote and enhance public awareness of the Organization, highlight its activities, promote its image and status, and help make it a more dynamic and effective collaborative mechanism for economic progress and development of its member countries. It is a generally-agreed view within the D-8 community that it enjoys the requisite potential to be more active and effective and deserves a higher status and role.

Foreword

It is a distinct pleasure for me to write a few lines for the Booklet on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the establishment of the Developing Eight Organization for Economic Cooperation – which we and everybody else call D-8. The occasion affords me a unique opportunity to look back – and forth – from a bird’s eye view, and share a few reflections with the readers – our colleagues within the D-8 community and hopefully beyond the confines of the Organization. The very *raison d’être* of the Booklet is to reach out to a larger audience and serve to raise the profile, even if modestly.

As I look back at the performance of the Organization which the Heads of State and Government of the eight founding countries created 15 years ago, I believe remarkable progress has been achieved. The statistics for the level of cooperation in various sectors support this overall positive assessment, including, most notably, in the area of trade – which has for good measure been slated as on the priority areas during the past few years. Since I joined D-8 back in July 2010, I have witnessed the organization make substantial, solid progress in a number of fields and areas. The gradual but steady progress in the organizational development of our new grouping is, for example, reflected in the formal establishment of the D-8 Secretariat almost a decade after the organization came into existence. Headquartered in İstanbul, the Secretariat serves as the central coordinating mechanism for all D-8 activities. It serves to coordinate and hold the meetings of the principal organs of the Organization at the three levels of high-level experts (commission), Council of Ministers and the Summit, as well as technical meetings in various sectors.

On the organizational progress, I think it is extremely important that we have succeeded in developing the D-8 Charter, as the overarching legal instrument defining and regulating all its activities. The draft charter, which had been prepared by the Secretariat, has already been discussed and cleared by the Commission, and will be adopted by the next Summit when we meet in Islamabad, Pakistan later in the year. Once ratified by the member countries, the Charter will definitely serve to further institutionalize the state of cooperation among the membership and also boost its image as a model for economic cooperation. At the practical level, intra-D8 cooperation has been facilitated and continuously promoted through the medium of working groups and task forces, especially since 2008, when the member countries agreed in Kuala Lumpur to establish the 10-year 2008-2018 Roadmap with focus on the five priority areas of trade, industry, agriculture, transportation and energy.

Another area of the work -- and success -- of the Organization concerns the development of the legal instruments required for the regulation of its activities and cooperation in the areas and fields considered critical. The conclusion and entry into force of the Visa Agreement, the Customs Agreement and the Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) have served to facilitate, regulate and promote actual cooperation among the Organization’s members. Among these legal instruments, I attach particular importance to the Trade Agreement, which entered into force almost a year ago. Its full implementation will epitomize the real success of the Organization and

increase the intra-D-8 trade volume from the current level of 7.5 percent of the total trade with the world to 10-15 percent by the year 2018 -- which was also among the targets established by the Roadmap.

While, as the Secretary-General, I tend to have an overall positive outlook and assessment of the D-8 achievements during its first 15 years, I also believe that we need to be realistic and objective, especially with regard to the challenges lying ahead and what we as a group need to do in the future. We all have to be cognizant of the fact that we are living in a dynamic, fast-moving developing world. We as an organization, and each individual member country, even though to differing degrees, all have to grapple with the multi-dimensional impact of the still unfolding globalization process. And, it is hardly any reassuring that we all have to live in and interact with such a highly competitive world out there. Moreover, we also need to be fully cognizant of an indeed critical fact of the heterogeneity of the 8 member countries in various respects (inter alia, geography, region, size, population, resource endowment, level of development, governance structure, socio-economic system and policies) – which, as we look back, has served as a source of tremendous potentiality for the D-8 community as a whole. The beauty of diversity and plurality can hardly be overemphasized.

To stay the course and to make a difference, I believe we are in urgent need of real, hard work in a number of areas. Increasing public awareness of the Organization and its activities, first and foremost within the D-8 community and subsequently on a larger scale, is certainly one of our priorities ahead. Moreover, while we should expand liaison and cooperation with other economic and regional groupings and multilateral arrangements, we really need to help the Organization project itself effectively at the international level and play the bigger role it deserves.

I look to the future of the D-8 with hopeful eyes, even if objectively and with a sense of realism. I am optimistic, but with my feet on the ground. This sense of realism, objectivity, and optimism is also shared by the dear Commissioners whose personal messages have enriched the present Booklet. We all concur that the Organization, in its diverse, plural entirety, enjoys tremendous potential in various fields and areas. We, collectively, should be able to devise ways and means to tap them effectively and actualize them towards advancing the state of our cooperation and make a meaningful contribution to the development and welfare of the eight member countries. The reassuring words of the Commissioners in the pages that follow should help our collective enterprise.

To continue moving forward and to achieve success -- that is, to reach the targets set collectively, e.g., the quantitative targets of the 2008-2018 Roadmap as well other targets to be articulated and adopted later -- the Organization needs a much more strengthened Secretariat -- much bigger than its current compact size and strength. And, of equal importance, the Organization needs to develop a long-term mechanism for sustainable economic cooperation. I believe this is quite a big challenge for us; we all have to address and deal with it as we continue our common journey and pass the torch to those who succeed us.

Widi A. Pratikto



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PART I

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Messages
by D-8 Commissioners

Bangladesh

Ambassador Tariq Ahsan

We have great pleasure in celebrating the 15th anniversary of the Organization of the Developing Eight. We particularly recall the wisdom and foresight of the leaders of our eight countries who created this Organization through the Istanbul Declaration on 15 June 1997.

The establishment of D-8 happened at a time when the world was consolidating its new political and economic order after the end of the Cold War. However, soon after its inception, D-8 as an organization saw political and economic uncertainty arising from setbacks beginning with the Asian financial crisis and leading to 9/11, to the wars in Middle East and to the latest global melt-down. In spite of all these adversities, member states of D-8 have demonstrated resilience and D-8 has been gradually expanding and deepening its activities in the five priority areas, namely food/agriculture, energy, trade, industry and transportation.

Bangladesh as a member has always been committed to the objectives of the D-8 and determined to fulfill the aspirations of the people in Bangladesh as well as in other member states for a better future through collective efforts. It is acknowledged that D-8 provides an excellent platform to consolidate and promote cooperation among member states through continuous dialogue and consultations.

D-8 member states have concluded four agreements and all of them have come into force already. Sectoral meetings at Ministerial level have also come to take an institutional shape. The private sector is also taking an increasingly assertive role in advancing the economic and trade agenda of the organization. Intra-D-8 trade is showing a markedly increasing trend, promising the achievement of the Roadmap target of 15-20% of global trade by the year 2018.

As D-8 stands on the threshold of completing fifteen years of its existence, it is an occasion for not only celebrating the achievements of the past years but also for looking forward to the years ahead. In order to improve the quality of life of people, D-8 needs to gradually move towards economic integration, connectivity, and socially and environmentally responsible development of the member states. The new Charter and the new Global Vision of D-8 that are expected to be adopted in the Anniversary Summit will be the guiding light for movement in that direction.

Egypt

Ambassador Somya Saad

On the occasion of the 15th Anniversary of our Organization, it would be worthy to mention that Egypt being a solid proponent of Multilateralism, has signed the Istanbul Declaration in 1997 proclaiming the establishment of D-8, to deal with both the challenges and opportunities of the rapid globalization of international economic regime, and in order to achieve socio-economic development for our Peoples through cooperation. This Organization is a manifestation of our collective will to contribute to the international development undertaking.

Egypt believes that D-8 future should be based on the following principles: collaboration among member states, contribution – through promoting the views and concerns of developing countries- to enhancing the global system, strengthening South/South cooperation, and supporting economic growth and sustainable development in D-8 countries.

As we look forward to the future, we should also take advantage of the huge potential that exists in our countries for the expansion of our cooperation in a multitude of fields namely: investment and trade, Technological innovation, information and communications, alternative clean energies, agriculture and forestry and tourism.

Egypt involvement in the different activities of D-8 is reflected in a myriad of ways including hosting important meetings such as: the first financial infrastructure development in November 2007, the fourth working group on energy in June 2008, the second financial infrastructure development in October 2009, the first senior official meeting on fertilizers and marine affairs, and the first ministerial meeting on marine affairs and fisheries and fertilizers both in April 2010.

The January 25th revolution in Egypt has paved the way for the evolution of a democratic state based on democracy, rule of law, social justice, accountability and transparency, principles that D-8 countries share.

We have adopted D-8 road map for 2008-2018 as a Framework of the programs and projects for the next ten years; an action plan was drawn up as a guide to follow it up. We are on our way to adopt the Charter and the Global Vision.

Egypt intends to contribute to the bold steps D-8 is taking to lay down the basis of the Organization by declaring its new Charter and Vision at D-8 8th summit late 2012. We believe that D-8 contribution to the welfare of our world includes its rich human resources with one billion population, its share of world economy which amounts to 13%, and its cross geographical and cultural dimensions which make D-8 a unique model of South/South cooperation.

Indonesia

Ambassador Hasan Kleib

I have the honor to write in this booklet in which marked the 15th Anniversary of our economic cooperation under the Developing Eight (D-8) Organization. I do believe that this booklet is going to chart our accomplishment as well as challenges to obtain our common objectives of improving our economic development and standards of living of our people.

In the process, we have come a long way to set the foundations for a better cooperation such as in the field of D-8 intra-trade, through the “D-8 Preferential Trade Agreement,” “Multilateral Agreement on Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters,” and “Simplification of Visa Procedures for D-8 countries’ businessmen.”

I am sure that even though many of us still face technical barriers in the implementation of these agreements, it will not deprive us of our commitment to make D-8 as an avenue for cooperation to achieve our collective ends.

On our part, during the tenure of Indonesia as chair of D-8 in 2006-2008, we have carried out several breakthroughs in redefining D-8 organizational structure, boosting the conduct of D-8 events and programmes, and strengthening D-8 achievements. Structurally, we have finalized the establishment of a D-8 permanent secretariat which is led by a Secretary General. Today, we have better line of communication not only between ourselves but also between the D-8 stakeholders and other similar international organizations.

We have also identified in our Roadmap 2008-2010, our commitment to five D-8 priority areas of cooperation which includes trade, agriculture and food security, industrial cooperation and SMEs, transportation, and Energy and Mineral.

In line with that, we took note of the rising influence of non-state actors in international economic fora. To enable D-8 cooperation as well as its agreements to function properly so as to contribute to the prosperity of our people, their voice and concerns must be incorporated. That is why during Indonesia’s term as the prime mover for D-8 Industrial Cooperation (2008-2010), we pushed forward for the inclusion of the broader participation of private sector in various meetings.

Last but not least, although we should take pride in what our organization has achieved so far, we are called upon to do a great deal more in years to come, to be the engine of the global economic growth.

Iran

Dr. Seyed Ali Mohammad Mousavi

Expansion and strengthening of cooperation amongst Islamic countries has for long been a source of inspiration for different corners of the Islamic world. The establishment of the D-8 Organization, fifteen years ago, served as the initial step towards the long-cherished common ideal of economic cooperation for development. The wisdom behind the original idea of creating the community of eight developing countries from among the larger Islamic community was based on the deeply-felt need for actual realization of their tremendous collective potential in a wide range of diverse areas and fields, including an almost one-billion strong market, rich and diverse geographical specifications, substantial and expanding skilled human capital, and no less important, long-term vision and dedication of the leaders of the Member Countries. The vision, dedication, hard work, and cooperation have all contributed to the steady improvement in the functioning of the Organization. Strategic long-term planning and continued closer cooperation in various fields at the level of the entire Organization, facilitated by the work of a strengthened and well-functioning Secretariat, will undoubtedly assist the D-8 to continue along the same path and secure a much higher position in the dynamic world of tomorrow.

The Islamic Republic of Iran has, from the very beginning, been committed to the success of the Organization and endeavored in earnest to contribute to the enhancement of economic cooperation between and among our economies and the promotion of the long-term ideal of economic integration amongst us. We have contributed actively to all areas of activity of the Organization, and are determined to continue to expand and strengthen our engagement in its work in the future.

As an active member of the D-8, Iran firmly believes that the Road map and the Five Priority Areas need to be fully implemented. The targets we have set for the ten-year Roadmap, including in the all-important and critical area of trade, can be achieved through the faithful compliance with the past decisions, resolute implementation of agreed policies and measures, increased intra-national and intra-D8 coordination, and institutional monitoring of our performance. Over and above all these, the Organization needs the requisite political will of each and every Member Country to continue along the path of steady improvement and further consolidation.

The 15th Anniversary of the establishment of the D-8 is an opportune occasion to renew our commitment to the Organization and its fundamental objectives and ideals, take stock of its performance, undertake to remedy the shortcomings in the past, and devise new ways and means to move forward. We need to pool together our collective intellectual capacity across the Organization, in both public and private spheres, towards actual realization of the tremendous potentials in various fields.

On behalf of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I offer my sincere felicitations on this occasion, express appreciation for the worthy initiative of the Secretariat, and underline the readiness of my Government to continue its contribution to the collective efforts and endeavors of the Member Countries and the Organization in its entirety.

Malaysia

Ambassador Selwyn Das

It is indeed an honour for me to be given this opportunity to join the other Commissioners in marking the auspicious occasion of the 15th Anniversary in this special publication.

The mark of an efficacious group or any establishment is in how it appreciates and learns from its history. This Group is no different. It can become a great entity if it succeeds to appreciate and learn from history and there after play its role to influence the world economy and society and retaining the ability to progress and transform as time passes.

While the Group has reached a milestone today, it is nevertheless timely to take a step back, take stock of our progress and achievement and look forward to perceive what more could be done for D-8 to remain relevant in this marvel world of globalization and immense economic development.

Many programmes and activities have been organized collectively by all member countries. The objectives of all these programmes are praiseworthy and were adopted by consensus during the 12th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in Kuala Lumpur in 2009.

We are at a pivotal point for D-8. The Group is now at a transformational phase. Continuous effort by all members is indispensable in order for it to re orient its focus in strengthening the cooperation under a new strategic direction. The revitalized D-8 Charter and the D-8 Global Vision will serve as the beacon for this Group in this endeavor. Our commonalities must spur us and yet our differences must not bar us from moving forward to execute our shared vision and mission to lift the D-8 to a higher plane in accordance with its noble objectives and aspirations.

Thomas Jefferson once said that “The selfish spirit of commerce knows no country, and feels no passion of principle but that of gain.” Our small group of eight countries has the dynamic ability and capacity to collaborate through new methods of approaches and to implement plans in a more comprehensive, cohesive and expeditious manner. To date, we have proven that we can work together. Hence, let us here commit ourselves to change and begin the task of building a new coalition of transformed economic cooperation for our times.

Nigeria

Ambassador Martin I. Uthomoibhl

On the historic occasion of the 15th Anniversary of the Developing Eight (D-8) Organization for Economic Cooperation, Nigeria joins other member-states in celebrating the founding of our organization.

It is noteworthy that fifteen years after its establishment, the D-8 Group of countries has grown in strength and its profile has risen in the international community. The ideals of the founding fathers have been sustained. Cooperation among and within the group in several critical areas have been deepened and strengthened, thus bringing about increased exchange of ideas and best practices in specialized sectors.

Furthermore, the objective of ensuring improved quality of life for more than one billion peoples that make up the population of the D-8 countries is gradually being realized. Equally important is that member states have become more active in participating in the processes of the organization and have consciously strengthened the Secretariat to anchor them.

In the last two years of Nigeria's leadership, considerable success has been achieved, to consolidate the gains of the Organization, in addition to taking concrete measures to ensure growth, development, and greater cohesion for the organization. It is my fervent hope and expectation, that as the mantle of leadership passes on shortly to another country, efforts would continue to be exerted to sustain the momentum in the interest of the governments and peoples of the D-8.

Let me use the opportunity to thank all member countries of the D-8 for the support and cooperation received while Nigeria was chair of the organization. I equally want to appreciate the tireless effort of the Secretary-General, Dr. Widi A. Pratikto and the staff of the Secretariat who have continued to handle the affairs of the organization in an admirable manner.

On behalf of the government and people of Nigeria, I congratulate all member countries, the D-8 Secretariat and our partners, as we mark the 15th anniversary of our Organization.

Pakistan

Ambassador Sayed Hassan Raza

This year marks a special occasion for the Developing-8 Group as it has completed 15 years of its celebrated presence on the global scene. On this auspicious occasion, we wish to extend our felicitations through the D-8 Secretariat to all the members of the D-8 family. The 15th Anniversary is also significant from Pakistan's perspective as we would be hosting this year, the Eighth D-8 Summit in Islamabad.

Pakistan has made meaningful efforts for the visibility of the Group on the global horizon. We have steadfastly supported the principles and objectives for which this Group was created. The challenges of development and attaining the dream of leaving poverty behind remains as daunting as these were in 1997. The global inequalities and disparities that existed in 1997 have not disappeared, rather in the age of globalization have become more pronounced. Yet by seizing opportunities, we can change our destiny by working together. At the same time, we all agree that the vision of Istanbul Declaration in many ways has taken us forward. The breadth of cooperation in numerous areas is a testament of our political will to achieve those goals and ever since, it has been mutually rewarding.

It is also heartening to underline that the basic framework agreements on: Visa facilitation, Customs cooperation and Preferential Trade have entered into force and have become operational. It is a notable feat for the Group as these would facilitate the private sector cooperation.

We believe that providing the private sector a platform for cooperation is vital for our goal of enhancing trade and investment in our countries. To this end, we will endeavor to provide opportunities in future for their interaction in different areas.

We must take pride that only in 15 years; we have refined the contours of cooperation. The future is bright as in the forthcoming Eight Summit in Islamabad; we would be adopting the Charter of the Organization and the D-8 Global Vision. On the sidelines, we would be providing a platform to corporate executives through D-8 Business Forum will organize trade exhibition for companies, organize a seminar of heads of trade promotion organizations and would also host the meeting of heads of central banks to add value to the Summit.

I would also like to convey, to the Secretary-General, my personal appreciation and of my government, for his untiring efforts to promote the objectives of the D-8.

Turkey

Ambassador Mehmet Tugrul Gucuk

I have the pleasure to extend to the Secretary-General, my colleagues and the peoples of the D-8 member countries my sincere congratulations on the occasion of the 15th Anniversary of the D-8 Organization. I would also like to convey my appreciation for the personal efforts of the Secretary-General and those of the Secretariat towards realizing the objectives of our Organization.

As the initiator and one of the founders of the D-8 economic cooperation organization, Turkey attaches great importance to the D-8 integration scheme and considers the D-8 as a unique model of South-South cooperation, which brings eight member countries from three different continents.

The Istanbul Declaration of June 15, 1997, which reflects the spirit of the Summit Heads of States and Governments of Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia; Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan and Turkey, remains all the more relevant today as the world goes through unprecedented economic challenges. The development of the Organization within the last 15 years makes us optimistic for the prospective cooperation and involvement of the member states in the projects and activities of the D-8, since this time period is quite short for a regional organization.

However, looking 15 years back we have quite a full plate. The D-8 has made great strides in the priority areas, namely, agriculture and food security, trade and investment industry, transportation, energy finance and banking, promotion of small and medium enterprises, tourism, health, science and technology. The main agreements designed for the enhancement of economic cooperation in the main priority sector areas, namely, Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) Multilateral Agreement on Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters and Simplification of Visa Procedures for the Businessman of the D-8 Member States were ratified and entered into force. As a matter of fact, the D-8 Organization, having two G-20 countries as members (Turkey and Indonesia) as well as rich natural and economic resources, offers great potential for economic cooperation. The amount of intra trade among the members of the D-8 reaches 1.1 trillion dollars by the end of the 2010.

On this solemn occasion, I would like to reiterate Turkey's commitment to the D-8 ideals set in the Istanbul Declaration and confirm full support to the institutionalization efforts to have charter and global vision for the Organization.

In view of the global economic crisis and sweeping political transformations in our neighborhood and the world at large, we believe that the organization should be further strengthened so that its goals could be achieved in the interest of all member states.



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PART 2
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An Overview of Organizational Development

Organizational Development

A- Principal Organs

The principal organs of D-8, as articulated in the preparatory process prior to the First Summit (October 1996 – June 1997) and subsequently adopted by it, comprise of the Commission, Council, and the Summit.

Commission

The Commission is the executive organ of D-8. Working under the direct supervision of the Council, and guided by the decisions and directives of both the Council and the Summit, the Commission is responsible for in-depth discussion and consideration of all issues and aspects of the work of the Organization, including the preparation of the work programme and agenda of the Council and the Summit, and preparation of the draft decisions to be submitted to the Council for consideration.

The Commission is composed of senior officials appointed by their respective Governments as Commissioners. Each Commissioner is responsible for national coordination in his/her respective country. The Commission meets twice a year; once immediately before the annual meeting of the Council when its annual reports on the Organization's activities are discussed, and the second time at a usually six-month interval for the periodic review and assessment of the state of activities. However, it may have more meetings to consider issues as mandated by the Council or the Summit.

Council

The Council, as the principal decision-making organ of D-8, is composed of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of member countries. In principle, it is convened at least once a year. Functioning in accordance with the general policy of the Organization and the overall directives of the Summit, the Council acts as a forum for the thorough and comprehensive consideration of the issues. It examines and deliberates on the reports submitted by the Commission, and decides on its recommendations. The Council shall present reports on its work to the Summit, inclusive of recommendations considered necessary for the implementation of the adopted policies and decisions. The Council is also entrusted with the responsibility of approving the draft work programme for each Summit, inclusive of approving the draft decisions, recommendations and declarations to be submitted to the Summit for consideration and ultimate decision-making.

Summit

The Summit, as the supreme organ of D-8, is composed of the Heads of State/Government of member countries. It is convened once every two years in one of the member countries, by alphabetical rotation. The main function of the Summit is to provide overall guidance for the work and activities of the Organization towards achieving its objectives. The Summit, in addition to the adoption of the recommendations of the Council, including major policy decisions in the form of declarations and communique, also decides the date and venue of its next meeting.

B- Summits (1997-2010)

1- İstanbul Declaration (First Summit - Establishment of the Organization)

The “Conference on Cooperation for Development”, held in İstanbul on 22 October 1996 at the initiative of late Necmettin Erbakan, then Prime Minister of Turkey, and attended by the Heads of State/Government of Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, and Turkey, decided to establish a new arrangement for collective economic cooperation. The preparatory process for the formal establishment of the new Organization included a number of meetings on political, organizational and technical matters at ministerial, commission and working group levels which agreed, among others, on the structure and functioning of the D-8 and the major areas of activity. The official establishment of the Developing Eight Organization for Economic Cooperation (D-8) took place at the Summit of the Heads of State/Government of the eight member countries on 15 June 1997 in İstanbul through the adoption of the İstanbul Declaration. The İstanbul Summit [First Summit] adopted the İstanbul Declaration and the Structure and Functioning of D-8.



Heads of State/Government of D-8 Member Countries at the First Summit (15 June 1997, İstanbul Turkey)

The Declaration enunciated the rationale for the establishment of the new Organization, defined its guiding principles and purposes and objective, and laid out the overall parameters for its cooperative efforts in the future. It also approved six priority projects to be launched forthwith, and encouraged the establishment of Joint Business Councils among Chambers of Commerce and Industry of the member countries towards promoting private sector engagement. At the organizational level, the Declaration welcomed the offer of the Government of Turkey to appoint an Executive Director, based in İstanbul, to provide coordination during Turkey’s Chairmanship of the Organization.

The late Prime Minister Necmettin Erbakan of Turkey and the Foreign Ministers of D-8 Member Countries at the first Council meeting (4 January 1997, İstanbul, Turkey)



2 - Dhaka Declaration (Second Summit – March 1999)



Heads of State/
Government of
D-8 Member
Countries at the
Second Summit
(1-2 March
1999, Dhaka,
Bangladesh)

The Second Summit took place in Dhaka, Bangladesh, in early March 1999 and adopted the Dhaka Declaration, which, among others, took stock of the activities since the First Summit on the agreed Priority Projects, and made further recommendations towards their full and expeditious implementation. The Declaration emphasized, inter alia, on the imperative of pragmatism and flexibility by the member countries in selecting projects in various sectors and with the objective of optimal utilization of the available resources and capabilities.

The Dhaka Summit also reached agreement on the need for the creation of a permanent unit (coordinating center) to fulfill conference and secretarial services, and instructed the Council of Ministers to finalize the matter by the end of the year 2000. The Summit also extended the mandate of the Executive Director up until the year 2000.

3 - Cairo Declaration (Third Summit – February 2001)

The Third Summit, held in Cairo, Egypt, in late February 2001, adopted the Cairo Declaration, which reflected, among others, the strong impact of the then fast unfolding globalization process as well as the process and outcome of major United Nations and multilateral Conferences. The Declaration also took stock, in broad terms, of more than 30 meetings, workshops, seminars, and training programs that had been organized by the member countries since the First Summit in June 1997 and reckoned that the D-8 had taken a more concrete shape and grown in strength at both official and expert levels. While calling on the member countries to follow-up the implementation of the recommendations of the meetings held previously, the Declaration invited the member countries to explore the possibility of convening ministerial meetings in the areas of common interest towards further promotion of D-8 cooperation. The Summit called on the member governments to monitor the implementation of the agreed and proposed projects and meetings and present a progress report to the next Summit through the relevant D-8 bodies.

The Declaration also instructed the commission to consider establishing institutional relationship with other international/regional organizations, especially IDB, UN, UNDP, FAO, UNIDO, and WTO. The Third Summit as well endorsed the proposed arrangements for regular contribution by the member countries to the financing of the expenses of the Coordinating Unit and decided to review the transitional arrangements, including the scale of assessments, by the end of the chairmanship of Egypt. It was of significance that the Cairo Declaration established, in very clear terms, that the period of chairmanship of the country holding Summit would be two years – a decision that came to set the frequency of Summit meetings afterwards.



Heads of State/
Government of
D-8 Member
Countries at the
Third Summit
(25 February
2001, Cairo
Egypt)

4 - Tehran Declaration (Fourth Summit, February 2004)

The Fourth Summit adopted the Tehran Declaration which, similar to the previous one in Cairo, also reflected heavily on agreed multilateral goals and objectives. In its review of the implementation of D-8 programs and projects since the Third Summit, the Declaration expressed satisfaction with the level of progress achieved, especially in the areas of trade, customs and visa. It also recognized, in particular, the positive role of the D-8 Commission/Commissioners in revitalizing the activities of the Organization. In this regard and in order to maintaining momentum in D-8 cooperation, the Summit instructed the Commission to hold two regular meetings annually and to ensure timely organization and thorough preparation of the meetings and programs in various sectors. Emphasis was also placed on the necessity of ministerial meetings in various sectors.

While expressing satisfaction with the work of the Executive Director and the Coordinating Unit, the Declaration recognized the need for strengthening the Secretariat as the necessary vehicle for furthering the aims and objectives of the Organization. To this end, the Summit undertook to review, before the end of Iran's term of Chairmanship, the existing arrangements for secretarial services, including the scale of contributions.

President
Ahmet Necdet
Sezer of Turkey
addressing the
Fourth Summit
(18 February
2004, Tehran,
Iran)



5 - Bali Declaration (Fifth Summit, May 2006)

The Fifth Summit, held in Bali, Indonesia, in mid-May 2006, adopted the Bali Declaration. In addition to the traditional attention in the Declaration paid to major multilateral events and issues of the time, the Summit's particular success was marked by the signing of two important legal documents by the member countries - the Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) and the Multilateral Agreement on Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters. The two instruments were considered essential for the facilitation and expansion of intra-D8 trade.

The Bali Summit, acting on the recommendation of the Commission and Council, reviewed the existing arrangements for the Secretariat and agreed to upgrade its status in order to strengthen its structure. The Summit, therefore, endorsed the Council of Ministers' proposal for the creation of the post of Secretary-General - to be appointed by the Council for an initial two-year term - and to be assisted by a Director and an Economist, whose expenses were to be borne by the seconding member countries concerned. While Dr. Dipo Alam (Indonesia) was appointed as the first Secretary-General of D-8, the posts of Director and Economist were assigned to Iran and Turkey, respectively.

Heads of State/
Government of
D-8 Member
Countries at the
Fifth Summit
(13 May 2006,
Bali, Indonesia)

FIFTH SUMMIT OF DEVELOPING EIGHT (D-8)

BALI, INDONESIA, 13 MAY 2006



6 - Kuala Lumpur Declaration (Sixth Summit, July 2008)

The Sixth Summit, held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in early July 2008, turned out to serve as a critical turning point in the history of the Organization. The Summit's motto: "Meeting Global Challenges through Innovative Cooperation" bespoke of its mission and final outcome. At the administrative level, the Summit endorsed the Statutory Documents and the Rules of Procedure of the D-8 Secretariat – to be effective as of 1 January 2009 -- which had been prepared by the Commission and adopted by the Council. These Documents have since regulated all aspects of the work of the Secretariat. The Summit also decided to confer international legal status on the D-8 Secretariat, headquartered in Istanbul, and called on the government of Turkey to conclude a Headquarters Agreement with it.

At the policy level, the Summit endorsed the Roadmap for Economic Cooperation in the Second Decade of Cooperation (2008-2018) as "the vision to guide our activities in the next ten years" and instructed the Commission and the Secretariat to "translate the elements of the Roadmap into action plans in various fields of activity" – with particular emphasis on enhancing intra-D8 trade.





Heads of State/
Government of
D-8 Member
Countries at the
Sixth Summit
(8 July 2008,
Kuala Lumpur,
Malaysia)

7 - Abuja Declaration (Seventh Summit, July 2010)

The Seventh Summit, held in Abuja, Nigeria, in July 2010, under the theme of “Enhancing Investment Cooperation among D-8 Members,” emphasized, inter alia, that D-8 cooperation “must essentially be private-sector driven” and instructed the Commission to explore ways of promoting private sector-led cooperation and growth among the member countries. The Summit welcomed the entry into force of the Agreement on Simplification of Visa Procedures for the Businessmen of the D-8 Member States – considered essential for the actual promotion and diversification of intra-D8 trade. To this end, the Summit also called on the member countries to expedite ratification and operationalization of the Agreements on Trade (PTA) and Customs Matters. Taking stock of the state of D-8 cooperation in the Five Priority Areas as established in the ten-year Roadmap, the Summit instructed the Commission to benchmark priority elements into action plans and pay particular attention to the promotion of activities in such specific areas as Small and medium-Scale Enterprises (SMEs), Islamic Banking and Finance, Shipping, Food Security, Industrial Cooperation, Marine and Fisheries. At the administrative-legal level, the Seventh Summit recognized the importance of the need for further codification of all D-8 rules and regulations and strengthening of its institutional and legal framework, and instructed the Commission to finalize drafting of the Charter for the Organization.

Heads of State/
Government of
D-8 Member
Countries at
the Seventh
Summit (8 July
2010, Abuja,
Nigeria)



8 - Eight Summit (Islamabad)

The Eight D-8 Summit is scheduled to take place in Islamabad, Pakistan, on 22 November 2012.

C - Statutory Documents

The administrative affairs of the Organization, during the first decade, were coordinated through a very compact office called the Executive Office – based in Istanbul. Gradual expansion in the work and activities of D-8 led the member countries to consider the imperative of a more organized structure with well-defined functions and procedures. Following the necessary preparatory work by the Commission, which was completed at the 25th Session (4-5 July 2008), the 11th Session of the Council approved the set of draft Statutory Documents and the Rules of Procedure governing all aspects of the work of the D-8 Secretariat which had been established in 2006 by the Bali Summit. These Documents which went into effect as of 1 January 2009 have since regulated all aspects of the work of the Secretariat.

Following the submission of a proposal by the D-8 Secretary-General Widi Pratikto to the Commission at its 29th Session (Abuja, March 2011) on the need for the restructuring of the Secretariat, and its subsequent discussion at the 30th Session (Abuja, July 2011) and the Commission Special Session (Istanbul, October 2011), the 31st Session of the Commission (Abuja, March 2012) decided to recommend the amendment of a number of provisions of the Statutory Documents. The Commission recommendations will be submitted to the 15th Session of the Council (Islamabad, November 2012) for approval.

D- Secretariat

The Fifth Summit (Bali, 2006), cognizant of the need to elevate the level of D-8 coordinating apparatus, decided to establish the D-8 Secretariat. The Secretariat's basic function was defined to provide efficient and effective coordination of all the activities of the Organization, in particular as relates to the work of its principal organs (Commission, Council and the Summit) as well as to assist towards the effective implementation of the adopted policies and decisions.

As indicated earlier, the affairs of the Organization during the 1997-2006 period were coordinated through the Executive Office in Istanbul – headed by (Ret.) Ambassador Ayhan Kamel, a career Turkish diplomat. The decision at the Bali Summit to establish the D-8 Secretariat also elevated the level of Executive Director to that of Secretary-General – whose functions and authorities were articulated subsequently in the Statutory Documents. The D-8 Secretary-General, selected from among the qualified nationals of the Member Countries – based on alphabetical rotation and starting with Indonesia, is appointed by the Summit for a non-renewable four-year term.

Thus far, Dr. Dipo Alam (2007-2010, Indonesia) and Dr. Widi A. Pratikto (2010-2012, Indonesia) have held the position of D-8 Secretary-General. The position will be occupied by the Islamic Republic of Iran as of 1 January 2013.



Executive Director (1997-2006)

*Ambassador
Ayhan Kamel*
Turkey

Born in 1933, he graduated from the Faculty of Political Sciences, Ankara University, in 1954 and also subsequently another degree from the Faculty of Law from the same University.

He joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1960 and held a number of positions at the Ministry, and served as the Turkish Ambassador to Islamabad, The Hague, Vienna, and Moscow between 1980 and 1994. Soon after the establishment of the D-8, he was appointed as the Executive Director, a position which he held until the establishment of the Secretariat in 2006.

Ambassador Kamel has written a number of scholarly papers on Russia and Turkish-Russian relations and made presentations in seminars on the same subjects. He has also written the following four books in morerecent years: Moscow Memoires, the Genuine Friend: Pakistan, Turkey under the Pincer of Foreign Policy and the Fiasco of Latest Overtures in Foreign Policy.

Secretary-General (2007-2010)

Dr. Dipo Alam
Indonesia



Born in 1949, he received a Bachelor's degree in School of Engineering and Applied Sciences from the University of Indonesia in 1977, a Master's degree in Engineering Administration from the George Washington University in 1984 and a PhD in Management in 1989.

Before being appointed as D-8 Secretary-General in February 2007, Mr. Alam had served for more than 15 years in a number of official positions in the Government of Indonesia – including Deputy Minister, Coordinating Ministry for the National Economy. He has also participated as a member of the Indonesian delegation to the United Nations General Assembly and accompanied the UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan during his Aceh visit in January 2005 after the Tsunami tragedy. Mr. Alam has served as the Cabinet Secretary Minister of the Government of Indonesia since January 2010.



Secretary-General (2010-2012)

*Prof. Widi
Agoes Pratikto*
Indonesia

Born in 1953, received his Bachelor's degree in Engineering from Surabaya Institute of Technology (Indonesia), Master's degree in Ocean Engineering from The George Washington University, and PhD in Coastal and Ocean Engineering from the North Carolina State University.

Prof. Pratikto has served in a number of academic and governmental positions in Indonesia and enjoys experience in multilateral cooperation within ASEAN and Asian Development Bank, including serving as the Chairperson of APFIC (Asia - Pacific Fishery Commission). He served as Secretary-General of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries before joining the D-8. He has published a number of books and research papers in the field of marine and fisheries. He is married and has three children.

E - Headquarters Agreement



Signing Ceremony of the Headquarters Agreement between D-8 Secretary-General Dipo Alam and D-8 Commissioner of Turkey Amb. Selim Kunalalp (20 February 2009, Ankara, Turkey)

Following the establishment of the D-8 Secretariat by the Bali Summit (2006) and the adoption of the Statutory Documents (Kuala Lumpur Summit, 2008), and the generous offer of the Government of Turkey to host the premises for the Secretariat in Istanbul, The Headquarters Agreement was signed between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Secretariat of D-8 on 20 February 2009 in Ankara. The Agreement conferred upon the Secretariat legal international status, including diplomatic status and relevant immunities for its directing staff – as established in the Statutory Documents. The conclusion of the Agreement with the host country was indeed an important step forward in the institutional development of the Organization and paved the way for the smooth and efficient performance of the Secretariat and its staff.

F - Charter

Almost a decade after the establishment of the Organization, and as part of the collective efforts geared to the strengthening of its legal framework, the Member Countries addressed the commonly-felt need for the articulation of the Charter as the overarching legal document. The discussion on the D-8 Charter was first raised during the 26th Session of the Commission (16-17 December 2008, Istanbul). The initial draft, as prepared by the Secretariat, was submitted to Member Countries in October 2009.

Based on the initial draft and the subsequent input received from a number of Member Countries, the matter was discussed in relative detail at the Special Commission Session in mid-October 2011 in Istanbul. As decided by the Special Session, the Secretariat was requested to submit a revised compilation text - to be considered by the Member Countries with a view to its finalization at the 31st Session of the Commission.

The revised draft, as prepared by the Secretariat and utilizing the views received previously as well as the subsequent feedback from a number of other Member Countries, was presented to the 31st Session. Following detailed discussion at the Session and thorough review of the draft, the Commission agreed on the text of the D-8 Charter – which will be submitted to the 15th Session of the Council for endorsement and the 8th Summit (Islamabad, December 2012) for final adoption.

G- Affiliated Institutions

Federation of D-8 Chambers of Commerce and Industry



(Secretary General of D-8 FCCI made a courtesy visit to the D-8 Secretariat on 12 September 2012)

The idea of private sector engagement in the activities of the Organization goes back to its very early days, as reflected, inter alia, in the Istanbul Declaration (1997). Along this line, the Cairo Declaration (2001) called for the establishment of a business forum. Further pursual of the Cairo recommendation finally led to the creation of the D-8 Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (D-8 FCCI) in February 2004 in Iran - with the stated objective of bringing the concerned entities in the Member Countries under a common umbrella and promoting private sector activities within the Organization. Mr. Abdolreza Rezaei Hanjani, an Iranian national, was appointed as the D-8 FCCI Secretary-General. Mr. Farzad Mehrani, also an Iranian, succeeded him as Secretary-General in August 2012.

With its office headquartered in Tehran, Iran, D-8 FCCI has endeavored to promote closer cooperation among national chambers of commerce and industry of the Member Countries, including through dissemination of information, holding business forums and trade exhibitions and workshops in different Member Countries. A more dynamic and proactive approach and policy henceforth on the part of the D-8 FCCI should be able to effectively utilize the existing substantial private sector potential within the D-8 community.



Permanent Mission of Nigeria to D-8

The Office of the Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the D-8 Secretariat, the first of its kind, was established in September 2011 upon the direct instruction of President Goodluck E. Jonathan, and as a reflection of Nigeria's commitment as the Chairman (2010-2012) to the Organization and with the objective of promoting Nigeria's economic and trade relations with the other fellow Member Countries. The Permanent Mission, headed by Ambassador Ibukun A. Olatidoye, opened officially on 1 August 2012. The Mission is located on the 15th Floor of Maya Akar Center, just a few floors away from the D-8 Secretariat.

(Ambassador Ibukun A. Olatidoye, D-8 Secretary-General Dr. Widi Pratikto, and Head of the Istanbul office of the Turkish Foreign Ministry Amb. Mehmet Dönmez during the formal opening ceremony of the Mission),

H- D-8 External Relations

From the very inception, D-8 has viewed with positive eyes the establishment and promotion of liaison and cooperation with other regional and multilateral institutions and organizations. Actual progress in this direction, however, had been hampered by a host of factors, including the slow process of administrative development. Actual establishment of such liaison was pursued following the establishment of the Secretariat (2006) and, more specifically, after the appointment of D-8 Secretary-General (2007). Conclusion of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Organization of Islamic Conference [Cooperation] – OIC – and the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) represent the outcome of the activities undertaken since.

a) OIC

The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Organization of the Islamic Conference [Cooperation] – OIC -- and the D-8 Organization for Economic Cooperation was signed on 7 October 2010. All the eight member countries of D-8 are also members of the OIC. The MoU seeks to encourage the development of joint programmes and projects in all sectors through the utilization of the human and material resources of both organizations. Pursuant to the conclusion of the MoU and the subsequent exchanges with OIC officials, D-8 Secretary-General Widi Pratikto paid an official visit to the OIC Headquarters (Jeddah, Saudi Arabia) in late April 2012. He met with the

OIC Secretary-General Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu, and other OIC officials, in the course of which they exchanged views on exploring practical ways and means for the implementation of the provisions of the MoU, including in such priority areas as trade promotion, agriculture, food security, and tourism development. Dr. Pratikto welcomed the proposal for the sensitization of OIC Members States in D-8 on the implementation of TPS-OIC and establishment of the relevant capacity building programmes in the fisheries sector for Somalia. It was agreed during the visit that further refinement of the modes of cooperation will be pursued through subsequent exchanges at the expert level.



b) ECO

The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the D-8 Organization for Economic Cooperation and Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) was signed, by the D-8 Secretary-General Widi Pratikto and ECO Secretary-General Yahya Maroofi, on 6 October 2011 in Istanbul on the sidelines of the 2nd Industry Ministerial Meeting.

As stated in the MoU, the two Organizations wish to strengthen their cooperation in such areas as trade, transport, energy, agriculture, food security, industrial cooperation and small and medium enterprises (SMEs) development. The MoU has also underlined the need for exchange of information, knowledge, best practices and experiences between the two Organizations. To ensure efficient and timely implementation of planned activities, the two Organizations have agreed to conduct joint mid-term reviews of the implementation of the MoU and consider further cooperation activities.



c) IYF

The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the D-8 and the International Youth Foundation (IYF) on 3 December 2008 in Baltimore, USA. According to the signed MoU, both Organizations will work to develop a framework for sustained collaboration between them, with particular emphasis on participation from D-8 countries in IYF programs on youth education and employment.



d) WMU

During a working visit in July 2012 by the D-8 Secretary-General Widi Pratikto to the Headquarters of the World Maritime University (WMU) in Malmo, Sweden, a Letter of Intent (LoI) on establishing cooperation between D-8 and the University was signed with the President of WMU, Björn Kjerfve. The LoI intends to establish cooperative and friendly relations between the two institutions. Given the areas of technical expertise and experience of WMU, D-8 hopes that active persual of the Letter of Intent and implementation of the measures envisioned in it could assist the D-8 Member Countries in the maritime field, especially through the activities of the D-8 Working Group on Shipping. Exchange of experiences and expertise, provision of technical advice, capacity-building, and utilization of the human and material resources of both organizations have been particularly highlighted in the Letter of Intent.



I- Development of Legal Instruments

As part of the collective efforts towards institutionalization and facilitation of economic cooperation within the D-8 community, between and among member countries, the following legal instruments have been developed during the past 15 years. Full implementation of these agreements, in particular the Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA), will certainly help expand and strengthen the state and level of economic cooperation within the D-8 community.

a) Agreement on Simplification of Visa Procedures for the Businessmen of the D-8 Member States

This Agreement, in fact the first legal instrument to be developed and articulated by the D-8, was completed at the Cairo Summit (February 2001) and subsequently signed at the Kuala Lumpur Summit (2008). Thus far it has been ratified by – and entered into force – for 6 Member Countries (Bangladesh, Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan and Turkey).

b) Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA)

Trade had been considered a priority area for D-8 cooperation from the very outset, and received increasing attention in the Organization's Summits. The initial proposal for the need for a "Preferential Trade Agreement" and a "Multilateral Agreement in Administrative Customs Matters" came from an expert group which had met in Iran in January 2003. Subsequently, the 15th Session of the Commission (February 2004, Tehran) agreed on the need for the preparation of these two instruments. The process reached fruition at 20th Session of the Commission, and the Agreements were signed

The First Meeting of the Supervisory Committee of the Preferential Trade Agreement among D-8 Member Countries (22 March 2012, Istanbul, Turkey)



during the Fifth Summit (2006, Bali). The PTA envisages to cut import tariffs and remove non-tariff and para-tariff barriers in order to boost trade among the Member Countries.

The Agreement went into effect in late August 2011 after it had been ratified by 5 Contracting Parties, which has by now increased to six (Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan and Turkey). In the meantime, concrete measures have been taken towards the commencement of the implementation of the Agreement, in particular the first meeting of the PTA Supervisory Committee (March 2012, Istanbul) – which has established the necessary foundations for its actual implementation. Subsequent meetings of the Committee and the expected Trade Ministerial Meeting will certainly help move the process forward.

c) Multilateral Agreement on Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters

As indicated in the preceding section, the idea of the need for a “Multilateral Agreement in Administrative Customs Matters” dates back to the work of a working group in January 2003 (Tehran). The draft Agreement was adopted and signed at the Fifth Summit (2006, Bali). Having been ratified by Bangladesh, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan and Turkey, the Agreement entered into force for these five countries as of 24 October 2011.

The Customs Agreement, which seeks to promote and facilitate cooperation among the member countries in such areas as exchange of information, capacity building, administrative assistance, transit facilitation and Custom Data Bank (CDB), is meant to further assist with the promotion and expansion of D-8 intra-trade; the object of the PTA



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PART 3
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Policy-Making

Policy-Making

As indicated previously, the D-8 Summit, convened every other year in one of the member countries, has served as the supreme organ of the Organization and has provided the overall guidance for its work and activities towards achieving its original objectives and agreed policies. The succession of Summits, starting with the First Summit in Istanbul (1997) and ending thus far with the Seventh Summit in Abuja (2010), have endeavored to take stock of the performance of the Organization and develop and articulate a vision and requisite policies relevant to the state and level of cooperation within the D-8 community. An important aspect of overall policy-making of the Organization can be seen in the articulation of Priority Areas of activity, as a refined state of targeted and focused attention to a rather limited number of areas as distinct from the earlier efforts dispersed on a much larger scope and terrain of activities.

1 - Priority Areas

During the 12th Session of the Council (2009, Kuala Lumpur), the Ministers of Foreign Affairs agreed to streamline and rationalize the activities of the Organization to five (5) priority areas: Trade, Agriculture and Food Security, Industrial Cooperation and Small and Medium Scale Enterprises, Transportation, Energy and Minerals. Based on this decision, a Roadmap for the next decade was articulated. The Kuala Lumpur Summit's decision to adopt the Roadmap served in fact as a turning point in the work and activities of the Organization.

The Third D-8
SMEs Govern-
mental Bodies
Meeting (18-19
June 2012,
Abuja, Nigeria)



Priority Areas



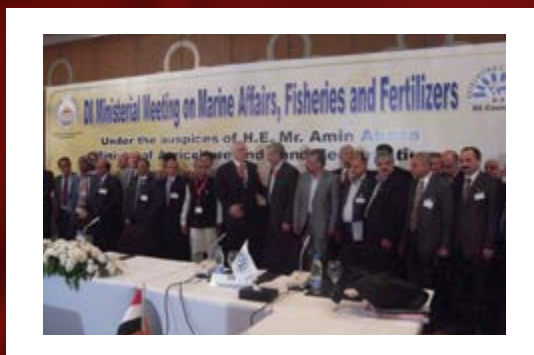
The Third D-8 Working Group on Civil Aviation and Director Generals Meeting (17-18 June 2008, Bali, Indonesia)



The Training Workshop on D-8 Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (29-30 October 2007)



The Second Meeting of D-8 Working Committee on Renewable Energy (16-17 November 2011, Bali, Indonesia)



The First Ministerial Meeting on Marine and Fisheries and Fertilizers (6-8 April 2010, Cairo, Egypt)



The Second D-8 Agricultural Ministerial Meeting on Food Security (18 May 2011, Tehran, Iran)

2 - Roadmap for Economic and Social Cooperation in the Second decade of Cooperation, 2008-2018

The Roadmap outlines the scope of D-8 activities during the 2008-2018 period. It is intended to provide the overall vision, framework and policy guidelines for the Organization and direct the process of formulation and implementation of D-8 programmes and projects, assist in mobilising resources from governmental and non-governmental sources, and broaden the support for the D-8 community, with special focus on the need for the promotion of the role of private sector in the future activities of the Organization.

Introduction

Developing Eight Countries for Economic Cooperation (D-8) currently consists of eight developing countries in Southeast Asia region: Indonesia and Malaysia; in West and Center of Asia regions: Bangladesh, Pakistan and Iran; in Southeastern Europe region: Turkey; in Middle East region: Egypt; and West Africa region: Nigeria. The D-8 countries are rich with natural resources and high population, characterized by economic potency, huge and beautiful geographical endowment for tourism, and close religious, historical and cultural ties of developing countries. D-8 has a vast potential for development, given large amounts of land, abundant inexpensive and skilled labor, diversified human capital, rich natural resources, and a large market of more than 900 million people.

Recognizing these potentials, the member countries of D-8, besides cooperation in D-8 organization have also economic and trade cooperation within regional groupings and other international organizations.

The D-8 cooperation has been set by exploiting underlying complementarities and comparative and competitive advantages; enhancing the regions' competitiveness for investment and exports; promoting tourism; lowering transport and transaction costs; and reducing production and distribution costs through greater economies of scale. Since its establishment in 1997, D-8 has grown in both scope and activities, supported by the vigor and dynamism of the private sector, which built many partnerships and alliances. At the same time, people-to-people contact has increased, helping build trust and confidence and instill a feeling of community in the D-8 regions. There were also significant gains in trade, industry, investment, travel and tourism, as well as improvements in physical projects within the D-8 regions. Continuing globalization and recent trends in global and regional economic environment affecting trade and investment have also increased the strategic importance of well-designed economic grouping cooperation measures. Thus, during the 5th D-8 Summit Meeting held in Bali in May 2006, the member governments reaffirmed their commitment to the D-8 and its continuing growth and development.

In order to foster a pragmatic and results-oriented approach to cooperation, the 23rd D-8 Commission Meeting in May 2007 in Jakarta, Indonesia, and also the 24th Commission Meeting in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, on November 2007, agreed that the D-8 Roadmap should be formulated to guide cooperation in the next 10 years (2008-2018).

This D-8 Roadmap (2008-2018) has been accordingly prepared:

- (i) to provide a vision and framework for enhancing cooperation among the D-8 countries, so that all D-8 instrumentalities are not only moving in the same direction, but also in a mutually reinforcing manner
- (ii) to guide the formulation and ensure the implementation of D-8 programs and projects; through continuing improvement of mechanisms for effective implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation
- (iii) to help in mobilizing resources from various governmental and non governmental quarters such as development agencies, potential investors and financial institutions for the implementation of D-8 programs and projects; and
- (iv) to broaden the support of the D-8 general community, including the private sector, in the D-8 economic grouping cooperation initiative

Along these lines, the D-8 Roadmap for 2008-2018 provides both a framework, as well as a plan of action, with specific milestones to facilitate monitoring and evaluation of progress, as well as to ensure that follow-up measures are pursued. Actual accomplishments in various programs and projects will be match against targets and planned actions in the course of implementing the Roadmap, and adjustments will be made as required by the circumstances. At the same time, mechanisms will be established to foster clearer lines of responsibilities in the implementation of D-8 programs and projects.

For this Roadmap to successfully contribute to the achievement of the D-8 aspirations, sustained commitment and active cooperation from all stakeholders is imperative. We are confident that the shared vision, objectives, goals, actions plan, programs and projects of stakeholders in the D-8 economic grouping will go a long way in facilitating the realization of the D-8 full potential and concomitantly, in improving the lives of its people.

Vision

Recalling the relevant Declarations and Recommendations of D-8 Summits, Council of Ministers, and Commissions;

Recognizing the importance of globalization and its benefits as well as accompanying risks and challenges of marginalization, destabilization and increased inequality between developed and developing countries, and within countries;

Recognizing that all aspects of globalization, inter alia, fair and justice in trade, reducing poverty, empowering micro, small, medium enterprises should be addressed to ensure that benefits of globalization are shared by all;

Recognizing that regionalism and groupings among countries have great potential as an engine of development and growth;

Believing that trade has always been a vital area of international economic activity and that an equitable global trading regime should take fully into account the spe-

cial needs and conditions of developing countries through appropriate measures; Considering the respective roles of the government and private sector as complementary in economic development process, whereby governments have a vital role to play in improving social conditions and opportunities, the vision of D-8: “By the end of the Second-Decade of D-8 cooperation (2008-2018), the dynamism on the socio-economic cooperation of D-8 community would achieve a significant level of their economic development by the increase of intra-trade and social welfare.”

Objectives & Goals

In order to achieve the vision, D-8 needs to underline and formulate new strategies, policies and measures to enhance effectively D-8 cooperation within the Second-Decade, 2008-2018, with joint efforts at overcoming basic problems of the countries and to achieve economic development particularly by increasing D-8 intra-trade. This is in addition to the countries’ efforts to provide employment, reducing poverty, new investments, industrial and infrastructure development, hence progressing economic development and social welfare.

The objectives and goals of D-8 cooperation in the next decade are:

- (i) By the end of 2018, the intra-trade of D-8 countries would achieve at least 15-20 percent of their total trade in the world
- (ii) All trade facilitations, customs cooperation, capacity building, policies, programs and activities of trade cooperation including the participation of the private sector are well-prepared and provided by D-8 High Level Trade Officials (HLTO)
- (iii) Establish and/or enhance the performance of the working groups on industry, investment, agriculture, energy, tourism, transportation, banking and financial institutions, infrastructure development, human resources development, science & technology, microfinance, migrant workers and remittances; small and medium enterprises, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and other related issues

Guiding Principles

In pursuing the vision and the goals, D-8 activities will consider the following guiding principles:

- (i) D-8 activities may consider and try to complement and reinforce related activities in economic grouping such as the OIC and other regional economic initiatives (ASEAN, SAARC, ECO, COMESA and ECOWAS)
- (ii) The private sector should be the main engine of growth, with the government proactively promoting an enabling environment and providing supportive infrastructure
- (iii) Approaches should be viable, pragmatic and result-oriented; and in harmony with specific characteristics and interest of D-8 member countries
- (iv) Any meeting or event as well as projects and programs shall be drawn up and implemented in line with D-8 core objectives, and within the framework of the Roadmap

- (v) Broad-based participation should be fostered; cross-sectoral linkages should be recognized and synergies should be maximized avoiding unnecessary duplication and inefficiencies; and continuity and sustainability of cooperation activities should be ensured

Phases

1 - 2007-2008 (a year for preparing a plan for the Second Decade of cooperation)

There are some modalities of D-8 cooperation that provide D-8 the opportunity to increase their intra trade and economic development:

- (i) Current intra-trade of D-8 is about US\$ 49 billions, however this represents only less than 5 percent of total trade of D-8
- (ii) In 2008 D-8 total trade is estimated to be US\$ 1.2 trillion
- (iii) Modalities that have been established and achieved within ten years of cooperation (1997-2007) are: (i) Agreements to support D-8 intra-trade such as Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) equipped with Protocol Rules of Origin (RoO); (ii) Easing Visa Agreement; and (iii) Custom Agreement. Other cooperation are represented in some Working Groups (WGs), such as WG on Trade and Industry; WG on Agriculture; WG on Finances and Banking; WG on STI; WG on Tourism; WG on SMEs and Microfinance; WG on Energy; WG on Transportation; WG Investment; Business Forum, etc

2 - 2008-2013 (First five-years of the Second-Decade of cooperation, 5-10 Percent Increase of D-8 Intra Trade)

- (i) D-8 PTA and RoO, Customs and Visa agreements should be ratified as soon as possible, or latest by the end of 2008
- (ii) D-8 Roadmap of the Second-Decade of Cooperation (2008-2018) is to be endorsed by the Head of States in the sixth Summit, in Malaysia
- (iii) D-8 HLTO and all working group, industrial and business cooperation activities, as well as capacity-building programs, should be well implemented within first-five years of the Second-Decade of cooperation, then in 2012, it is expected that D-8 intra-trade may achieve US\$ 171.5 billion, or 5-10 percent of total D-8 trade, US\$ 1.7 trillion
- (iv) HLTO Meetings on the implementation of Custom Agreement as parts of Trade Facilitation Programs should be implemented soon

3 - 2013-2018 (Second five-years of the Second-Decade of cooperation), 15-20 Percent of D-8 Intra Trade

Intra-trade of D-8 within the second-five years (2013-2018) of the Second-Decade of cooperation would achieve US\$ 517.5 billion or 15-20 percent of D-8 total trade which is expected to be US\$ 2.5 trillion.

Key Programs within the D-8 Roadmap

I. TRADE

Tariffs

Full implementation of D-8 Preferential Trade Agreement.

Non-Tariffs Barriers

Negotiation of an agreement on technical barriers to trade, sanitary and phyto-sanitary and import licensing including criteria to identify measures that are classified as non-tariff barriers to trade, establishment of D-8 Database of Non-Tariff Measures and a work program for the removal of the barriers.

Trade in Services

- (i) To assign the HLTO to discuss the possibility of setting up targets and/or schemes to enhance trade in services and explore the possibility of potential liberalization among D-8 countries in this sector
- (ii) Member countries to specify which area of services could be subject to liberalization
- (iii) Cooperation in areas of ship building, repairs and carriage of cargo among D-8 countries
- (iv) Establishment of a professional exchange mechanism to promote the use of D-8 professional services

Intellectual Property Rights

- (i) Achieve greater public awareness of IPR and IPR issues and capacity building
- (ii) Ensuring that all D-8 member countries achieve levels of IPR protection and enforcement consistent with international standards (on-going)
- (iii) Increasing the level of knowledge among a broader section of IPR professionals so that they may contribute to business growth and development

Rules of Origin (RoO)

Full implementation in good faith of the RoO protocol.

II. TRADE FACILITATION

Customs

- (i) Sharing of experience, close cooperation and mutual assistance among members' customs administrations to more effective control for optimizing revenue collection, trade facilitation, community protection and national security
- (ii) Member countries to use their utmost efforts for full implementation of the existing international convention on customs cooperation

III. INVESTMENT

- (i) Establishment of working group on investment including the possible agenda on the protection of investment and coordination and exchange of information between the investment promotion agencies of D-8 countries
- (ii) Conduct annual strategic analysis and review to identify policy measures and actions in order to improve global competitiveness of D-8 members
- (iii) Publish and provide information pertaining to all investments related measures undertaken to improve the investment environment both unilaterally and regionally
- (iv) Conduct research and 'commission investment barometer studies' comparing the competitiveness and ease of investing in D-8 vis-à-vis other regions
- (v) Organize annual discussion on key FDI issues such as regional integration, FDI development dimension for sustainable growth and to facilitate regional production networks intra-D-8 as well as with Dialogue Partners
- (vi) Organize investment seminars/workshop to strengthen D-8 institutional capacity on all investment related measures as and when required
- (vii) High-level dialogues, consultation and investment forum
- (viii) Information dissemination of investment opportunities available in member countries
- (ix) Strengthen FDI statistics data collection system

IV. INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION AND STANDARDS

- (i) Undertake more promotional activities on industrial cooperation in D-8
- (ii) Exploration and exploitation of new areas of industrial cooperation
- (iii) Encourage and facilitate the private sector to participate in identifying the inherent strengths and weaknesses of each D-8 Member Country that others can complement and supplement

Standards and Conformity

- (i) Accelerate the development of sectoral mutual recognition arrangement for priority sectors, as appropriate
- (ii) Encouraging mutual recognition agreements on standards and conformity assessment between D-8 member countries

V. SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZED ENTERPRISES (SME)

- (i) Full implementation of the systematic programs developed by D-8 relevant working group to empower potential as well as existing entrepreneurs, and to improve SME access to credit and finance, modern technology, e-commerce and establish a network of existing SME support institutions in member countries
- (ii) Development of information systems and registers on SME capabilities and competitiveness for the promotion of enterprise clustering, inter-firm networking, subcontracting arrangements and information sharing
- (iii) Promotion of public-private sector synergies in the provision of business development services and infrastructure for SMEs
- (iv) Development of an environment of policies and regulations conducive to SME dynamism and competitiveness
- (v) Exchange of information of market opportunities and exhibitions to enhance the development of SMEs among D-8 countries

VI. TOURISM

- (i) Development of D-8 region as a tourist destination by providing world class facilities
- (ii) Guiding the working group on tourism to work out a comprehensive action plan on the promotion of tourism in D-8 countries
- (iii) Encourage the private sector to engage in a joint promotion and marketing of D-8 tourism activities
- (iv) Provide diverse D-8 tourist attractions by promoting a collective tourism package.
- (v) Organize D-8 Tourism cooperation in international tourism fairs to continuously promote tourism in D-8 countries
- (vi) Set up criteria for D-8 Tourism Heritage site and procedures for a D-8 Heritage Award
- (vii) Provide incentives in the development of tourism infrastructure so as to encourage private investment to D-8 member countries
- (viii) Provide support and facilitate implementation for the tourism projects approved under the D-8 Pioneer Project Scheme
- (ix) Undertake a study to identify tourism areas in respective countries that can be attractive for investment and measures to be pursued to promote investment in tourism
- (x) Tourism quality and sustainable tourism development, souvenir packaging, etc
- (xi) Develop a list of tourism priority investment projects and undertake measures to promote investment opportunities
- (xii) Create a D-8 webpage to provide precise and timely information on tourism safety and security for public, private and media as well as foreign governments

VII. FINANCE COOPERATION

- (i) Strengthen financial surveillance mechanism
- (ii) Enhancement of domestic financial system
- (iii) Develop and cooperate in the financial markets
- (iv) A regional network for capital market research and training
- (v) Exchange of experience among D-8 countries on modalities of Islamic finance

VIII. TRANSPORTATION

- (i) Encourage shipping companies, ship owners, ship building and repair yards of member countries to enter into mutual agreements including joint venture arrangements in order to promote and develop maritime transportation
- (ii) Harmonization and simplification of customs procedures and documentation for the facilitation of transportation of goods in transit
- (iii) Adoption of D-8 action plan for enhancing transport logistic services
- (iv) Enhancing maritime safety and security and protection of the marine environment by implementation of relevant International Maritime Organization (IMO) instruments
- (v) Adoption of a regional policy framework for promoting and strengthening of intra D-8 shipping service
- (vi) Strengthening cooperation in civil aviation and air transportation with programs and projects defined by the Working Group as established on the basis of the MoU

IX. TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND IT

- (i) Enhance the D-8 Information Infrastructure through high speed connections among all national information infrastructures and promote interconnections among them
- (ii) Promote the security and integrity of D-8 information infrastructure through development of national computer emergency response teams and its capacity building programs
- (iii) Develop convergence guidelines and best practices. Create an integrated D-8 connect information portal with appropriate D-8 and local content
- (iv) Provide a cooperation on wide range of government services and transactions on-line by usage of ICT applications to facilitate linkages between public, private sectors and civil and international organizations
- (v) Cooperation on telecommunications and IT policies and regulations that are consistent with international standards and norms
- (vi) Implement capacity building programs to improve ICT literacy and professional ICT skills amongst others through use of distance learning technologies and to enhance the e- Readiness of D-8 member countries
- (vii) Develop common reference framework for e-Commerce and e-Government technical architectures, so as to ensure interoperability of information systems and networks and enhance cooperation to develop applications in free and open source software

X. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION (STI)

To establish a D-8 working group on science, technology and innovation (STI) to develop programs and projects to initiate and enhance cooperation, as needed by member countries and maintain a regular annual meeting to monitor and evaluate the programs and projects including to coordinate meetings related in STI fairs within the member countries. The working group will consider the technical aspects inter alia of the following issues:

- (i) D-8 S&T indicators
- (ii) D-8 science and technology network
- (iii) Capacity building
- (iv) S&T public-private cooperation
- (v) D-8 Network of technology foresight practitioners
- (vi) Establishment of virtual institutions for development of education activities with regard to new technologies
- (vii) Promotion of cooperation on science and technology with the aim of institutionalizing the subjects of cooperation through establishment of research centers of D-8 institute/university
- (viii) Establishment of science and technology network of the D-8 Group (D-8 net) for more cooperation among members
- (ix) Establishment of an independent nanotechnology network of the D-8 Group (D-8 NANONET) for more cooperation by consideration of the role of this technology in welfare and development of the member countries
- (x) Establishment of the D-8 techno-market in order to offer and introduce high production commodities of the member countries

XI. ENERGY AND MINERALS

- (i) Establishment of a D-8 Energy Database
- (ii) Cooperation among members for exchanging experiences on optimal use of energy and new types of energy
- (iii) Increase the share of renewable energy in D-8 countries
- (iv) Enhancing joint research and development of renewable energy
- (v) Cooperation and activities relates to international conferences, congresses and etc.
- (vi) To enhance the cooperation on programs and projects as suggested by the Working Group on Energy
- (vii) To establish a working group on mining and minerals

XII. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

- (i) Conduct collaborative research to develop new/improved technologies in food, agriculture and forestry production, post-harvest and processing activities and sharing of research results and available technology
- (ii) Conduct Research and Development (R&D) in critical areas to reduce the cost of inputs for food, agriculture and forestry production
- (iii) Strengthen programs in food, agriculture and agro-forestry technology transfer, training and extension to increase productivity
- (iv) Exchange of information and best practices on:
 - Strengthening technical cooperation in the field of organic agriculture and developing common policies towards accessing to the current organic agriculture markets worldwide
 - Development of new/improved technologies in food, agriculture and forestry production, post-harvest and processing activities and sharing of research results and available technology
 - Strengthen agricultural data collection and management of D-8 Countries
 - Increase agricultural production of major crops to reduce importation bill
 - Accelerate irrigation development to reduce dependence on rain-fed farming of D-8 Countries
 - Promote fisheries and livestock development
 - Plan strategy for production/ input services to eliminate current constraints of agricultural inputs (fertilizer, seeds and agro-chemicals) among D-8 Countries
 - Promote commercial agriculture among D-8 Countries
- (v) Exchange of experiences and information on producing, labeling and marketing halal food among D-8 countries
- (vi) Exchange of information on the impact of climate change on crop degradation
- (vii) Exchange of information and best practices on international quality standards and regulations for food, agriculture and forestry products
- (viii) Promote trade, investment and services incidental to agriculture and forestry to increase trade in agro-based and wood-based products in D-8 and D-8 Trade in these products with the rest of the world

XIII. ENHANCE PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVEMENT

- (i) Establish networking and strategic alliances with the private sector to promote investment and joint venture opportunities in D-8
- (ii) Establish and enhance participation of private sector in D-8 cooperation through active involvement of the chamber of commerce association, regular organization of Business Forum, and holding specialized exhibitions and coordinating meetings among chambers of commerce to develop potential programs and projects etc.
- (iii) Expeditious implementation of the visa agreement in order to facilitate the movement of business community among D-8 countries
- (iv) Linking the Trade Net of member countries and exchange of information on business opportunities

XIV. COOPERATION AND JOINT APPROACHES IN INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ISSUES

- (i) Strengthen D-8 cooperation and joint approaches in addressing issues and problems of common concern to D-8 countries in international and regional fora
- (ii) Seek closer cooperation and negotiate, through relevant D-8 bodies, with trading partners on market access for D-8 products as well as international finance organizations and NGOs

Implementation Mechanisms and Arrangements

The institutional arrangements for monitoring, coordinating, and implementing the Roadmap will be reviewed periodically and strengthened to ensure effective and timely implementation of priority D-8 programs and projects. In this regard, the establishment of necessary mechanism for monitoring and follow-up within the Secretariat is expected to help in tracking the progress and performance of the D-8 programs and projects and in providing a system for identifying bottlenecks and conducting follow-up action. However, the establishment of such a mechanism will not be sufficient to ensure the effective delivery of priority D-8 programs and projects, considering the geographical coverage of D-8, as well as the increasing number, variety, and complexity of cooperative programs and projects. To be sure, the demands of coordination are already putting a strain on the limited capacities and resources for coordination of D-8 activities, both in the public and private sectors. Accordingly, the whole D-8 institutional structure, arrangements, and processes will be adjusted and streamlined over time subject to the approval of the relevant D-8 bodies.

Institutional Mechanisms and Structures

- (i) Council of Ministers (CoMs), to increase focus on strategic policy frame work and directions
- (ii) Sessions of the Commission (SC) and D-8 Secretariat, to strengthen over all monitoring and coordinating role of the implementation of Action Plan; and to institutionalize participation and role in facilitating resolution of policy, regulatory and procedural issues, as well as in the planning and programming of public-private investments for the D-8
- (iii) Working Groups (WGs), to enhance priority setting and facilitating roles for implementing programs and projects
- (iv) D-8 Chambers of Commerce (D-8 CC), to intensify advocacy role for policy and regulatory changes, as well as for other assistance needed by the private sector, and strengthen private sector participation
- (v) National focal points of WGs, to strengthen capacity for performing their coordinating and monitoring role at the national level institutional arrangements conducting periodic high level public-private sector “policy dialogue”; organizing separate high-level meetings among sectoral or “line” ministries (e.g. meetings of D-8 Transport Ministers, D-8 Trade and Industry Ministers) to strengthen sectoral or line ministry participation

Financing the Implementation of the Roadmap

The implementation of the Roadmap will require substantial financial resources. The challenge, therefore, is how to mobilize the requisite resources from all possible sources, especially the private sector, to support the development of D-8.

The D-8 governments will take the necessary steps to ensure that the respective national components of key D-8 programs and projects will be given priority in their public investment and expenditure programs. However, as the financial requirements for the development of D-8 far exceeds the resources available to the governments of the eight countries, there is a need to actively promote financing of priority D-8 programs and projects from other sources, including the private sector from within and outside of the D-8; multilateral development institutions such as IDB, Islamic Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank and its affiliate, the International Finance Corporation (IFC); and bilateral development agencies. Various financing mechanisms will be explored and developed in the course of implementing the Roadmap, considering in particular the financial products being offered by a number of development institutions such as IDB, World Bank and ADB. For instance, IDB provides several financial instruments, including foreign and local currency loans to national governments and sub national.



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PART 4

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Statistics

D-8 Economy: Current and Outlook Positions

(Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics 2012)

No.	D-8 Countries	Economic Indicator	2010	2011	2012 ^f	2013 ^f
1.	Bangladesh	Nominal GDP (US\$ bn)	99.7	109	122	135
		Real GDP growth (%)	6.4	6.1	5.9	6.4
		Consumer prices (% change)	8.1	10.7	10.4	7.9
		Fiscal balance (% of GDP)	-4.5	-4.5	-5.4	-5.1
		Trade balance (US\$ m)	-11,077	-14,171	-16,192	-18,438
2.	Egypt	Nominal GDP (US\$ bn)	245	217	254	275
		Real GDP growth (%)	5.1	1.8	1.5	3.3
		Consumer prices (% change)	11.7	11.1	9.5	12.1
		Fiscal balance (% of GDP)	-9.0	-11.6	-10.5	-9.0
		Trade balance (US\$ m)	-26,485	-28,485	-31,319	-34,517
3.	Indonesia	Nominal GDP (US\$ bn)	707	848	924	1,045
		Real GDP growth (%)	6.2	6.5	6.1	6.6
		Consumer prices (% change)	5.1	5.4	6.2	6.0
		Fiscal balance (% of GDP)	-0.7	-2.1	-2.2	-1.9
		Trade balance (US\$ m)	22,176	26,061	28,139	33,714
4.	Iran	Nominal GDP (US\$ bn)	426	482.4	496.2	508.1
		Real GDP growth (%)	5.9	2.0	0.4	1.3
		Consumer prices (% change)	12.4	21.3	21.8	18.2
		Fiscal balance (% of GDP)	-3.4	2.5	-1.0	0.1
		Trade balance (US\$ m)	31,962	62,431	80,158	95,116
5.	Malaysia	Nominal GDP (US\$ bn)	237.8	282.7	307.3	320.0
		Real GDP growth (%)	1.7	3.2	2.7	2.5
		Consumer prices (% change)	7.2	5.1	4.4	4.7
		Fiscal balance (% of GDP)	-5.6	-5.1	-5.1	-5.0
		Trade balance (US\$ m)	34,067	39,421	42,815	45,711
6.	Nigeria	Nominal GDP (US\$ bn)	228.6	242	270	301
		Real GDP growth (%)	8.0	7.2	7.1	6.6
		Consumer prices (% change)	13.7	10.8	11.2	9.7
		Fiscal balance (% of GDP)	-4.8	-7.2	-3.1	-1.3
		Trade balance (US\$ m)	28,388	64,084	75,471	80,151
7.	Pakistan	Nominal GDP (US\$ bn)	176.8	211.1	248.3	290
		Real GDP growth (%)	3.8	2.4	3.4	3.5
		Consumer prices (% change)	10.1	13.7	12.0	12.5
		Fiscal balance (% of GDP)	-6.3	-5.9	-6.1	-5.6
		Trade balance (US\$ m)	-16,374	-18,250	-19,017	-20,815
8.	Turkey	Nominal GDP (US\$ bn)	734	759	831	984
		Real GDP growth (%)	9.0	8.5	2.3	3.2
		Consumer prices (% change)	8.6	6.5	10.6	7.1
		Fiscal balance (% of GDP)	-3.6	-1.7	-1.8	-1.5
		Trade balance (US\$ m)	-71,560	-71,613	-72,117	-73,814

D-8 Total Trade (2011)

(Source: International Monetary Fund, 2012)

Countries (Mil. \$)	Exports	Imports	Trade Volume	Trade Balance
Bangladesh	19,807	33,978	53,785	-14,171
Egypt	30,782	59,267	90,049	-28,485
Indonesia	203,496	177,435	380,931	26,061
Iran	131,171	68,740	199,911	62,431
Malaysia	227,544	188,123	415,667	39,421
Nigeria	119,101	55,017	174,118	64,084
Pakistan	25,790	44,040	69,830	-18,250
Turkey	134,828	206,441	341,269	-71,613
D-8 Total Trade	892,519	833,041	1,725,560	59,478
World Trade	17,579,205	17,818,202	35,397,407	-238,997
D-8 Trade Share in world	5.1%	4.67%	4.87%	-24.88%

D-8 Intra Trade (2011)

(Source: International Monetary Fund, 2012)

Countries (Mil. \$)	Exports	Imports	Trade Volume	Trade Balance
Bangladesh	907	4,043	4,950	-3,136
Egypt	2,153	4,400	6,553	-2,247
Indonesia	17,376	14,095	31,471	3,281
Iran	14,365	6,618	20,983	7,747
Malaysia	15,231	12,776	28,007	2,455
Nigeria	2,741	871	3,612	1,870
Pakistan	2,496	4,364	6,860	1,868
Turkey	7,580	19,477	27,057	-11,897
D-8 Intra Trade	62,849	66,644	129,493	-3,795
D-8 Total Trade	892,519	833,041	1,725,560	59,478
D-8 Share	7.04%	8.00%	7.5%	-6.38%

D-8 Total Trade (2010 & 2011)

(Source: International Monetary Fund, 2012)

Countries (Mil. \$)	2010				2011			
	Exports	Imports	Trade Volume	Trade Balance	Exports	Imports	Trade Volume	Trade Balance
Bangladesh	14,194	26,071	40,265	-11,077	19,807	33,978	53,785	-14,171
Egypt	26,438	52,923	79,361	-26,485	30,782	59,267	90,049	-28,485
Indonesia	157,779	135,603	293,382	22,176	203,496	177,435	380,931	26,061
Iran	102,263	70,300	172,562	31,962	131,171	68,740	199,911	62,431
Malaysia	198,800	164,733	363,533	34,067	227,544	188,123	415,667	39,421
Nigeria	76,224	47,836	124,060	28,388	119,101	55,017	174,118	64,084
Pakistan	21,409	37,787	52,192	-16,374	25,790	44,040	69,830	-18,250
Turkey	113,975	185,535	299,510	-71,560	134,828	206,441	341,269	-71,613
D-8 Total Trade	711,082	720,783	1,431,865	-9,701	892,519	833,041	1,725,560	59,478
World Trade	14,227,998	13,915,408	28,143,403	312,590	17,579,205	17,818,202	35,397,407	-238,997
D-8 Trade Share in world	5.00%	5.18%	5.08%	-3.10%	5.1%	4.67%	4.87%	-24.88%

D-8 Intra Trade (2010 & 2011)

(Source: International Monetary Fund, 2012)

Countries (Mil. \$)	2010				2011			
	Exports	Imports	Trade Volume	Trade Balance	Exports	Imports	Trade Volume	Trade Balance
Bangladesh	802	2,759	3,561	-1,957	907	4,043	4,950	-3,136
Egypt	1,651	3,198	4,849	-1,547	2,153	4,400	6,553	-2,247
Indonesia	13,978	10,791	24,769	3,187	17,376	14,095	31,471	3,281
Iran	9,091	5,459	14,550	3,632	14,365	6,618	20,983	7,747
Malaysia	13,301	11,312	24,613	1,989	15,231	12,776	28,007	2,455
Nigeria	1,462	1,101	2,563	361	2,741	871	3,612	1,870
Pakistan	1,817	4,601	6,418	-2,784	2,496	4,364	6,860	1,868
Turkey	6,447	13,369	19,816	-6,922	7,580	19,477	27,057	-11,897
D-8 Intra Trade	48,549	52,590	101,139	-4,041	62,849	66,644	129,493	-3,795
D-8 Total Trade	711,082	720,783	1,431,865	-9,701	892,519	833,041	1,725,560	59,478
D-8 Share	6.83%	7.30%	7.06%	41.65%	7.04%	8.00%	7.5%	-6.38%

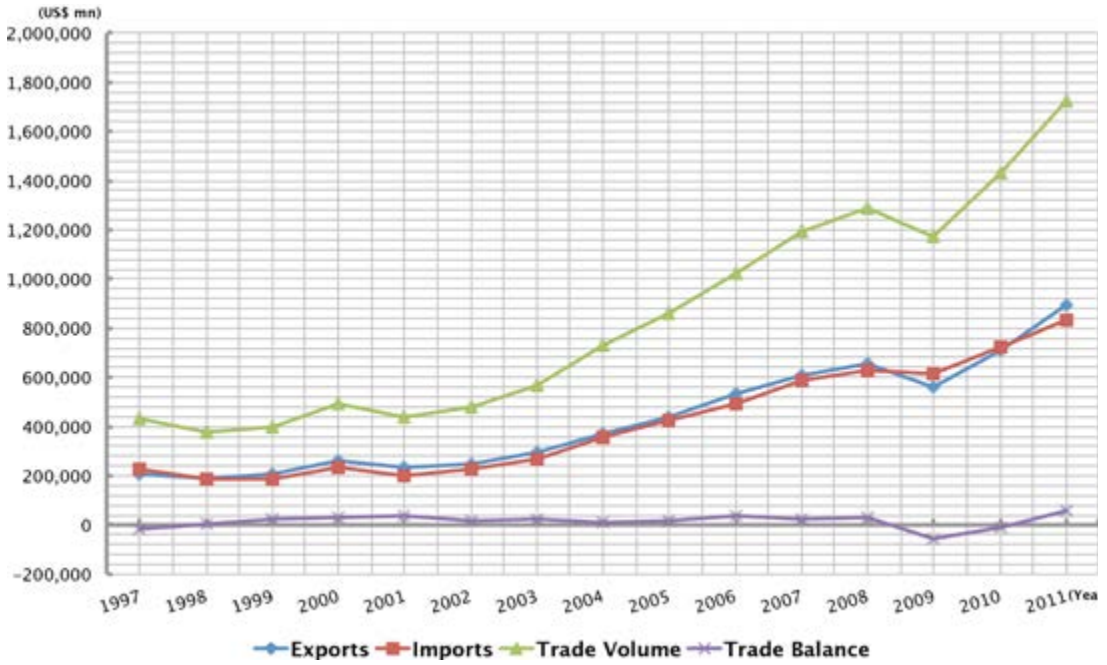
D-8 Total Trade 1997 -2011

(Source: International Monetary Fund, 2012)

Year (Mil. \$)	Exports	Imports	Trade Volume	Trade Balance
1997	209,713	224,177	433,889	-14,464
1998	189,235	186,736	375,972	2,498
1999	210,572	185,180	395,752	25,391
2000	262,932	232,170	495,102	30,762
2001	237,350	202,044	439,394	35,306
2002	249,506	230,509	480,015	18,996
2003	295,796	269,888	565,685	25,907
2004	368,587	359,355	727,942	9,232
2005	439,033	424,216	863,249	14,817
2006	530,716	491,214	1,021,930	39,502
2007	610,455	584,938	1,195,393	25,517
2008	658,841	630,719	1,289,560	28,122
2009	558,151	614,473	1,172,624	-56,322
2010	711,082	720,783	1,431,865	-9,701
2011	892,519	833,041	1,725,560	59,478

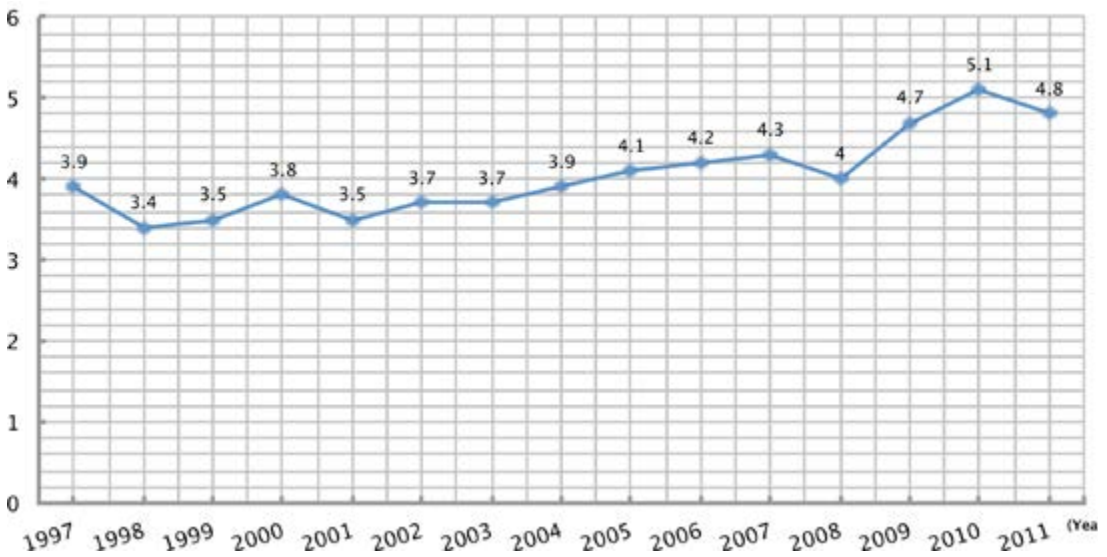
D-8 Total Trade 1997-2011

(Source: International Monetary Fund, 2012)



D-8 Total Trade 1997 – 2011

(Source: International Monetary Fund, 2012)



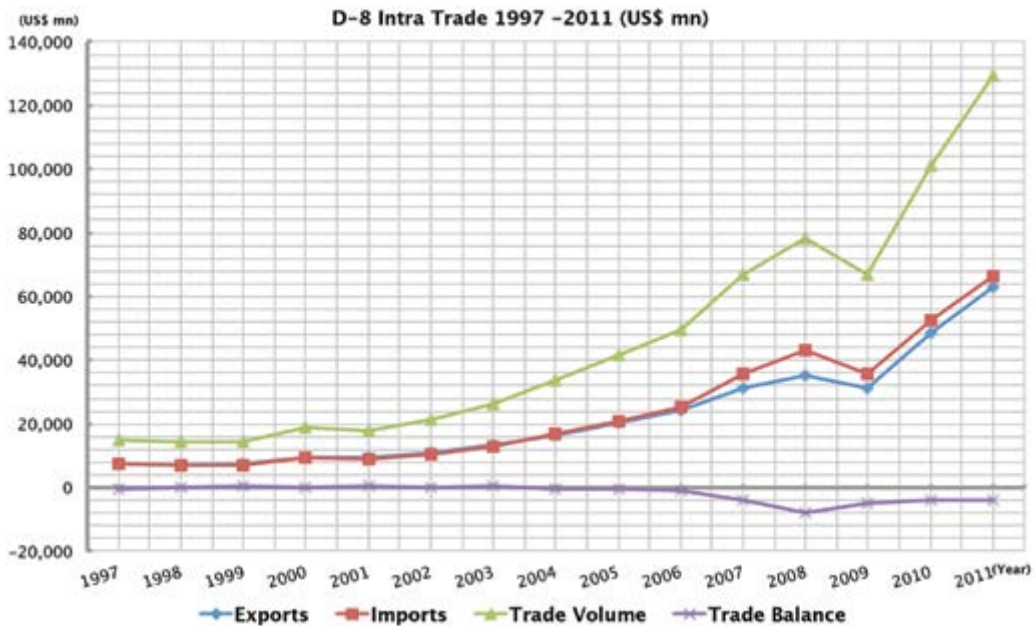
D-8 Intra Trade 1997 -2011

(Source: International Monetary Fund, 2012)

Year (Mil. \$)	Exports	Imports	Trade Volume	Trade Balance
1997	7,254	7,693	14,947	-439
1998	7,102	7,185	14,287	-82
1999	7,506	7,016	14,522	489
2000	9,477	9,252	18,730	225
2001	9,326	8,741	18,067	584
2002	10,732	10,627	21,360	105
2003	13,476	12,927	26,403	549
2004	16,557	17,043	33,600	-485
2005	20,526	21,011	41,537	-484
2006	24,377	25,429	49,806	-1,051
2007	31,364	35,463	66,828	-4,098
2008	35,248	43,134	78,382	-7,916
2009	31,096	35,851	66,947	-4,755
2010	48,549	52,590	101,139	-4,041
2011	62,849	66,644	129,493	-3,795

D-8 Intra Trade 1997 -2011

(Source: International Monetary Fund, 2012)



D-8 Intra Trade 1997 -2011

(Source: International Monetary Fund, 2012)



D-8 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Inflows 1997-2011

(Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Statistics -UNCTADSTAT, 2012)

Country (US\$ mn.)	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Bangladesh	575.3	575.5	309.12	578.6	354.47	335.5	350.25	460.4	845.3	792.5	666.4	1,086.31	700.16	913.3	1,136.4
Egypt	886.9	1,075.5	1,065.3	1,235.4	508.9	646.9	237.4	2,157.4	5,375.6	10,042.8	11,578.1	9,494.6	6,711.8	6,385.6	-482.7
Indonesia	4,729	-207	-1,838	-4,495	-2,926	232.9	-507	1,896	8,336	4,914	6,928	9,318	4,877.4	13,771	18,906
Iran	43.1	37.6	15.6	193.6	1,084.5	3,657.1	2,697.8	2,863.4	3,135.6	1,646.5	2,005.1	1,909.2	3,047.5	3,647.5	4,150
Malaysia	6,323	2,714	3,895.3	3,787.6	953.95	3,203.4	2,473.2	4,624.2	4,065.3	6,060.2	8,594.7	7,171.9	1,452.9	9,103	11,966
Nigeria	1,642.5	1,210.1	1,177.7	1,309.6	1,277.4	2,040.2	2,171.4	2,127.1	4,978.3	4,897.8	6,096.7	8,248.6	8,649.5	6,098.9	8,915
Pakistan	711	506	532	309	383	823	534	1,118	2,201	4,273	5,590	5,438	2,338	2,022	1,327
Turkey	805	940	783	982	3,352	1,082	1,702	2,785	10,031	20,185	22,047	19,504	8,411	9,038	15,876
D-8 Total FDI Inflow	15,716	7,265.7	5,940	3,901	4,589.2	12,021	9,659	18,032	38,968	52,812	63,496	61,084.3	36,188.16	50,979.3	61,793.7
World FDI Inflow	487,853.5	706,265.9	1,091,439	1,400,541	827,617.3	627,974.8	586,956.4	744,329.2	980,727.1	1,463,351	1,975,537	1,790,706	1,197,824	1,309,001	1,524,42
Share	3.22%	1.03%	0.54%	0.3%	0.5%	2%	1.6%	2.4%	3.97%	3.6%	3.2%	3.4%	3%	3.8%	4%

D-8 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Outflows 1997-2011

(Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Statistics -UNCTADSTAT, 2012)

Country (US\$ mn.)	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Bangladesh	3.1	3	0.06	2	20.6	4.1	6.2	5.7	3.3	3.6	21	9.3	29.3	15.4	9.2
Egypt	165.9	45.5	37.5	51.2	12.4	27.8	20.7	158.9	92	148.4	664.8	1,920.2	571.1	1,175.5	625.5
Indonesia	178	44	72	150	125	181.8	212.6	3,408	3,065	2,726	4,675	5,900	2,249	2,664.2	7,771
Iran	143.6	66.4	203.4	21.8	-19.3	55.5	-341.8	67.5	452.1	385.5	301.7	379.8	355.7	345.9	360.4
Malaysia	2,675	863	1,422.4	2026.1	266.8	1,904.7	1369.5	2,061.3	3,075.5	6,021	11,313.8	14,964.8	7,784.4	13,328.5	15,257.52
Nigeria	103	158.8	172.8	169	94	172.1	167.3	260.7	14.6	322.5	-875	-1,058.3	-1,542	-922.8	-824
Pakistan	-24	50	21	11	31	28	19	56	45	109	98	49	71	47	62
Turkey	251	367	645	870	497	143	480	780	1,064	924	2,106	2,549	1,553	1,464	2,464
D-8 Total FDI Outflow	3,495.6	1,597.7	2,574.16	1,275	1,027.5	2,517	1,933.5	6,798.1	7,811.5	1,0640	18,305.3	24,713.8	11,071.5	18,117.7	25,725.62
World FDI Outflow	477,507	689,700.1	1,088,079	1,226,633	747,656.8	528,495.9	570,679.3	925,716.1	888,560.8	1,415,094.2	2,198,025	1,969,336	1,175,108	1,451,365	1,694,396
Share	0.73%	0.23%	0.24%	0.10%	0.13%	0.47%	0.34%	0.73%	0.88%	0.75%	0.83%	1.2%	0.94%	1.25%	1.52%

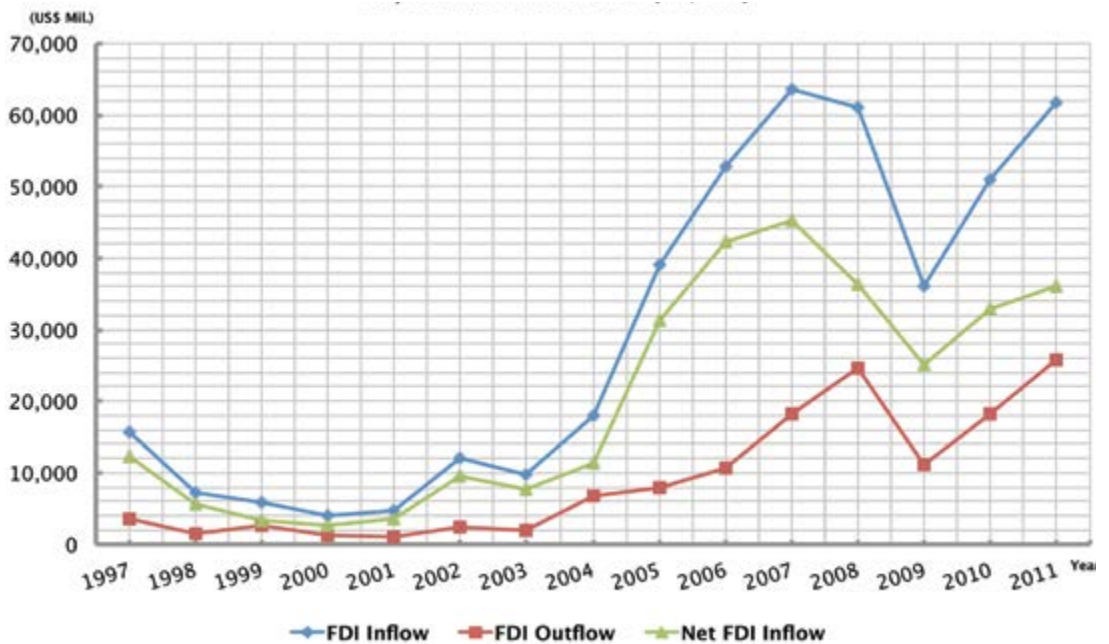
D-8 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Net Inflows 1997-2011

(Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Statistics -UNCTADSTAT, 2012)

Year (US\$ mn.)	FDI Inflow	FDI Outflow	Net FDI Inflow
1997	15,716	3,495.6	12,220.4
1998	7,265.70	1,597.7	5,668.0
1999	5,940	2,574.16	3,365.8
2000	3,901	1,275	2,626.0
2001	4,589.20	1,027.5	3,561.7
2002	12,021	2,517	9,504.0
2003	9,659	1,933.5	7,725.5
2004	18,032	6,798.1	11,233.9
2005	38,968	7,811.5	31,156.5
2006	52,812	10,640	42,172.0
2007	63,496	18,305.3	45,190.7
2008	61,084.30	24,713.8	36,370.5
2009	36,188.16	11,071.5	25,116.7
2010	50,979.30	18,117.7	32,861.6
2011	61,793.70	25,725.62	36,068.1

D-8 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Net Inflows 1997-2011

Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Statistics -UNCTADSTAT, 2012)



D-8 Website



<http://www.developing8.org>



The official Website of D-8, already in operation for a number of years, was reconstructed and upgraded recently. The Website's architecture, especially in the navigation scheme, design layout, and its function as a one-stop clearing-house for documents and information retrieval, have been designed with the specific purpose and objective of providing better and improved services to our expanding clientele. It is a much more user-friendly medium now. It is the Secretariat's earnest hope that the Website in its new design and architecture will reflect the Organization's increased and expanded activities in a more timely and efficient manner. The ultimate aim is to connect better and promote a more dynamic two-way interaction with the wide range of D-8 interlocutors, particularly the private sector in the Member Countries.



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