

D-8 Decennial Roadmap for 2020-2030

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AARDO	: African - Asian Rural Development Organization
ADB	: Asian Development Bank
ARDSI	: Agriculture and Rural Development Support Institution
ASEAN	: Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BSEC	: Black Sea Economic Cooperation
COMESA	: Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
D-8	: Developing Eight Countries
D-8 AFIC	: D-8 Animal Feed Information Center
D-8 CCI	: D-8 Chambers of Commerce and Industry
DSM	: Dispute Settlement Mechanism
ECO	: Economic Cooperation Organization
ECOWAS	: Economic Community of West African States
FTA	: Free Trade Agreement
IsDB	: Islamic Development Bank
IFC	: International Finance Corporation
ISC	: Islamic World Science Citation Database
MoU	: Memorandum of Understanding
OIC	: Organization of Islamic Cooperation
PTA	: Preferential Trade Agreement
R&D	: Research and Development
RoO	: Rules of Origin
SAARC	: South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SME	: Small and Medium Enterprises
S&T	: Science and Technology
TIKA	: Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency
TMC	: Trade Ministers Council
UCLG-MEWA	: United Cities and Local Governments Middle East and West Asia
UN SDG	: United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
WB	: World Bank
WG	: Working Group
IEA	: International Energy Agency

D-8 Decennial Roadmap for 2020-2030

Introduction

D-8 as an inter-governmental Organization consists of eight developing countries, namely Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan and Turkey.

Since its establishment in 1997, the 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 to build trust and confidence and instill a feeling of community in the D-8. There were also significant gains in trade, industry, investment, travel and tourism as well as projects within the D-8.

This Roadmap has been developed in line with the recommendations of the Eminent Persons Group. The first D-8 Roadmap was adopted in July 2008 at the 6th D-8 Summit in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Since the first Roadmap was to expire in 2018, this Roadmap was prepared with a view to consolidating the gains of the first one and strengthening the goals and objectives of the D-8 Organization in light of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

This Roadmap redefines some elements of the D-8 vision for the implementation of D-8 goals and objectives, puts timelines for the implementation of the objectives, goals and targets from 2018 to 2030 (in line with global 2030 Agenda time frame) and distributes the works in three phases. It also elaborates the works to be accomplished in individual priority areas of cooperation.

In order to foster a pragmatic and result-oriented approach to cooperation, the 9th D-8 Summit which was held on 20 October 2017 in Istanbul, Turkey has agreed that the D-8 Decennial Roadmap should be formulated in order to guide cooperation between 2020 and 2030.

Accordingly, this D-8 Decennial Roadmap (2020-2030) has been prepared to:

- (i) provide a vision and framework for enhancing cooperation among Member States so that all D-8 instruments will move not only in the same direction, but also in a mutually reinforcing manner;
- (ii) devise concrete programme and project plans for each area of cooperation so as to achieve the objectives of D-8 in that particular area;
- (iii) guide the formulation and ensure the implementation of D-8 programmes and projects through continuing improvement of mechanisms for effective financing, implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation;
- (iv) support the implementation of relevant strategies and programme of action in order to foster development through capacity-building and transfer of technology in order to assist in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
- (v) help mobilize resources from various governmental, non-governmental organizations and private sectors such as development agencies, potential investors and financial institutions for the implementation of D-8 programmes and projects; and

- (vi) broaden the support of the D-8 general community, including the private sector, in the D-8 economic cooperation

Along these lines, the D-8 Decennial Roadmap for 2020-2030 provides specific guidance to facilitate monitoring and evaluation of progress as well as to ensure that follow-up measures are pursued. Actual accomplishments in various programmes and projects will be matched against targets. At the same time, mechanisms will be established and operationalized to foster clearer lines of responsibilities in the implementation of programmes and projects.

Vision

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

Recognizing the importance of intergovernmental cooperation 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 intergovernmental cooperation, inter alia, fairness and justice in trade, reducing poverty and empowering SMEs should be addressed to ensure that benefits of intergovernmental cooperation are enjoyed by all;

Recognizing that groupings/regional cooperation among countries have great potential as engines of development and growth;

Believing that trade has always been a vital area of international economic activity and that an equitable and inclusive global trading regime should take fully into account the special needs and conditions of developing countries through appropriate rules and measures;

Stressing that trade in services is assuming increasing importance in 21st Century with an increased need for knowledge, expertise and human resources development sharing.

Emphasizing that intra-D-8 investment and cooperation in strategic industrialization and niche market are key in D-8 economic development.

Taking note on the effect of Climate Change on trade among other factors.

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 regulating and facilitating and improving social conditions and opportunities, the Vision of D-8 is:

To further consolidate economic cooperation within the D-8 community by boosting intra-trade through among others, full implementation of the D-8 PTA, Customs and Visa agreements and working towards achieving higher economic development and social welfare of the peoples of the Member States.

Objectives and Goals

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

- (i) By the end of 2030, the intra-trade of Member States would reach at least 10 percent of their total trade;
- (ii) Member States will work on all matters relating to trade facilitations such as customs cooperation, capacity building, policies, programmes and activities of trade cooperation, including the enhanced participation of the private sector to be accomplished by 2028.
- (iii) Member States will explore opportunities of establishing and/or enhancing cooperation on investment, banking and financial institutions, infrastructural development, human resources development, health and social protection, science and technology, microfinance, migrant workers and remittances, small and medium enterprises, ICT and other issues subject to the approval of the Commission.
- (iv) Member States will enhance their growth trajectory as well as developmental aspirations with a view to improving their positions in the global economy.

Guiding Principles

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

- (i) The private sector should be the main engine of growth, with the government proactively creating an enabling environment and providing supportive infrastructure in accordance with national plans and priorities. In addition, the role of D-8 CCI is crucial in facilitating and coordinating D-8 private sectors on doing business;
- (ii) Institutional coordination for all six priority areas of cooperation shall be subject to the outcome of the periodic review of the rules of procedures and the Roadmap;
- (iii) To identify the focal organizations/taskforces to work in various sectors in each member state in priority areas of cooperation e.g., Taskforce on Automotive, Cement, Iron & Steel, Electronic, Machinery, Ceramic & glass, Standardization, SME & Government Bodies etc.
- (iv) Any meeting or event as well as projects and programmes shall be drawn up and implemented within the framework of the Roadmap, the D-8 Charter and the D-8 core objectives;
- (v) The participation of the D-8 Governments and private sector should be fostered; cross-sectoral linkages should be recognized and synergies should be maximized, thereby avoiding unnecessary duplication; and continuity and sustainability of cooperation activities should be ensured.

- (vi) D-8 may consider complementing related activities in other regional economic cooperation organizations as appropriate (ASEAN, APEC, SAARC, ECO, BSEC, COMESA, ECOWAS etc.);

Phases

1. 1997-2017 (The First-Phase of Cooperation)

From US\$ 15 billion in 1997, intra-trade of D-8 reached about US\$ 100 billion in 2015, which represents 6.6 percent of the total trade of D-8 Member States. The Charter of the Organization, Headquarters Agreement and Statutory Documents for the D-8 Secretariat have been signed. Modalities that have been established and achieved within ten years of cooperation (1997-2017) are: (i) Agreements to support D-8 intra-trade such as PTA equipped with Protocol RoO; (ii) Easing Visa Agreement; and (iii) Customs Agreement. Affiliated Institutions such as D-8 Seed Bank, D-8 TTEN, D-8 Petrochemical Association, D-8 CCI, D-8 Fertilizer Association, D-8 Automotive, D-8 COOP and D-8 AFIC were established. Member States also signed the MoU for the establishment of the D-8 Member States' WG for Cooperation in Civil Aviation on 9 September 2007. Furthermore, Member States signed the MoU between SME Governmental bodies on 28 January 2015 in order to help one another to build stronger base for small and medium enterprises. In the same vein, the D-8 PTA and RoO, Customs and Visa agreements entered into force on 25 August 2011, 24 October 2011 and 5 February 2010 respectively. The D-8 PTA officially took effect on 1 July 2016. The D-8 has also signed MoUs with OIC, IsDB, ECO, BSEC, ISC, AARDO, TIKA, ARDSI, UCLG-MEWA and the Erbakan Foundation.

2. 2020-2022 (First Phase of the Decennial Roadmap)

The first phase of the Decennial Roadmap will be the project formulation and preparation phase in the six priority areas of cooperation. In the first three years:

- (i) D-8 will work on unresolved matters regarding the PTA such as value addition, import by instalment, HS transposition, prohibitions, finalization of the Dispute Settlement Mechanism, Customs Notification and expansion of offer lists in tradable items so that the PTA becomes meaningful and beneficial to Member States;
- (ii) Member States will work on expanding the offer lists in consistency with national objectives;
- (iii) The Customs Agreement will be implemented at the earliest. Member States are encouraged to significantly increase their cooperation on customs matters;
- (iv) D-8 Ministries of Finance and related agencies are invited to initiate discussion on the implementation of the Customs Act as appropriate, including through the consideration of the establishment of intergovernmental bodies and a Customs Data Bank;
- (v) D-8 Project Support Fund has been established mainly to conduct pre-feasibility and feasibility studies for the implementation of projects/programs among Member States. Interested member states, at government and private sector level, can conceive trade and investment related projects and programs and propose the same to D-8 Secretariat for

consideration of the D-8;

(vi) The Visa Agreement will be implemented at the earliest.

(vii) Considering the feasibility of project initiatives such as: D-8 payment card and D-8 Special Economic Zones

3. 2023-2027 (Second Phase of the Decennial Roadmap)

The second Phase of Cooperation will be the “Implementation” period where Member States will deepen trade cooperation as well as focus on the implementation of various projects in the six priority areas of cooperation. During this period:

- (i) The D-8 TMC will lead discussions on the benefits of transforming the PTA into the D-8 FTA. The SC-PTA will finalize its outcome before the 11th D-8 Summit. The SC-PTA may form separate Task Forces (TFs) to reach agreement on separate areas such as barriers to trade, trade-in-services, intellectual property rights, etc. The SC-PTA will submit its final works to the TMC.
- (ii) Implementing the D-8 Health and Social Protection Programme
- (iii) Implementing the project initiatives that are found feasible i.e., D-8 payment card, D-8 Special Economic Zones.

4. 2028-2030 (Third Phase of the Decennial Roadmap)

The third Phase of Cooperation will be the “Review and Assessment” phase and it is aimed at reaching D-8 targets as well as making a review of the implementation period.

- (i) Intra-trade volume will reach at least 10 percent of total D-8 trade by the end of 2030. Member States will make a thorough and quantitative review of the implementation period in light of the reviews of the Trade Working Group;
- (ii) Member States will evaluate the impact and efficiency of D-8 efforts in reaching UN SDG targets especially on “No Poverty”, “Affordable and Clean Energy”, “Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure” and “Decent Work and Economic Growth”.
- (iii) Each Member State needs to prepare the lists of Trade-able items.

Key Programs within the D-8 Roadmap

I. TRADE

I. a Tariffs

- (i) Ensuring the implementation of D-8 PTA; (Phase 1)¹
- (ii) Reviewing tariffs in line with Article 5(3) of the PTA; (Phase 1)

- (iii) Streamlining cooperation in priority areas, including trade-related activities, with the aim of boosting intra-D-8 trade;
- (iv) Initiating projects on trade, capacity-building and interlinking the projects with other priority areas; (Phase 2)
- (v) Introducing alternative modes of trade and exchanges. (Phase 1 and 2)
- (vi) Exploring possibilities for trade in services among the member countries. It could be a research study to identify the potential sectors for trade in services among D-8 member countries in order to be ready for the next phase in cooperation.
- (vii) Creating capacity building programs in the field of Intellectual Property and related fields for the government agencies of the Member States as well as the private sectors and professional with the aim to support intra trade and investment and promote the technological innovation (phase 1);
- (viii) Establishment of single national point for each priority area and ensure their frequent interaction whether electronically or physically for implementation of the Roadmap and its objectives. The contact details of the Focal Points of all Member States should be intimated at the earliest feasible time to ensure efficient and uninterrupted coordination.

I.b Non-Tariff Barriers and Para-Tariffs

Encouraging the Trade Working Group to study the possibilities of negotiation of an agreement on technical barriers to trade, sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures 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 programme for the removal of the barriers. In this context, the SC- PTA will establish a Subcommittee of Experts on identification and elimination of para-tariffs and non-tariff barriers in conformity with national commitments in other relevant international and regional institutions. (Phase 1)

I.c Intellectual Property Rights

Strengthen policy dialogue and exchange of information on IPR issues through:

- (i) "Establishing close cooperation and mutual assistance among IP offices of D8 member states to enhance public awareness on IPR and increase capacity building among IPR professional so that they may contribute to business growth and development (Phase 2)"
- (ii) Exchange of information related to the international conventions on harmonization, administration and enforcement of intellectual property rights; and
- (iii) Exchange of information related to licensing of IPR.

I.d Rules of Origin (RoO)

Implementation of the RoO protocol. (Phase 1)

I.e Trade Facilitation

I.e.2 Customs

- (i) Establishing close cooperation and mutual assistance among members' customs administrations for more effective and trade facilitation activities; (Phase 1)
- (ii) Holding meetings in the field of customs and port authorities to realize better arrangement and facilitation of the implementation of the Customs Agreement; (Phase 1)
- (iii) Making concerted efforts towards the full implementation of the existing international convention on customs cooperation; (Phase 1) and

¹ From here on, Phase 1 will refer to the preparatory period of 2020-2022 when Member States will focus on solving unsettled issues especially regarding the D-8 PTA. Phase 2 will refer to the period between 2023 and 2027 when Member States will deepen discussions on trade and increase their efforts in project implementation in the six priority areas of cooperation. Phase 3 will refer to the 2028-2030 period when Member States will review their achievements in intra-trade, priority areas and UN SDG Agenda 2030

II. AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

- (i) Finalizing the D-8 Programme for Food Security (D-8 PFS); (Phase 1)
- (ii) Developing a comprehensive cooperation framework on self-sufficiency level in food as a means to achieve food security in Member States, (including in strengthening the resilience and adaptive capacity of food systems and people's livelihood, to support better recovery in response to crises; (Phase 1))
- (iii) Inauguration and activation of the D-8 Research Center for Agriculture and Food Security offered by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, situated in the University of Agriculture, Faisalabad.
- (iv) Reviewing tariff and non-tariffs barriers for exports and imports of agriculture products in the revised D-8 PTA in order to boost intra-trade; (Phase 1 and Phase 2)
- (v) Establishing cooperative linkages between among scientific institutions and the industry in conducting collaborative research in order to develop new/improved technologies and innovations in food, agriculture, fisheries and livestock and forestry production, post-harvest and processing activities and sharing of results and available technology as appropriate; (Phase 2)
- (vi) Conducting research and development in order to reduce the cost of inputs for food, agriculture, fisheries and livestock and forestry production; (Phase 2)
- (vii) Strengthening programmes in food, agriculture and agro-forestry technology transfer, training and extension services in order to increase productivity; (All Phases)
- (viii) Exchanging production and market surveillance experiences as well as information on producing, labeling and marketing Halal food among Member States; (All Phases)

- (ix) Exchanging information and best practices on the impact of climate change on crop degradation; (All Phases)
- (x) Enhancing cooperation in irrigation including through exchange of information and sharing of experiences on measures against drought and legislation, as well as through conducting studies to explore the opportunities for developing fertilizer trade, mutual investment opportunities and technology transfer among Member States.
- (xi) Exchanging information and best practices on national and international quality and safety standards and regulations for food, agriculture, fisheries and livestock and forestry products; (All Phases);
- (xii) Promoting trade, investment and services incidental to agriculture and forestry in order to increase agro-based and wood-based agricultural trade and services. (All Phases); and
- (xiii) Strengthening cooperation and programs in marine and fisheries sector through D-8 Working Group on Marine Affairs and Fisheries. (All Phases).
- (xiv) Exchanging food safety regulatory system, public food management system and comprehensive food and nutrition security monitoring system (All phases);
- (xv) Exchanging research, studies and publications on food security' agriculture and nutrition (All Phases) and facilitating technology development, application and sharing;
- (xvi) Establishing comprehensive food security online database/information system (Phase-1).

III. INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION AND SMEs

Member States shall intensify coordination among governments in the following areas:

- (i) Strengthening the implementation of the decisions agreed within the Industry Cooperation by clustering 14 existing TFs; (Phase 1)
- (ii) Strengthening industrial linkages by establishing a new “Industrial Cooperation Scheme” and establishing a framework to promote joint manufacturing and industrial activities between companies operating in the D-8; (Phase 1 and Phase 2)
- (iii) To develop the exchange of know-how, technical cooperation in terms of joint ventures/technical tie-ups and technical skill enhancement among the Member States.
- (iv) A taskforce comprising relevant organizations may be set up to initiate the process of developing Industrial Corporation.
- (v) Encouraging and facilitating the participation of the private sector in identifying the inherent strengths and weaknesses of each Member State that others can complement and supplement. (Phase 2)

III.a Standardization, Conformity Assessment and Accreditation

- (i) Strengthening cooperation in the fields of standardization, conformity assessment and accreditation among the Member States and facilitating exchange of information through the Standards and Metrology Institute for the Islamic Countries (SMIIC) (Phase 2 and Phase 3)

III.b SMEs

- (i) Ensuring the implementation of systematic programs developed by the relevant D-8 working group and improving SME access to credit and finance, modern technology, e-commerce and establishing a network of existing SME support institutions in Member States as appropriate; (Phase 1 and Phase 2)
- (ii) Developing information systems and registers on SME capabilities and competitiveness for the promotion of enterprise clustering; (Phase 2)
- (iii) Developing an environment of policies and regulatory frameworks conducive to SME dynamism and competitiveness (Phase 2)
- (iv) Promotion/publicity arrangements through warehousing, common display centers in all Member States and regular exhibition, including introducing SMEs into the extended market in order to strengthen the product quality.
- (v) Organizing D-8 SMEs Summits at regular intervals.
- (vi) Initiate a study on feasibility of the establishment of a D-8 SME Bank.
- (vii) Sharing information on venture capital companies among Member States to support the development of SMEs and start-ups, in order to promote business growth, entrepreneurship, and job creation in the Member States.
- (viii) Promoting cooperation between government and chambers, associations, large companies, and other relevant institutions of the Member States to strengthen public-private partnership in contributing to the development of SMEs.
- (ix) Member States may develop a calendar of exhibitions to identify the sectors for exhibitions in each member states, and alternately secure a D-8-member country's pavilion in leading international exhibitions for a wider network between member states and other related stakeholders.

III.c Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)

Member States shall establish a D-8 WG on STI. The working group will consider the technical aspects, inter alia, of the following issues:

- (i) Studying and preparing a report on D-8 Science and Technology indicators; analyzing current situation and studying the feasibility of digital transformation in the manufacturing industry of the Member States, including emerging technologies especially Artificial

Intelligence; (Phase 1).

- (ii) Establishing an AI Network to explore and discuss the opportunity of developing cooperation on AI that represent the members' needs and aspirations such as but not limited to (AI for development, AI ethics, impact of AI on professions, the future of work and education) aligning priorities and exploring opportunity of cooperation in AI projects in different developmental sectors and designing the number of capacity development programs capitalizing on different competences and resources available to each Member States;
- (iii) Promoting cooperation in science and technology with the aim of institutionalizing the subjects of cooperation through utilization of existing research centers within D-8 member states' institutes/universities; (Phase 2)
- (iv) Under the Initiative of D-8 Network of Pioneers for Research and Innovation (D-8 NPRI) Member States should establish a network of scientists, technologists, innovators, science and technology policy makers, as well as businesses or associations of different fields of science and technology such as medical, engineering, chemical, R&D scientists, agro professionals, etc. for D-8 wide cooperation and exchanges; (All Phases)
- (v) Implementing Excellence Metrology Center for Islamic Countries (EMCIC) project with SMIC which is of strategic importance for the development of scientific and technological research serving many different sectors including universities, defense, aviation and technical regulation and protection of citizens of OIC and D-8 countries specially designed to provide specific metrological services that are not covered by metrology institutions of OIC and D-8 member countries so far and, besides, to become a center for genetic, ionizing radiation, other testing and research for the purpose of health and Halal products certification and quality control.
- (vi) Experts Exchange Program may be developed in the fields where visiting/working experts/volunteers can visit the industry/institutions within the member states for a short period (2-3 weeks) to work with various industries/institutions.
- (vii) Establishing a nanotechnology and biotechnology 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 States; (Phase 2).
- (viii) The D-8 ECSTRA, to be used as a veritable cooperation platform for the development of science, technology and innovation cooperation among the D-8 Member State in cooperation with TUBITAK and other relevant institutions of the Member States, in this regard, a Memorandum of Understanding was designed and shared along with Member States through D-8 Secretariat.
- (ix) Initiating STI programmes of knowledge sharing, such as technology management and technology transfer, including apprenticeship and exchange of visiting/working experts, joint workshops and supporting the programme with financing from all possible sources;
- (x) Facilitating and undertaking STI-based incubation projects/projects of commercial application of STI.

IV. ENERGY

Member States shall consider holding Ministerial Meeting(s) on annual basis on Energy, which will serve as an umbrella for all areas of cooperation under the energy sector. The areas of cooperation under energy sector will be, inter alia, as follows:

- (i) Strengthening the work of existing WG on Energy, and WG on Renewable Energy; (Phase 1)
- (ii) Studying the potential of energy-efficient technology and National Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and International Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) in terms of Article-6 of the Paris Agreement; (Phase 1)
- (iii) Promoting private sector investment in the Alternative and Renewable Energy (ARE) sector in the D-8 member countries, with a focus on transfer of technology for manufacturing of ARE equipment & Products.
- (iv) Establishing a collaboration with IRENA, IEA and other related international Agencies as appropriate; and exploring the relative competencies of the D-8 Member States in the field of renewable energy and energy transition with a view to gain knowledge and best practices of sharing the policy coordination's. (Phase 1)
- (v) Exploring the feasibility and benefits of Establishing D-8 Energy Database; Government of Pakistan offers the services of National Energy Efficiency and Conservative Authority (NEECA), Pakistan, for conducting feasibility and benefit-analysis of D-8 Energy Database. (Phase 1 and 2)
- (vi) Cooperation and exchange of knowledge and experience in research and development on optimal use of all types of energy, including renewable energy; (All Phases); utilizing the services of TTEN in this regard;
- (vii) Compiling D-8 Renewable Energy mapping and developing a suggested action plan and project proposals;
- (viii) Increasing the share of renewable energy in the energy mix of D-8 Member States; (All Phases)
- (ix) Enhancing joint research and development of renewable energy and energy efficiency; (All Phases)
- (x) Enhancing the cooperation on programmes and projects as suggested by the existing WGs under energy cooperation; (All Phases)
- (xi) Cooperation opportunities, sustainable coal mining, and coal trade; sharing expertise on clean coal technologies;
- (xii) Support to increase knowledge and technical understanding on exploration, survey etc.;
- (xiii) To improve the air quality of D-8 countries and to emphasize on and encourage uses of renewable energy;

V. TRANSPORTATION

Member States shall convene Ministerial Meetings on transportation and connectivity as soon as possible in order to provide the much-needed policy direction and guidance in order to move forward the D-8 cooperation in transportation which include civil aviation and shipping; (Phase 1)

V.a Civil Aviation Sector:

- (i) Strengthening cooperation in civil aviation and air transportation with programmes/projects defined by the WG as established on the basis of the MoU; (Phase 2)
- (ii) Seek support and assistance from the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) through a Memorandum of Cooperation. (Phase 2)

V.b Shipping/Maritime Sector:

- (i) simplifying customs procedures and documentation for the facilitation of transportation of goods in transit; (Phase 1 and Phase 2)
- (ii) Encouraging shipping companies, ship owners, ship building and repair yards of Member States to enter into mutual agreements, including joint venture arrangements in order to promote and develop maritime transportation; (Phase 2)
- (iii) Developing and adopting D-8 action plan for enhancing transport and logistic services; (Phase 1 and Phase 2)
- (iv) Study the feasibility of establishing a multi-sectoral D-8 shipping service for enhancement of cooperation and connectivity for development; (Phase-1)
- (v) Study the possibility of the adoption of a regional policy framework for promoting and strengthening intra D-8 shipping service. (Phase 2)

V.c Land Sector:

- (i) Preparing a feasibility study on the benefits of interconnected modes of public transit system; (Phase 1)
- (ii) Encouraging experience sharing and developing cooperation in road and railways to support multimodal transportation systems. (Phase 2)

V.d Connectivity:

- (i) Developing action plan on Integrating and harmonizing the processes and conditions for cross-border transportation by road to promote multimodal transportation.
- (ii) Work on other modes of connectivity such as cyber connectivity, pipeline connectivity, corridor etc. (Phase 1)

- (iii) Implementation of the multi-sectoral connectivity (Phase 2)

VI. TOURISM

Member States shall strengthen the work and coordination among governments in the following areas:

- (i) Finalizing and circulating “D-8 Tourism 10 Year Roadmap” to the Commission for its approval with emphasis on Bundle Country Tourism, Religious Pilgrimage, Cultural Tourism and Service Sector Partnership; (Phase 1)
- (ii) Implementation of the adopted D-8 Comprehensive Strategy on Tourism and the Crescent Moon Initiative
- (iii) Develop cooperation programmes with International organization Such as, World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) and World Tourism Forum Institute (WTFI) to promote Tourism activities, as appropriate.
- (iv) Conduct the regular session of the D-8 Senior Officials and Ministerial Meetings on Tourism Cooperation for evaluating the progress made in this Sector.
- (v) Development of a comprehensive D-8 Action Plan on tourism and promote tourism publicity and different kinds and forms of tourism such as faith and pilgrimage tourism, cultural and natural heritage tourism.
- (vi) To promote the implementation of OIC/SMIIC 9:2019 - Halal Tourism Services by the D-8 countries.

VII. Blue Economy:

D- Member States may cooperate on the emerging issues/ fields of Blue Economy in the following manner:

- (i) Exchange information relating to studies and surveys on resources related to the seas and oceans; identifying problems and challenges to sustainable blue economy development;
- (ii) Cooperation in Research and Development as well as exchange of knowledge through government to government as well as institution to institution cooperation and collaboration;
- (iii) Exploring joint action plans in D-8 Blue Economy and its particular sectors, (if appropriate, namely Fisheries and Aquaculture; Renewable Ocean Energy; Seaports and Shipping; Offshore Hydrocarbons and Seabed Minerals; Deep Sea Mining, Marine Tourism; and Marine Biotechnology, Ocean Observation, Research and Development, and) fields with priority on developing action plans on living and non-living marine resources;
- (iv) Cooperating and investing in projects at public, private and PPP levels in the major blue economy sectors (Bangladesh has Identified 26 sectors of cooperation);

- (v) Exploring the economic potential of the blue economy development to promote investment and innovation.
- (vi) Exploring innovative financing mechanisms that will provide long-term and reliable funding to support blue economy activities, including for SMEs to catalyze job creation;
- (vii) Cooperating in human resources development in Blue Economy and undertaking joint capacity building programmes through D-8 and non-D-8 institutions, schemes and mechanisms;
- (viii) Developing cluster industries in all D-8 Countries in a position to do so in areas of blue economy;
- (ix) Supporting networking of blue economy experts, professionals and entrepreneurs, to ensure tailor-made measures that enhance cooperation between countries;
- (x) Addressing key challenges related to the Blue Economy, including overexploitation of resources, marine pollution, biodiversity loss, IUU fishing, illegal mining, and climate change.

VIII a. Enhanced Private Sector Involvement

- (i) Encouraging private sector leadership to mutually engage and take the benefit of this grouping;
- (ii) Realizing that the role of D-8 CCI is imperative in order to increase productivity and competitiveness of private sector/enterprise in Member States, including in facilitating and coordinating on doing business; (Phase 1)
- (iii) Implementing the Visa Agreement, which already entered into force on 5 February 2010, by its signatories, in concrete terms in order to increase efficiency and flexibility in the visa application procedures for business people among Member States; (Phase 1)
- (iv) Establishing networks and forming strategic alliances between and among the private sectors in order to promote investment and joint venture opportunities in D-8; (All Phases);
- (v) Enhancing participation of the private sector in D-8 cooperation through active involvement of the chamber of commerce association, regular organization of Business Fora, and holding specialized exhibitions and coordinating meetings among chambers of commerce in order to develop potential programmes, etc.; (All Phases) and
- (vi) Linking business networks and facilitating exchange of information on business opportunities. (All Phases)
- (vii) Establishing a D-8 Track 1.5 and Track 2 eminent persons group and network to work informally and promote the flow of investment streams at private sector level.

VII b. Health and social protection program

- (i) Realizing that health begets productivity, the health and social protection program seeks to coordinate the accelerated drive to attain SDGs 1, 2 and 3 by Member States
- (ii) Domestic resourcing is key to achievement of results and promoting trade in health value chain products and using innovative Islamic financing tools will leverage the needed funding to bridge existing gaps
- (iii) The program seeks to therefore expand access to essential health services, provide quality health care and human resource, prevention of non-communicable diseases, unlocking the market potential in health, social protection, sustainable innovative financing and performance monitoring for results and impact
- (iv) Affordable medicines are critical for achieving universal health coverage for Member States. Within the group, there is a huge potential for Member States to export pharmaceuticals in order to meet the demand of the 1.1bn people in the bloc. Current exports are only about \$2.5billion dollars. There is therefore an ample opportunity for all Member States to tap into and further grow intra-trade volumes significantly in order to satisfy demand that would grow with improving coverages.

VIII c. Cooperation and Joint Approaches in International and Regional Issues

- (i) Strengthening D-8 cooperation and joint approaches in addressing issues and problems of common concern to Member States in international and regional fora; (All Phases)
- (ii) Seeking closer cooperation, with trading partners on market access for D-8 products as well as international finance organizations; (All Phases);
- (iii) Utilization of the existing MoUs and other forms of cooperation with other intergovernmental regional and international organizations in order to enjoy the benefits of mutual cooperation. (All Phases); and
- (iv) Facilitating export promotion and exhibition of D-8 products in non-D-8 Member States.
- (v) Enhancing fruitful collaboration with International Organizations such as IFAD, UNCTAD, FAO and United Nations Technology Bank for LDCs with a view to advancing the D-8 agenda.

VIII d. Implementation Mechanisms and Arrangements

The institutional arrangements for monitoring, coordinating and implementing the Roadmap will be reviewed periodically and strengthened by the Commission in order to ensure effective and timely implementation of priority D-8 programs and projects. In this regard, the Secretariat will work in full cooperation with Member States and the all D-8 bodies.

VIII e. Institutional Mechanisms and Structures

- (i) Council of Ministers to increase focus on strategic policy framework and directions in accordance with its mandate;

- (ii) Member States will work in close tandem in order to realize the benefits of the D-8;
- (iii) Sessions of the Commission should strengthen its monitoring and coordination role for the implementation of the Roadmap and the Action Plan;
- (iv) WGs should make recommendations to the Commission on priority setting and facilitate the implementation of programmes and projects within their respective mandates;
- (v) D8 CCI to intensify advocacy role for policy and regulatory changes as necessary as well as for other assistance needed by the private sector in order to strengthen its participation in the D-8 economic cooperation;
- (vi) National focal points of the WGs to strengthen capacity for performing their coordinating role of the implementation of the D-8 activities at the national level.

VIII f. Financing, Implementation and Review of the Roadmap

The implementation of the Roadmap will require the commitment of substantial financial resources. The challenge, therefore, is how to mobilize the requisite resources from all possible sources, especially the private sector, in order to support the development of D-8 in consistence with the D-8 Charter and the Summit resolutions.

The national governments of the D-8 Member States shall give favorable consideration to the respective national components of the key D-8 programmes and projects. However, as the financial requirements for the development of D-8 far exceeds the resources available to the governments of the eight countries, the Project Support Fund in this regard will be the foremost financial resource in developing and financing D-8 projects. Apart from the resources from the private sector from within and outside of the D-8, multilateral development institutions such as IsDB, ADB, WB and its affiliate, IFC; and bilateral development agencies, consortium fund, alliance funds, popular fund, crowd fund, FDI and foreign partnerships shall be explored and mobilized.

The Commission will undertake midterm review of the Roadmap and submit proposed updates and amendments to the Council of Ministers meeting that will be held in 2025.

Conclusion

The D-8 Decennial Roadmap 2020-2030 will be one of the most important documents of the Organization and will pave the way for a stronger and more developed D-8 Community. It will help review and update the existing mechanisms and build up on them by considering the changing nature of the international economic environment. It will also bring all fundamental units of the Organization together for the common goal of effective economic cooperation and increased intra-trade. Leading D-8 to the second phase of its life cycle, the Decennial Roadmap will help Member States realize their individual potentials as well as bring about synergy through joint efforts and cooperation.