

*(Draft Revised by Indonesia as of July 4, 2011
- Comments from Malaysia 5 September 2011)*



Cooperation of eight developing countries with potential market of 930 million people; rich of natural and marines resources; US\$60 billions intra-trade in 2007, and average economic growth more than five percents annually will be your potential partners.

Draft
Terms of Reference of
D-8 Working Group on Marine Affairs and Fisheries (WGMAF)

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A. INTRODUCTION

1. Fishery products include fish, crustaceans, mollusks and other aquatic invertebrates are qualified sources of protein, vitamins, minerals and are very rich in omega 3 with unsaturated fatty acids. Recent research publications indicate that fisheries products are nutritionally superior over red meat, and so the world demand grows rapidly. Global capture fisheries production in 2008 was about 90 million tonnes, with an estimated first-sale value of US\$93.9 billion, comprising about 80 million tonnes from marine waters and a record 10 million tonnes from inland waters. World capture fisheries production has been relatively stable in the past decade. Fluctuations in other species and regions tend to compensate for each other to a large extent. In 2008, China, Peru and Indonesia were the top producing countries. China remained by far the global leader with production of about 15 million tonnes. According to the FAO, international trade of fish and fishery products is the most dynamic among food products in the last decade. At the same time, the rising share of developing countries in total fish production can also be considered a form of outsourcing of production, at least for the part destined to enter international markets. To a large extent however, the rising share of developing countries also reflects the significant increase in aquaculture, which through economies of scale and improved technology, has reduced costs and prices and thereby expanded the overall market overall.
2. Despite the fact that the propensity of fisheries production is decreasing in developed countries, fisheries production in developing countries tends to proliferate. The data of global fisheries production in developed and developing countries is presented in the tables as follows:

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Table 1. The Propensity of Fisheries Production in Developed Countries

Disposition	Total Production (In 1000 ton)							
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Marketing Fresh	1.958	1.751	1.867	1.798	1.129	987	981	923
Freezing	12.756	12.342	12.558	12.169	12.614	12.335	12.817	12.300
Curing	3.209	3.016	3.064	3.073	3.271	3.284	3.277	3.280
Canning	6.561	6.681	6.578	6.336	6.433	6.480	6.301	6.288
Total for human consumption	24.494	23.790	24.067	23.376	23.448	23.086	23.376	22.791
Reduction	6.622	6.525	6.134	5.791	5.010	4.647	4.582	4.459
Miscellaneous purposes	742	581	573	788	1046	1055	803	550
Total for other purposes	7.364	7.106	6.707	6.577	6.056	5.703	5.385	5.009
Total General	31.857	30.896	30.774	29.953	29.504	28.788	28.761	27.800

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization Yearbook 2008

Table 2. The Propensity of Fisheries Production in Developing Countries

Disposition	Total Production (In 1000 ton)							
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Marketing Fresh	45.551	47.879	48.562	49.442	50.644	51.440	52.743	54.067
Freezing	13.229	13.755	13.856	14.730	15.681	16.919	17.093	18.317
Curing	8.347	7.858	8.453	8.540	8.444	8.701	8.891	9.096
Canning	5.930	6.206	7.316	8.345	9.050	10.596	10.646	10.818
Total for human consumption	74.057	75.698	78.187	81.057	83.818	87.657	89.373	92.298
Reduction	16.170	17.569	14.353	18.869	18.271	15.211	15.339	15.701
Miscellaneous purposes	3.016	3.308	3.567	4.238	4.661	5.333	6.266	6.429
Total for other purposes	19.187	20.877	17.920	23.107	22.933	20.543	21.605	22.130
Total General	93.254	96.575	96.108	104.164	106.751	108.200	110.978	114.428

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization Yearbook 2008

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3. The main obstacle faced by D-8 countries in exporting their fisheries products to the international market is mainly because of low demand from the international market, especially the European Union. The data of fisheries production of D-8 Member Countries can be seen as follows:

Table 3. Fisheries Overview of D-8 Member Countries
[2008]

Country or Area	Indicators		
	Total Water Area	Priority Fishery Commodities	Fisheries Contribution to GDP
Bangladesh	25.860 km ²	shrimp, carps, eel, fish,	4.64%
Egypt	40.000 km ²	tilapia, mullets, carps	0.3%
Indonesia	3.257.483 km ²	catfish, tuna, tilapia, crab, shrimp, seaweed	3,2
Iran (Islamic Republic) of	12.000 km ²	shrimp, warm and cold water fish culture	0.5%
Malaysia	603.210 km ²	shrimp, tuna	1.3%
Nigeria	1.293 km ²	sardine, shrimp, tuna	4%
Pakistan	24.922 km ²	frozen fish, shrimp, lobster, crab	5.7%
Turkey	10.186 km ²	salmon	0.3%

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization
Yearbook 2008

Table 4. Fisheries Production of D-8 Member Countries
[2008]

Country of Area	Fish Production Types (In metric tons)		Total
	Aquaculture	Capture	
Bangladesh	1.005.542	1.557.754	2.563.296
Egypt	693.815	373.815	1.067.630
Indonesia	1.690.121	4.957.098	6.647.219
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	154.979	407.842	562.821
Malaysia	243.081	1.395.942	1.639.023
Nigeria	143.207	541.368	684.575
Pakistan	135.098	451.414	586.512
Turkey	152.260	494.124	646.384

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization Yearbook 2008

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Table 5. Intra Trade Data Value of Fisheries Commodities D-8 Member Countries (In thousands USD)

Country	Imports			Exports		
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
Bangladesh	118.000	n.a.	n.a.	450.350	630.792	637.430
Egypt	167.432	223.865	377.783	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Indonesia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.957.068	2.100.872	2.473.388
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Malaysia	568.189	633.667	581.960	637.590	752.393	777.167
Nigeria	766.089	892.771	618.062	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Pakistan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turkey	148.217	175.014	198.576	205.368	221.325	435.361

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization Yearbook 2008

- Besides the significant economic values of the fisheries and marine sectors, there are several other activities generating significant revenues in the coastal and marine areas specifically in tourism, which has been as recognized in the D-8 Tehran Declaration on Tourism Cooperation (2008). The tourism sector has become one of the world's fastest growing industries, providing a significant proportion of the to the Growth Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of many developing countries. Small island states are particularly reliant on coastal and marine tourism. As the small islands have its own unique characteristic, which is have potential for eco-tourism, aquaculture, and other activities, and they also have strategic development potencies potentials to create multiplier effects for the improvement of socio-welfare whereby, the development of the small islands should be based on sustainability and empowerment of the local community.
- Recognizing the potentialities of D-8 countries which are rich with in natural resources and high population, characterized by economic potency, huge and beautiful geographical endowment for eco-tourism, close religiosity, and historical and cultural

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given large amount of land, abundant inexpensive and skilled labor, diversified human capital, rich natural resources, and a large market of more than 900 million people. Within the next decade as stated in the D-8 Roadmap 2008-2018, the D-8 intra-trade is expected to increase 15-20% of their total trade. The D-8 total trade to the world is about US\$ 1 trillion, and the intra-trade is about US\$ 60 billion in 2007. For example, the data on table 5 shows intra trade between Indonesia and other D-8 members. It is expected intra trade data for all D-8 members will be presented on the next meeting.

6. In addition, coastal and marine environment ~~are~~ is an important factor which ~~is~~ influences the life cycle of fish and other marine biotas. As we know that typical coastal and marine ecosystem such as mangrove forest, seagrass, and coral reefs ~~are functioning~~ functions as feeding ground, nursery ground, and spawning ground of fish and other marine biotas. Therefore, a good condition of coastal and marine ecosystem will result in high productivity of fishes either from capture fisheries or mariculture.
7. According to Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report, global warming has potential impacts to marine and coastal resources because of their limited adaptive capacity. Marine and coastal systems may undergo significant and irreversible damage. Furthermore, natural systems at risk include glaciers, coral reefs and mangrove (wetland). For coastal community, global warming has impacts to: (1) reduce potential agriculture and fishery production in most tropical regions; (2) decrease water availability; (3) increase risk for coastal natural hazard namely flood, typhoon, and coastal erosion. Coastal community will suffer because of ~~reducing~~ reduction in fishery production due to the degradation of mangrove and coral reef. Besides this, flooding and change of local climate pattern will increase the coastal community vulnerability to environmental changes. In addition, the impact of sea level rise for this region will create social economy and political problem. Higher erosion in certain small island due to the sea level rise could degrade the island eventually make it disappear and create regional problems if the island is part of territorial boundary/base line. Finally, all of these impacts will result in threatening global food security.

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B. BACKGROUND

1. At the 6th Summit of the D-8 in July 2008 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, the Heads of State/Government of Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan and Turkey reiterated their commitment to cooperate for diversifying agricultural products supply, including fishery; animal husbandry; and organic products.
2. The 6th Summit Meeting adopted Roadmap of the D-8 Countries for Economic and Social Cooperation in the Second Decade of Cooperation (2008-2018) which is meant to be the guidance of D-8 cooperation in various areas including in marine affairs and fisheries sector. D-8 needs to establish trade cooperation in marine affairs and fisheries to support Food Security Program facing food crisis in the future.
3. In line with the Kuala Lumpur Initiative to Address Food Security in D-8 Countries that endorsed ~~on~~ by the D-8 Ministers' Meeting of Food Security held from 25th – 27th February 2009 in Kuala Lumpur Malaysia, Indonesia had been appointed as the prime mover to implement the initiative on Marine and Fisheries.
4. According to the report of the D-8 Consultative Meeting of Working Group on Marine Affairs and Fisheries was held in Manado, Indonesia on May 13, 2009 which ~~the meeting~~ was attended by seven (7) Member Countries, the meeting agreed that the Secretariat of D-8 Working Group on Marine Affairs and Fisheries ~~has been~~ will be in Jakarta, Indonesia.
5. At the D-8 Consultative Meeting of Working Group on Marine Affairs and Fisheries ~~was~~ held in Manado, Indonesia, it was ~~also~~ agreed that the draft of the Terms of Reference (ToR) of the D-8 Working Group on Marine and Fisheries (WGMAF) was to be prepared by Indonesia and distributed through Secretariat General of D-8 in Turkey.
6. ~~According to~~ The 1st Senior Officials Meeting of the D-8 Working Group on Marine Affairs and Fisheries held in Cairo-Egypt on April 6-7, 2010, ~~Indonesia~~ had ~~been~~ mandated Indonesia to reformulated the draft of the Terms of Reference (ToR) of the

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D-8 Working Group on Marine and Fisheries (WGMAF) and shall to re-circulate it to all D-8 Member Countries through Secretariat General of D-8 in Turkey.

7. ~~According to the report of~~ The 2nd Senior Officials Meeting of the D-8 Working Group on Marine Affairs and Fisheries held in Tehran, Iran on May 17, 2011, required every Member Country ~~has~~ to submit their comments on draft of the Terms of Reference (ToR) to the D8 Secretariat within one month and the D-8 Secretariat will send back the revised ToR to member countries for final endorsement. The comments on ToR should be sent to member countries in parallel.

C. OBJECTIVE

The objective of Working Group on Marine Affairs and Fisheries is to strengthen cooperation in marine affairs and fisheries issues among D-8 countries through establishment of cooperation and coordinating body including to set an Action Plan and Programs in all scopes.

D. SCOPE OF WORKS

The Working Group on Marine and Fisheries (WGMAF) will ~~propose its~~ focus on important issues of marine affairs and fisheries business within D-8 countries which is as follows:

1. Technology Transfer:

Marine and fresh water aquaculture, fish feed manufacturing, coral conservation and management, exchange of researchers, technical staff and cooperation among research institutes, and responsible fisheries practices.

2. Training Program:

Joint training courses in the field of marine, fresh and brackish water farming, hatchery technology and integrated aquaculture, marine fisheries and inland waters management, fish and fisheries processing quality control, and effectively make use of the ~~available~~ available training programs organized by the D-8 Member Countries.

3. Marine and Fisheries Promotion:

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Promoting joint investment in fisheries and aquaculture sectors, promoting marine eco-tourism based, exchange investment rules and requirements in the field of fisheries, aquaculture and related activities, and develop a mutual recognition arrangements on fish quality and safety assurance.

4. Database Establishment:

Establish database at the Food Security Information Center in Cairo, Egypt

5. D-8 International Events Participation

Member countries are encouraged to ~~cooperate~~ voice/present their views during international meetings and gatherings. Any collective view on the behalf of the D-8 Organization has to be confirmed by D-8 Secretariat.

6. Developing ~~of~~ cooperation on marine protection and conservation.

7. Others matters.

E. ORGANIZATION AND MECHANISM OF WORKS

1. The D-8 Working Group on Marine Affairs and Fisheries Meeting shall be the principal consultative forum to advance D-8 cooperation in marine and fisheries sector development.
2. The D-8 Working Group on Marine Affairs and Fisheries Meeting shall convene regularly on an annual basis and may be held in conjunction with the D-8 Council Ministerial Meeting. Additional meetings may be held as and when necessary. The venue will be rotated ~~within~~ among the members. Any member interested in hosting any additional meeting ~~should~~ shall indicate the desire to the D-8 Secretariat, and where no such indication is received, the ~~additional~~ additional meeting should be held at the D-8 Secretariat, except as ~~the members~~ agreed among members ~~themselves~~ for a member to host the additional meeting.
3. The report of Working Group will be ~~represented~~ to the Senior Official Meeting.
4. The Chairperson of Working Group ~~should~~ shall be appointed ~~by rotated~~ on rotation among ~~within~~ the Members in alphabetical order.

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5. The sub working group can be established accordingly if necessary

F. WORK PLAN AND FUNDING

The Working Group may establish work plan and funding (to be discussed in 2012).

G. REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATION

1. The D-8 Working Group on Marine Affairs and Fisheries Meeting shall be attended by designated government representatives from each D-8 Member Countries.
2. The D-8 Working Group on Marine Affairs and Fisheries Meeting may invite the participation of from the private sector and other relevant organizations or associations.
3. The Secretary General/host country shall invite ~~for meetings to~~ all members of the D-8 Working Group on Marine Affairs and Fisheries for meetings.

H. REPORTS

1. The Chairperson of D-8 Working Group on Marine Affairs and Fisheries shall report on the outcome of D-8 Working Group on Marine and Fisheries Meeting to the Secretary General of D-8.
2. The report shall be distributed to all members by the Secretary General of D-8.

I. REVIEW OF TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR)

This Terms of Reference (TOR) ~~should~~ shall be initially reviewed by after 3 years after upon its entry into force. This review and subsequent review ~~should~~ shall be undertaken by the Senior Official Meeting (SOM) with a view to ~~further enhancing~~ enhance the promotion and cooperation on Marine and Fisheries within the D-8 Member Countries.

J. INTERPRETATION

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Any different difference concerning the interpretation of this Terms of Reference (TOR) which cannot be resolved shall be referred to the Senior Official Meeting (SOM) and the Ministerial Forums for a decision.