MAIN TRENDS AND FEATURES

OF

TRADE AMONG THE OIC MEMBER STATES

THE ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE

2019-2020

www.icdt-oic.org

Presented in the occasion of the AMAN UNION 10th anniversary

www.amanunion.net

CONTENT

1. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS OF THE WORLD ECONOMY

According to IMF data (Outlook, April 2020) global growth forecasts from 2019 to 2020 have declined from 2.90 to -4.9% respectively due to the negative impact of COVID-19 pandemic on low income households and lockdown in the first and second quarters of 2020 and also the effects of tariff increases adopted in the United States and China in early 2019. This decrease was reinforced by the introduction by Germany of new fuel emission standards and natural disasters in Japan and Italy concerning sovereign and financial risks which contributed to strengthening domestic demand but also weakened the financial market in certain emerging countries.

Besides, the world growth could reach 5.4% in 2021, after mastering the pandemic outbreak in many countries through the international cooperation supply chain in medical and food products to assist vulnerable countries in collaboration with the private sector. This collaboration will generate supplies of medicines, protective equipment, manufacturing essential products to limit of the outbreak of the virus and supporting national public health systems.

The growth of emerging markets and developing economies is also impacted and reached 3.7% in 2019 and declined by 3% in 2020 and to increase by 5.9% in 2021 by a possibly recovery of some countries such as China, India, ASEAN-5, Russia, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, etc… according to the IMF Projections.

According to SESRIC projections, the OIC average per capita income level is also expected to decrease from $ 11,500 in 2019 to $ 11,100 in 2020, i.e. 3.4% decline.

Globally, economies are connected to each other through cross-border flows and bilateral, regional and international relations. COVID-19 will have an impact on their transactions in goods, services, technology transfer, and project financing, technical assistance, movement of professionals, financial capital, direct foreign investment, international banking and exchange rates.

International trade is surely one of the leading mechanisms through which the virus damages domestic economies and spreads internationally. COVID-19 contributed to the factory and company's closures particularly SMEs including SMIs, temporary travel and exports bans and restrictions, border closings, catering services and tourism-related services bans and will reduce exports of services to affected countries including OIC Member Countries.

According to World Bank analysis, many OIC Member Countries are from Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) and the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) are the least affected. Their estimated loss of GDP is estimated at around 3% and the rest of South Asia by 4.6% due to soaring prices for oil, mines, chemicals and food in this region. In countries like Indonesia and Malaysia, their GDP will drop by 3.50% and 4.23% respectively.

The coronavirus will have a negative impact on several levels: restrictions on the movement of people, disruptions in supply chains around the world, and negative effects on confidence, financial markets and the travel industry. The barrel went from 70 to 23 USD during the health crisis. The average petroleum spot prices per barrel are estimated at $36.20 in 2020 and $37.50 in 2021. This sharp drop in oil prices combined with lower global growth (and investor mistrust of the future) ultimately rippled through the financial markets.

Several countries and regional and international organizations have injected funds to relieve populations and structures to mitigate the effect of this health crisis by several billion dollars.

In this regard, OIC General Secretariat, OIC Member Countries governments, Institutions and International partners are joining their efforts to tackle this COVID-19 pandemic depending on the nature of the shock and country-specific circumstances by injecting funds at national, regional and international levels reaching globally many $ trillion.

In the same vein and during the Extraordinary Videoconference of the OIC Executive Committee at the Level of Foreign Ministers on the Consequences of the Novel Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Pandemic and Joint Response held on 22nd April 2020, it was requested to convene an establishment of a Committee of the Permanent Representatives (CPR) with a participation of the relevant OIC institutions in order to follow up the efforts and initiatives towards assisting Member States in their respective response.

Besides, IsDB has launched a US$ 2.2 billion Strategic Preparedness and Response Program to counter the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic through supporting the efforts to prevent, contain, mitigate, and recover from its impacts.

Besides, ITFC provides also $ 850 Million to help OIC Countries to fight COVID-19 pandemic for two years within the framework of the Rapid Response Initiative ($ 300 Million) and the Recovery Response Program ($550 Million) and the Arab-Africa Trade Bridge. This programme was implemented in collaboration with Moroccan Company SMAAR in order to share knowledge and best practices on the online platform with more than 130 African Physicians teams through webinars from 18 OIC African Countries and IsDB Reverse Linkage Program.

In this respect, ICIEC provides $ 150 Million to help OIC Countries to fight COVID-19 pandemic through ensuring the insurance and export credit of the trade transactions within the framework of the Rapid Response Initiative in collaboration with the OIC Export Credit Agencies.

Also the OIC-Islamic Solidarity Fund (ISF) launched an Urgent Initiative to assist Member States and an ISF donation of $ 1 million to the emergency account.

These initiatives will contribute to the recovery efforts against the coronavirus pandemic, including the provision of the essential medical products and equipment, strengthen the capacity of health personnel, improving health services and effectively share information and experience in this area and to address the social, economic, and financial implications of this pandemic on Member States.

Several Member States have taken exceptional measures to counter the effects of this crisis by allocating exorbitant budgets to help the poor in terms of food and medical supplies to respond to this health insecurity.

Regional growth will also benefit from the reduction of uncertainties related to global trade policies and from a recovery even if it remains weak in world trade.

In the region, comprising the Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan and Pakistan the forecast rate is of 0.1% in 2019 before recovering to 2.4% in 2020 and 2.7% in 2021 following the improvement of the business climate and investments in infrastructure and the rise in private consumption but also the increase in growth by 2021 would be around 3% in Djibouti, Egypt, Oman, Morocco, Qatar and the Emirates. The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) has made an initial assessment of the cost of COVID-19 in the Arab region. The initial estimate of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 is about a loss of $42 billion on their GDP.

In addition, in sub-Saharan Africa growth should drop from 2.4% in 2019 then progress to 2.9% in 2020 and then to 3.1% in 2021 especially, in Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Benin, Uganda, The Gambia, Mauritania, Niger, Togo, Guinea-Bissau whose growth is expected to exceed 5% due to soaring prices of petroleum, mining and agricultural products but also to the improvement of the business climate and the intensification of local production of basic products.

In the countries of Europe and Central Asia (EAC), growth should drop from 2% in 2019 to 2.6% in 2020 then rise to 2.9% in 2021 due to the expected growth in Uzbekistan, in Tajikistan and in Turkmenistan because of the possible skyrocketing of the prices of the energy products which, abound this zone but also in the assumption of a stabilization of the prices of the principal basic products and in favour of advancing structural reforms. Furthermore, in South Asia, growth should climb to 5.5% in 2020 subject to a slight recovery in domestic demand and as economic activity benefits from an accommodative policy in India and Sri Lanka and improved business confidence and support for infrastructure investment in Afghanistan Bangladesh and Pakistan.

According to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) report, the GDP of Asian Countries will drop by 2.2% in 2020 and could increase by 6.2% in 2021. Indeed, the GDP growth could increase in 2020 in Brunei by about 2%, Indonesia (5%) and Malaysia (4.2%) depending on the duration of uncertainty and severity of the pandemic in Asian Countries. The World Bank estimates that growth in developing East Asia and the Pacific (excluding China) will drop to 1.3% in 2020.

Key sectors have been affected, particularly travel and tourism, and retail and other services sectors; business operations hence supply chains disrupted; employment and livelihood put at risk; while consumer and investor confidence has declined.

Indeed, it is remarkable that Asian tourism flows declined due to the disruption in air travels, logistics and food servicing, weakening in consumer and business confidence resulting to the temporary measures such as lockdowns, community quarantines, stay-at-home orders, temporary business closures, and travel restrictions or exports prohibitions to fight the COVID-19.

Growth in America and the Caribbean is expected to reach 1.8% in 2020 driven by a strengthening of growth in the main economies and a recovery in domestic demand at regional level and the renewed confidence of investors in the banking, energy and infrastructure sectors in Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Costa Rica, Guyana and Colombia. Given this situation, the OIC countries are not outdone. But due the COVID-19, Guyana's expected oil-related revenues (US$ 230 million) could decline by 15%-40% in 2020-2021, which would be the main impact on Guyana from the oil soaring price. Indeed, Guyana's wholesale and retail and transportation sectors are exposed to these risks. In Suriname, the economic growth is expected to decline due to COVID-19 at least similar to the 2015 decline by 5.6% in 2020 and the soaring prices of commodities such as gold and oil will impact the Surinamese economy and can further weaken the fiscal and external positions.

Moreover, new investments in Suriname are expected to be postponed and ongoing infrastructure projects could suffer delays in implementation, affecting economic activity in the construction sector. Although the tourism value chain sector and fisheries will be also affected due to the huge unemployment in hotels, restaurants, transportation, tour operators, distribution of fish products during the pandemic.

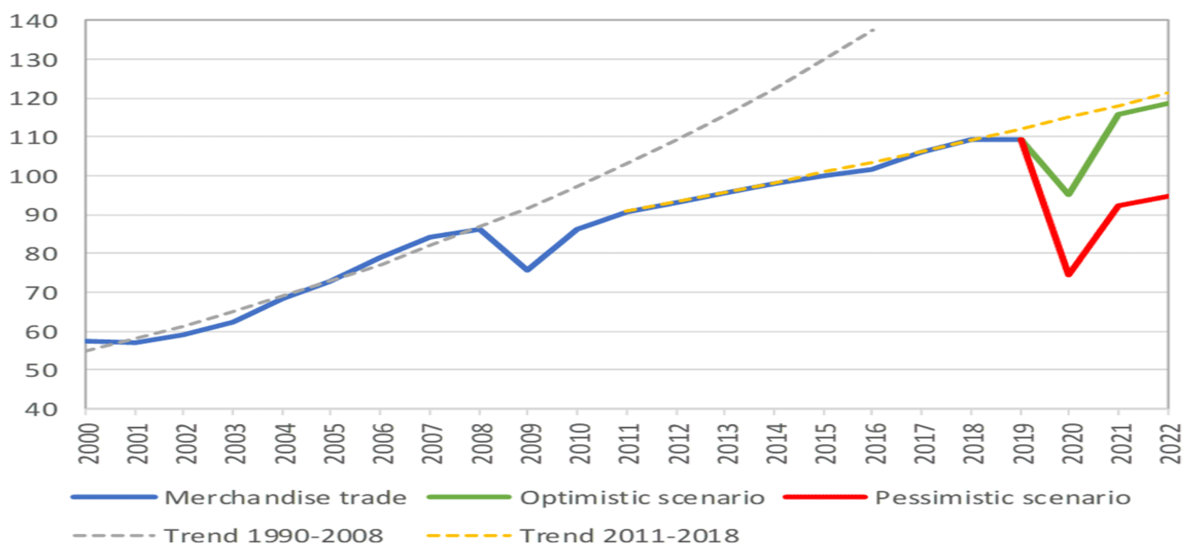
2. WORLD TRADE TRENDS:

According to the WTO projection, world trade is expected to fall by between 18.5% in 2020 and can reach 13% by the end of 2020 following the COVID 19 pandemic impact on world economy. The average of OIC Member Countries trade could decrease from 17% to 33% in 2020 due to the economic behaviour of each country and also the impact of soaring price of oil and other commodities combined with the drop of tourism, logistics, business services receipts. During the second quarter of 2020, world trade dropped by 27% and commodity prices by 20.4% according to UNCTAD Data on May 2020.

Indeed, all regions could reach double-digit declines in their exports and imports in 2020.

Consequently, if the pandemic is brought under control and trade starts to expand again, most regions could record double-digit rebounds in 2021 of around 21% in the optimistic scenario and 24% in the pessimistic projection.

Graph 1: **World merchandise trade volume, 2000-2022; Index, 2015=100,** Source: WTO, 2020



Within COVID-19, some OIC Regions such as Asia, Africa, Middle East and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) exports will register a drop from 8 to 36.2% in 2020 and will increase from 8.6 to 36.1% in 2021 according to WTO data analysis. Besides, imports of these areas will drop from 10 to 31.6% in 2020 and will progress from 13.6% to 25.1% in 2021 ceteris paribus.

According to Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) estimates, COVID-19 pandemic will contribute to the immediate decline in GDP growth from 3.2% to 1.8% in 2020. Thus, 51% of Africa's exports go to countries highly impacted by COVID-19, while 53% of its imports originate from such highly impacted countries.

Indeed, OIC Member Countries exports and imports could drop at least respectively by 22% and 21% in 2020 and 23% and 19% in 2021.

Table 1: **Merchandise trade volume and real GDP, 2018-2021 (Annual % change)**

Source: WTO, 2020

	Historical		Optimistic scenario		Pessimistic scenario	
	2018	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**
Volume of World merchandise trade	**2.9**	**-0.1**	**-12.9**	**21.3**	**-31.9**	**24.0**
Exports						
North America	3.8	1.01	-17.1	23.7	-40.9	19.3
South and Central America	0.1	-2.2	-12.9	18.6	-31.3	14.3
Europe	2.0	0.1	-12.2	20.05	-32.8	22.7
Asia	3.7	0.9	-13.5	24.9	-36.2	36.1
Other Regions	0.7	-2.9	-8.00	8.6	-8.0	9.3
Imports						
North America	5.2	-0.4	-14.5	27.3	-33.8	29.5
South and Central America	5.3	-2.1	-22.2	23.2	-43.8	19.5
Europe	1.5	0.5	-10.3	19.9	-28.9	24.5
Asia	4.9	-0.6	-11.8	23.1	-31.5	25.1
Other Regions	0.3	1.5	-10.0	13.6	-22.6	18.0
Real GDP at market exchange rates	2.9	2.3	-2.5	7.4	**-8.8**	5.9
North America	2.8	2.2	-3.3	7.2	-9.0	4.8
South and Central America	0.6	0.1	-4.3	6.5	-11.0	5.1
Europe	2.1	1.3	-3.5	6.6	-10.8	5.4
Asia	4.2	3.9	-0.7	8.7	-7.1	7.4
Other Regions	2.1	1.7	-1.5	6.0	-6.7	5.2

According to the ESCWA Study, world exports of Arab Countries will decrease by $ 88 Billion during the COVID-19 outbreak under the scenario of 3% GDP drop and a downward of $ 28.1 Billion of world Arab Exports within the scenario of 1.5% GDP decrease.

Besides, within the scenario of 3% drop of GDP, the intra-Arab exports will decrease by $ 14 Billion and within the second scenario of 1.5% of GDP decrease, the intra-Arab exports will fall by $ 4.4 Billion in 2020. this decrease will impact some exports sectors such as: World Arab energy (-$43Billion under the first scenario and -$13.8 Billion under the second one) and Intra-Arab energy respectively (-$12 Billion and -$3.8 Billion), world Arab mining and chemical sectors exports will decrease by 71%, mechanical and electrical industry will drop by 13%, agricultural and agro-food products will fall by 8% in 2020.

On the other side, world Arab imports will fall by $ 111 Billion under the scenario of 3% GDP drop and will decrease by $35 Billion under the second scenario. Intra-Arab imports will fall by $26 Billion under the first scenario and by $8.1 Billion under the second one in 2020. Besides, intra-Arab imports will drop by $ 17 Billion under the first scenario and $5.3 Billion under the second one in 2020.

Indeed, global Arab imports of oil products will decrease by $ 89 Billion under the scenario of 3% decline of GDP and by $28 Billion in the case of 1.5% GDP drop. For the other sectors, world Arab imports of mechanical and electrical industry will decline by 51%, chemicals will decrease by 17% and agricultural and agro-food products will fall by14% in 2020.

In fact, the prevailing oil prices will contribute to the Arab region loses nearly $550 million on daily basis and the gains of oil importers within the region are negligible compared to the losses of oil exporters. Between January and mid-March 2020, businesses in the region lost $420 billion in market capital. The consequent loss of wealth is equivalent to 8% of the total regional wealth.

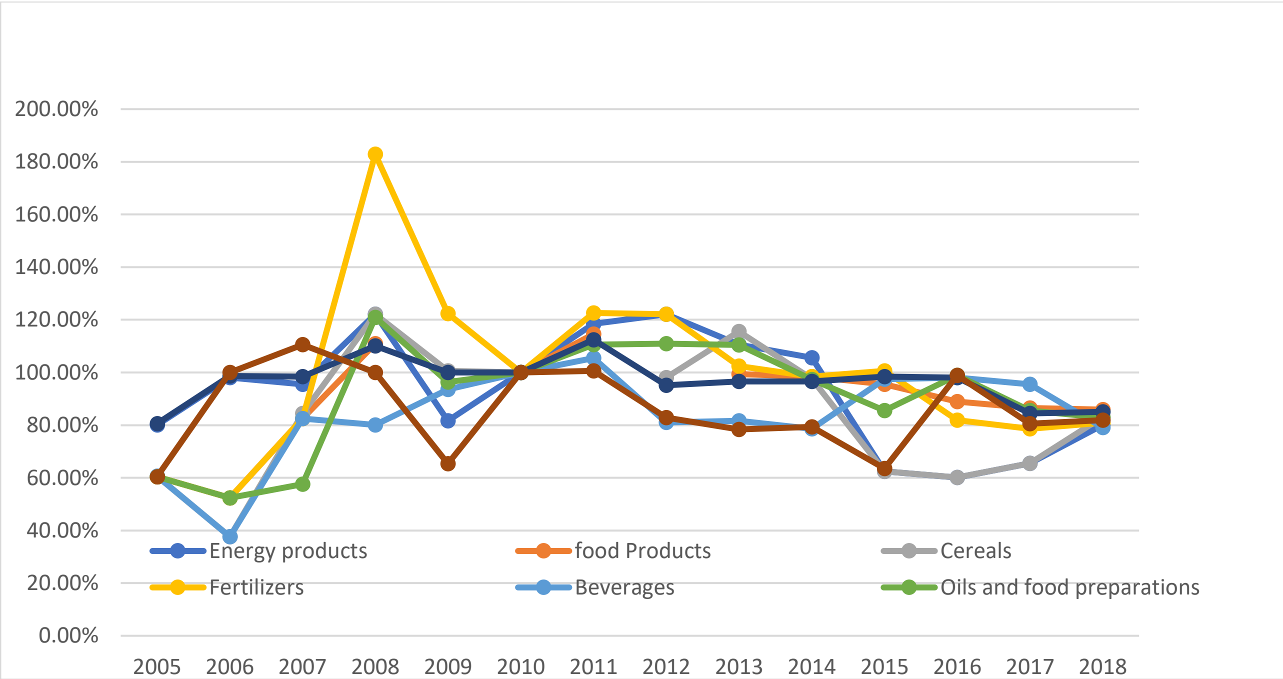
3. WORLD TRADE OF OIC COUNTRIES

The 2016-2018 OIC Ten-Year Program of Action (TYPOA), implemented by all OIC institutions, has contributed to the improvement in the growth of the volume of trade of Member States which has increased from US $ 3 trillion in 2016 to around US $ 3.6 trillion in 2018, an increase of 20%. Indeed, this growth was boosted by that, among others, in the following countries during this period: Togo, Afghanistan, Comoros, Benin, Libya, Guinea, Pakistan, Mauritania, Oman, Maldives, Uganda, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Albania, Indonesia, Qatar, Morocco, Azerbaijan, Malaysia, Yemen, Bahrain, Kyrgyzstan, Sierra Leone and Mozambique.

This growth is boosted by the fluctuation in commodity prices between 2016 and 2018: price increase for energy products by 46%, metals and minerals (21%); cereals (2%); lower prices for beverages (-20%), oils and food preparations (-11%), wood (-9%), food products (-7%) and fertilizers (-2%).

Indeed, the rise in the prices of certain products such as energy products, metals and ores and cereals favors the increase in trade of certain countries, in particular net exporters of oil, gas and food products.

Graph 2: : **Evolution of commodity prices between 2005 and 2018 in USD**
Sources: World Bank, September 2019

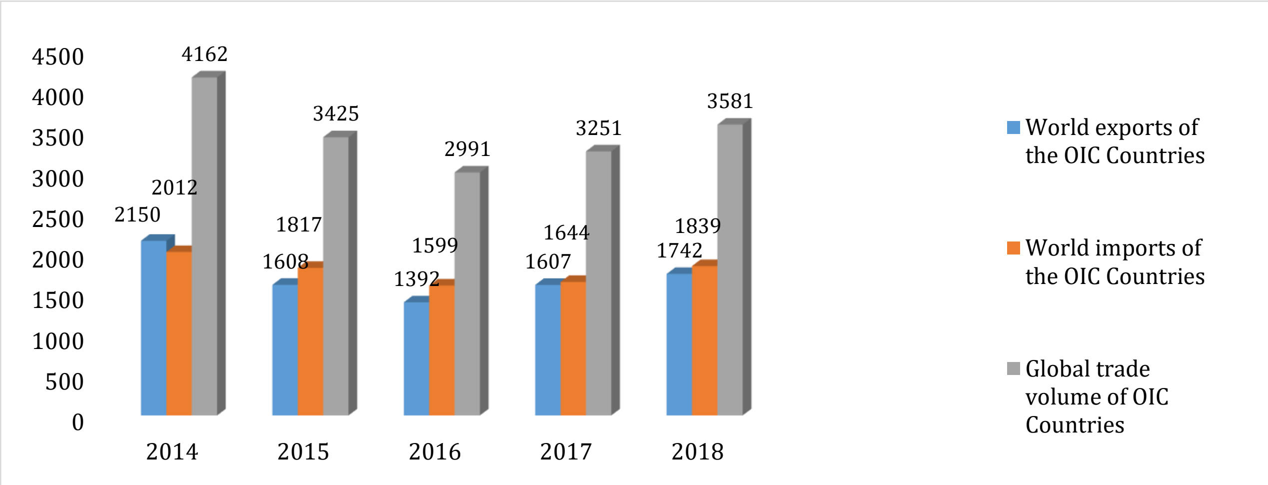


OIC Institutions and development partners contributed to improving foreign and Intra-OIC Trade volume despite fluctuations in commodity prices and US dollar parity relative to local currencies as well as the geopolitical and economic situation of the OIC country.

Despite these joint activities and projects, trade in OIC Member States accounted for 9.29% of world trade in 2016 against 9.22% in 2018, a decrease of 10.6% due to the international economic environment.

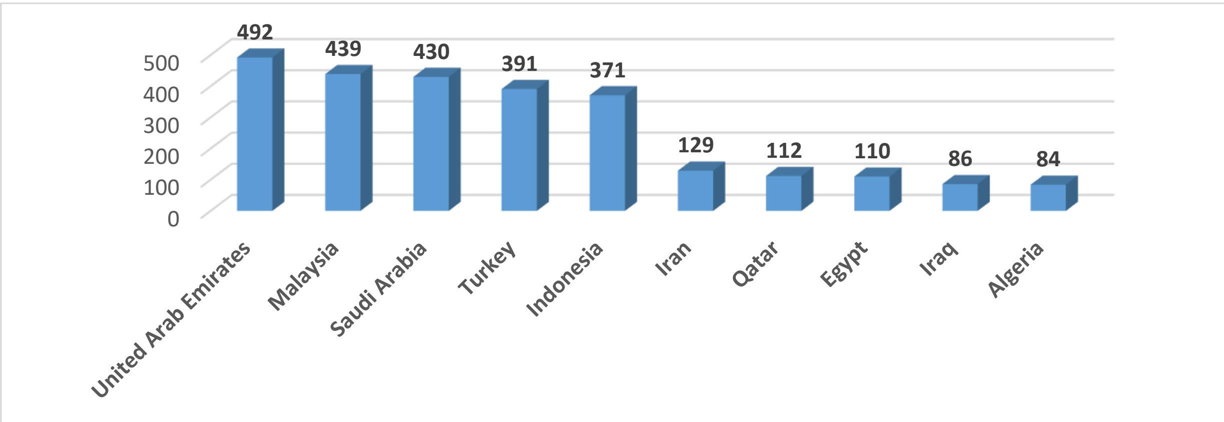
Besides, the OIC Action Program (TYPOA) implemented by all OIC institutions in 2016-2018 has contributed to improving growth in the volume of trade of Member States, from $ 3 trillion in 2016 to around $ 3.6 trillion in 2018, an increase by 20%.

Graph 3: **Evolution of the foreign trade of the OIC Member States between 2014 and 2018 in billion USD**



This growth was boosted among others in the following countries during this period: Togo, Afghanistan, Comoros, Benin, Libya, Guinea, Pakistan, Mauritania, Oman, Maldives, Uganda, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Albania, Indonesia, Qatar, Morocco, Azerbaijan, Malaysia, Yemen, Bahrain, Kyrgyzstan, Sierra Leone and Mozambique. According to World Bank data.

Graph 4 : **Main trade actors of Member States in 2018 (billion USD)**

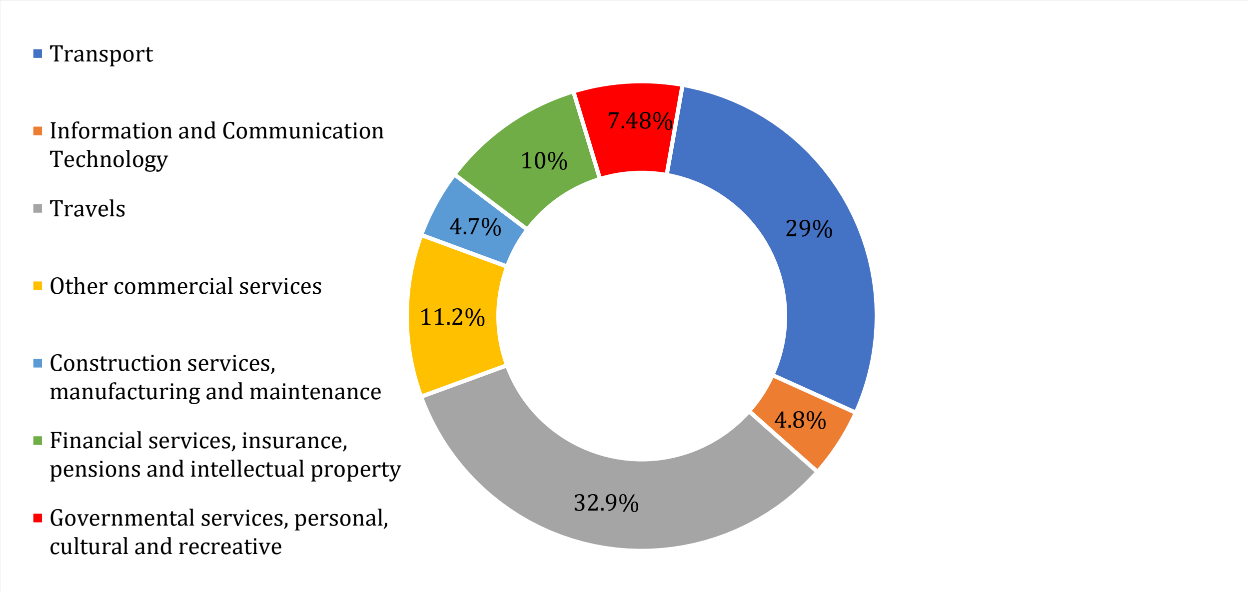


According to UNCTAD data for July 2019 and ICDT calculations, World trade in commercial services of OIC countries in 2016 reached $ 811 billion compared to $ 895 billion in 2018 an increase of 10% and represents 24.8% of world trade of OIC countries and 9% of world trade in services in 2018. More than 82% consisted of transport and travel services as well as other services (18%).

The main players in trade in services were: United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Turkey, Indonesia, Qatar, Kuwait, Egypt, Nigeria, Lebanon, Morocco, Iraq, Bahrain, Kazakhstan and Bangladesh. These 15 countries recorded 59.3% of total trade of OIC countries in 2018.

In addition, trade in services represented more than 10% in 2018 of world trade in the following countries: Somalia, Maldives, Lebanon, Bahrain, Albania, United Arab Emirates, Djibouti, Mozambique, Kuwait, Jordan, Qatar, Azerbaijan, Morocco, Malaysia, Kyrgyzstan and Togo.

Graph 5: **Structure of trade in services of OIC countries in 2018, Source: UNCTADandWTO**



The main services marketed by the Member States are distributed as follows in 2018: travel (32.9%), transport (29%) and other business services (11.2%), financial services, insurance and pensions and intellectual property (10%); government, personal, cultural and recreational services (7.5%); ICT services (4.8%) and construction, manufacturing and maintenance services (4.7%).

In addition, the diaspora of the OIC Member States carried out money transfers of around 160 billion USD in 2018. i.e. 18% of the services exported.

4. INTRA-OIC TRADE OUTLOOK

As the global economy is struggling to regain momentum in recent years, the OIC countries are not left behind because they have been impacted by the same trends of the economies of certain countries such as the US, EU, USMCA and Asian countries with whom they are associated by bilateral and multilateral agreements.

The economies of the OIC zone also depend on fluctuating commodity prices and currency exchange rate during international commercial transactions but also on FDIs intra-zone flows (OIC and development partners).

Besides, trade tensions between the USA and China, Brexit, the state of European Union (EU) trade relations, the United States, Canada and Mexico Agreement (USMCA signed on November 30, 2018), of the Southeast Asian Nations Agreement (ASEAN) and Mercosur to name a few have impacts on the trade and investment relations of OIC Member States.

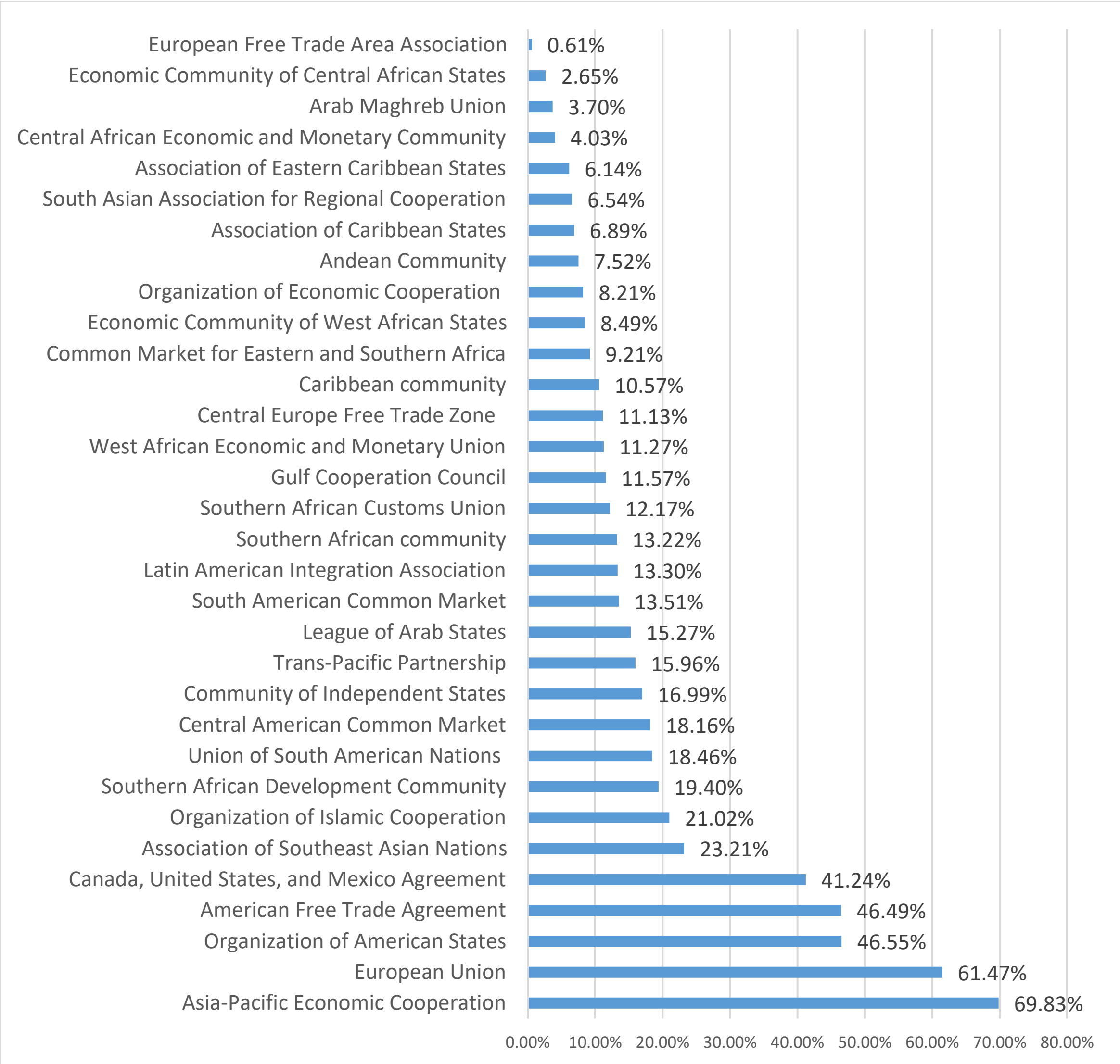
Several OIC countries have signed preferential bilateral, free trade area or customs union agreements with the Members of these RTAs in order to develop economic and trade complementarity with these so-called advanced countries.

The EU is the most integrated area within RTAs in 2018, reaching a share of intra-regional trade of around 61.5%, a slight drop of 0.3% compared to 2016 given the economic and social crisis in Europe during this period. The USMCA countries recorded a share of intra-regional trade of 41.2% in 2018 i.e. an increase of 2.2% compared to 2016 following the renewal of the USMCA agreement with its component on the reform of labor law in Mexico and the resurgence of investor confidence in the Zone.

The share of intra-regional trade in ASEAN countries fell by 1.1% from 23.5% in 2016 to 23.2% in 2018 due to fluctuations in commodity and manufactured prices, dollar / euro but also the repercussions of trade tensions between China and the USA. The same trend can be seen in the MERCOSUR countries whose share of intra-regional trade continues to fall due to the socio-economic situation in this area. This share decreased by 5.5% from 14.3% in 2016 to 13.5% in 2018.

Graph 6: **Intra-regional trade integration rate in 2018**

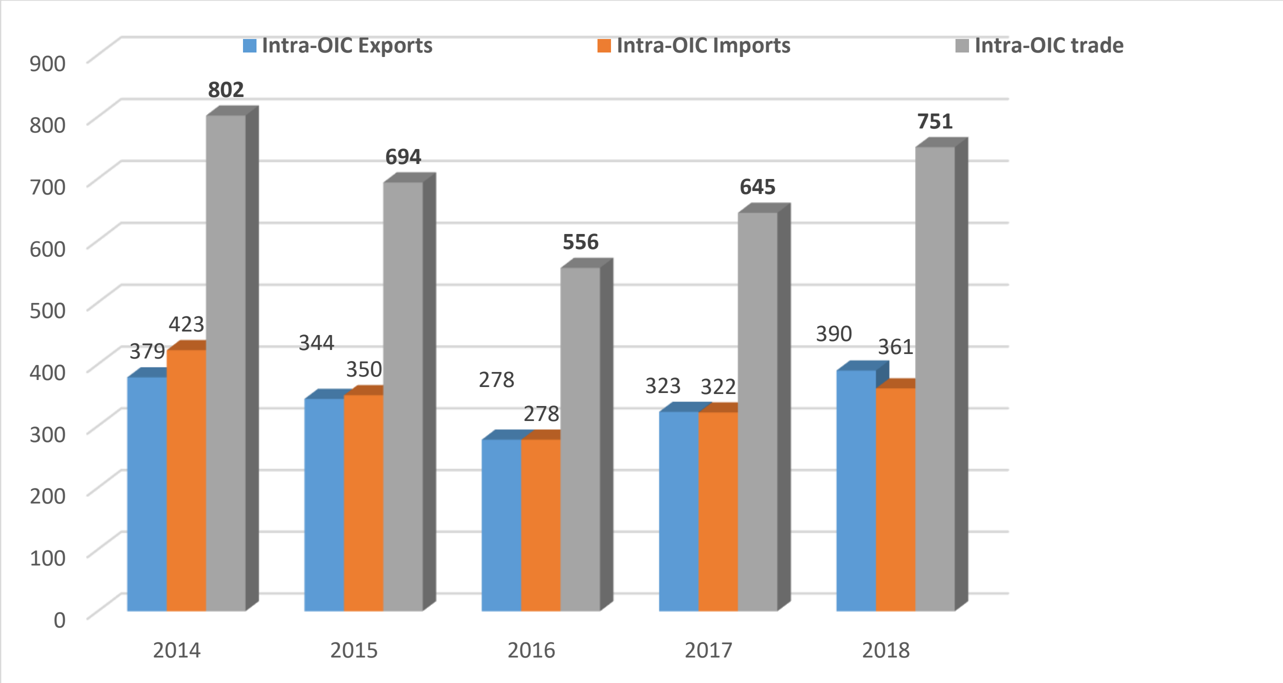
Source: WITS, UNCTAD, ITC, Eurostat, ICDT, 2019



On the other hand, it was observed that the of growth in the intra-OIC trade share reached 12.5% between 2016 and 2018 with a peak of 21.02% in 2018 thanks to trade and investment cooperation between Member States with the support OIC Institutions and development partners.

The most integrated Zones into intra-OIC trade are: the Gulf Countries, which insured 40%, followed by Asian Countries (28%), Middle Eastern Countries (21%), Sub-Saharan African Countries (6 %) and the AMU Countries (5%).

Graph 7: **Evolution of intra-OIC trade in billions of USD between 2014 and 2018**

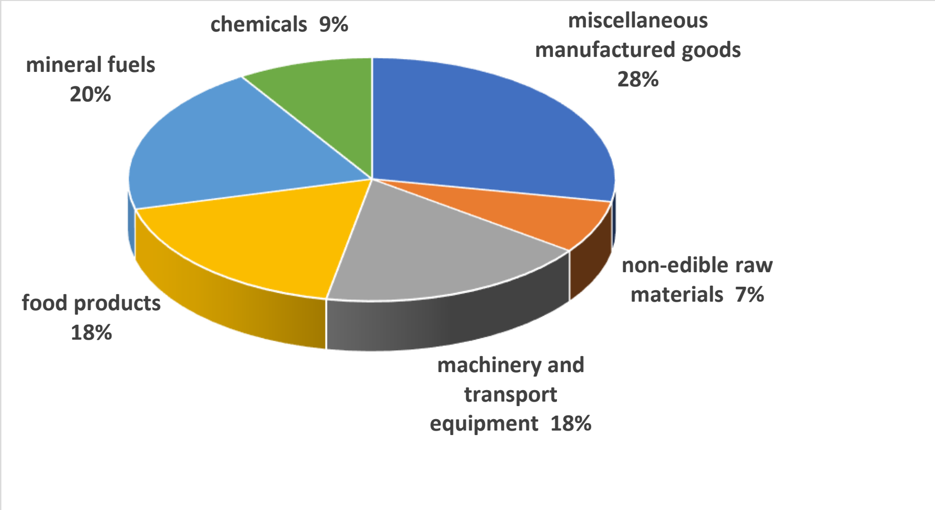


The volume of trade between OIC Member States (intra-OIC exports + intra-OIC imports) has increased considerably from $ 556.32 billion in 2016 to US $ 751.5 billion in 2018, i.e. a growth rate of 35% thanks to the growth of intra-OIC trade of more than 2 billion USD in the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Indonesia, Bahrain, Pakistan, Oman, Egypt, Malaysia, Afghanistan, Turkey, Kuwait, Algeria, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan.

According to the figures of the gravity model developed by the ICDT from the Trade Map data of the ITC and the IMF DOTS, the observed potential of intra-OIC trade is around $5.3 trillion in 2018. Only 21% of which is exploited and which can reach 33.4% to 74% if tariff and non-tariff barriers between Member States are gradually lifted.

The potential of intra-OIC trade is mainly made up of: mineral fuels, electrical machinery and equipment, clothing and accessories, mechanical machines and devices, pearls, motor cars, tractors and cycles; iron and steel and related items; plastic items; cereals; vegetable and animal fats and oils; pharmaceuticals, organic chemicals; photographic or cinematographic instruments and apparatus. It should be noted that more than 75% of intra-OIC trade is concentrated on non-fuel products in 2018.

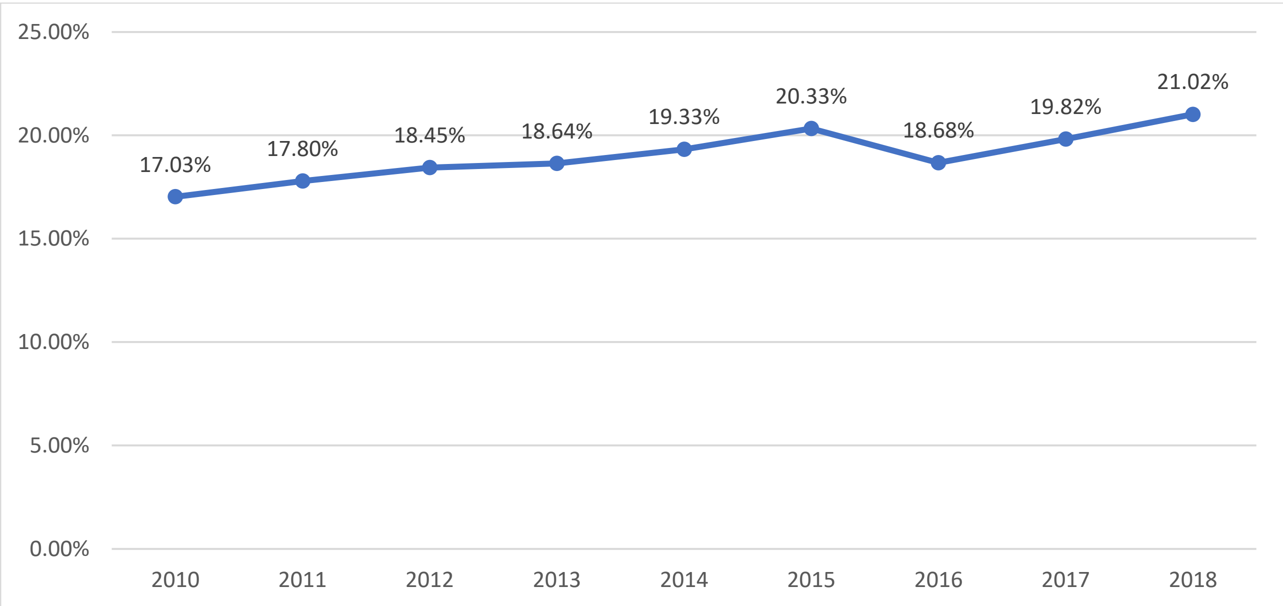
Graph 8: **Structure of the trade of the OIC Member States (2011-2018) in%**



The joint efforts of the programs of the OIC institutions and the partnership with other regional and international organizations contributed to increasing the share of intra-OIC trade in the total trade of the Member States from 18.69% in 2016 to 21.02% in 2018 which represents an increase of 12.5% thanks to the growth rate of the intra-OIC trade share of more than 50% from the following countries: Iraq, Togo, Afghanistan, Guyana, Bahrain, Benin, Uganda, The Gambia, Maldives, Iran, Mauritania, Saudi Arabia, Niger and Albania.

In addition, around 28 countries have reached the target of intra-OIC trade share (25%) in 2018.

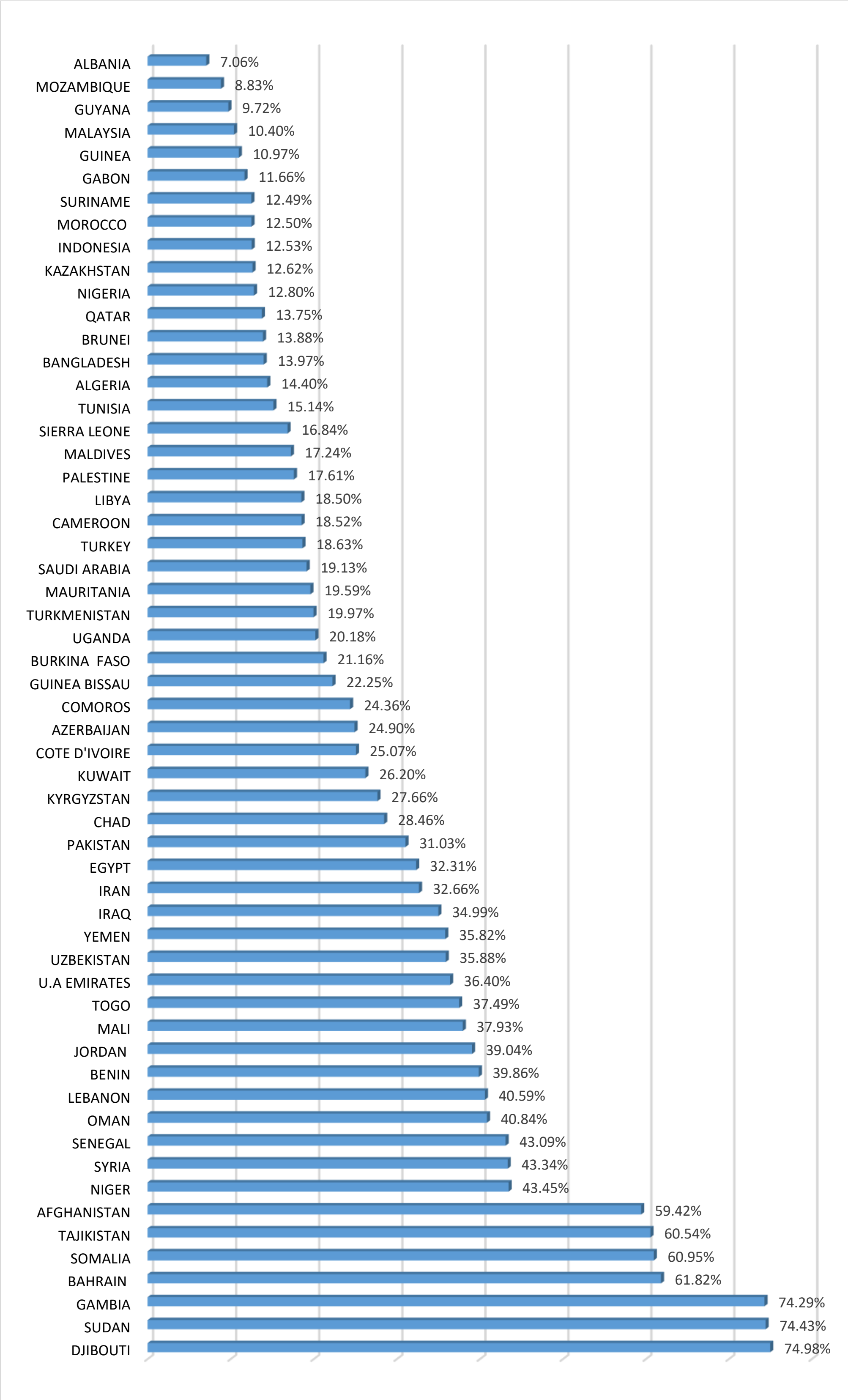
Graph 9: **Evolution of the intra-OIC trade share between 2010 and 2018 in%**



Intra-OIC exports increased by 21%. from US $ 322.8 billion in 2017 to US $ 390.5 billion in 2018 and imports from US $ 321.5 billion in 2017 to US $ 361 billion in 2018 recording an improvement of 12.3%.

At the regional level, the distribution of intra-OIC trade in 2018 was as follows: 40% insured by the Gulf countries followed by the Asian countries (28%), the Middle East countries (21%), the Sub-Saharan Africa (6%) and the AMU countries (5%).

<u>Graph 10</u>: **Intra-OIC trade Integration rate in 2018 in (%)**



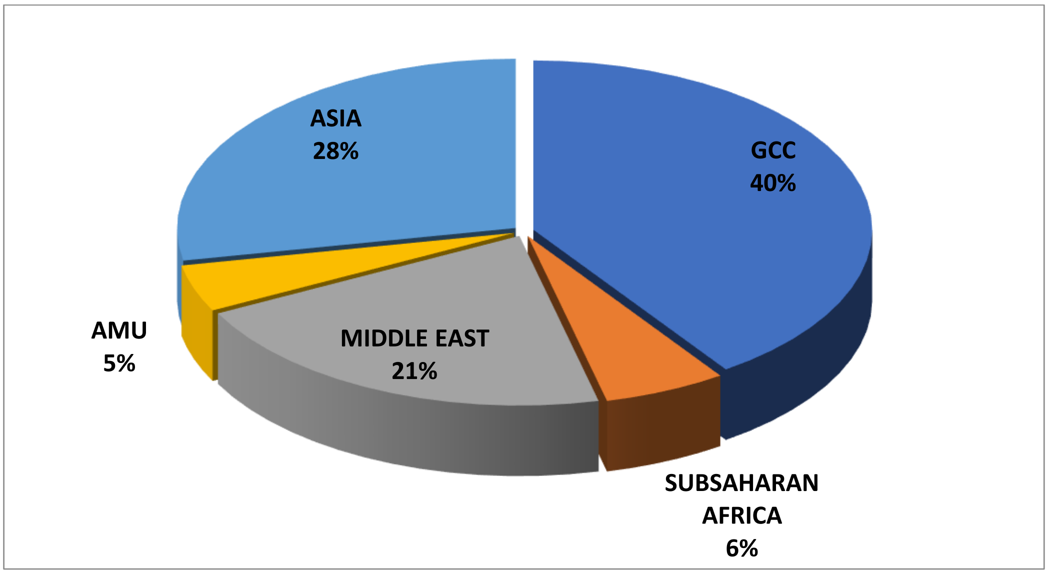
The intra-OIC trade balance ended in a chronic surplus and in 2018 reached $29.5 million. Thus, intra-OIC exports totalled $390.5 billion and intra-OIC imports registered $361 billion.

The coverage rate of intra-OIC exports to intra-OIC imports is around 108.2%.

It is observed by group of countries that only the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council present a surplus in intra-OIC trade balance ($88.5 billion) thanks to intra-OIC exports of non-fuel products. There are also significant deficits in the regions of Asia (-$31.5 billion) and the Middle East (-$20.4 billion), AMU (-$6.3 billion) and sub-Saharan Africa (-$843 million) in 2018.

At the regional level, the distribution of intra-OIC trade in 2018 was as follows: 40% registered by the Gulf countries, followed by the Asian countries (28%), the Middle East countries (21%), the Sub-Saharan Africa (6%) and the AMU countries (5%).

Graph 11: **Geographical distribution of intra-OIC trade in 2018**



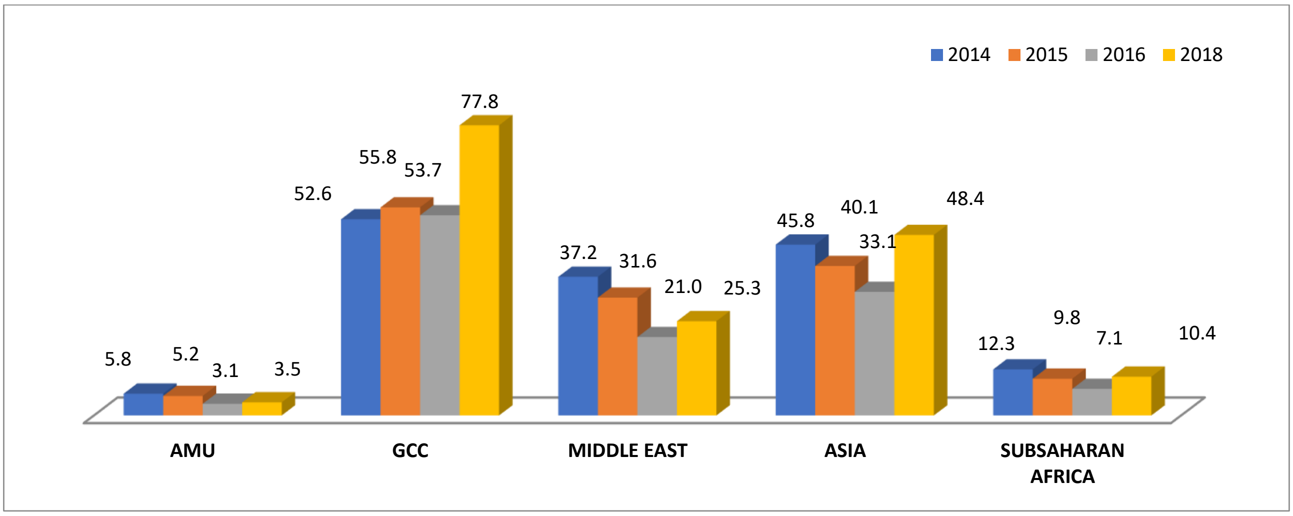
5. INTRA-REGIONAL TRADE

Intra-regional trade volume of OIC countries stagnated between 2014 and 2018 and reached around $225 billion despite the organization of trade promotion and financing activities and investments of OIC Member States and Institutions in order to diversify their market in Asian countries, the Gulf, the Maghreb and Sub-Saharan Africa for better intra-OIC trade complementarity.

At the OIC level, the ICDT, the IDB Group, ICCIA and SESRIC organized several activities such as the TPOs and IPAs Forums. high-level trade and investment and B2B to further boost intra-OIC trade and investment.

The volume of intra-regional trade increased by 7.6% from $153.8 billion in 2014 to $165.4 billion in 2018 thanks to the increase in intra-regional trade in the GCC countries (48%) and Asia (5.7%) during this period having regard to the existence of Customs and Monetary Unions between some States.

Graph 12 : **Evolution of intra-regional trade with OIC countries between 2014 and 2018 in billion USD**



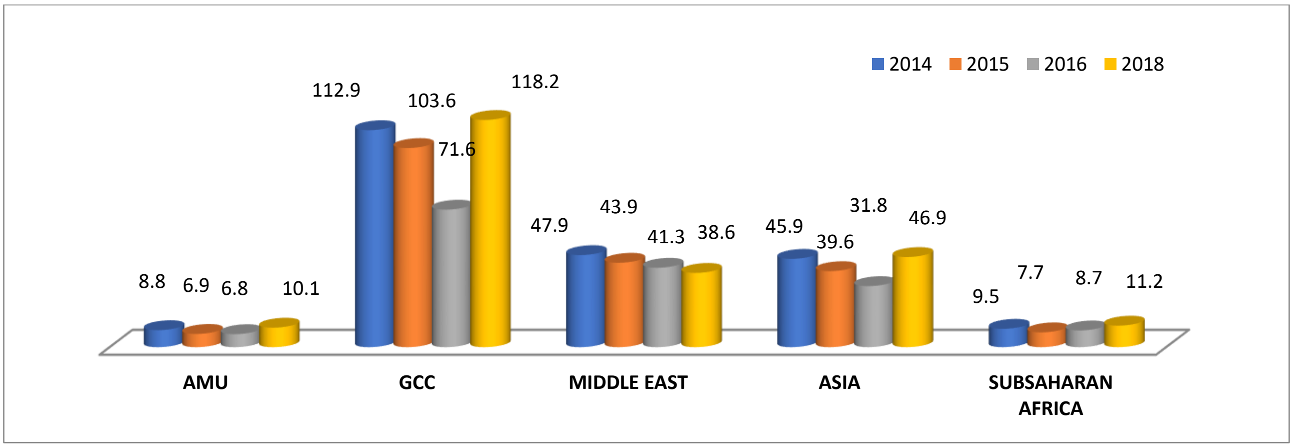
6. INTERREGIONAL TRADE

Interregional trade in the OIC countries experienced the same trend going from $16.1 billion in 2016 to $225.1 billion in 2018. i.e. an increase of 40.6% in view of the increase in inter-regional GCC countries with other OIC countries in the range of $46.7 billion followed by Asian countries (+$15.1 billion), AMU countries (+$3.3 billion) and the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa (+$2.4 billion).

In addition, interregional trade in the Middle East countries fell by $ 2.6 billion due to the decline in interregional trade in Turkey, Iraq, Jordan and Egypt. Furthermore, the share of interregional trade in intra-OIC trade increased by 21.5% from 57.6% in 2016 to 69.9% in 2018.

In short, the OIC member states exchange more between regions than within their own region between 2016 and 2018 in order to explore new promising markets but also thanks to economic and commercial complementarity and the organization of trade missions, trade fairs and shows, business forums and buyer-seller meetings of strategic products between OIC Countries.

Graph 13: **Evolution of interregional trade with OIC countries between 2014 and 2018 in billion USD**



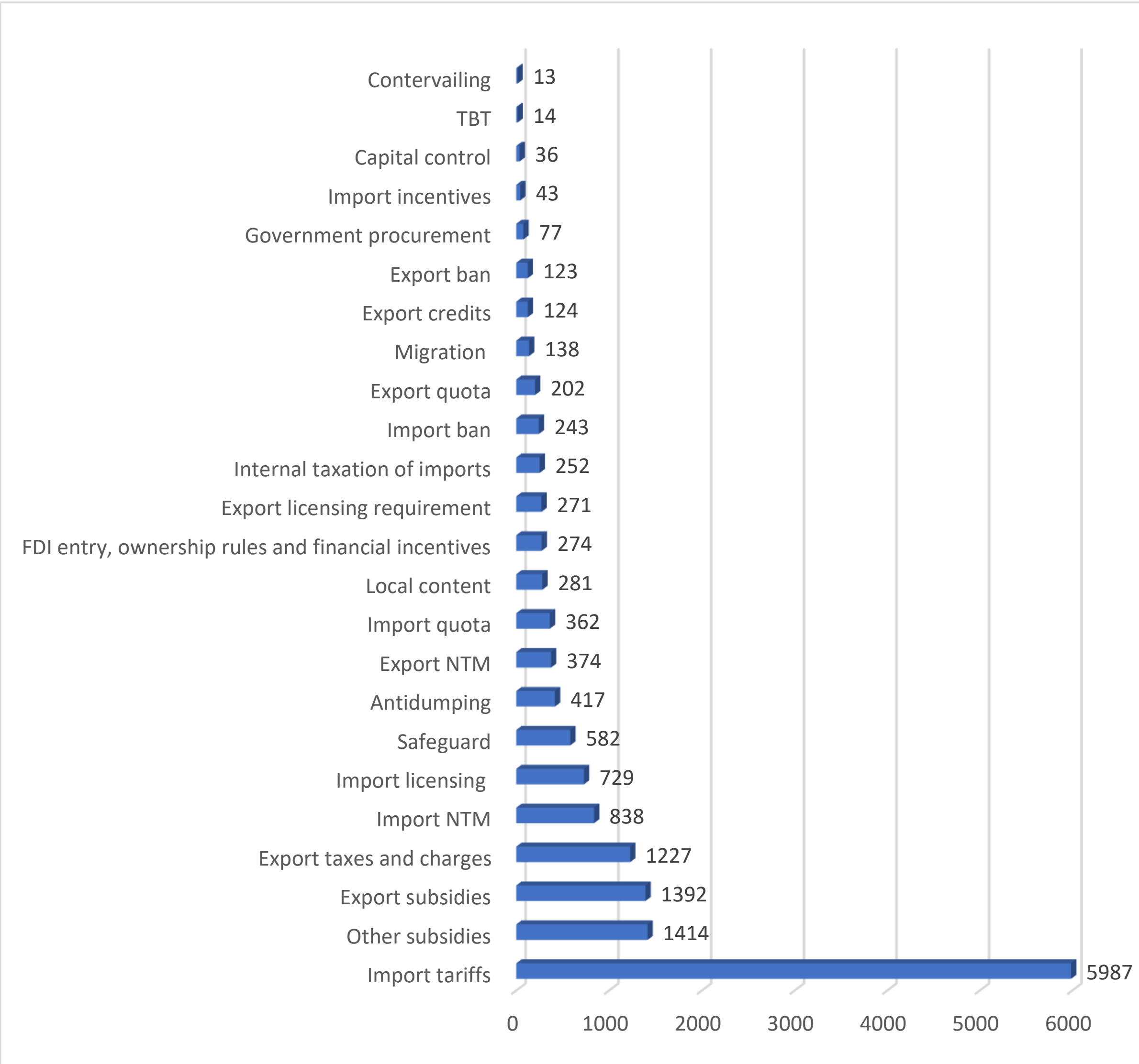
7. EFFECTS OF TARIFF AND NON-TARIFF BARRIERS

Despite the considerable efforts made by Member States, the OIC General Secretariat and its institutions to promote intra-OIC trade and reduce barriers many obstacles remain.

According to the statistics of the Global Trade Alert of March 2020 around 15,431 trade measures were applied by the Member States and which helped to impede the expansion of intra-OIC trade but also with their trading partners between 2015 and 2018.

The most important measures applied by Member States are: import taxes (5,987 cases), financial subsidies (1,414 cases), export subsidies (1,392 cases), export taxes (1,227 cases), non-tariff import measures (838 cases), import licenses (729 cases), safeguard measures (582 cases), anti-dumping measures (417 cases), non-tariff export measures (374 cases), import quotas (362 cases), local content (281 cases), financial incentives for IDEs (274 cases), export licenses (271 cases), internal taxation in import (252 cases), import bans (243 cases) and export quotas (202 cases).

Graph 14 : Number of trade tariff and non-tariff measures applied by OIC Member States between 2015 and 2018 Source: GTA. ICDT Calculations. March 2020



Other obstacles were encountered by exporting companies in the OCI zone in relation to customs services (76%). then logistics and legal aspects with 33% each. Contrary to popular belief. financial difficulties are cited in only 10% of cases.

The difficulties can be summed up as follows:

- Financial difficulties including pre-financing, insurance/guarantee for export and especially payment, Difficulty in repatriating foreign exchange from several countries. Having different currencies is a challenge;
- The bureaucracy of the entities responsible for facilitating product access to the market;
- High taxation related to the entry of goods into exporting countries;
- Problems to obtain export or import permits;
- Export conditions for obtaining documents by a relevant public authority;
- Authentication of the certificate of origin.
- Unpredictable shipping times;
- Goods poorly reconditioned after visit;
- The carrier's annoyance and withdrawal often to certain OIC countries;
- Dispute over the value of the product;
- The inspection and inspection time were considered too long.

It is true that some of these measures are aimed at protecting national economies and the activities of economic operators, while others contribute to the expansion of intra-OIC trade.

8. TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

OIC Member States have signed several bilateral, regional and multilateral trade and investment agreements to better regulate trade and investment flows and further liberalize international trade transactions with local incentives.

Despite these agreements and incentives for trade and investment, certain measures and laws have contributed to the development of cooperative relations but have also strained the acceleration of these flows at both the technical and procedural levels.

Studies conducted by the International Trade Centre (ITC) and UNCTAD over a decade on Non-Tariff to Trade Measures (NTMs) have shown that states apply domestic binding measures more to businesses than those encountered with trading partners.

According to Global Trade Alert (GTA) statistics for March 2020 about 15,431 trade measures were implemented by Member States that contributed to hindering the expansion of intra-OCI trade but also with their trading partners between 2015 and 2018. These measures have impacted 215 partner countries.

The WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) which came into force on 22 February 2017, following its ratification by two-thirds of WTO members, contains provisions to speed up the movement, release and customs clearance of goods, effective cooperation between customs and other relevant authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance issues.

The TFA, in its Category C, provides technical assistance and capacity building in this area for the benefit of Member States to set policy and implement activities to smooth trade.

The last countries that have ratified the TFA are: Guinea, Burundi, Cape Verde, Tanzania and Vanuatu (12 May 2020) bringing the increase to 151 the total number of ratifications out of the 164 WTO Members.

Among the Member States that have ratified the TFA 40 out of 151: Malaysia, Niger, Togo, Pakistan, Guyana, Cote d'Ivoire, Brunei, Mali, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Albania, Kazakhstan, Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, Senegal, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Gabon, Kyrgyzstan, Mozambique, Nigeria, Oman, Chad Jordan; Qatar, Gambia, Indonesia, Djibouti, Benin, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Morocco, Egypt, Tajikistan and Guinea.

Indeed, 40 OIC Member States have notified Category A of TFA out of 121 countries such as: Afghanistan, Albania, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Bahrain, Brunei, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroun, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, The Gambia, Guyana, Indonesia, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Kuwait, Kazakhstan, Morocco, Mali, Mauritania, Malaysia, Maldives, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Suriname, Togo, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda et United Arab Emirates.

In addition, 104 countries reported Category B and 94 Category C of the Agreement according to WTO data from 12 May 2020.

36 OIC Member States have notified Category B such as Albania, Chad, Guyana, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bahrain, Brunei, The Gambia, Mali, Malaysia, Niger, Sierra Leone, Togo, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Senegal, Tajikistan and the United Arab Emirates, Benin, Guinea and Uganda.

33 OIC countries have notified Category C of the TFA Agreement. they are: Albania, Chad, Guyana, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bahrain, Gambia, Mali, Niger, Sierra Leone, Togo, Morocco, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mauritania, Senegal, Suriname, Tajikistan, Benin, Guinea, Tunisia and Uganda.

We recall that 44 OIC Member States are WTO members with Afghanistan which acceded to it on 29 July 2016. Eleven OIC Member States are in the process of joining the WTO While there are clear benefits to membership. accession negotiations are a challenge for all acceding governments including LDCs.

In addition, ICDT organized awareness-raising seminars between 2015 and 2019 with the IDB's Department of Cooperation on the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement to encourage them to ratify this agreement, to notify its categories A, B and C and contribute to the development of trade of the OIC countries with the rest of the World.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER EXPANDING INTRA-OIC TRADE

To strengthen economic and trade cooperation among OIC countries, OIC institutions and the public and private sectors must contribute to the implementation of the OIC-2025 Ten-Year Plan of Action notably through the five integrated projects business lines adopted by the Sub-Committee on Trade and Investment (TISC).

Indeed, these business lines are: development of Halal Industry, trade financing, trade promotion such as participation in fairs, international exhibitions, trade missions, buyers-sellers' meetings of strategic products and services and business forums, trade facilitation, capacity building in the field of professional training and trades in international trade, empowerment of women and youths.

Also softening foreign trade procedures and intra-OIC investments in order to stimulate trade between Member States by raising awareness of the creation of single windows for foreign trade and the modernization of customs administrations.

In addition, the diversification of the exportable supply is a necessity to develop foreign trade and intra-OIC investments. It is also important that the OIC Member States invest in the progressive creation of a free trade area and adhere to the guiding principles of investment facilitation and the integration of intra and interregional value chains: OIC countries in the field of Halal industry, ICTs logistics and transport, food industry, textiles, pharmaceuticals, leather, cars and renewable energies whose Member States are full of considerable potential.

In this regard. Member States and OIC bodies have developed tools to strengthen intra-OCI trade, particularly in the area of trade facilitation.

Solutions suggested by companies include:

- ***At National Level:***

- To promote intra-OIC trade and harmonize procedures between countries to facilitate trade;
- To strengthen banks and encourage them to facilitate operations for exporters; Making customs services more available and accessible to operators;
- To strengthen the management and control of agents involved in the export process and improve their motivation;
- To enhance the transportation conditions between OIC Member States;
- To increase the responsibility of chambers of commerce to carry out certain export-related tasks themselves;
- To reduce export-related side-by-side costs;
- To reduce the number of controls and if possible, automate them. For example, systematizing the use of scanners to activate control and streamline the passage of goods.

- ***At OIC Institutions level:***

- To support the OIC Member States participation in the activities of the OIC Institutions aiming to develop the Intra-OIC Trade namely those of ICDT, SESRIC, IDB Group, ICCIA, SMIIC and the COMCEC within the framework of the Project Funding Management as well as to projects and activities of the Subcommittees of trade and investment; private sector and the finance of the OIC (ACMOI);
- To strengthen cooperation between TPOs and IPAs of the OIC and to hold regular joint meetings;
- To establish an Asia-Africa Trade Bridges Program in collaboration with Asian Countries;
- To strengthen programs aimed at promoting trade between African and Arab countries in cooperation with the IDB Group;
- To develop programs and projects for the development of tradable commodities such

as wheat, rice, cotton, peanuts, cashews and sesame and to organize workshops to develop SME partnerships in order to enhance their participation in the regional and international value chains related to these fields;

- To design a program to develop Single window modalities to facilitate trade between the OIC Member States and to establish a network of national Single windows;
- To integrate e-commerce and services digitization of trade into the main axes of the joint programs of the Sub-Committee on Trade and Investment of the OIC Coordinating Committee;
- To Develop projects in cooperation with the other institutions of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to achieve the following objectives:
- Strengthening the trade infrastructure of Member States (such as the establishment of a training center for foreign trade at the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade to qualify exporters, importers and workers in the field of foreign trade).
- Qualifying the current customs ports of the Member States and simplify the customs procedures.
- Organizing training courses on awareness of the multilateral trading system and issues relating to regional conventions, improvement of the multilateral trading negotiating skills of Member States and the assessment of advisory services in the areas of trade, MSMEs; Women and Youth Entrepreneurship, Competition policies, Regional Investment on value chain, Supply chain managements of exportable offers; environment and sustainable development.

ANNEXES

Table 2: Evolution of the OIC Exports between 2017 and 2018 ($ Million)

	2017			2018		
COUNTRY	TO OIC Countries (1)	Total Exports (2)	1/2 in %	TO OIC Countries (3)	Total Exports (4)	3/4 in %
AFGHANISTAN	204.13	519.44	39.30%	956.06	1 769.01	54.05%
ALBANIA	41.50	2 261.56	1.84%	44.59	2 875.86	1.55%
ALGERIA	4 437.10	35 191.12	12.61%	5 344.09	41 617.94	12.84%
AZERBAIJAN	2 261.73	13 797.67	16.39%	2 869.40	10 344.65	27.74%
BAHRAIN	7 572.28	14 246.06	53.15%	11 063.46	19 869.69	55.68%
BANGLADESH	1 546.63	25 635.48	6.03%	1 434.05	43 533.39	3.29%
BENIN	297.34	731.59	40.64%	575.84	937.63	61.41%
BRUNEI	668.67	5 570.58	12.00%	550.74	4 568.58	12.05%
BURKINA FASO	330.68	2 945.34	11.23%	354.07	3 207.47	11.04%
CAMEROON	767.60	2 705.52	28.37%	682.77	4 540.77	15.04%
CHAD	233.03	1 279.59	18.21%	189.43	831.83	22.77%
COMOROS	2.21	17.60	12.56%	2.71	101.83	2.66%
COTE D'IVOIRE	2 915.98	11 636.40	25.06%	3 060.93	11 298.89	27.09%
DJIBOUTI	117.83	346.66	33.99%	148.33	153.29	96.76%
EGYPT	12 445.23	25 943.25	47.97%	12 350.08	29 383.96	42.03%
GABON	139.33	3 901.54	3.57%	233.98	2 387.28	9.80%
GAMBIA	58.29	82.80	70.40%	7.06	9.09	77.62%
GUINEA	726.98	4 031.23	18.03%	563.71	4 408.57	12.79%
GUINEA BISSAU	32.13	386.21	8.32%	7.96	301.60	2.64%
GUYANA	74.57	1 789.69	4.17%	117.68	1 342.32	8.77%
INDONESIA	21 208.37	168 810.04	12.56%	22 346.21	182 413.55	12.25%
IRAN	11 646.83	63 707.00	18.28%	25 642.59	52 843.89	48.53%
IRAQ	4 299.68	64 098.21	6.71%	3 500.05	33 475.80	10.46%
JORDAN	3 583.24	7 469.24	47.97%	3 438.92	7 752.96	44.36%
KAZAKHSTAN	5 337.13	48 342.07	11.04%	6 444.39	38 066.62	16.93%
KUWAIT	3 024.52	54 806.85	5.52%	7 928.35	28 949.79	27.39%
KYRGYZSTAN	655.06	1 783.97	36.72%	577.72	1 690.34	34.18%
LEBANON	2 239.90	3 845.82	58.24%	2 282.96	3 829.85	59.61%
LIBYA	1 599.31	13 157.51	12.16%	2 572.52	11 539.53	22.29%
MALAYSIA	22 493.65	216 428.43	10.39%	22 560.23	221 120.00	10.20%
MALDIVES	16.40	230.58	7.11%	3.49	181.71	1.92%
MALI	602.34	1 274.93	47.24%	478.97	2 896.81	16.53%
MAURITANIA	168.54	1 989.43	8.47%	255.60	2 184.09	11.70%
MOROCCO	3 150.50	25 606.85	12.30%	3 429.59	29 330.30	11.69%
MOZAMBIQUE	134.35	4 687.41	2.87%	169.16	5 160.90	3.28%
NIGER	310.83	1 046.14	29.71%	622.19	1 316.98	47.24%
NIGERIA	5 244.72	44 466.37	11.79%	7 709.91	43 554.46	17.70%
OMAN	8 383.40	30 161.04	27.80%	11 600.97	37 309.71	31.09%
PAKISTAN	5 094.96	21 877.79	23.29%	5 608.66	23 630.89	23.73%
PALESTINE	144.21	946.55	15.24%	196.83	979.72	20.09%
QATAR	8 911.47	66 772.84	13.35%	10 105.73	83 198.16	12.15%
SAUDI ARABIA	48 592.57	220 356.65	22.05%	57 501.30	294 535.55	19.52%
SENEGAL	1 146.36	2 320.60	49.40%	1 576.48	3 623.45	43.51%
SIERRA LEONE	202.96	502.33	40.40%	51.67	709.32	7.28%
SOMALIA	350.56	402.48	87.10%	480.38	530.29	90.59%
SUDAN	2 991.59	4 058.46	73.71%	2 309.00	2 742.88	84.18%
SURINAME	224.55	1 441.02	15.58%	298.01	1 301.29	22.90%
SYRIA	626.05	868.37	72.09%	544.85	713.78	76.33%
TAJIKISTAN	496.08	955.38	51.92%	868.67	1 073.86	80.89%
TOGO	532.37	749.26	71.05%	1 610.17	2 538.33	63.43%
TUNISIA	1 869.30	13 518.84	13.83%	2 051.18	15 993.87	12.82%
TURKEY	45 147.02	157 054.79	28.75%	41 172.82	167 923.86	24.52%
TURKMENISTAN	661.50	7 457.52	8.87%	1 465.90	10 251.09	14.30%
U.A EMIRATES	73 204.52	191 349.94	38.26%	97 853.11	230 455.73	42.46%
UGANDA	654.59	2 795.11	23.42%	742.39	3 087.27	24.05%
UZBEKISTAN	2 687.46	8 519.37	31.55%	3 563.09	9 669.34	36.85%
YEMEN	300.25	491.50	61.09%	390.40	1 526.49	25.57%
TOTAL	**322 810.37**	**1 607 369.98**	**20.08%**	**390 511.36**	**1 741 586.14**	**22.42%**

Table 3: Evolution of the OIC Imports between 2017 and 2018 ($ Million)

COUNTRY	2017			2018		
	From OIC Countries (1)	Total Imports(2)	1/2 in%	From OIC Countries (3)	Total Imports(4)	3/4 in %
AFGHANISTAN	4 134.00	6 515.41	63.45%	9 465.05	14 606.97	64.80%
ALBANIA	592.60	5 826.32	10.17%	746.40	5 941.29	12.56%
ALGERIA	4 847.32	46 053.02	10.53%	6 763.86	42 381.98	15.96%
AZERBAIJAN	1 904.20	8 766.51	21.72%	2 527.33	11 459.40	22.05%
BAHRAIN	3 377.17	13 130.48	25.72%	9 270.60	13 640.79	67.96%
BANGLADESH	7 229.19	44 248.90	16.34%	9 723.46	39 443.20	24.65%
BENIN	500.58	3 068.41	16.31%	1 018.46	5 565.76	18.30%
BRUNEI	650.18	3 084.53	21.08%	644.50	4 104.90	15.70%
BURKINA FASO	1 092.25	4 584.63	23.82%	1 014.24	3 031.86	33.45%
CAMEROON	873.96	4 861.07	17.98%	1 136.71	5 165.94	22.00%
CHAD	192.88	611.56	31.54%	273.61	754.04	36.29%
COMOROS	75.45	178.60	42.25%	94.08	326.51	28.81%
COTE D'IVOIRE	2 375.20	8 458.86	28.08%	2 859.32	12 406.80	23.05%
DJIBOUTI	810.72	1 624.56	49.90%	865.94	1 627.88	53.19%
EGYPT	14 146.44	66 338.89	21.32%	18 295.65	80 992.32	22.59%
GABON	226.51	2 335.29	9.70%	265.85	2 129.10	12.49%
GAMBIA	115.33	466.86	24.70%	357.86	504.33	70.96%
GUINEA	382.65	2 596.22	14.74%	402.50	4 398.38	9.15%
GUINEA BISSAU	85.82	294.31	29.16%	68.09	157.60	43.21%
GUYANA	136.75	1 761.55	7.76%	159.75	1 496.24	10.68%
INDONESIA	22 198.36	157 388.17	14.10%	24 168.49	188 711.17	12.81%
IRAN	30 424.18	64 900.32	46.88%	12 722.29	75 711.70	16.80%
IRAQ	12 227.34	34 330.63	35.62%	31 644.59	52 948.69	59.76%
JORDAN	6 437.30	20 407.33	31.54%	6 850.35	20 318.91	33.71%
KAZAKHSTAN	2 570.82	29 345.94	8.76%	2 704.46	32 533.54	8.31%
KUWAIT	7 702.77	33 589.65	22.93%	8 968.83	35 866.66	25.01%
KYRGYZSTAN	1 030.29	4 473.86	23.03%	1 021.45	4 829.58	21.15%
LEBANON	4 032.63	19 890.26	20.27%	4 393.26	20 372.91	21.56%
LIBYA	1 230.92	4 890.93	25.17%	1 884.05	12 806.27	14.71%
MALAYSIA	19 196.35	193 855.94	9.90%	23 030.79	217 451.72	10.59%
MALDIVES	695.53	2 350.68	29.59%	965.19	2 963.89	32.56%
MALI	1 856.26	4 173.98	44.47%	1 868.39	3 149.21	59.33%
MAURITANIA	637.87	3 522.42	18.11%	880.73	3 206.32	27.47%
MOROCCO	5 372.46	45 083.31	11.92%	6 823.78	51 251.41	13.31%
MOZAMBIQUE	705.98	5 761.51	12.25%	991.86	6 896.54	14.38%
NIGER	444.60	1 867.43	23.81%	460.98	1 162.32	39.66%
NIGERIA	2 247.24	31 270.09	7.19%	2 879.27	36 460.23	7.90%
OMAN	13 986.15	32 004.41	43.70%	16 767.55	33 142.57	50.59%
PAKISTAN	19 640.48	57 440.01	34.19%	23 055.52	60 162.86	38.32%
PALESTINE	782.36	5 633.30	13.89%	864.63	5 715.05	15.13%
QATAR	5 666.95	29 715.94	19.07%	4 494.91	29 286.53	15.35%
SAUDI ARABIA	22 630.09	127 674.45	17.72%	25 345.87	135 211.18	18.75%
SENEGAL	1 337.15	5 837.08	22.91%	1 731.63	4 058.36	42.67%
SIERRA LEONE	359.55	1 171.01	30.70%	280.77	1 063.81	26.39%
SOMALIA	836.79	2 779.97	30.10%	910.63	2 907.49	31.32%
SUDAN	3 427.05	9 030.34	37.95%	2 549.78	3 941.67	64.69%
SURINAME	38.24	1 208.81	3.16%	31.83	1 526.90	2.08%
SYRIA	2 378.67	7 406.08	32.12%	698.35	6 752.44	10.34%
TAJIKISTAN	1 043.98	3 068.79	34.02%	1 263.49	3 144.35	40.18%
TOGO	343.51	1 614.92	21.27%	348.98	3 024.07	11.54%
TUNISIA	3 524.16	20 099.65	17.53%	3 638.92	20 857.55	17.45%
TURKEY	31 958.45	233 791.66	13.67%	28 415.68	223 046.88	12.74%
TURKMENISTAN	1 898.04	4 570.95	41.52%	714.79	2 787.21	25.65%
U.A EMIRATES	41 823.02	194 364.07	28.78%	42 677.25	261 510.76	30.33%
UGANDA	1 877.25	6 523.02	21.52%	2 041.23	6 729.38	16.32%
UZBEKISTAN	2 326.18	11 411.97	20.38%	3 525.95	10 102.73	34.90%
YEMEN	2 883.03	6 842.40	42.13%	3 474.97	7 566.03	45.93%
TOTAL	**321521.20**	**1644097.25**	**19.56%**	**361044.73**	**1839314.14**	**19.63%**

Table 4: **Evolution of the Intra-OIC Exports between 2015 and 2018 ($million)**

Country	**2015**	**2017**	**2018**
Afghanistan	335.03	204.13	956.06
Albania	93.36	41.50	44.59
Algeria	4 549.06	4 437.10	5 344.09
Azerbaïjan	2 620.74	2 261.73	2 869.40
Bahraïn	7 055.81	7 572.28	11 063.46
Bangladesh	1 494.63	1 546.63	1 434.05
Benin	480.32	297.34	575.84
Brunei	460.17	668.67	550.74
Burkina Faso	257.63	330.68	354.07
Cameroun	498.85	767.60	682.77
Chad	65.92	233.03	189.43
Comoros	3.93	2.21	2.71
Côte d'Ivoire	3 095.03	2 915.98	3 060.93
Djibouti	543.03	117.83	148.33
Egypt	9 798.27	12 445.23	12 350.08
Gabon	310.47	139.33	233.98
Gambia	4.97	58.29	7.06
Guinea	224.17	726.98	563.71
Guinea-Bissau	83.43	32.13	7.96
Guyana	18.79	74.57	117.68
Indonesia	20 589.65	21 208.37	22 346.21
Iran	13 087.87	11 646.83	25 642.59
Irak	2 924.13	4 299.68	3 500.05
Jordan	4 124.34	3 583.24	3 438.92
Kazakhstan	5 591.05	5 337.13	6 444.39
Kuwait	10 608.94	3 024.52	7 928.35
Kyrgyzstan	933.56	655.06	577.72
Lebanon	1 897.02	2 239.90	2 282.96
Libya	1 670.25	1 599.31	2 572.52
Malaysia	20 055.25	22 493.65	22 560.23
Maldives	1.63	16.40	3.49
Mali	163.16	602.34	478.97
Mauritania	325.86	168.54	255.60
Morocco	3 257.99	3 150.50	3 429.59
Mozambique	180.83	134.35	169.16
Niger	210.43	310.83	622.19
Nigeria	6 013.93	5 244.72	7 709.91
Oman	12 640.31	8 383.40	11 600.97
Pakistan	8 825.88	5 094.96	5 608.66
Palestine	125.31	144.21	196.83
Qatar	10 593.51	8 911.47	10 105.73
Saudi Arabia	44 490.91	48 592.57	57 501.30
Senegal	1 267.56	1 146.36	1 576.48
Sierra Leone	12.19	202.96	51.67
Somalia	728.04	350.56	480.38
Sudan	2 218.56	2 991.59	2 309.00
Suriname	248.10	224.55	298.01
Syria	12 330.42	626.05	544.85
Tajikistan	583.16	496.08	868.67
Togo	851.44	532.37	1 610.17
Tunisie	2 302.41	1 869.30	2 051.18
Turkey	42 741.68	45 147.02	41 172.82
Turkmenistan	2 091.61	661.50	1 465.90
UA Emirats	74 031.84	73 204.52	97 853.11
Uganda	339.49	654.59	742.39
Uzbekistan	2 716.00	2 687.46	3 563.09
Yemen	1 479.61	300.25	390.40
TOTAL OIC	**344 247.54**	**322 810.37**	**390 511.36**

Table 5: **Evolution of the Intra-OIC Imports between 2015 and 2018 ($million)**

Country	2015	2017	2018
Afghanistan	5 449.01	4 134.00	9 465.05
Albania	468.52	592.6	746.4
Algeria	4 996.87	4 847.32	6 763.86
Azerbaïjan	2 249.36	1 904.20	2 527.33
Bahraïn	3 119.73	3 377.17	9 270.60
Bangladesh	5 741.13	7 229.19	9 723.46
Benin	1 003.86	500.58	1 018.46
Brunei	793.93	650.18	644.5
Burkina Faso	1 126.58	1 092.25	1 014.24
Cameroun	1 582.24	873.96	1 136.71
Chad	277.13	192.88	273.61
Comoros	96.41	75.45	94.08
Côte d'Ivoire	3 694.18	2 375.20	2 859.32
Djibouti	1 526.95	810.72	865.94
Egypt	13 108.81	14 146.44	18 295.65
Gabon	530.22	226.51	265.85
Gambia	218.57	115.33	357.86
Guinea	420.45	382.65	402.5
Guinea-Bissau	63.97	85.82	68.09
Guyana	52.72	136.75	159.75
Indonesia	10 782.89	22 198.36	24 168.49
Iran	42 445.74	30 424.18	12 722.29
Irak	20 863.94	12 227.34	31 644.59
Jordan	6 622.84	6 437.30	6 850.35
Kazakhstan	2 796.54	2 570.82	2 704.46
Kuwait	8 644.73	7 702.77	8 968.83
Kyrgyzstan	1 476.57	1 030.29	1 021.45
Lebanon	3 274.36	4 032.63	4 393.26
Libya	4 372.06	1 230.92	1 884.05
Malaysia	17 245.88	19 196.35	23 030.79
Maldives	461.73	695.53	965.19
Mali	997.14	1 856.26	1 868.39
Mauritania	807.5	637.87	880.73
Morocco	5 539.54	5 372.46	6 823.78
Mozambique	362.71	705.98	991.86
Niger	400.73	444.6	460.98
Nigeria	4 227.44	2 247.24	2 879.27
Oman	13 900.66	13 986.15	16 767.55
Pakistan	25 327.14	19 640.48	23 055.52
Palestine	737.57	782.36	864.63
Qatar	7 104.99	5 666.95	4 494.91
Saudi Arabia	24 148.93	22 630.09	25 345.87
Senegal	1 213.80	1 337.15	1 731.63
Sierra Leone	832.22	359.55	280.77
Somalia	1 278.19	836.79	910.63
Sudan	3 006.37	3 427.05	2 549.78
Suriname	35.15	38.24	31.83
Syria	15 134.47	2 378.67	698.35
Tajikistan	1 414.29	1 043.98	1 263.49
Togo	584.75	343.51	348.98
Tunisie	4 704.05	3 524.16	3 638.92
Turkey	22 406.82	31 958.45	28 415.68
Turkmenistan	3 946.39	1 898.04	714.79
UA Emirats	36 763.86	41 823.02	42 677.25
Uganda	1 163.48	1 877.25	2 041.23
Uzbekistan	2 338.57	2 326.18	3 525.95
Yemen	5 627.82	2 883.03	3 474.97
TOTAL OIC	**349512.5**	**321521.2**	**361044.73**

Table 6 : **Evolution of the Intra-OIC Trade between 2015 and 2018 ($million)**

Country	2015	2017	2018
Afghanistan	2 892.02	2 169.07	5 210.56
Albania	280.94	317.05	395.49
Algeria	4 772.97	4 642.21	6 053.97
Azerbaïjan	2 634.48	2 082.97	2 698.36
Bahraïn	5 087.77	5 474.73	10 167.03
Bangladesh	3 617.88	4 387.91	5 578.76
Benin	742.09	398.96	797.15
Brunei	627.05	659.43	597.62
Burkina Faso	692.11	711.47	684.16
Cameroun	1 040.54	820.78	909.74
Chad	171.53	212.96	231.52
Comoros	50.17	38.83	48.40
Côte d'Ivoire	3 394.61	2 645.59	2 960.12
Djibouti	1 034.99	464.28	507.13
Egypt	11 453.54	13 295.83	15 322.86
Gabon	420.35	182.92	249.91
Gambia	111.77	86.81	182.46
Guinea	322.31	554.82	483.11
Guinea-Bissau	73.7	58.98	38.02
Guyana	35.75	105.66	138.71
Indonesia	15 721.51	21 703.36	23 257.35
Iran	27 766.81	21 035.51	19 182.44
Irak	11 894.04	8 263.51	17 572.32
Jordan	5 373.59	5 010.27	5 144.63
Kazakhstan	4 193.80	3 953.97	4 574.42
Kuwait	9 626.84	5 363.64	8 448.59
Kyrgyzstan	1 205.07	842.68	799.59
Lebanon	2 585.69	3 136.27	3 338.11
Libya	3 021.16	1 415.12	2 228.29
Malaysia	18 650.57	20 845.00	22 795.51
Maldives	231.68	355.97	484.34
Mali	580.15	1 229.30	1 173.68
Mauritania	566.68	403.21	568.17
Morocco	4 398.76	4 261.48	5 126.68
Mozambique	271.77	420.17	580.51
Niger	305.58	377.72	541.59
Nigeria	5 120.69	3 745.98	5 294.59
Oman	13 270.49	11 184.78	14 184.26
Pakistan	17 076.51	12 367.72	14 332.09
Palestine	431.44	463.29	530.73
Qatar	8 849.25	7 289.21	7 300.32
Saudi Arabia	34 319.92	35 611.33	41 423.58
Senegal	1 240.68	1 241.76	1 654.05
Sierra Leone	422.21	281.26	166.22
Somalia	1 003.12	593.68	695.51
Sudan	2 612.47	3 209.32	2 429.39
Suriname	141.63	131.39	164.92
Syria	13 732.45	1 502.36	621.60
Tajikistan	998.73	770.03	1 066.08
Togo	718.1	437.94	979.57
Tunisie	3 503.23	2 696.73	2 845.05
Turkey	32 574.25	38 552.74	34 794.25
Turkmenistan	3 019.00	1 279.77	1 090.34
UA Emirats	55 397.85	57 513.77	70 265.18
Uganda	751.49	1 265.92	1 391.81
Uzbekistan	2 527.29	2 506.82	3 544.52
Yemen	3 553.72	1 591.64	1 932.69
TOTAL OIC	**347114.68**	**322 165.79**	**375 778.04**

Table 7 : **Evolution on the intra-OIC Trade share growth between 2015 and 2018 (%)**

Growth rate / Country	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Afghanistan	-15.62%	-11.11%	140.22%
Albania	-6.73%	21.00%	24.74%
Algeria	-10.52%	8.69%	30.41%
Azerbaïjan	-34.72%	21.12%	29.54%
Bahraïn	-0.46%	8.10%	85.71%
Bangladesh	5.87%	14.56%	27.14%
Benin	-45.37%	-1.59%	99.81%
Brunei	-16.37%	25.74%	-9.37%
Burkina Faso	-28.31%	43.38%	-3.84%
Cameroun	-31.53%	15.20%	10.84%
Chad	14.86%	8.09%	8.72%
Comoros	-24.29%	2.22%	24.63%
Côte d'Ivoire	-29.75%	10.94%	11.89%
Djibouti	-57.70%	6.05%	9.23%
Egypt	3.37%	12.31%	15.25%
Gabon	-53.40%	-6.61%	36.62%
Gambia	-7.72%	-15.84%	110.18%
Guinea	134.09%	-26.46%	-12.93%
Guinea-Bissau	-28.93%	12.60%	-35.53%
Guyana	82.08%	62.30%	31.28%
Indonesia	10.83%	24.56%	7.16%
Iran	-57.06%	76.43%	-8.81%
Irak	-44.08%	24.25%	112.65%
Jordan	-11.09%	4.87%	2.68%
Kazakhstan	-24.07%	24.18%	15.69%
Kuwait	-31.34%	-18.86%	57.52%
Kyrgyzstan	-42.10%	20.78%	-5.11%
Lebanon	6.01%	14.42%	6.44%
Libya	-29.17%	-33.87%	57.46%
Malaysia	4.56%	6.89%	9.36%
Maldives	28.94%	19.16%	36.06%
Mali	102.75%	4.51%	-4.52%
Mauritania	-36.27%	11.64%	40.91%
Morocco	-1.23%	-1.91%	20.30%
Mozambique	62.29%	-4.73%	38.16%
Niger	16.01%	6.54%	43.39%
Nigeria	-29.39%	3.60%	41.34%
Oman	-20.25%	5.69%	26.82%
Pakistan	-41.35%	23.48%	15.88%
Palestine	88.60%	-43.07%	14.56%
Qatar	-8.81%	-9.67%	0.15%
Saudi Arabia	-21.16%	31.61%	16.32%
Senegal	-1.16%	1.26%	33.20%
Sierra Leone	-47.05%	25.82%	-40.90%
Somalia	-26.03%	-19.99%	17.15%
Sudan	-0.47%	23.43%	-24.30%
Suriname	78.92%	-48.15%	25.52%
Syria	-79.96%	-45.42%	-58.62%
Tajikistan	-24.72%	2.43%	38.45%
Togo	-43.96%	8.83%	123.68%
Tunisie	-30.47%	10.71%	5.50%
Turkey	-1.10%	19.67%	-9.75%
Turkmenistan	-55.03%	-5.74%	-14.80%
UA Emirats	-10.26%	15.68%	22.17%
Uganda	4.46%	61.26%	9.94%
Uzbekistan	-2.10%	1.32%	41.40%
Yemen	-56.71%	3.45%	21.43%
TOTAL OIC	**-19.90%**	**15.87%**	**16.64%**

Table 8 : **: Evolution on the intra-OIC Trade share between 2015 and 2018 (%)**

Country	**2015**	**2017**	**2018**
Afghanistan	**64.60%**	**51.37%**	**59.42%**
Albania	7.84%	6.00%	7.06%
Algeria	11.36%	11.57%	14.40%
Azerbaïjan	18.35%	19.06%	24.90%
Bahraïn	**35.00%**	**39.44%**	**61.82%**
Bangladesh	9.77%	11.19%	13.97%
Benin	**30.61%**	**28.48%**	**39.86%**
Brunei	15.92%	16.54%	13.88%
Burkina Faso	**24.82%**	17.53%	22.25%
Cameroun	16.78%	23.18%	18.52%
Chad	15.95%	24.88%	**29.53%**
Comoros	**23.69%**	**27.40%**	15.74%
Côte d'Ivoire	**32.44%**	**26.57%**	**25.07%**
Djibouti	**60.00%**	**41.95%**	**74.98%**
Egypt	**32.59%**	**34.65%**	**32.31%**
Gabon	10.13%	6.64%	11.14%
Gambia	12.55%	**47.55%**	**74.29%**
Guinea	8.73%	16.39%	10.97%
Guinea-Bissau	**24.31%**	18.74%	22.92%
Guyana	1.94%	5.96%	9.72%
Indonesia	10.65%	13.33%	12.53%
Iran	**34.20%**	**32.58%**	**32.66%**
Irak	**25.87%**	21.16%	**35.11%**
Jordan	**42.50%**	39.76%	**39.04%**
Kazakhstan	13.87%	9.90%	12.62%
Kuwait	**23.16%**	14.23%	**26.20%**
Kyrgyzstan	**50.53%**	**29.87%**	**27.66%**
Lebanon	**41.19%**	**39.26%**	**40.59%**
Libya	**23.41%**	18.66%	18.50%
Malaysia	9.90%	10.15%	10.40%
Maldives	13.34%	18.35%	17.24%
Mali	**20.67%**	**45.86%**	**37.93%**
Mauritania	19.51%	13.29%	19.59%
Morocco	14.77%	12.11%	12.50%
Mozambique	3.87%	7.56%	8.83%
Niger	**22.24%**	**26.76%**	**43.45%**
Nigeria	8.90%	9.49%	12.80%
Oman	**36.46%**	**35.75%**	**40.84%**
Pakistan	**36.88%**	**28.74%**	**31.03%**
Palestine	12.40%	14.56%	17.61%
Qatar	17.69%	16.21%	13.75%
Saudi Arabia	17.74%	19.89%	19.13%
Senegal	**35.11%**	**36.15%**	**43.09%**
Sierra Leone	**32.62%**	**35.55%**	16.84%
Somalia	**69.27%**	**58.60%**	**60.95%**
Sudan	**37.72%**	**55.83%**	**74.43%**
Suriname	9.28%	9.37%	12.49%
Syria	**90.35%**	**52.11%**	**43.34%**
Tajikistan	**46.18%**	**42.97%**	**60.54%**
Togo	**27.40%**	**46.16%**	**37.49%**
Tunisie	19.81%	15.68%	15.14%
Turkey	**20.26%**	21.21%	18.63%
Turkmenistan	**34.15%**	**25.20%**	19.97%
UA Emirats	14.56%	**33.52%**	**36.40%**
Uganda	**27.47%**	22.47%	20.18%
Uzbekistan	**30.58%**	**25.96%**	**35.88%**
Yemen	**48.14%**	**51.61%**	**35.75%**
TOTAL OIC	**20.33%**	**19.82%**	**21.02%**