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**ANNUAL REPORT ON TRADE AMONG
THE OIC MEMBER STATES**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PRESENTED BY

**THE ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT
OF TRADE**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I/ LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY:

According to IMF data (July 2019), the global growth forecast for 2019 and 2020 decreased due to the negative effects of tariff increases enacted in the United States and China at the beginning of 2019 and reinforced by Germany introduction of new automobile fuel emission standards, natural disaster in Japan and Italy concerning sovereign and financial risks which contributed to enhance domestic demand but also weakening financial market in some emerging countries. Global growth in 2018 was estimated at 3.7% and projected to decline to 3.2% in 2019 before picking up slightly to 3.5% in 2020. This situation is due to the reduction of trade and technology tensions and expeditiously resolving uncertainty around trade agreements (including between the United Kingdom and the European Union within Brexit and the free trade area encompassing Canada, Mexico, and the United States).

In fact, this growth pattern reflects a persistent decline in the growth rate of advanced economies and temporary decline in the growth rate for emerging market and developing economies in 2019, reflecting contractions in Argentina and Turkey, as well as the impact of trade actions on China and other Asian economies. Specifically, growth in advanced economies is projected to slow from an estimated 2.3% in 2018 to 1.9% in 2019 and 1.7 percent in 2020 according IMF Projections in July 2019.

Growth in emerging and developing Asia will dip from 6.5% in 2018 to 6.2% in 2019 and 6% in 2020 reflecting the impact of tariffs escalation on trade and investment and in the Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan, and Pakistan region is expected to be 1% in 2019 before recovering to about 3% in 2020 due to the situation in this zone. In sub-Saharan Africa, growth is expected to pick up from 2.9 percent in 2018 to 3.4% in 2019, and 3.6% in 2020 due to the soaring price of oil and mining and agricultural products. And in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) is projected to expand from 1.9% in 2019 to 2.4% in 2020 due to the impact of downgrade of Russian economy.

This trend is due also to the volatility of crude oil, food, mining products prices since August 2018, reflecting supply influences, including US policy on Iranian oil exports and, more recently, fears of softening global demand. Indeed, as of early January, crude oil prices stood at around \$55 a barrel, and markets expected prices to remain broadly at that level over the next 4–5 years. Besides, prices of metals and agricultural commodities have softened slightly since August, in part due to subdued demand from China. Consumer price inflation has generally remained contained in recent months in advanced economies but has inched up in the United States, where above-trend growth continues. Among emerging market economies, inflationary pressures are easing with the drop in oil prices.

This situation can be explained, among other things, by the existence of favourable financial environment that have enabled investment in manufacturing, the flexibility of fiscal policy in the US but also the rise in world prices for commodities (oil, natural gas, metals (aluminium and iron) and agricultural products (grains and oilseeds) and private consumption flows particularly in China and India.

Given this situation, the OIC countries are not left behind, the overall GDP of the Member has increased from USD 18.3 trillion in 2016 to USD 19 trillion in 2017 and may reach a value of USD 19.8 trillion in 2018 given the soaring of some commodity prices and the international economic environment.

In 2018, a GDP growth above 5% was recorded in the following countries: Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Turkey, Tajikistan, Djibouti, Senegal, Bangladesh, Turkmenistan, Burkina Faso, Maldives, Malaysia, Guinea-Bissau, Benin, Pakistan, Mali, Uzbekistan, Niger and Indonesia.

II/ WORLD TRADE:

According to data from WTO Report 2019, the volume of world trade increased by 17.6% reaching USD 33.3 trillion in 2015 to USD 39.2 trillion in 2018 mainly due to the soaring commodities prices (energy, food, manufactured products (clothing and textiles, pharmaceuticals), minerals) and exchange rates (USD/Euro against basket of currencies), due to the participation of developing economies (Asia) and least-developed countries in world trade, the latest developments in regional trade agreements, trade in value-added terms and digital trade (TFA implementation, Aid for Trade; Trade in Services (ICT, Travel, Transport, Consultancy, USA, CIS, China) (USD 5.7 Trillion) and Trade Finance).

According to the WTO report on July 2019, world merchandise trade grew by 3% in 2018, slightly exceeding GDP (2.9%), lower than the 4.6% growth recorded in 2017 due to increasing trade tensions and historically high levels of trade restrictions.

Thus, world exports reached USD 19.48 Trillion in 2018 against USD 17.33 Trillion in 2017 i.e a rate growth 11.5% and imports grew from USD 17.57 Trillion in 2017 to USD 19.69 trillion in 2018 i.e an increase of 17.7% due to the fluctuations of commodities prices and dollar USD change rate.

In fact, the increase in exports was mostly driven by high energy prices while Asia was the main contributor to an increase in global imports. World merchandise exports of fuels and mining products, manufactured goods and agriculture grew by 23%, 8% and 5% respectively. Developing economies exported a total of US\$ 8,779 billion in 2018, of which US\$ 193 billion were from least developed countries.

The value of merchandise trade increased by 10% and the trade in commercial services recorded strong growth for the second year in a row, rising by % reaching US\$ 5.63 trillion in 2018.

Besides, Information and communication technology recorded the highest export growth (15%) among services sectors in 2018, led by computer services. Growth in exports of commercial services was highest in the Commonwealth of Independent States (12%) in 2018, partly due to the FIFA World Cup in Russia. China was the leading exporter of commercial services (by value) among developing countries, with exports increasing by 17% in 2018.

III/ RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN FOREIGN TRADE OF OIC MEMBER STATES:

a) New OIC Ten Year Plan of Action (OIC-2025):

At the 13th Islamic Summit of April 2016 held in Istanbul in the Republic of Turkey, a New Ten-Year Plan of Action was adopted aiming at achieving a 25% intra-OIC trade share by 2025 (OIC -2025) covering the period 2016-2025.

In this regard, the OIC General Secretariat has initiated an Annual Coordination Meeting

of OIC Institutions (ACMOI) every December starting from the end of 2015.

During the first meeting held in December 2015, two subcommittees were created: a subcommittee on Trade and Investment (TISC) under the chairmanship of the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT) and another on the development of the Private Sector and Finance under the direction of the Islamic Development Bank Group.

Thus, the TISC subcommittee organized 4 meetings (16-17 March 2016 in Marrakech, 6-7 March 2017 in Casablanca, 8-9 March 2018 in Marrakech and 1st April 2019 in Marrakesh) of the OIC institutions dealing with trade and investment and technical meeting in Jeddah at ITFC headquarters to coordinate the activities of the Member Institutions (27 May 2016 and 9 February 2017).

Five integrated projects have been initiated namely: development of Halal Industry, the Single Window Initiative and Trade Facilitation, the development of strategic products; Investment Promotion and Support for Investment Promotion Agencies of OIC Member States, private sector and SMEs development.

For this purpose, Trade Fairs, Specialized Exhibitions, Business Fora and Buyers Sellers Meetings were organized jointly by ICDT, ITFC and SMIIC as well as capacity building programs by ICDT, SESRIC and IDB between 2017 and 2019.

b) OIC countries global trade:

Efforts made by Member States, OIC Institutions and development partners have contributed to the improvement of the volume of foreign and intra-OIC trade despite fluctuations in commodity prices and the parity of the US dollar against local currencies as well as the geopolitical and economic situation of the OIC countries.

Despite these activities and projects, the trade in the OIC Member States represented 9.29% of the world trade in 2016 against 9.22% in 2018, i.e downturn of 10.6%.

Indeed, the New Ten Year Programme of Action (TYPOA) 2016-2018 of the OIC implemented by all the OIC Institutions, was contributed to the improvement of the growth in the volume of trade of the Member States which increased from USD 3 trillion in 2016 to USD 3.6 trillion in 2018, representing an increase of 20% thanks to trade growth by more than 20% of 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.

Besides, the main actors of the OIC Trade are: UA Emirates (USD 492 Billion accounted for 13.7% of OIC Trade share) followed by Malaysia (USD 438.6 Billion; 12.2%); Saudi Arabia (USD 429.7 Billion; 11.9%); Turkey (USD 391 Billion; 10.9%); Indonesia (USD 371.1 Billion; 10.3%); Iran (USD 128.6 Billion; 3.6%); Qatar (USD 112.5 Billion; 3.1%); Egypt (USD 110.4 Billion; 3.1%); Pakistan (USD 102 Billion; 2.8%) and Iraq (USD 86.4 Billion; 2.4%). These ten countries registered 74% of OIC Trade totalling USD 2.7 Trillion.

According the World Bank Data, several Member States have also focused their efforts on the field of trade facilitation in terms of road and airport infrastructure during the period 2016-2018. The countries whose growth has exceeded 5% are: Syria, Mauritania, Kyrgyzstan, Djibouti, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Albania, Somalia, Chad, Libya, Indonesia, Iraq, Nigeria, Maldives, Uzbekistan and Benin.

c) OIC Member States Global Trade in Services:

According to data from UNCTAD of July 2019 and ICDT calculations, the world trade of commercial services of the OIC Countries reached in 2016 an amount of USD 811 billion against USD 893 billion in 2018 i.e 10% of growth and 24.8% of global trade of the OIC countries. More than 82% composed of transport and travel services and other services (18%).

The main actors of trade in services are: UAE, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Turkey, Indonesia, Qatar, Kuwait, Egypt, Nigeria and Lebanon. These 10 countries recorded 51% of total trade of the OIC countries in 2018

IV/ CURRENT STATE OF INTRA-OIC TRADE:

The volume of trade among the OIC Member States (intra-OIC exports + intra-OIC imports) recorded a considerable increase and rising from USD 556,32 billion in 2016 to USD 762.84 billion in 2018 representing a rate growth of 37% thanks to the growth in intra-OIC Trade of UAE, KSA, Turkey, Qatar, Nigeria, Kazakhstan, Bahrain, Malaysia, Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire, Azerbaijan, Suriname, Uzbekistan and Togo.

The joint efforts under the ACMOI and OIC Institutions programs and partnership with other international organisations helped to increase the share of intra-OIC trade in the total trade of Member States from **18.69% in 2016 to 21.22% in 2018**, representing an increase of **13.5%** thanks to growth rate of intra-OIC Trade share more than 25% of **Guyana, Guinea-Bissau, Gabon, Djibouti, Iraq, Bahrain, The Gambia, Mali, Iran, Bangladesh, Chad, Tajikistan, Kuwait, Burkina Faso, Togo, Turkmenistan, Algeria, Uzbekistan, UAE, Azerbaijan,, Guinea, Nigeria, Kazakhstan and Senegal.**

About **32 countries** have reached target of intra-OIC Trade Share (25%) in 2018: Sudan accounting for 79.51% of intra-OIC Trade share followed by Djibouti (75%), The Gambia (74.3%), Somalia (72.4%), Syria (64.2%), Bahrain (61.8%), Togo (61.2%), Tajikistan (60.5%); Afghanistan (59.4%), Mali (55.5%), Senegal (43.1%), Oman (40.8%), Lebanon (40.6%), Benin (39.9%), Jordan (39%), Guinea (38.2%), Yemen (37.4%), Guinea-Bissau (37.1%), U A Emirates (36.4%), Uzbekistan (35.9%), Iraq (35%), Iran (32.7%), Egypt (32.3%), Niger (32.3%), Turkmenistan (30.4%), Chad (28.5%), Kyrgyzstan (27.6%), Libya (26.5%), Pakistan (25.9%), Cote d'Ivoire (25.1%) and Azerbaijan (25%).

On the other hand, countries such as **Albania, Mozambique, Guyana, Malaysia, Gabon, Suriname, Morocco, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, Qatar, Brunei, Algeria and Bangladesh** whose intra-OIC trade is lower than 15%, are recommended to diversify their partners in the OIC zone to help achieving the new target of 25% of intra-OIC trade in 2025.

Intra-OIC exports increased by 21.9% from USD 322.8 billion in 2017 to USD 393.4 billion in 2018 and imports increased from USD 321. 5 billion in 2017 to USD 369.4 billion in 2018 recording an improvement of 14.9%. The main players in intra-OIC trade in 2018 are: the UA Emirates which registered USD140.5 Billion accounting for 18.4% of intra-OIC Trade followed by Saudi Arabia (USD 82.4 Billion; 10.9%); Turkey (USD 69.6 Billion; 9.1%); Indonesia (USD 46.5 Billion; 6.1%); Malaysia (USD 45.6 Billion; 6%); Iran (USD 38.4 Billion; 5%); Iraq (USD 35.1 Billion; 4.6%); Egypt (USD 30.6 Billion; 4%); Pakistan (USD 28.7 Billion; 3.8%) and Oman (USD 28.4 Billion; 3.7%). These ten countries accounted for 71.5% of intra-OIC trade in 2018 totalling USD 546.2 Billion.

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

V/ PREVALENCE OF TARIFF AND NON-TARIFF BARRIERS:

Despite the considerable efforts made by the Member States, the OIC General Secretariat and its Institutions to promote intra-OIC trade and to reduce the barriers, many obstacles remain. According to the latest study conducted by the ICDT, the difficulties encountered by the exporting companies are related to the customs services (76%), then the logistics and the technical barriers with 33% each. Contrary to popular belief, financial difficulties are cited in only 10% of cases.

VI/ TOOLS FOR STRENGTHENING INTRA-OIC TRADE:

To strengthen economic and trade cooperation among the OIC countries, the OIC Institutions and the public and private sectors shall contribute to the implementation of the OIC-2025 Ten-Year Plan of Action in particular through the five integrated projects adopted by the TISC, especially the trade facilitation, capacity building, participation in Fairs, International Exhibitions and Business Fora but also by easing foreign trade procedures and those of intra-OIC investment in order to boost trade between Member States by raising awareness on the establishment of Single Windows for foreign trade and the modernization of customs administrations. In addition, the diversification of the exportable supply is a necessity for developing foreign trade and intra-OIC investment.

It is also important that OIC Member States set up the Free Trade Area and adhere to the guiding principles of investment facilitation.

ANNEXES

THE EXPORTS OF THE OIC MEMBER STATES (IN MILLION US \$)

COUNTRY	2016			2017			الدول
	TO OIC Countries (1)	Total Exports (2)	1/2 in %	TO OIC Countries (3)	Total Exports (4)	3/4 in %	
AFGHANISTAN	348,33	611,43	56,97%	204,13	519,44	39,30%	أفغانستان
ALBANIA	43,32	1 962,12	2,21%	41,5	2 261,56	1,84%	ألبانيا
ALGERIA	3 382,27	29 992,10	11,28%	4 437,10	35 191,12	12,61%	الجزائر
AZERBAIJAN	1 762,03	9 143,13	19,27%	2 261,73	13 797,67	16,39%	أذربيجان
BAHRAIN	7 193,02	12 892,35	55,79%	7 572,28	14 246,06	53,15%	البحرين
BANGLADESH	1 505,25	30 195,28	4,99%	1 546,63	25 635,48	6,03%	بنغلاديش
BENIN	229,7	409,75	56,06%	297,34	731,59	40,64%	بنين
BRUNEI	382,02	5 220,56	7,32%	668,67	5 570,58	12,00%	بروناي دار السلام
BURKINA FASO	213,79	2 437,13	8,77%	330,68	2 945,34	11,23%	بوركينافاسو
CAMEROON	500,6	3 215,93	15,57%	767,6	2 705,52	28,37%	الكاميرون
CHAD	242,58	1 582,47	15,33%	233,03	1 279,59	18,21%	تشاد
COMOROS	1,08	16,15	6,69%	2,21	17,6	12,56%	القمر الاتحادية
COTE D'IVOIRE	2 643,39	11 846,38	22,31%	2 915,98	11 636,40	25,06%	كوت ديفوار
DJIBOUTI	124,24	347,69	35,73%	117,83	346,66	33,99%	جيبوتي
EGYPT	12 003,67	22 507,39	53,33%	12 445,23	25 943,25	47,97%	مصر
GABON	148,69	6 025,75	2,47%	139,33	3 901,54	3,57%	الغابون
GAMBIA	76,97	154,05	49,97%	58,29	82,8	70,40%	غامبيا
GUINEA	742,89	2 918,06	25,46%	726,98	4 031,23	18,03%	غينيا
GUINEA BISSAU	15,57	337,08	4,62%	32,13	386,21	8,32%	غينيا بيساو
GUYANA	21,77	1 452,63	1,50%	74,57	1 789,69	4,17%	غويانا
INDONESIA	18 324,03	144 489,80	12,68%	21 208,37	168 810,04	12,56%	إندونيسيا
IRAN	8 802,63	46 744,85	18,83%	11 646,83	63 707,00	18,28%	إيران
IRAQ	2 981,24	46 422,41	6,42%	4 299,68	64 098,21	6,71%	العراق
JORDAN	3 703,09	7 509,08	49,31%	3 583,24	7 469,24	47,97%	الأردن
KAZAKHSTAN	4 182,70	36 775,32	11,37%	5 337,13	48 342,07	11,04%	كازخستان
KUWAIT	6 044,00	41 786,27	14,46%	3 024,52	54 806,85	5,52%	الكويت
KYRGYZSTAN	454	1 435,16	31,63%	655,06	1 783,97	36,72%	قيرقيزيا
LEBANON	1 564,89	2 976,59	52,57%	2 239,90	3 845,82	58,24%	لبنان
LIBYA	896,24	6 530,60	13,72%	1 599,31	13 157,51	12,16%	ليبيا
MALAYSIA	19 779,90	189 414,07	10,44%	22 493,65	216 428,43	10,39%	ماليزيا
MALDIVES	1	139,59	0,72%	16,40	230,58	7,11%	مالديف
MALI	821,81	2 847,59	28,86%	602,34	1 274,93	47,24%	مالي
MAURITANIA	178,21	1 622,76	10,98%	168,54	1 989,43	8,47%	موريتانيا
MOROCCO	3 445,28	22 858,29	15,07%	3 150,50	25 606,85	12,30%	المغرب
MOZAMBIQUE	89	3 338,96	2,67%	134,35	4 687,41	2,87%	موزمبيق
NIGER	330,82	927,24	35,68%	310,83	1 046,14	29,71%	النيجر
NIGERIA	4 454,80	38 948,67	11,44%	5 244,72	44 466,37	11,79%	نيجيريا
OMAN	7 585,70	26 775,73	28,33%	8 383,40	30 161,04	27,80%	عمان
PAKISTAN	4 948,94	20 533,79	24,10%	5 094,96	21 877,79	23,29%	باكستان
PALESTINE	123,39	937,02	13,17%	144,21	946,55	15,24%	فلسطين
QATAR	9 195,15	57 310,55	16,04%	8 911,47	66 772,84	13,35%	قطر
SAUDI ARABIA	31 377,85	174 903,51	17,94%	48 592,57	220 356,65	22,05%	العربية السعودية
SENEGAL	1 232,80	2 640,28	46,69%	1 146,36	2 320,60	49,40%	السنغال
SIERRA LEONE	164,26	509,38	32,25%	202,96	502,33	40,40%	سيراليون
SOMALIA	613,42	647,36	94,76%	350,56	402,48	87,10%	الصومال
SUDAN	2 211,23	2 598,73	85,09%	2 991,59	4 058,46	73,71%	السودان
SURINAME	476,77	1 235,28	38,60%	224,55	1 441,02	15,58%	سورينام
SYRIA	574,18	796,71	72,07%	626,05	868,37	72,09%	سوريا
TAJIKISTAN	438,79	809,08	54,23%	496,08	955,38	51,92%	طاجيكستان
TOGO	510,16	714,88	71,36%	532,37	749,26	71,05%	توغو
TUNISIA	1 992,46	13 575,13	14,68%	1 869,30	13 518,84	13,83%	تونس
TURKEY	41 253,58	142 529,58	28,94%	45 147,02	157 054,79	28,75%	تركيا
TURKMENISTAN	1 155,39	7 543,94	15,32%	661,5	7 457,52	8,87%	تركمنستان
U.A EMIRATES	63 832,82	189 397,12	33,70%	73 204,52	191 349,94	38,26%	الإمارات العربية المتحدة
UGANDA	456,03	2 296,90	19,85%	654,59	2 795,11	23,42%	أوغندا
UZBEKISTAN	2 326,07	7 750,32	30,01%	2 687,46	8 519,37	31,55%	أوزبكستان
YEMEN	79,23	185,69	42,67%	300,25	491,5	61,09%	اليمن
TOTAL	278 183,03	1 391 725,67	19,99%	322 810,37	1 607 369,98	20,08%	المجموع

THE IMPORTS OF THE OIC MEMBER STATES (IN MILLION US \$)

COUNTRY	2016			2017			الدول
	From OIC Countries (1)	Total Imports (2)	1/2 in %	From OIC Countries (3)	Total Imports (4)	3/4 in %	
AFGHANISTAN	4 532,05	6 558,91	69,10%	4 134,00	6 515,41	63,45%	أفغانستان
ALBANIA	480,75	4 669,29	10,30%	592,60	5 826,32	10,17%	ألبانيا
ALGERIA	5 159,68	47 090,68	10,96%	4 847,32	46 053,02	10,53%	الجزائر
AZERBAIJAN	1 677,44	8 531,74	19,66%	1 904,20	8 766,51	21,72%	أذربيجان
BAHRAIN	2 936,00	14 748,54	19,91%	3 377,17	13 130,48	25,72%	البحرين
BANGLADESH	6 154,90	41 260,53	14,92%	7 229,19	44 248,90	16,34%	بنغلاديش
BENIN	581,09	2 630,16	22,09%	500,58	3 068,41	23,82%	بنين
BRUNEI	666,84	2 664,46	25,03%	650,18	3 084,53	21,08%	بروناي دار السلام
BURKINA FASO	778,60	3 350,67	23,24%	1 092,25	4 584,63	23,82%	بور كينا فاسو
CAMEROON	924,37	5 744,93	16,09%	873,96	4 861,07	17,98%	الكاميرون
CHAD	151,45	649,73	23,31%	192,88	611,56	31,54%	تشاد
COMOROS	74,89	175,96	42,56%	75,45	178,60	42,25%	القمر الاتحادية
COTE D'IVOIRE	2 125,88	9 208,27	23,09%	2 375,20	8 458,86	28,08%	كوت ديفوار
DJIBOUTI	751,32	1 543,95	48,66%	810,72	1 624,56	49,90%	جيبوتي
EGYPT	11 674,25	58 052,63	20,11%	14 146,44	66 338,89	21,32%	مصر
GABON	243,06	2 411,62	10,08%	226,51	2 335,29	9,70%	الجابون
GAMBIA	129,32	310,25	41,68%	115,33	466,86	24,70%	غامبيا
GUINEA	766,09	2 235,22	34,27%	382,65	2 596,22	14,74%	غينيا
GUINEA BISSAU	89,18	254,59	35,03%	85,82	294,31	29,16%	غينيا بيساو
GUYANA	108,43	1 624,99	6,67%	136,75	1 761,55	7,76%	غويانا
INDONESIA	16 525,34	135 652,80	12,18%	22 198,36	157 388,17	14,10%	إندونيسيا
IRAN	15 042,60	63 684,38	23,62%	30 424,18	64 900,32	46,88%	إيران
IRAQ	10 320,29	30 312,60	34,05%	12 227,34	34 330,63	35,62%	العراق
JORDAN	5 852,39	19 207,04	30,47%	6 437,30	20 407,33	31,54%	الأردن
KAZAKHSTAN	2 185,65	25 174,78	8,68%	2 570,82	29 345,94	8,76%	كازخستان
KUWAIT	7 176,33	31 465,85	22,81%	7 702,77	33 589,65	22,93%	الكويت
KYRGYZSTAN	941,39	3 957,16	23,79%	1 030,29	4 473,86	23,03%	قيرقيزيا
LEBANON	3 917,34	18 705,28	20,94%	4 032,63	19 890,26	20,27%	لبنان
LIBYA	3 383,40	6 587,78	51,36%	1 230,92	4 890,93	25,17%	ليبيا
MALAYSIA	19 222,47	168 375,23	11,42%	19 160,35	193 855,94	9,90%	ماليزيا
MALDIVES	596,44	2 127,97	28,03%	695,53	2 350,68	29,59%	مالديف
MALI	1 530,71	3 845,40	39,81%	1 856,26	4 173,98	44,47%	مالي
MAURITANIA	544,10	2 173,84	25,03%	637,87	3 522,42	18,11%	موريتانيا
MOROCCO	5 243,92	41 696,10	12,58%	5 372,46	45 083,31	11,92%	المغرب
MOZAMBIQUE	793,09	6 690,11	11,85%	705,98	5 761,51	12,25%	موزمبيق
NIGER	378,21	1 860,69	20,33%	444,60	1 867,43	23,81%	النيجر
NIGERIA	2 776,83	31 702,10	8,76%	2 247,24	31 270,09	7,19%	نيجريا
OMAN	13 579,53	23 110,77	58,76%	13986,15	32 004,41	43,70%	عمان
PAKISTAN	15 082,23	46 998,27	32,09%	19 640,48	57 440,01	34,19%	باكستان
PALESTINE	1 504,04	5 597,29	26,87%	782,36	5 633,30	13,89%	فلسطين
QATAR	6 944,23	32 060,07	21,66%	5 666,95	29 715,94	19,07%	قطر
SAUDI ARABIA	22 737,16	140 172,24	16,22%	22 630,09	127 674,45	17,72%	العربية السعودية
SENEGAL	1 219,73	5 477,91	22,27%	1 337,15	5 837,08	22,91%	السنغال
SIERRA LEONE	282,82	964,82	29,31%	359,55	1 171,01	30,70%	سيراليون
SOMALIA	870,57	2 369,05	36,75%	836,79	2 779,97	30,10%	الصومال
SUDAN	2 989,10	5 662,30	52,79%	3 427,05	9 030,34	37,95%	السودان
SURINAME	30,03	1 174,22	2,56%	38,24	1 208,81	3,16%	سورينام
SYRIA	4 930,60	6 107,56	80,73%	2 378,67	7 406,08	32,12%	سوريا
TAJIKISTAN	1 064,80	3 754,77	28,36%	1 043,98	3 068,79	34,02%	طاجيكستان
TOGO	294,62	1 715,64	17,17%	343,51	1 614,92	21,27%	توغو
TUNISIA	2 879,23	19 487,21	14,77%	3 524,16	20 099,65	17,53%	تونس
TURKEY	23 178,25	198 618,24	11,67%	31 958,45	233 791,66	13,67%	تركيا
TURKMENISTAN	1 560,04	5 208,69	29,95%	1 898,04	4 570,95	41,52%	تركمستان
U.A EMIRATES	35 600,12	271 755,15	23,06%	41 823,02	194 364,07	28,78%	الإمارات العربية المتحدة
UGANDA	1 113,97	4 830,09	13,10%	1 877,25	6 523,02	21,52%	أوغندا
UZBEKISTAN	2 622,34	10 128,36	25,89%	2 326,18	11 411,97	20,38%	أوزبكستان
YEMEN	2 997,85	7 311,11	41,00%	2 883,03	6 842,40	42,13%	اليمن
TOTAL	277917,36	1599440,01	17,38%	321521,20	1644097,25	19,56%	المجموع