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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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I / 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 effects of tariff increases adopted in the United States and China in early 2019. This decrease was reinforced by the introduction by Germany 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 the IMF Projections.

The growth of the OIC Member States is expected to decline by 3.7% in 2017 and 2.4% in 2019 and progress to around 3.8% in 2020. The OIC GDP was $19.5 trillion in 2017 against $20.6 trillion in 2018 accounting for 15.2% of World GDP. In 2018, GDP growth of more than 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.

According SESRIC projections, the OIC average per capita income level is also expected to decrease by $ 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. A barrel went from 70 to 23 USD a barrel 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 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 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 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.

II / WORLD TRADE:

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 behavior 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.

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.

According 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.

According to data from the 2019 WTO Report, the volume of world trade increased by 17.6% reaching $33.2 trillion in 2017 and then $39.2 trillion in 2018, mainly due to soaring prices commodities (energy, food manufactured goods (clothing and textiles and pharmaceuticals and minerals) and exchange rates (US$/Euro against basket of currencies) also due to the participation of developing economies (Asia) and least developed countries in world trade the latest developments in regional trade agreements, value-added trade and trade digital trade, (implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)), aid for trade, trade in services (ICT travel, Transport, consultancy services in United States, CIS and China) ($5.7 billion) and trade finance).

According to the WTO report of July 2019, world merchandise trade increased by 3% in 2018, slightly exceeding GDP (2.9%) but below the growth of 4.6% recorded in 2017 because of growing trade tensions and historically high restrictions.

World exports reached $19.48 billion in 2018 compared to $17.33 billion in 2017, representing a growth rate of 11.5% and imports increased from $17.57 billion in 2017 to $19.69 billion in 2018, an increase of 17.7% due to the fluctuations of commodity prices and the exchange rate of the US dollar relative to the power of certain currencies.

In fact, the increase in exports was mainly due to high energy prices while Asia was the main contributor to an increase in global imports. World exports of fuel and mining products, manufactured goods and agricultural products grew by 23%; 8% and 5% respectively. Developing economies exported a total of $8,779 billion in 2018, including $193 billion from the least developed countries. The value of merchandise trade increased by10% and trade in commercial services grew strongly for the second consecutive year, reaching $5.63 billion dollars in 2018.

In addition, information and communication technologies recorded the highest export growth (15%) among the service sectors in 2018, led by IT services. Growth in exports of commercial services was highest in the Commonwealth of Independent States (12%) in 2018, partly due to the Football 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 EVOLUTION OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE OIC MEMBER STATES:

a) Ten Year Plan of Action of the OIC Member States (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 (IsDB).

Thus, the TISC subcommittee organized 4 meetings (March 16 and 17, 2016 in Marrakech on March 6th and 7th , 2017 in Casablanca, March 8th and 9th , 2018 in Marrakech and April 1st , 2019 in Marrakech) bringing together the institutions of the OIC dealing with trade and investment and technical services, and a technical meeting in Jeddah at ITFC's headquarters to coordinate the activities of member institutions (May 27th , 2016 and February 9th , 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 2020.

Since May 2019, the OIC General Secretariat has decided that the TISC meeting will be held virtually. It is in this context that ICDT has created an electronic platform to collect all the information from the TISC Members to make a report to be submitted to the institutional meetings of the OIC.

b) World Trade of OIC Countries:

Efforts made by Member States, OIC Institutions and Development Partners have contributed to the improvement of 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, i.e. a downturn of 10.6% due to the Action Program (TYPOA) implemented by all OIC institutions 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% and international economic environment.

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.

In addition, the main players in OIC trade are: the United Arab Emirates ($ 492 billion equivalent to 13.7% of OIC trade share followed by Malaysia ($438.6 billion; 12.2%); Saudi Arabia ($ 429.7 billion; 12%); Turkey ($391 billion; 10.9%); Indonesia ($371.1 billion; 10.4%); Iran ($128.6 billion; 3.6%); Qatar ($112.5 billion; 3.1%); Egypt ($110.4 billion; 3.1%). Iraq ($86.4 billion; 2.4%) and Algeria ($84 billion; 2.4%). These ten countries recorded 74% of OIC trade for a total amount of $2.6 billion.

c) World Trade in Services of OIC Member States:

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 global 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 and Lebanon. These 10 countries recorded 51% of total trade of OIC countries in 2018.

Besides, 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.

The main services marketed by Member States are as follows in 2018: travel (32.9%), transport (29%), other business services (11.2%), financial services, insurance, 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, Moreover, the diaspora of OIC Member States have made money transfer of around 160 billion USD in 2018. i.e. 18% of the services exported

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

IV / CURRENT STATE OF INTRA-OIC TRADE:

The volume of trade between OIC Member States (intra-OIC exports + intra-OIC imports) recorded a considerable increase and rising from $556.32 billion in 2016 to $751.5 billion in 2018, representing a rate growth of 35% thanks to the growth of intra-OIC trade of more than $2 billion 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.

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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. About 94% of this trade potential is concentrated in the following countries: Qatar. the United Arab Emirates, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Malaysia, Bahrain, Indonesia, Iran and Pakistan.

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.

The joint efforts of the programs of the OIC institutions and the partnership with other regional and international organizations contributed to increase 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 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.

Indeed, around 28 countries have reached the target of intra-OIC trade share (25%) in 2018: Djibouti (75%)%), followed by Sudan (74.4), The Gambia (74.3%), Bahrain (61.8%, Somalia (61%), Tajikistan (60.5%), Afghanistan (59.4%), Niger (43.4%), Syria (43.3%), Senegal (43.1%), Oman (40.8%), Lebanon (40.6%), Benin (39.9%), Jordan (39 %), Mali (37.9%), Togo (37.5%), the United Arab Emirates (36.4%), Uzbekistan (35.9), Yemen (35.8%), Iraq (35%), Iran (32.7%), Egypt (32.3%), Pakistan (31%), Chad (28.5%)Kyrgyzstan (27.6%) Kuwait (26.2%) Côte d'Ivoire, (25.1 %) and Azerbaijan (25%).

In addition, countries such as Albania, Mozambique, Guyana, Malaysia, Guinea, Gabon, Morocco, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, Qatar, Brunei, Bangladesh and Algeria whose intra-OIC trade is less than 15% can diversify their exportable offer in OIC area to explore new markets in order to be able to reach the new target of 25% of intra-OIC trade in 2025.

Intra-OIC exports increased by 21%, from $322.8 billion in 2017 to $390.5 billion in 2018 and imports from $321.5 billion in 2017 to $361 billion in 2018 recording an improvement of 12.3%. The main players in intra-OIC trade in 2018 are: the United Arab Emirates, which recorded $140.5 billion, representing 18.7% of intra-OIC trade, followed by Saudi Arabia ($82.8 billion US; 11%), Turkey ($69.6 billion; 9.3%), Indonesia ($46.5 billion; 6.2%), Malaysia ($45.6 billion; 6 %), Iran ($38.4 bill; 5.1%), Iraq ($35.1 billion; 4.7%), ($30.6 billion, 4.1%), Pakistan ($28.7 billion; 3.8%) and Oman ($28.4 billion. 3.8%). These ten countries accounted for 72.7% of intra-OIC trade in 2018 for a total amount of $546.2 billion.

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%).

Intra-Regional Trade

The governments and institutions of the Member States have developed in recent years, trade and investment policies to facilitate OIC intra and interregional trade. These policies are concentrated in the establishment of logistics platforms such as roads, the highways, the airports, the ports, dry ports and storage units, the automation of commercial one-stop shops in collaboration with customs, tourism offices, trade and investment promotion agencies.

At the OIC level, the ICDT, the IDB group, the CICIA and the 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.

Intra-regional trade of OIC countries increased from 118.1 billion USD in 2016 to 165.4 billion USD in 2018, i.e. an increase of 40.1% due to the increase of intra-regional trade with OIC countries of the GCC of 24.2 billion USD, followed by Asian countries (+15.3 billion USD), the Middle East (+4.3 billion USD), Sub-Saharan Africa (3.3 billion USD) and the AMU (+389.3 million USD).

Thus, the share of intra-regional trade in intra-OIC trade increased by 21% from 42.4% in 2016 to 51.4% in 2018.

This increase became possible due to the reinforcement of intra-regional cooperation via the existence of bilateral and regional cooperation agreements on trade and investments, but also commercial complementarity through products and services with high potential for trade between OIC countries from sub-Saharan Africa, Arab, Asia and Latin America.

However, we note a decrease in the share of intra-regional trade of the AMU countries in intra-OIC trade of 2.9% due to the decrease recorded in Tunisia and Morocco during this period.

The main players in intra-regional trade in 2018 are: the United Arab Emirates with (44.8 billion USD, i.e. 27.1% of intra-regional trade), followed by Turkey (15.7 billion USD; 9.5%); Indonesia (USD 14.4 billion; 8.7%); Malaysia (USD 13 billion; 7.9%); Saudi Arabia (USD 9.6 billion; 5.8%); Bahrain (USD 9.6 billion; 5.8%); Oman (USD 8 billion; 4.9%); Iran (US $ 6.5 billion; 3.9%); Kazakhstan (US $ 4.4 billion; 2.7%) and Egypt (US $ 4.4 billion; 2.7%). This top 10 countries ensured 130.4 billion USD or 78.8% of intraregional trade in 2018.

Interregional trade

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

In addition, interregional trade in the Middle East countries decreased 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. The main actors in interregional trade in 2018 are: the United Arab Emirates with $53.1 billion or 23.6% of interregional trade, followed by Saudi Arabia ($47.9 billion; 21.3%); Turkey ($25.5 billion; 11.3%); Iran ($19.2 billion; 8.5%); Malaysia ($9.6 billion; 4.3%); Indonesia ($ 7.9 billion; 3.6%); Egypt ($7.9 billion; 3.5%); Qatar ($6.9 billion; 3.1%); Kuwait ($5.3 billion; 2.4%) and Nigeria ($3.9 billion; 1.7%). These ten countries totalled $187.2 billion or 83.2% of interregional trade in 2018.

In sum, OIC member countries exchange more between regions than within their own region between 2016 and 2018, seeking new growth markets, but also due to economic and commercial complementarity and the increase in the organization of trade missions, trade fairs and exhibitions, business forums and buyers-seller's meetings of strategic products among OIC countries.

V / EFFECTS OF TARIFF D NON-TARIFF BARRIERS: AN

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.

Indeed, 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).

These measures have been applied mainly by the following countries: Indonesia (3909 measures), Kazakhstan (2209), Turkey (1965), Pakistan (1740), Malaysia (1578), Saudi Arabia (1154), Egypt (495), Morocco (288), Nigeria (233), the United Arab Emirates (229), Tunisia (228), Bangladesh (204) and Jordan (199).

These measures had negative impacts on intra-OIC trade of all OIC countries mostly Malaysia (254 cases), Turkey (233), United Arab Emirates (222), Egypt (155) , Indonesia (154), Saudi Arabia (148), Pakistan (110), Bahrain (97), Oman (88), Morocco (84), Iran (83), Kuwait (82), Jordan (70), Qatar (68), Tunisia (66), Azerbaijan (58), Bangladesh (56), Algeria (53), Uganda (53), Lebanon (51) and Togo (51).

It is true that some of these measures are intended to protect national economies and the activities of economic operators while others help to hamper the expansion of intra-OIC trade.

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

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, in the field of professional training and international trade businesses, empowerment of women and youth, participation in fairs, international exhibitions, trade missions, buyers-sellers meetings of strategic products and services and Business Forums, 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 invest progressively to set up the Free Trade Area and adhere to the guiding principles of investment facilitation and the integration of intra and interregional value chains of OIC countries in the field of Halal industry, ICT, logistics and transport, food industry, textile, pharmaceutical, leather, automotive and renewable energies of which the Member States are full of considerable potential.

VII / SUMMARY OF ICDT ACTIVITIES (2018-2019)

As part of the development of intra-OIC trade and investment, ICDT organized several events between 2018 and 2019 such as:

- **Trade and investment promotion:**

- Five workshops for the preparation of the OIC participation to Expo Dubai 2020, Dubai;
- the Exceptional Edition of the Trade Fair of the OIC Member States, Kuwait City, State of Kuwait, February 6th -10th 2018;
- The "2nd edition of the Furniture and Interior Decoration Fair of the OIC Member States" on March 13th -16th, 2018 in Jeddah. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;
- The 11th Exhibition of Agribusiness Industries of the OIC Member States, Jeddah - Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, March 20th - 23rd, 2018;
- The 4th Specialized Exhibition on "Higher Education Services in the OIC Member States", Casablanca - Kingdom of Morocco, April 26th -29th, 2018;
- Within the framework of the Arab-African Trade Bridge Program, the ITFC, the ICDT and the Technical Unit of the Agadir Agreement (ATU) organized a Business Forum of the Agadir Agreement Countries and West African OIC Member Countries on May 10th and 11th, 2018 in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco;
- The 6th Exhibition of Halal Products of the OIC Member States, Istanbul - Republic of Turkey, November 29th - December 2th 2018;
- The 16th edition of the Trade Fair of the OIC Member States, from April 7th to 13th 2019, Baghdad - Republic of Iraq;
- The Exhibition and Forum on Transport and Logistics in the OIC Member States, Casablanca - Kingdom of Morocco, April 9th -11th 2019.
- The 9th Muslim World Biz, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, September 4th -6th 2019;
- The 7th Exhibition of Halal Products of the OIC Member States, Istanbul - Republic of Turkey, November 28th –December 1st 2019;
- The Exceptional Edition of the Tourism, Handicrafts and Interior Decoration Exhibition of the OIC Member States", State of Kuwait, December 18th – 23th 2019;
- The ICDT also organized missions of Egyptian date businessmen in April 2018, Malaysian in January and February 2019 in Casablanca, and Pakistani businessmen in

Casablanca in December 2019 to boost bilateral trade relations between these countries and Morocco.

Capacity building:

Capacity building sessions have also been organized by ICDT, as follows:

- In collaboration with ICIEC and UNCTAD, a High Level OIC Expert Meeting on “Investment Obstacles in Africa: Challenges and Opportunities” was held on January 24th-25th 2018 in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco; and a panel on Obstacles and Solutions to Investment in Africa on October 23rd 2018 on the side lines of the World Investment Forum in Geneva;
- The 7th regional online marketing workshop for the benefit of business women from April 15th to 18th 2019 in Abidjan, Côte d´Ivoire;
- In collaboration with the IDB's Country Strategy and Cooperation Department, a Workshop on the joint ICDT / IDB study with a view to strengthening coordination among OIC Member States on issues related to WTO, October 19th -20th 2018, Geneva, Switzerland; a workshop on Post-WTO Eleventh Ministerial Conference (MC11) for the OIC Member States, Dubai, State of United Arab Emirates, November 19th -20th 2018; a training workshop on "the outcomes of the Eleventh WTO Ministerial Conference (MC11) for the benefit of African OIC Member States" on June 26th -27th 2019 in Casablanca; a training workshop on "Ongoing Negotiations at the WTO for Permanent Missions of OIC Member States in Geneva", Switzerland on November 14th -15th 2019.
- ICDT, COMCEC and ICCIA organized a training workshop on "Trade Preferential System Agreement between Member States of the OIC (SPC-OIC)" in Khartoum from December 17th to 18th 2018;
- The ICDT and the SESRIC organized a Workshop for the benefit of Managers of Cross-border Parks and Protected Areas in West Africa in Ankara, Turkey from November 5th to 7th 2019;
- In collaboration with the COMCEC, The ICDT co-organized a training workshop on the development of family tourism for the benefit of Suriname and Guyana in Paramaribo from July 15th to 17th 2019; and a Seminar on the Review of Economic and Commercial Common Action of the OIC, Rabat-Kingdom of Morocco, December 12th , 2019The ICDT also organized the 3rd and 4th meeting of the Sub-Committee on Trade and Investment (TISC) in March 2018 and April 2019 in Marrakech, Morocco.

ANNEXES

Table 1: Evolution of intra-OIC trade between 2016 and 2018 in billion USD and in%

	2016	2017	2018	Evolution 2016-2018
World exports OF OIC countries	1.391.7	1.607.37	1.741.59	25.14%
Intra-OIC exports	278.38	322.8	390.46	40.26%
Share of intra-OIC exports	20.00%	20.08%	22.46%	12.09%
World imports from OIC countries	1,599.44	1,644.1	1,839.31	15.00%
Intra-OIC imports	277.94	321.5	361.04	29.90%
Share of intra-OIC imports	17.38%	19.55%	19.63%	12.96%
Commerce mondial des pays de l'OCI	2,991.14	3,251.47	3,580.90	19.72%
Intra-OIC Trade	556.32	644.3	751.50	35.08%
Share of intra-OIC trade	18.69%	19.82%	21.02%	12.49%

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%
THE 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%
THE 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
The 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
Tunisia	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
The 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
Tunisia	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
The 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
Tunisia	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%
The 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%
Tunisia	-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%
The 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%**
Tunisia	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%**