ANNUAL REPORT ON TRADE BETWEEN THE OIC MEMBER STATES

2013-2014

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PRESENTED BY

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I/ TRENDS OF WORLD TRADE:

The growth of the world trade has strongly slowed for the second consecutive year, from 12.6% in 2010 to 6.4% in 2011 and 3.2% in 2012. Weak global economic growth, particularly in Europe and other developed economies, is the main factor behind this deceleration. However, developing countries have better resisted the new slowdown in the global economy and their importance in international trade continues to grow, thanks to their increased integration into the world value chains but also to rising prices of many raw materials between 2011 and 2012. Indeed, food and oil prices remained high in the third quarter of 2012 due to adverse weather disturbances in some countries and rising tensions in the Middle East.

Moreover, the slowdown can be explained inter alia, by bottlenecks in infrastructure and other capacity constraints, lower prices of minerals, metals and ores, weak growth of external demand, concerns about financial stability and the weakening of government support. Indeed, the weak demand was further deteriorated by the impact of fiscal and financial tensions in Europe and a strong fiscal contraction despite the steady growth in Japan, generated by consumption and net exports.

All these factors have contributed to the slow growth of global production , and the expansion of world trade, which accounted for of 2% in 2012 (against 5.2% in 2011) and peaked at 3% in 2013 and may reach 3.7% in 2014 or 3.9% in 2015 according to the IMF. Moreover, exports reached USD 18 trillion and imports, USD 18.2 trillion U.S. in 2012.

The decrease in 2012 is due to the decrease of developed countries' imports (from 2.9 % in 2011 to 0.4% in 2012) due to the decline in Chinese and EU demand) as well as to the weakness of exports from developing countries (from 5.3% in 2011 to 3.5 % in 2012) .

Moreover, we note that in 2012 the value of world exports of commercial services increased by 2 % reaching U.S. $ 4.4 trillion (against USD 4.2 trillion in 2011), i.e. 19 % of world trade, with marked differences in annual growth rates between certain countries and regions.

This increase in world trade in services is due to the low growth of NICT, travel, construction, recreational, cultural, transportation and insurance sectors.

II/ TRENDS OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE OIC MEMBER STATES

- **Foreign Trade:**

Since the implementation of the Ten-Year Programme of Action (TYPOA) in December 2005 by all the OIC Institutions in collaboration with international development partners, the trade of the OIC Member States have continued to grow from 1.77 trillion USD in 2005 to 4.13 trillion USD in 2012, i.e. ,an increase by 132% . This is partly explained by the increase in projects financed by the IDB Group (ITFC ICIEC, ICD ...) and trade promotion and trade facilitation activities of ICDT COMCEC, ICCIA and capacity building in the economic and commercial fields of SESRIC, ICDT, ICCIA and

IDB Group in collaboration with UN agencies (UNDP, ITC, UNCTAD, UNIDO, WTO...) and the private sector of Member States. Between 2009 and 2013, the Consultative Group for Enhancing intra -OIC Trade has completed approximately 800 activities and projects of which 50 percent were realized for the benefit of the OIC countries in the fields of capacity building, trade facilitation, trade promotion, trade finance, and exports credit insurance and guarantee and the development of strategic products. Many Member States have also invested in trade facilitation in terms of road and airport infrastructure such as Malaysia, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, Tunisia, Turkey, Azerbaijan and Morocco. In addition, other countries have also improved their maritime connectivity rate by more than 20% between 2010 and 2013, namely: Maldives, Yemen, Lebanon, Iraq, Libya, Guinea, Jordan, Mozambique, Benin and Egypt.

This recent evolution of trade is also explained by the fluctuation of energy prices and other commodities of around 12% between 2011 and 2012 and the increase in demand of the OIC countries but also by the strengthening of bilateral and sub-regional cooperation relations of these countries. Thus, the trade of Member States increased from 3.9 trillion U.S. dollars in 2011 to 4.1 trillion U.S. dollars in 2012, an improvement of 6.2%. Trade of the OIC Member States represented 11.3 % of world trade in 2012. The Actors of world trade in the OIC Member States in 2012 were: Saudi Arabia (U.S. $ 516.8 billion) , the UAE (U.S. $ 497.3 billion), Malaysia (U.S. $ 424.4 billion), Turkey (U.S. $ 389.1 billion), Indonesia (U.S. $ 381.7 billion) , Iran (U.S. $ 194.8 billion) , Nigeria (U.S. $ 161.8 billion), Qatar (U.S. $ 150.1 billion), Kuwait (U.S. $ 128.7 billion) and Iraq (U.S. $ 128 billion). These ten countries accounted for more than 72 % of the world trade of the OIC Member States in 2012.

The main products covered by the world trade of Member States in 2012 are: miscellaneous manufactured goods (30%), mineral fuels (25%), machinery and transport equipment (16%), food products (14 %), chemicals (8%) and inedible crude materials (7%).

- **Exports**

- Saudi Arabia (+U.S. $ 35 billion, a 10.6% growth between 2011 and 2012 due to an increase in exports of mineral fuels by 6.2%, chemical and plastic products 8.3% and agricultural products 8.4%, metal products 9.9% and electrical equipment 7.4% ;

- Libya (+U.S. $ 33.8 billion , i.e. 188.6 % due to the double fold increase in oil exports (216 %) and exports of pearls and inorganic chemicals);

- Kazakhstan (+U.S. $ 21.2 billion, an increase by 33 % due to the rise of hydrocarbon exports in terms of value by 2% and copper articles (14%), inorganic chemicals (17 %), pearls (15%) and cereals ;

- United Arab Emirates(+U.S. $ 19.7 billion, 8.2 % due to the growth in exports of oil and gas more than 303 % and non-oil products 36%);

- ❖ Turkey (+U.S. $ 17.4 billion, 13 % due to the increase in imports of pearls, precious stones and metals by 337% and 18% for mineral fuels);

- ❖ Kuwait (+U.S. $ 17.4 billion, 20.2 %) due to an increase in oil exports by 18% and non-oil products by 5%, notably ethylene products;

- ❖ Iraq (+U.S. $ 16.7 billion, 24.6 % due to higher exports of oil and gas by more than 13%);

- ❖ Pakistan (+U.S. $ 15.8 billion, i.e. 14.8%) thanks to jewelry exports +127 %, tents and canvas (96 %), leather gloves (+30%), marbles and stones (31%), raw cotton (27%) and fruit (22 %);

- ❖ Algeria (+U.S. $ 13.7 billion , 23.6 % due to higher exports of hydrocarbons and non-hydrocarbon semi-finished products);

- ❖ and Oman (+U.S. $ 3.8 billion , 8.6 % due to increased exports of non-energy products and 18.5% including minerals and chemicals to India, UAE , USA).

The main products exported by Member States are: miscellaneous manufactured goods (34%), mineral fuels (32%), food (13%), raw materials, inedible (9%), machinery and transport equipment (6 %) and chemicals (5 %).

- ➢ **Imports**

The World imports of the OIC Member States in 2012 totaled a value of U.S. $ 1.86 trillion against U.S. $ 1.76 trillion in 2011, an increase by 6% due to the increase in global imports from countries such as:

- ❖ Saudi Arabia (+U.S. $ 23.7 billion, i.e. a 18.7 % growth between 2011 and 2012 due to the rise in imports of electrical equipment 16.7% , transport equipment 34.2%, food products 8.2%, live animals 5%, mineral products by 21.4 %, mainly iron, copper and aluminum, chemicals (drugs ...) and plastics 14.3 %, textiles 6.7%, optical equipment, surgical equipment 24.2 %);

- ❖ United Arab Emirates (+U.S. $ 22.5 billion, i.e. 10.5 % due to the significant increase in imports of gold , diamonds, jewelry , cars and airplanes and their spare parts, imports in free areas 13% and gas by 10%);

- ❖ Indonesia (U.S. $ 14.2 billion , 8% due to the increase in the value of oil 5% , 15% machinery, 18% of work in iron and steel and 28 % of motor cars);

- ❖ Libya (+U.S. $ 10.3 billion , 102% due to the imports of cars (440 %), machinery (179%), cereals (46%), significant quantities of cast iron and steel, furniture, medicine, plastics and dairy products;

- ❖ Malaysia (+9 U.S. $ billion), 4.9 % due to the imports of hydrocarbons 26%, machinery 3% and 24% of motor vehicles;

- ❖ Egypt (+U.S. $ 8.4 billion , 14.2% after major imports of hydrocarbons accounting for 41%, iron and steel 20% and of motor vehicles 15%);

- ❖ Pakistan (+U.S. $ 8.3 billion, 19 % due to the growth in imports of fuel , machinery and plastic products);
- ❖ Iraq (+U.S. $ 6.9 billion, 18.9 % due to massive imports of food products (wheat, sugar , milk and oil), medicine and manufactured products);
- ❖ Oman (+U.S. $ 5.7 billion, 22.1% due to hydrocarbons imports accounting for 13%, passenger cars , tractors, cycles 16%, non-oil products in terms of value , cars and tractors 36%, articles made of cast iron, steel or iron (47%), minerals (85%), chemicals (48%) and pearls (58%) from UAE , Japan and USA);
- ❖ and Togo (+U.S. $ 5.6 billion , 155 % due to massive imports of hydrocarbons accounting for (94%), plastic products, maritime or fluvial navigation hardware and pharmaceuticals.

The main products imported by the Member States are: machinery and transport equipment (27%), miscellaneous manufactured goods (25%), mineral fuels (18%), food products (16%), chemicals (10%) and inedible crude materials (4%).

III/ TRENDS OF TRADE IN SERVICES OF THE OIC MEMBER STATES:

Trade in services (imports+ exports) of the OIC Member States accounted for 8% of world trade in services in 2012 equivalent to US$ 698 billion, i.e. an increase by 17.3% compared to 2011 due to the growth of services of NTIC sectors, travels, construction, recreational and cultural services, transport and insurance, which accounted for 17% of the global trade of the OIC countries in 2012.

The structure of trade in services of the OIC Member States is as follows: transport (34%), travels (31%), services to enterprises (14%), government services (7%), communications and telecom services (6%), construction (3%), insurance (3%), financial services, licenses and royalties (3%).

The main actors of the OIC countries in trade in services in 2012 were: Malaysia, with 12%) of trade in services of the OIC Member States , Saudi Arabia (11.2%) , the United Arab Emirates (9.6%) , Indonesia (8.9%), Turkey (8.2%), Lebanon (5.7%), Egypt (5%) , Qatar (4.6%) , Kuwait (3.8%) and Nigeria (3.6%). These ten countries accounted for 72% of total trade in services of the OIC Member States in 2012.

The transfer of migrants' funds of the OIC Member States rose from 94.5 billion U.S. dollars in 2011 to 109.7 billion US dollars in 2012 an increase by 16.1%.

The main countries, which accounted for more than 81% of this transfer are: Nigeria (USD 20.6 billion), Egypt (USD 14.3 billion), Pakistan (USD 12.3 billion) , Bangladesh (12, 1 billion USD) , Lebanon (USD 7.3 billion), Morocco (USD 7.3 billion), Indonesia (USD 7 billion) , Jordan (USD 3.5 billion) , Tajikistan (USD 3 billion) and Tunisia (USD 2 billion).

- **Intra-OIC trade:**

Considering the factors mentioned above , the volume of trade between the Member States of OIC (intra-OIC exports + intra-OIC imports) recorded a noticeable increase since the implementation of TYPOA from USD 271.45 billion in 2005 to USD 751.68 billion in 2012 , i.e. an increase by 177% .

Despite the effects of the international economic crisis, Member States tend to increase their intra -Community trade thanks to the geographical proximity, the existence of bilateral and regional agreements, the similarity in consumption patterns, regional and complementary efforts of trade promotion, trade finance and export credit insurance and guarantee and export, trade facilitation actions of the Consultative Group whose completion rate reached about 50% in February 2013.

Thus, the share of intra -OIC trade in the total trade of Member States rose from 15.50% in 2005 to 18.45 % in 2012, i.e. an increase by 19%.

The main products traded between the OIC Member States in 2012 were: miscellaneous manufactured goods (31%), mineral fuels (25%), food products (17%), machinery and transport equipment (13%), chemicals (11 %) and inedible raw materials (4%).

Between 2005 and 2012 , about 31 countries have achieved the threshold of 20% of intra -OIC trade advocated by Ten-Year Programme of Action (TYPOA), it is in descending order : Syria, Somalia, Djibouti , Sudan, Jordan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan , Kyrgyzstan , Pakistan, Niger, Burkina Faso , Uzbekistan, Lebanon, Iran, Senegal , Egypt, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Yemen, Iraq, Benin, Oman, Togo, Turkey, Mali, Bahrain, Turkmenistan, Comoros, Uganda, United Arab Emirates and Azerbaijan.

Thus, these countries and the rest of the Member States should more concentrate their efforts in the areas of capacity building, participation in fairs, trade fairs and business forums, including those organized by ICDT but they should also focus their endeavours on the alleviation of foreign trade and intra -OIC investment Procedures. Moreover, the diversification of exportable supply is necessary in order to develop foreign trade and intra -OIC investment. It is also important that the OIC Member States participate actively in the activities of the Consultative Group for enhancing intra -OIC trade.

- **Intra-OIC exports:**

Between 2005 and 2012, intra -OIC exports almost tripled from U.S. $ 134.3 billion in 2005 to U.S. $ 362.1 billion, representing an increase by 177%. Between 2011 and 2012, this increase accounted for 11.3 % due to the increase in intra -OIC exports of the following countries:

- Turkey (+U.S. $ 17.9 billion) , i.e. a 48 % increase in intra -OIC exports between 2011 and 2012 and this is due to the growth of exports of fine pearls more than 750 %, cast iron and steel 19%, machinery 13%, mineral fuels 26%, plastic products 20%, motor vehicles 27%, furniture 31% and 44% of carpets ...);
- United Arab Emirates (+U.S. $ 7 billion), i.e. 12 % due to the increase in its exports to the OIC countries, such as Turkey and Saudi Arabia of non-oil products especially gold, polyethylene, jewelry, raw aluminum and polymers of propylene
- Kazakhstan (+U.S. $ 3.5 billion , 81 % thanks to its exports to the OIC countries of petroleum products 6%, cereals 113%, copper by 137%, products of the milling industry 10 % and zinc, 57% ;

- ❖ Kuwait (+U.S. $ 2.1 billion, 19 % due to the increase in its exports of petroleum products 18.4%);
- ❖ Algeria (+U.S. $ 2 billion , 52 % due to rise by 10% of its oil exports to the OIC countries of sugar and candies, 8% , inorganic chemicals and beverages),
- ❖ Sudan (+U.S. $ 1.9 billion, 269 % due to the increase in exports of gum, sugar and sweets , appliances and skins to OIC countries)
- ❖ Saudi Arabia (+U.S. $ 1.9 billion , 4% due to the rise in exports to some OIC countries of mineral fuels 6.2%, chemical and plastic products, 8.3% and agricultural products 8.4%, metal products 9.9% and electrical equipment 7.4% ;
- ❖ Azerbaijan (+ U.S. $ 1.2 billion , 40% due to the increase of its intra -OIC exports of mineral fuels 31%, fats and animal and vegetable oils (+1000 %) , sugar and candy (+ 55%) and aluminum products (+3500 %) ...)
- ❖ Libya (+ U.S. $ 1.1 billion, 50 % due to increased exports of mineral fuels, iron , iron and steel, pearls and inorganic chemicals to the Member States)
- ❖ And Qatar (+U.S. $ 947 million, 23 % due to the increase in its exports of mineral fuels, plastic products, fertilizers, aluminum and inorganic chemicals).

The main exporters to the OIC Member States are: United Arab Emirates (U.S. $ 67.4 billion equivalent to 18.7 % of intra- OIC exports in 2012), Turkey (U.S. $ 55.1 billion, 15 3%), Saudi Arabia (U.S. $ 47.2 billion, 13.1%), Malaysia (U.S. $ 25.1 billion, 6.9%), Indonesia (U.S. $ 23.1 billion ; 6 4%) , Iran (U.S. $ 18.2 billion , 5 %) , Kuwait (U.S. $ 13.3 billion , 3.7%), Egypt (U.S. $ 11.3 billion ; 3 1%) , Syria (U.S. $ 10.3 billion, 2.9%) and Pakistan (U.S. $ 8.8 billion, 2.4 %). These ten countries accounted for 77.4% of total intra-OIC exports in 2012. Besides, intra -OIC exports accounted for 16 % of global exports of Member States in 2012.

The main products exported among the OIC Member States are: manufactured products (28% of intra-OIC exports), fuel (25%), food (18%), machinery and transport equipment (14 %), chemicals (11 %) and inedible raw materials (4%).

- ➢ **Intra-OIC Imports:**

Intra -OIC imports more than doubled in the space of seven years, from USD 171 billion in 2005 to USD 389.6 billion in 2012. Between 2011 and 2012, they rose by 9.4% due to the increase of intra-OIC imports of the following Member States:

- ❖ Iran (+9 U.S. $ billion, representing 24 % growth in intra- OIC imports associated with fine beads, grains, book , iron and steel, vegetable fats and oils and animal , and optical and photographic instruments);
- ❖ United Arab Emirates (+U.S. $ 7.5 billion , 24 % due to higher imports of pearls, electrical equipment , clothing and furniture);
- ❖ Indonesia (+U.S. $ 4.1 billion, 15 % due to the increase in intra-OIC imports of mineral fuels (18%), organic chemicals (4%), plastic products (12%), electrical equipment (8%), cast iron , iron and steel (8%), inorganic chemicals (94%), aluminum (4%) and fertilizers (27%) ...
- ❖ Saudi Arabia (+U.S. $ 2.2 billion , 12% due to imports of optical instruments and photographic, furniture, rubber products and clothing);

- ❖ Pakistan (+U.S. $ 2.1 billion , 10% due to the increase in intra-OIC imports of mineral fuels, 9% synthetic fibers 10%, 14% edible fruits and aluminum 3%),
- ❖ Egypt (+U.S. $ 1.8 billion , 15 % resulting from intra-OIC imports of oil by 34% , plastic products (3%), Stationery (18%) , edible fruits (74 %) of rubber and 15%;
- ❖ Libya (+U.S. $ 1.8 billion, 38 % due to the increase of grain, pharmaceuticals, iron, iron and steel , furniture, plastic products , milk and dairy products ceramics and clothing);
- ❖ Uzbekistan (+U.S. $ 1 billion , 70 % due to the increase in intra- OIC imports of mineral fuels, iron , iron and steel, wood products, pharmaceuticals and basic rubber;
- ❖ Jordan (+U.S. $ 815.5 million , 11% due to the increase of mineral fuels, cast iron, iron and steel products, plastic products , oil and animal and vegetable fats, copper, candies, furniture);
- ❖ And Oman (+U.S. $ 769 million, 7% due to the rise of intra-OIC imports of electrical equipment, cast iron work , iron and steel, plastic products, pearls, organic chemicals, wood -based products, milk and dairy products and aluminum .

Intra -OIC imports accounted for 20.9 % of total imports of Member States in 2012.

Moreover, the main importing countries of the OIC area in 2012 are: Iran (U.S. $ 46.6 billion or 12% of intra- OIC imports) , United Arab Emirates U.S. $ 38.5 billion, 9.9%), Turkey (U.S. $ 31.7 billion, 8.1%), Indonesia (U.S. $ 31 billion, 7.9%), Pakistan (U.S. $ 23.4 billion, 6%), Malaysia (U.S. $ 22.3 billion, 5.7%), Iraq (U.S. $ 22.2 billion, 5.7%), Saudi Arabia (U.S. $ 20.7 billion, 5.3%), the Egypt (U.S. $ 14.3 billion, 3.7%) and Syria (U.S. $ 11.8 billion, 3 %). This top ten accounted for 67.4 % of intra- OIC imports in 2012.

The main products imported from the OIC Member States are various manufactured products with 33 % of intra- OIC imports followed by mineral fuels 25%, foodstuffs (15%), machinery and transport equipment (12%), chemicals (11 %) and inedible raw materials (4%).

V/ OBSTACLES TO INTRA-OIC TRADE DEVELOPMENT:

Despite considerable efforts at the OIC level and by Member States to promote intra-OIC trade and eliminate bottlenecks, many obstacles still exist, notably:

Problems of market access: tariff, para-tariff and often non-tariff obstacles; especially, exports subsidies, export taxes/restrictions, subsidies and guarantees for local production, trade financing, restrictions on public procurement, the devaluation of the currency, trade protection measures, measures on investment, production requirements (content), quotas, import bans, consumption subsidies, protection of intellectual property, ... Between December 2008 and February 2014, most affected countries by these measures are: Indonesia, Turkey, Malaysia, UAE, Pakistan, Egypt, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Bangladesh and Morocco.

- ❖ Barriers in logistics infrastructure, transport, weak or unsuitable support services to international trade;

- Existence of a non-diversified exportable supply and not adapted to the norms and standards of the markets;
- Lack of information on markets and business opportunities, despite efforts by ICDT and the other OIC Concerned Institutions on the subject;
- Limited meeting opportunities and promotion of domestic production in other OIC markets;
- Complexity of administrative procedures related to foreign trade at the level of customs, banks, ports, etc. ...;
- Lack of managers and technicians specialized in international trade;
- Inadequate and insufficient financing instruments especially, for the benefit of SME-SMI.

- **Obstacles to exports:**

According the survey conducted by ICDT at the level of exporters, the main obstacles to the development of intra-OIC exports are: the cost of developing new markets, foreign exchange risks, the cost or supply of labour, the regulation of foreign government, the collection of information on Member States' markets, getting licenses or bonds and local partners.

- **Obstacles to imports:**

The main obstacles reported are: the risk of not having authorizations from the Foreign Exchange service and obtaining bank guarantees to carry out imports followed by political and commercial risks, quality standards, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, customs valuation and customs procedures, obtaining import licenses and safeguards and rules of origin.

Despite these obstacles, some OIC countries have made a lot of efforts to facilitate cross-border trade:

- The electronic submission and processing of commercial transactions : Albania, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin , Brunei, Burkina Faso , Cameroon, Palestine, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti , Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Gabon, Guinea , Guinea Bissau, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Uganda, Qatar, Syria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Togo , Tunisia and Turkey;

- The establishment of National Single Windows : Benin, Burkina Faso (in progress), Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, United Arab Emirates, Gambia, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Mali (in progress); Morocco , Mozambique, Uganda (in progress) , Pakistan, Qatar, Syria, Senegal, Tunisia and Turkey;

- Improvement of logistics performance index by more than 10%between 2010 and 2013: Somalia, Qatar, Burkina Faso, Guinea Bissau, Maldives, Egypt, Algeria, Pakistan, Indonesia and Mali;

- Improvement of the customs performance by more than 20% between 2010 and 2013: Somalia, Qatar, Pakistan, Algeria, Egypt, Comoros, Maldives, Guinea - Bissau, Tajikistan, Guyana, Niger and Azerbaijan;

- Improvement of national infrastructure by more than 10% between 2010 and 2013: Guinea -Bissau, Comoros, Egypt, Pakistan, Iraq, Qatar, Burkina Faso, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Guyana, Maldives, Tajikistan, Chad, Indonesia, Turkey, Togo and Mali;

- ❖ Improvement of the distance to the border of over 10 % between 2010 and 2013: Guinea Bissau, Sierra Leone, Togo, Guinea, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Tajikistan, Chad, Mali, Uzbekistan, Comoros, Kazakhstan, Niger, Burkina Faso, Djibouti and Malaysia;
- ❖ Improvement of maritime connectivity rate for countries with coastline by more than 10 % between 2010 and 2013: Maldives, Bahrain, Yemen, Turkey, Lebanon, Iraq, Libya, Guinea, Jordan, Mozambique, Benin, Egypt, Suriname, Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, Mauritania, Guinea -Bissau , Morocco and Malaysia.

Indeed, thanks to these achievements some countries recorded a regression in their business costs according to Doing Business between 2010 and 2013 as follows:

- ❖ Fall in the documents required for export : Benin, Burkina Faso, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan;
- ❖ Decrease in export operations time : 22 days in Iraq, eight days in Brunei, 6 days in Mali and Mauritania, 4 days in Azerbaijan, Benin , Jordan, Oman and Qatar, 3 days in Bahrain, Kazakhstan , Lebanon, Mozambique, Nigeria and Uganda, 2 days in Saudi Arabia, Palestine , Egypt , Malaysia, Morocco, Niger and Chad ;
- ❖ Lower cost of container for export: USD 390 in Uganda , USD 350 in Iraq, USD 188 in Sierra Leone , USD 112 in Egypt, USD 97 in Guinea Bissau and USD 70 in Cote d'Ivoire;
- ❖ Drop of documents required for import : Benin, Burkina Faso, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan;
- ❖ Decreased in import operations time by : 19 days in Iraq, 8 days in Nigeria, 6 days in Iran, Mali and Oman, 5 days in Azerbaijan and Benin, 4 days in Brunei , Indonesia, Jordan, Niger and Tunisia, 3 days in Egypt, Lebanon, Mozambique and Qatar and 2 days in Palestine , Côte d'Ivoire, the United Arab Emirates , The Gambia, Guyana , Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Mauritania and Chad;
- ❖ Lower cost of import container: USD 343 in Guinea-Bissau, USD 250 in Iraq, USD 200 in Senegal, USD 90 in Egypt and USD 55 in Jordan.

Furthermore, the establishment of a single market window of the OIC Member States under the aegis of the Consultative Group and an observatory of Non Tariff Barriers at ICDT will allow mitigating barriers to intra- OIC trade. It would also be appropriate that the OIC Member States actively take part in the activities of the Consultative Group and the Working Groups of the COMCEC for enhancing intra -OIC trade in order to achieve the objectives of the OIC Ten-Year Programme of Action, which consists of raising the share of intra -OIC trade in the overall trade to 20% by 2015. If the OIC Member States manage to reduce their trading costs from 16% to 6%, they would realize gains of about USD 75 billion.

VI/ ECONOMIC PROSPECTS (2013-2015):

We note that the economic problems of developed countries also affect developing countries and economies in transition through the weakening of their exports and the increased volatility of capital flows and commodity prices. Large developing economies, however, are also facing internal problems, and some countries, including

China face a decline in investment, financing constraints resulting in some sectors of the economy and a surplus production capacity. Most low-income countries have relatively resisted well to the economic downturn in developed and middle income countries, but are now also affected by the intensification of the negative impact. Thus, the growth of the world output is expected to reach 3.1% in 2013 and 3.8% in 2014. Indeed, growth in the U.S. is expected to increase from 1.75% in 2013 to 2.75% in 2014 in Japan, growth will average 2% in 2013, before slowing to around 1.25% in 2014 due to the effects of recent support measures on trust and private demand.

The euro area will remain in recession in 2013, activity will drop from more than 0.5% to over 1% in 2014 due to the lingering effects of the aforementioned constraints and expected important delays in the implementation of economic policy, but also because of the base effects of the delayed recovery in 2013.

In addition, growth in emerging and developing countries should be more moderate, reaching 5% in 2013 and about 5.25% in 2014. Example, in China, growth will average 7.75% in the 2013-2014 period. The prospects for many exporters of commodities (including BRICS) have also deteriorated due to falling commodity prices.

Growth in sub-Saharan Africa will be lower, because some of its largest economies (South Africa, Nigeria) are facing internal problems and lower external demand. Growth in some countries in the Middle East and North Africa remains low due to difficult political and economic transition.

Evolution of the OIC Member States' Trade between 2015 and 2012 (in billion US dollars and in %).

	2 005	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**Evolution 2011/2012**	**Evolution 05/2012**
World Exports	980.73	1, 190.46	1,395.31	1,891.14	1,329.35	1,680.77	2,122.48	2,261.77	**6.56%**	**131%**
Intra-OIC exports	**134.34**	**162.45**	**200.20**	**265.38**	**207.93**	**257.71**	**325.41**	**362.10**	**11.28%**	**170%**
Share	13.70%	13.65%	14.35%	14.03%	15.64%	15.33%	15.33%	16.01%	**4.42%**	**17%**
World imports	795.38	948.86	1,164.98	1,489.60	1,329.70	1,501.35	1;757.68	1,864.24	**6.06%**	**134%**
Intra-OIC imports	**137.11**	**170.91**	**220.40**	**285.65**	**218.83**	**281.29**	**356.17**	**389.58**	**9.38%**	**184%**
Share	17.24%	18.01%	18.92%	19.18%	16.46%	18.74%	20.26%	20.90%	**3.13%**	**21%**
Overall trade volume	1,776.11	2,139.32	2,560.29	3,380.74	2,659.05	3,182.12	3,880.16	4,126.01	**6.34%**	**132%**
Volume du commerce intra-OCI	**271.45**	**333.36**	**420.60**	**551.03**	**426.76**	**539.00**	**681.58**	**751.68**	**10.29%**	**177%**
Part du Commerce intra-OCI	**15.47%**	**15.83%**	**16.63%**	**16.60%**	**16.05%**	**17.03%**	**17.80%**	**18.45%**	**3.69%**	**19%**
Commerce Net intra-OCI	**135.73**	**166.68**	**210.30**	**275.52**	**213.38**	**269.50**	**340.79**	**375.84**	**10.29%**	**177%**

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

	2011			2012			
COUNTRY	**TO OIC Countries (1)**	**Total Exports (2)**	**1/2 in %**	**TO OIC Countries (3)**	**Total Exports (4)**	**3/4 in %**	**الـــدول**
AFGHANISN	256,71	459,18	55,91%	292,85	536,28	54,61%	أفغانستان
ALBANIA	149,08	1833,76	8,13%	105,75	1924,30	5,50%	ألبانيا
ALGERIA	3 912,30	58143,5	6,73%	3607,70	57508,20	6,27%	الجزائر
AZERBAIJAN	2859,59	26570,90	10,76%	3298,11	25852,30	12,76%	أذربيدجان
BAHRAIN	4 006,62	33781,9	11,86%	4051,21	38227,70	10,60%	البحرين
BANGLADEH	1 277,58	19741,2	6,47%	1458,18	22936,70	6,36%	بنغلاديش
BENIN	215,35	813,47	26,47%	351,51	935,37	37,58%	بنين
BRUNEI	984,44	11484,5	8,57%	443,80	11648,00	3,81%	بروناي دار السلام
BURKINAFaso	321,31	795,3	40,40%	359,18	812,20	44,22%	بوركينا فاسو
CAMEROON	618,03	5258,44	11,75%	676,72	5466,39	12,38%	الكامرون
CHAD	21,20	3547,21	0,60%	38,45	2991,76	1,29%	تشاد
COMOROS	16,06	52,99	30,31%	12,90	102,47	12,59%	جزر القمـــر
COTE D'IVOIRE	2 509,41	10889,1	23,05%	2736,80	10298,40	26,58%	كوت ديفوار
DJIBOUTI	491,61	514,8	95,50%	545,76	583,05	93,60%	جيبوتي
EGYPT	12 014,43	30743,91	39,08%	11799,63	34277,70	34,42%	مصر
GABON	961,92	10165,4	9,46%	263,64	10432,00	2,53%	الجابون
GAMBIA	8,52	131,22	6,49%	6,74	134,45	5,01%	غامبيا
GUINEA	55,19	2237,77	2,47%	76,85	1918,41	4,01%	غينيا
GUINEA BISSAU	61,57	347,28	17,73%	72,49	197,05	36,79%	غينيا بيساو
GUYANA	11,74	1375,25	0,85%	10,68	1635,35	0,65%	غـويانـا
INDONESIA	22 878,32	203501	11,24%	23109,16	190033,00	12,16%	أندونيسيا
IRAN	19 011,85	128745	14,77%	18049,53	102496,00	17,61%	ايران
IRAQ	5115,48	67819,82	7,54%	2644,94	83275,20	3,18%	العراق
JORDAN	3 689,77	8051,81	45,83%	3713,65	6682,40	55,57%	الأردن
KAZAKHSTAN	4 298,43	64222,2	6,69%	6497,80	63465,10	10,24%	كازخستان
KUWAIT	11 179,84	86227,7	12,97%	13426,66	103650,00	12,95%	الكويت
KYRGYZSTAN	723,61	1138,52	63,56%	811,26	1151,61	70,45%	قرقيزستان
LEBANON	2 561,15	3769,7	67,94%	2104,36	4212,76	49,95%	لبنان
LIBYA	2 258,59	17923,5	12,60%	3164,98	51399,30	6,16%	ليبيا
MALAYSIA	24 883,00	227196	10,95%	25074,86	227625,00	11,02%	ماليزيا
MALDIVES	2,76	196,92	1,40%	2,24	213,62	1,05%	مالديف
MALI	133,67	436,67	30,61%	144,34	560,41	25,76%	مالي
MAURITANIA	539,90	3032,81	17,80%	357,50	2778,71	12,87%	موريتانيا
MOROCCO	2 291,36	20655,7	11,09%	2641,79	19506,80	13,54%	المغرب
MOZAMBIQUE	128,92	3525,44	3,66%	201,02	4080,66	4,93%	موزمبيق
NIGER	168,93	541,87	31,18%	195,38	445,97	43,81%	النيجر
NIGERIA	7 279,52	107492	6,77%	6996,34	105655,00	6,62%	نيجريا
OMAN	8 511,84	44712,8	19,04%	8353,22	48262,70	17,31%	عمان
PAKISTAN	8953,43	25343,77	35,33%	9276,01	26227,50	35,37%	باكستان
PALESTINE	66,40	575,51	11,54%	66,40	575,51	11,54%	فلسطين
QATAR	4 188,42	106551	3,93%	5626,34	122349,00	4,60%	قطر
SAUDI ARABIA	45 316,49	331060	13,69%	46272,13	364440,00	12,70%	العربية السعودية
SENEGAL	1212,35	2541,70	47,70%	986,04	2341,48	42,11%	السنغال
SIERRA LEONE	37,85	351,7	10,76%	61,99	911,57	6,80%	سيراليون
SOMALIA	574,91	592,1	97,10%	659,94	684,13	96,46%	الصومال
SUDAN	721,93	12416	5,81%	2661,38	3364,97	79,09%	السودان
SURINAME	188,68	1315,18	14,35%	216,15	1112,34	19,43%	سورينام
SYRIA	10 536,27	15579,4	67,63%	10455,51	11087,50	94,30%	سوريا
TAJIKISTAN	515,62	974,63	52,90%	607,43	1029,71	58,99%	طاجيكستان
TOGO	497,82	1108,55	44,91%	644,49	1320,66	48,80%	توغو
TUNISIA	2 727,04	16535,3	16,49%	2955,96	15998,90	18,48%	تونس
TURKEY	37 276,37	135052	27,60%	55163,48	152573,00	36,16%	تركيا
TURKMENISTAN	1 627,75	7238,92	22,49%	1446,52	11050,90	13,09%	تركمنستان
U.A EMIRATES	60 381,72	240572	25,10%	65623,55	257178,00	25,52%	الامارات العربية المتحدة
UGANDA	550,79	2024,59	27,21%	340,41	1835,34	18,55%	أوغندة
UZBEKISTAN	2 339,60	4983,48	46,95%	2612,40	5373,72	48,61%	أوزبكستان
YEMEN	1 290,82	9591,58	13,46%	1355,39	8754,84	15,48%	اليمن
TOTAL	**325 413,86**	**2 122 483,95**	**15,33%**	**354 729,50**	**2 232 121,39**	**15,89%**	**المجموع**

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

COUNTRY	2011 From OIC Countries (1)	2011 Total Imports(2)	2011 1/2 in%	2012 From OIC Countries (3)	2012 Total Imports(4)	2012 3/4 in %	الـــــــدول
AFGHANISTAN	3290,18	10295,6	31,96%	3881,14	9457,15	41,04%	أفغانستان
ALBANIA	436,02	5286,7	8,25%	407,78	5047,39	8,08%	ألبانيا
ALGERIA	4355,84	47266	9,22%	5204,02	51925,3	10,02%	الجزائر
AZERBAIJAN	1925,82	9755,97	19,74%	2903,56	12036,8	24,12%	أذربيدجان
BAHRAIN	4809,78	12722,9	37,80%	5003,89	13774,3	36,33%	البحرين
BANGLADESH	8241,78	36192,7	22,77%	8082,14	36362,7	22,23%	بنغلاديش
BENIN	1285,15	10175,3	12,63%	1187,87	7133,34	16,65%	بنين
BRUNEI	714,91	6398,84	11,17%	919,14	6458,92	14,23%	بروناي دار السلام
BURKINA FASO	656,32	2153,19	30,48%	795,89	2444,68	32,56%	بوركينا فاسو
CAMEROON	1303,5	5703,52	22,85%	1436,76	6213,16	23,12%	الكامرون
CHAD	332,44	978,89	33,96%	339,00	958,12	35,38%	تشاد
COMOROS	94,23	230,54	40,87%	89,09	252,13	35,33%	جزر القمـــر
COTE D'IVOIRE	4052,3	9051,44	44,77%	2666,68	8892,61	29,99%	كوت ديفوار
DJIBOUTI	1342,29	3443,67	38,98%	1587,53	4070,95	39,00%	جيبوتي
EGYPT	12438,06	59131,33	21,03%	15440,23	75777	20,38%	مصر
GABON	377,29	3563,47	10,59%	445,79	3740,6	11,92%	الجابون
GAMBIA	332,77	1141,22	29,16%	326,85	1043,22	31,33%	غامبيا
GUINEA	540,12	5275,93	10,24%	630,54	5908,83	10,67%	غينيا
GUINEA BISSAU	81,9	350,06	23,40%	87,96	360,93	24,37%	غينيا بيساو
GUYANA	91,94	1876,81	4,90%	109,68	1861,29	5,89%	غـويانـا
INDONESIA	26848,62	177451	15,13%	30963,46	191720	16,15%	أندونيسيا
IRAN	37667,27	93555,5	40,26%	46291,27	92605,3	49,99%	ايران
IRAQ	23715,02	36592,66	64,81%	21660,78	42796,6	50,61%	العراق
JORDAN	7754,13	19037,13	40,73%	8569,58	20665,8	41,47%	الأردن
KAZAKHSTAN	2392,05	34845,2	6,86%	2800,34	45506,6	6,15%	كازخستان
KUWAIT	6446,88	24220,3	26,62%	6412,17	25039,2	25,61%	الكويت
KYRGYZSTAN	963,88	8986,41	10,73%	1227,16	9985,82	12,29%	قرقيزستان
LEBANON	4122,57	19071,2	21,62%	5033,84	21621,1	23,28%	لبنان
LIBYA	4779,09	10095	47,34%	5578,88	19146,4	29,14%	ليبيا
MALAYSIA	22760,32	187837	12,12%	22348,33	196831	11,35%	ماليزيا
MALDIVES	465,52	1504,25	30,95%	498,78	1429,56	34,89%	مالديف
MALI	1049,28	4008,84	26,17%	876,25	3824,59	22,91%	مالي
MAURITANIA	544,63	3434,59	15,86%	581,88	3903,41	14,91%	موريتانيا
MOROCCO	7668,29	43335,3	17,70%	7955,11	42890,3	18,55%	المغرب
MOZAMBIQUE	465,5	7590,28	6,13%	456,49	8496,09	5,37%	موزمبيق
NIGER	499,17	1618,97	30,83%	559,63	1583,67	35,34%	النيجر
NIGERIA	4579,72	58367	7,85%	4519,87	56164,1	8,05%	نيجريا
OMAN	10487,12	25846,7	40,57%	11011,27	31286,2	35,20%	عمان
PAKISTAN	21280,57	43578,26	48,83%	23073,8	51624,1	44,70%	باكستان
PALESTINE	316,27	3958,51	7,99%	316,27	3958,51	7,99%	فلسطين
QATAR	8076,23	24346,5	33,17%	8548,76	27795,3	30,76%	قطر
SAUDI ARABIA	18493,92	127164	14,54%	20831,62	150717	13,82%	العربية السعودية
SENEGAL	1341,72	5908,92	22,71%	1426,86	5805,73	24,58%	السنغال
SIERRA LEONE	263,36	1553,43	16,95%	293,07	1683,14	17,41%	سيراليون
SOMALIA	873,08	1577,36	55,35%	1055,29	1819,9	57,99%	الصومال
SUDAN	3965,19	10948,1	36,22%	3293,06	9492,02	34,69%	السودان
SURINAME	189,52	1826,67	10,38%	204,75	2130,14	9,61%	سورينام
SYRIA	13325,54	26336,4	50,60%	11895,24	18611,9	63,91%	سوريا
TAJIKISTAN	1043,07	4791,53	21,77%	1314,86	4541,19	28,95%	طاجيكستان
TOGO	373,41	3618,75	10,32%	937,73	9038,03	10,38%	توغو
TUNISIA	3714,56	26061,6	14,25%	3939,81	25262,7	15,60%	تونس
TURKEY	31417,45	240844	13,04%	31690,19	236553	13,40%	تركيا
TURKMENISTAN	3200	7820,59	40,92%	3061,01	9283,02	32,97%	تركمنستان
U.A. EMIRATES	30938,94	214454	14,43%	38234,46	235607	16,23%	الامارات العربية المتحدة
UGANDA	984,34	4234,32	23,25%	1105,32	4406,79	25,08%	أوغندة
UZBEKISTAN	1454,03	9904,98	14,68%	2573,42	11905,3	21,62%	أوزبكستان
YEMEN	5008,3	10363,1	48,33%	5437,63	13736,2	39,59%	اليمن
TOTAL	**356171,20**	**1757682,43**	**20,26%**	**388123,78**	**1893186,13**	**20,50%**	**المجموع**