

**ANNUAL REPORT ON TRADE BETWEEN THE OIC  
MEMBER STATES 2012**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**PRESENTED BY**

**THE ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### - TRENDS OF WORLD TRADE:

Financial tensions in the Euro Zone, , natural disasters, in particular floods, the earthquake, which stroke Japan in 2011, tighter economic policies, the decline in domestic demand and increased risk aversion of investors in many emerging and developing countries and the monetary fluctuations contributed to the slowdown of the global economy in 2011. Indeed, the production growth was only 2.4% and that of trade in goods and services 5% in 2011. This trend has increased the prices of commodities by 26% between 2010 and 2011 including the price of energy products (+32%), agricultural materials (+23%), beverages (+20%), food products (+17) and metals (+14%).

In addition, the Arab Spring had a negative impact on the growth of trade in goods and services in this region. Indeed, the interruption of supplies of Libyan oil reduced African exports by 8% in 2011. The earthquake in Japan and floods in Thailand have contributed to the disruption of global supply chains especially in China.

Despite this trend, world commodity exports grew by 20% reaching US\$ 17.8 trillion. dollars in 2011 thanks to rising commodity prices. Commercial services exports totalled US\$, 4.1 trillion, i.e. 23% of world exports of goods and services in 2011. The major exporters are China, the U.S., Germany, Japan and the Netherlands, which totalled approximately 35.6% of world exports.

World imports surpassed U.S. \$ 18 trillion in 2011, representing a 19% increase compared to 2010. The main importers are the United States, China, Germany, Japan and France who have accumulated 38% of world imports of goods and services. Commercial services imports totalled U.S. \$ 3.9 trillion, i.e. 21.7% of world imports of goods and services in 2011.

### TRENDS OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE OIC MEMBER STATES

#### • Foreign Trade

Despite the global economic crisis, the trade of the OIC Member States continued to grow; this is explained by higher energy prices and of other commodities by about 26% between 2010 and 2011 and the increase in demand in the OIC countries. Member States' Trade increased from US\$ 3.2 trillion in 2010 to US\$ 3.9 billion in 2011, an increase by 23.5%. Trade of the OIC Member States accounted for 10.8% of world trade in 2011. The Actors of the world trade of the OIC Member States in 2011 were: Malaysia (US. \$ 467 billion), Saudi Arabia (US \$ 457 billion), the UAE AU (US \$ 455 billion Indonesia ( US\$ 381 billion), Turkey (US\$ 376 billion), Iran (US\$ 225 billion), Nigeria (US\$ 166 billion), Qatar (US\$ 126 billion), Kuwait (US\$ 109 billion) and Algeria (US.\$ 105 billion). These ten countries accounted for 73% of world trade of the OIC Member States in 2011. The main products concerned by the world trade of Member States in 2011 were: miscellaneous manufactured goods (30%), mineral fuels (23%), machinery and transport equipment (17%), food (16 %), chemicals (8%) and non-edible materials (7%).

- **Exports:**

Exports increased by 27.9% rising from US\$ 1.7 trillion in 2010 to US\$ 215 trillion 2011. This trend has been reinforced by the important growth of exports of the following countries: Saudi Arabia (+US\$ 102 billion, 44.8% growth between 2010 and 2011), the United Arab Emirates (+US\$ 86.6 billion; 55.6%), Indonesia (+US\$ 45.7 billion, 29%), Qatar (+US\$ 38.1 billion, 58.6%), Nigeria (+US\$ 32 billion, 42%), Iran (+US\$ 28.5 billion, 27.8%), Kuwait (+US\$ 24 billion, 39.8%), Turkey (+US\$ 21 billion, 18.5%), 1 %), Iraq (+US.\$ 20.6 billion, 43.7%) and Malaysia (+US.\$ 20 billion, 8.4%). The main products exported by the Member States are: miscellaneous manufactured goods (32%), mineral fuels (29%), food products (17%), non-edible raw materials (10%), machinery and equipment transport (6%) and chemicals (5%).

- **Imports:**

Imports of the OIC Member States in 2011 totalled US\$ 1.8 trillion worth of US\$ 1.5 trillion against US.\$ in 2010, i.e. an increase by 18.7% due to the increase in global imports of the following countries : Turkey (+US\$ 55.3 billion, i.e. 29.8% growth between 2010 and 2011), the Emirates (+US\$ 46.07 billion, 27.7%), Indonesia (+US\$ 41.8 billion. dollars, 30.8%), Saudi Arabia (+US.\$ 24.5 billion, 23.8%), Iran (+US.\$ 24.3 billion, 34.5%), Malaysia ( +US\$ 20.5 billion, 10.8%), Nigeria (+US.\$ 10.1 billion, 21.2%), Pakistan (+US.\$ 9.1 billion, 21.4%), Iraq (+US\$ 9.1 billion, 33%) and Bangladesh (+US.\$ 7.5 billion, 26%).

The main products imported by the Member States are: machinery and transport equipment (28%) and miscellaneous manufactured goods (27%), mineral fuels (16%), food (15%), chemicals (10%) and non-edible raw materials (3%).

## **TRENDS OF TRADE IN SERVICES OF THE OIC MEMBER STATES**

Trade in services (debits + credits) of the OIC Member States accounted for 7.4% of world trade in services in 2011 equivalent to U.S. \$ 595 billion, i.e. a decrease by 9.8% compared to 2010 due to lower transport services and rising energy prices during this period. Trade in service of Member States accounted for 16% of the global trade of the OIC countries in 2011 against 18.8% in 2010.

The structure of trade in services of the OIC Member States is as follows: travels (31%), government services (22%), transport (21%), communications (5%), licenses and royalties (4%), construction (3%), insurance (2%), recreational and cultural services (2%) and other services (10%).

The main actors of the OIC countries in trade in services in 2011 were: Malaysia, which totalled U.S. \$ 73 billion of trade in services, followed by Saudi Arabia (U.S. \$ 67 billion), Turkey (U.S. \$ 58 billion) the United Arab Emirates (U.S. \$ 52 billion), Indonesia (U.S. \$ 52 billion), Egypt (US\$ 32 billion), Lebanon (U.S. \$ 29 billion), Iran (U.S. \$ 27 billion) , Nigeria (U.S. \$ 23 billion) and Morocco (U.S. \$ 20 billion). These ten countries accounted for 73% of total trade in services of the OIC Member States in 2011. We note that the Arab Spring had a negative impact on trade in services for the travel services and transports have declined significantly in the sub-region.

## - TRENDS OF INTRA-OIC TRADE:

### • Intra-OIC trade:

Trade volume between the OIC Member States (intra-OIC exports + intra-OIC imports) in 2011 reached a value of U.S. \$ 687.7 billion against U.S. \$ 539 billion in 2010, an increase by 27.6% due to the reasons mentioned above. In addition, in the case of economic crisis, Member States tend to increase their intra-Community trade thanks to geographic proximity, the existence of bilateral and regional agreements; the similarity of patterns of consumption, complementarity and the regional promotional efforts of the Consultative Group on Enhancing Intra-OIC trade, the number of projects has exceeded 300 in August 2012.

Countries with greater complementarity in the OIC zone in 2011 higher than 0.30 were: Malaysia (0.54), Turkey (0.46), Egypt (0.44), Indonesia (0, 44), United Arab Emirates (0.43), Tunisia (0.43), Syria (0.37), Lebanon (0.37), Albania (0.34), Jordan (0, 34), Oman (0.31), Djibouti (0.31), Afghanistan, Bahrain and Morocco with 0.30 each.

*The intra-OIC trade net (intra-OIC exports + intra-OIC imports 2) in 2011 reached a value of US\$ 344 billion against US \$ 269.5 billion in 2010, an increase by 26.7%. Despite the effects of the global economic crisis, the share of intra-OIC trade in the total trade of Member States increased from 17.03% in 2010 to 17.71% in 2011, i.e. an increase by 4%.*

The increase in the value of intra-OIC trade between 2010 and 2011 was enhanced by the growth of the intra-OIC of the following countries, which belong to the top ten: the United Arab Emirates (+US.\$ 28.6 billion, a 47.1% growth between 2010 and 2011), Iran (+US.\$ 23 billion, 68.9%), Saudi Arabia (+US.\$ 13.7 billion, 27%), Iraq (US\$ 12.4 billion 75.4%), Indonesia (+US.\$ 11 billion, 28.2%), Malaysia (+US\$ 9.9 billion, 24.4%), Turkey (+US\$, 8.3 billion 13.7%), Kuwait (+US\$ 6.8 billion, 50.2%), Pakistan (+US.\$ 6.4 billion, 26%) and Oman (+US\$ 4 billion; 27%).

The major Actors of intra-OIC trade in 2011 were: The United Arab Emirates (US\$ 89 billion), Turkey (US\$ 69 billion), Saudi Arabia (US\$ 64 billion), Iran (US\$ 56 billion) , Malaysia (US\$ 50 billion), Indonesia (US\$50 billion), Pakistan (US.\$ 31 billion), Iraq (US\$ 29 billion), Syria and Egypt US\$ 24 billion each . These ten countries represented 71% of intra-OIC trade in 2011.

The main products covered by the intra-OIC trade in 2011 are: mineral fuels (27%) and miscellaneous manufactured goods (26%), food products (22%), machinery and transport equipment (10%), chemicals (9%) and non-edible materials (6%).

The following Member States exceeded in 2011 the threshold of 20% of the level of intra-OIC trade advocated by the Ten Year Programme of Action (TYPOA) by 2015, these are: Somalia, Djibouti, Syria, the Gambia, Senegal, Jordan, Lebanon, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Iraq, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Guinea Bissau, Turkmenistan, Niger, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Libya, Oman, Egypt, Togo, Iran, Mali, Bahrain, Uganda, Mauritania, Cameroon, Guyana and Turkey. Measures to promote trade in goods and services and cross investment of the other OIC countries that have not reached the proportion of 20% must be strengthened to achieve the TYPOA prior to maturity data notably, in the area of capacity building, participation in international fairs and exhibitions, including those organized by ICDT, technical and financial assistance and the alleviation of foreign trade procedures and intra-OIC trade investments.

**- Intra-OIC exports:**

The intra-OIC exports totaled US\$ 330.6 billion in 2011, i.e. 15.4% of total exports of Member States against US\$ 257.7 billion in 2010, i.e. an increase by 28.3%. This increase is due to increased intra-OIC exports of the following countries: the United Arab Emirates (+US\$ 25.3 billion, i.e. 71.3% increase in intra-OIC exports between 2010 and 2011), Saudi Arabia (+US\$ 10.1 billion, 28.3%), Iran (+US\$ 5.5 billion, 40.9%), Turkey (+US\$ 4.8 billion, 14.9%) , Indonesia (+US\$ 4.5 billion, 24.2%), Malaysia (+US\$ 4 billion, 17.4%), Kuwait (+US\$ 2.8 billion, 33.6%) , Iraq (+US\$ 2.8 billion, 117.9%), Nigeria (+US\$ 2.2 billion, 43.6%) and Oman (+US\$ 2 billion, 31.5%).

The Major exporters in the OIC zone are: United Arab Emirates (US\$ 60.8 billion), Saudi Arabia (US\$ 46 billion), Turkey (US.\$ 37.3 billion), Malaysia (US\$ 27.1 billion) Indonesia (US.\$ 22.9 billion), Iran (US\$ 19 billion), Kuwait (US.\$ 11.3 billion), Egypt (US\$ 11.2 billion), Syria (US\$ 10.5 billion), Pakistan (US\$ 9 billion). The intra-OIC exports of those ten countries accounted for 77.2% of total intra-OIC exports in 2011

The main products exported between the Member States of the OIC are: manufactured goods (26% of intra-OIC exports), food products (24%), fuel (23%), inedible raw materials (10%), chemicals (9%) and machinery and transport equipment (7%).

**- The intra-OIC imports:**

The intra-OIC imports represent 20.04% of global imports of the OIC countries with a value of US.\$ 357.1 billion in 2011 against US.\$ 281.3 billion in 2010, an increase by 27%. This increase is due to the growth of intra-OIC imports of the OIC countries: Iran (+US\$ 17.5 billion, 87.9% growth of intra-OIC imports ), Iraq (+ US\$ 9.6 billion, 68.3%), Indonesia (+US\$ 6.5 billion, 31.9%), Malaysia (+US\$ 5.9 billion, 33.7%), Pakistan (+US\$ 4.8 billion, 27.6%), Kuwait (+US\$ 4 billion, 77.4%), Saudi Arabia (+US\$ 3.6 billion, 24%), Turkey ( +US\$ 3.5 billion, 12.4%), the United Arab Emirates (+US\$ 3.3 billion, 13.1%) and Bangladesh (+US\$ 2.7 billion, 47.7%).

The main importing countries of the OIC Zone in 2011 are: Iran (US\$ 37.4 billion), Turkey (US\$ 31.4 billion), the United Arab Emirates (US\$ 28.6 billion), Indonesia (US\$ 26.8 billion), Iraq (US\$ 23.7 billion), Malaysia (US\$ 23.3 billion), Pakistan (US\$ 22.2 billion), Saudi Arabia (US\$ 18. 4 billion), Syria (US.\$ 13.3 billion) and Egypt (US\$ 12.4 billion. dollars), which totaled 66.5% of intra-OIC imports.

The main products imported from Member States of the OIC are: mineral fuels with 31% of intra-OIC imports followed by miscellaneous manufactured goods (26%), food products (20%), machinery and transport equipment (13%), chemicals (9%) and non-edible materials (2%).

**Evolution of the OIC Member States' Trade between 2010 and 2011 (in billion US dollars and in %)**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>Evolution 2010/2011</b>
World Exports	1,680.77	2,149	27.86%
Intra-OIC Exports	257.71	330.63	28.30%
<b>Share</b>	<b>15.33%</b>	<b>15.39%</b>	<b>0.34%</b>
World Imports	1,501.35	1,782.22	18.71%
Intra-OIC Imports	281.29	357.11	26.95%
<b>Share</b>	<b>18.74%</b>	<b>20.04%</b>	<b>6.95%</b>
Volume of Intra-OIC Trade	539.00	687.74	27.60%
<b>Share of Intra-OIC Trade</b>	<b>17.03%</b>	<b>17.71%</b>	<b>4.00%</b>
Net Intra-OIC Trade	<b>269.50</b>	<b>343.87</b>	<b>27.60%</b>

## **- 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;
- Barriers in logistics infrastructure, transport, weak or unsuitable support services to international trade;
- Existence of a non-diversified exportable offer and not adapted to the norms and standards of the markets;
- Lack of information on markets and business opportunities, despite efforts by ICDDT 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:**

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 labor, 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.

## **- ECONOMIC PROSPECTS (2012-2013):**

According to the IMF forecast in July 2012, global growth accelerated to reach 3.6% in the first half of 2012 due to the improvement of the financial situation and a recovery in confidence in response to long-term refinancing operations of the European Central Bank but also the formation of banking and budget unions and a further reduction of the U.S. Federal deficit and debt. It is for this reason that the world trade has rebounded along with industrial production in the first quarter of 2012 in Germany and especially in Asian countries due to the resumption of supply chains disrupted by flooding in Thailand in late 2011 and the increase in domestic demand in Japan.

Given these factors, global growth will slow to 3.5% in 2012 and will reach 3.9% in 2013. Thus, in developed countries, growth should reach 1.4% in 2012 and 1.9% in 2013 due to the downturn in the euro area, particularly in the countries of the South of the Mediterranean region, where the dampening effects due to the uncertainty and the worsening of the financial situation will be more pronounced.

In emerging and developing countries, growth will slow to 5.6% in 2012 before rising to 5.9% in 2013 following the relaxation of economic policy which began in the last quarter

of 2011 and first quarter of 2012.

Growth is expected to remain relatively low in 2011 in the partner regions of the area including the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and in Mediterranean third countries.

On the other hand, the growth in the Middle East and North Africa can be considerable due to the increase in oil prices as they will continue to increase their oil production between 2012 and 2013. Similarly, growth in sub-Saharan Africa could be important during this period because it is relatively isolated from external financial shocks.

Moreover, globally, rising consumer prices are expected to decrease due to weaker demand and lower prices of commodities but also because of the tightening of national economic policies to curb the negative economic conditions.

## **CONCLUSION:**

Intra-OIC trade has globally shown a good progression in 2011 in so far as the volume of this trade reached US\$ 344 billion; i.e. an increase by 26.7% in comparison with 2012. Likewise, the share of intra-OIC trade in the world trade rose by 4% increasing from 17.03% in 2012 to 17.71% in 2011.

Intra-OIC trade is dominated by Asian countries accounting for 34% followed by the GCC countries with 31%, the Middle East (24%), the countries of sub-Saharan Africa (6%) and AMU countries (5%). It reached US\$ 688 billion in 2011, i.e. 17.71% of foreign trade of Member States.

In addition, the implementation of PRETAS already in force in February 2010, the rules of origin in August 2011 and the Executive Programme of the Roadmap for Enhancing intra- OIC Trade especially, in the fields of trade promotion, trade financing, trade facilitation that will be strengthened by the Islamic Single Window initiative, capacity building and development of strategic product, which will undoubtedly contribute to increasing the share of intra-OIC trade in the overall trade in the coming years.

With a view to better increasing intra-OIC trade, Subsidiary and Specialized OIC Organs should work together to develop the following strategic products and services that will contribute to achieving the objective of the Ten Year Programme of Action, which consists of raising the share of intra -OIC to 20% by 2015 through among others, integrated projects in the following sectors: cotton, textiles and clothing, construction materials and engineering, leather and footwear industry, agri-food, pharmaceutical products and health services, Halal industry, transport and logistics, information technology and communication and education services.

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

COUNTRY	2010			2011			الدول
	TOOIC Countries (1)	Total Exports(2)	1/2 in %	TOOIC Countries (3)	Total Exports(4)	3/4 in %	
AFGHANISTAN	228,73	532,20	42,98%	256,71	491,64	52,22%	أفغانستان
ALBANIA	85,93	1424,43	6,03%	150,94	1702,52	8,87%	ألبانيا
ALGERIA	4292,54	54486,80	7,88%	5728,23	58230,90	9,84%	الجزائر
AZERBAIJAN	2602,49	21324,78	12,20%	2859,59	26570,90	10,76%	أذربيجان
BAHRAIN	3375,64	29453,70	11,46%	4759,47	33677,57	14,13%	البحرين
BANGLADESH	1095,44	14666,10	7,47%	1312,52	19845,33	6,61%	بنغلاديش
BENIN	179,00	532,94	33,59%	213,47	799,65	26,70%	بنين
BRUNEI	695,00	8192,43	8,48%	989,86	11056,97	8,95%	بروناي دار السلام
BURKINA FASO	202,71	638,38	31,75%	288,59	755,07	38,22%	بوركينافاسو
CAMEROON	568,61	4445,22	12,79%	544,51	4290,38	12,69%	الكامرون
CHAD	11,26	2667,65	0,42%	21,19	3547,30	0,60%	تشاد
COMOROS	4,89	22,63	21,60%	16,08	51,49	31,23%	جزر القمر
COTE D'IVOIRE	3021,27	10814,50	27,94%	2544,20	11049,06	23,03%	كوت ديفوار
DJIBOUTI	416,43	441,59	94,30%	491,37	514,74	95,46%	جيبوتي
EGYPT	10720,25	28172,00	38,05%	11186,95	30743,91	36,39%	مصر
GABON	506,07	6815,14	7,43%	992,29	10368,57	9,57%	الجابون
GAMBIA	5,01	82,04	6,10%	82,69	118,01	70,07%	غامبيا
GUINEA	86,46	1974,68	4,38%	56,68	2261,03	2,51%	غينيا
GUINEA BISSAU	47,20	254,47	18,55%	61,80	143,26	43,14%	غينيا بيساو
GUYANA	17,97	1152,74	1,56%	18,63	1376,07	1,35%	غويانا
INDONESIA	18418,35	157791,00	11,67%	22878,48	203501,00	11,24%	إندونيسيا
IRAN	13491,79	102263,00	13,19%	19004,41	130732,00	14,54%	ايران
IRAQ	2347,78	47200,70	4,97%	5115,48	67819,82	7,54%	العراق
JORDAN	3302,47	5936,34	55,63%	4175,78	8051,81	51,86%	الأردن
KAZAKHSTAN	4451,52	49671,70	8,96%	4298,63	64369,31	6,68%	كازخستان
KUWAIT	8437,06	60149,40	14,03%	11269,90	84065,30	13,41%	الكويت
KYRGYSTAN	642,87	1179,43	54,51%	723,18	1139,33	63,47%	قرغيزستان
LEBANON	3738,27	3982,87	93,86%	2553,59	4139,46	61,69%	لبنان
LIBYA	2070,70	44244,60	4,68%	2372,85	18530,19	12,81%	ليبيا
MALAYSIA	23104,77	237317,00	9,74%	27131,93	257284,00	10,55%	ماليزيا
MALDIVES	2,24	105,64	2,12%	4,03	223,52	1,80%	مالديف
MALI	69,70	234,94	29,67%	113,05	415,18	27,23%	مالي
MAURITANIA	267,45	2123,76	12,59%	307,80	2458,00	12,52%	موريتانيا
MOROCCO	2137,00	18493,00	11,56%	2286,30	19989,52	11,44%	المغرب
MOZAMBIQUE	96,84	2875,95	3,37%	340,07	3005,32	11,32%	موزمبيق
NIGER	147,27	202,61	72,68%	169,15	542,68	31,17%	النيجر
NIGERIA	5093,79	76224,10	6,68%	7313,47	108201,00	6,76%	نيجيريا
OMAN	6283,37	33777,10	18,60%	8265,17	44387,87	18,62%	عمان
PAKISTAN	7345,29	21394,50	34,33%	8953,43	25499,58	35,11%	باكستان
PALESTINE	46,44	558,45	8,32%	66,40	575,51	11,54%	فلسطين
QATAR	2347,40	65062,90	3,61%	3168,78	103173,00	3,07%	قطر
SAUDI ARABIA	35915,96	227750,00	15,77%	46063,57	329705,00	13,97%	العربية السعودية
SENEGAL	1086,98	2134,52	50,92%	1688,12	2400,99	70,31%	السنغال
SIERRA LEONE	37,84	299,91	12,62%	38,24	350,50	10,91%	سيراليون
SOMALIA	499,01	511,64	97,53%	574,90	595,56	96,53%	الصومال
SUDAN	743,94	8863,16	8,39%	722,82	12694,89	5,69%	السودان
SURINAME	181,34	1581,39	11,47%	184,64	1309,75	14,10%	سورينام
SYRIA	10209,73	15543,20	65,69%	10536,61	15520,38	67,89%	سوريا
TAJIKISTAN	529,64	908,93	58,27%	515,62	974,99	52,88%	طاجيكستان
TOGO	443,08	1101,24	40,24%	476,94	1050,37	45,41%	توغو
TUNISIA	2775,00	15512,50	17,89%	2730,57	16564,78	16,48%	تونس
TURKEY	32499,78	114062,00	28,49%	37328,28	135115,00	27,63%	تركيا
TURKMENISTAN	1380,80	3317,09	41,63%	1627,82	7237,38	22,49%	تركمستان
U.A EMIRATES	35477,98	155759,00	22,78%	60783,72	242314,00	25,08%	الإمارات العربية المتحدة
UGANDA	486,07	1785,92	27,22%	544,88	2044,99	26,64%	أوغندا
UZBEKISTAN	2353,37	5406,76	43,53%	2342,34	4985,53	46,98%	أوزبكستان
YEMEN	1086,05	7351,04	14,77%	1381,29	10441,48	13,23%	اليمن
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>257 711,84</b>	<b>1 680 771,73</b>	<b>15,33%</b>	<b>330 628,01</b>	<b>2 149 003,36</b>	<b>15,39%</b>	<b>المجموع</b>



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

COUNTRY	2010			2011			الدول
	From OIC Countries (1)	Total Imports (2)	½ in% (3)	From OIC Countries (3)	Total Imports (4)	3/4 in % (5)	
AFGHANISTAN	2914,02	8140,30	35,80%	3294,37	10219,51	32,24%	أفغانستان
ALBANIA	320,71	4190,63	7,65%	383,16	5004,72	7,66%	ألبانيا
ALGERIA	6077,99	41509,30	14,64%	4551,70	46426,43	9,80%	الجزائر
AZERBAIJAN	1326,59	6599,35	20,10%	1925,82	9755,97	19,74%	أذربيجان
BAHRAIN	3906,84	11248,70	34,73%	4806,93	13027,52	36,90%	البحرين
BANGLADESH	5581,36	28712,70	19,44%	8241,77	36191,48	22,77%	بنغلاديش
BENIN	1216,66	7107,58	17,12%	1283,99	10104,26	12,71%	بنين
BRUNEI	700,05	3105,87	22,54%	683,61	5285,58	12,93%	بروناي دار السلام
BURKINA FASO	791,72	2059,12	38,45%	655,71	2194,21	29,88%	بوركينافاسو
CAMEROON	1074,62	4461,32	24,09%	2081,54	6454,41	32,25%	الكامرون
CHAD	299,03	1202,60	24,87%	332,38	971,19	34,22%	تشاد
COMOROS	68,82	213,88	32,18%	91,88	229,10	40,10%	جزر القمر
COTE D'IVOIRE	2744,87	8487,80	32,34%	4054,62	8993,60	45,08%	كوت ديفوار
DJIBOUTI	1054,05	2718,20	38,78%	1341,82	3381,86	39,68%	جيبوتي
EGYPT	11058,01	63841,60	17,32%	12438,06	59131,33	21,03%	مصر
GABON	317,85	2699,45	11,77%	370,36	3542,51	10,45%	الجابون
GAMBIA	324,63	923,96	35,13%	320,87	1097,04	29,25%	غامبيا
GUINEA	444,94	4081,58	10,90%	517,20	5236,56	9,88%	غينيا
GUINEA BISSAU	92,34	291,93	31,63%	80,69	345,43	23,36%	غينيا بيساو
GUYANA	41,95	1383,69	3,03%	705,00	1732,04	40,70%	غويانا
INDONESIA	20358,88	135691,00	15,00%	26848,58	177450,57	15,13%	إندونيسيا
IRAN	19893,45	70299,50	28,30%	37374,25	94562,35	39,52%	إيران
IRAQ	14090,17	27512,10	51,21%	23715,02	36592,66	64,81%	العراق
JORDAN	6245,56	15262,25	40,92%	7754,13	19037,13	40,73%	الأردن
KAZAKHSTAN	2199,05	36874,80	5,96%	2390,85	34770,20	6,88%	كازخستان
KUWAIT	5144,03	21535,40	23,89%	9124,32	24831,04	36,75%	الكويت
KYRGYSTAN	784,18	7388,10	10,61%	964,54	8970,34	10,75%	قرقيزستان
LEBANON	5369,55	19540,00	27,48%	4713,54	20162,64	23,38%	لبنان
LIBYA	5531,50	21973,90	25,17%	4815,71	10193,12	47,24%	ليبيا
MALAYSIA	17414,28	189470,00	9,19%	23278,05	209966,89	11,09%	ماليزيا
MALDIVES	396,66	1239,39	32,00%	461,40	1508,72	30,58%	مالديف
MALI	1042,40	3721,18	28,01%	1048,28	3990,07	26,27%	مالي
MAURITANIA	385,98	2538,44	15,21%	851,83	2452,71	34,73%	موريتانيا
MOROCCO	6535,00	37136,00	17,60%	7680,55	43368,55	17,71%	المغرب
MOZAMBIQUE	377,49	5326,74	7,09%	913,32	6235,81	14,65%	موزمبيق
NIGER	520,09	1692,72	30,72%	502,56	1601,60	31,38%	النيجر
NIGERIA	3563,92	47836,40	7,45%	4333,88	57982,38	7,47%	نيجريا
OMAN	8467,98	22185,60	38,17%	10464,51	25793,71	40,57%	عمان
PAKISTAN	17358,39	42635,30	40,71%	22152,88	51750,26	42,81%	باكستان
PALESTINE	162,82	2758,73	5,90%	316,27	3958,51	7,99%	فلسطين
QATAR	5484,13	22502,50	24,37%	5240,21	22328,22	23,47%	قطر
SAUDI ARABIA	14884,18	103023,00	14,45%	18433,47	127497,98	14,46%	العربية السعودية
SENEGAL	1210,87	6341,73	19,09%	1341,72	5908,92	22,71%	السنغال
SIERRA LEONE	236,54	1013,20	23,35%	259,18	1531,67	16,92%	سيراليون
SOMALIA	741,83	1228,70	60,38%	868,97	1558,35	55,76%	الصومال
SUDAN	3384,94	9894,25	34,21%	3922,53	10829,54	36,22%	السودان
SURINAME	27,84	1496,44	1,86%	183,31	1813,33	10,11%	سورينام
SYRIA	12416,02	26665,80	46,56%	13343,08	26394,23	50,55%	سوريا
TAJIKISTAN	1111,15	4289,44	25,90%	1041,62	4802,17	21,69%	طاجيكستان
TOGO	241,73	3056,10	7,91%	293,53	3330,18	8,81%	توغو
TUNISIA	3138,66	24161,30	12,99%	3719,49	26056,73	14,27%	تونس
TURKEY	27947,18	185541,00	15,06%	31417,25	240840,43	13,04%	تركيا
TURKMENISTAN	2572,94	6262,63	41,08%	3194,98	7780,72	41,06%	تركمستان
U.A. EMIRATES	25248,78	166568,00	15,16%	28551,09	212634,79	13,43%	الإمارات العربية المتحدة
UGANDA	785,92	3330,36	23,60%	982,13	4151,50	23,66%	أوغندا
UZBEKISTAN	1315,47	9309,20	14,13%	1443,72	9880,33	14,61%	أوزبكستان
YEMEN	4343,61	11070,80	39,23%	5005,26	10427,41	48,00%	اليمن
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>281290,24</b>	<b>1501351,56</b>	<b>18,74%</b>	<b>357107,49</b>	<b>1782270,51</b>	<b>20,04%</b>	<b>المجموع</b>