



Original FRENCH

ANNUAL REPORT ON TRADE AMONG
THE OIC MEMBER STATES
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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OF TRADE

TO THE

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OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL CO-OPERATION OF THE
OIC
(COMCEC)



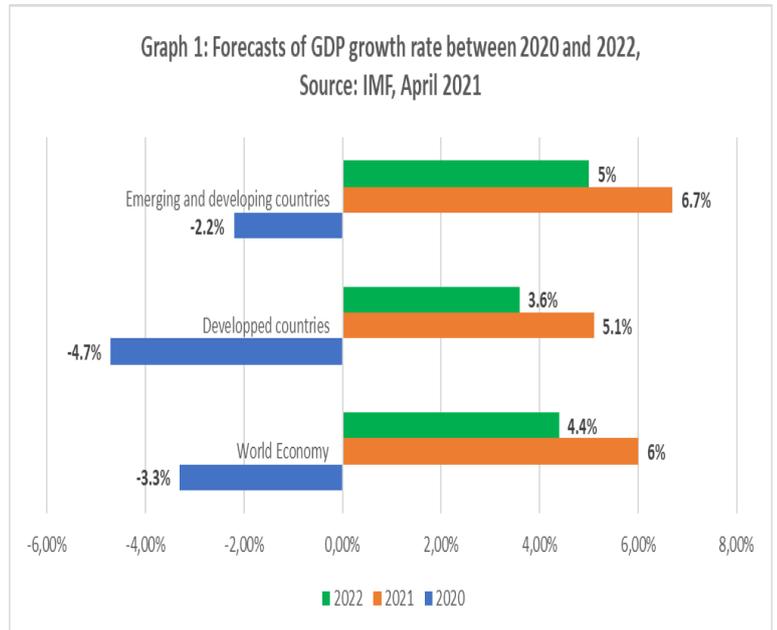
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SUMMARY

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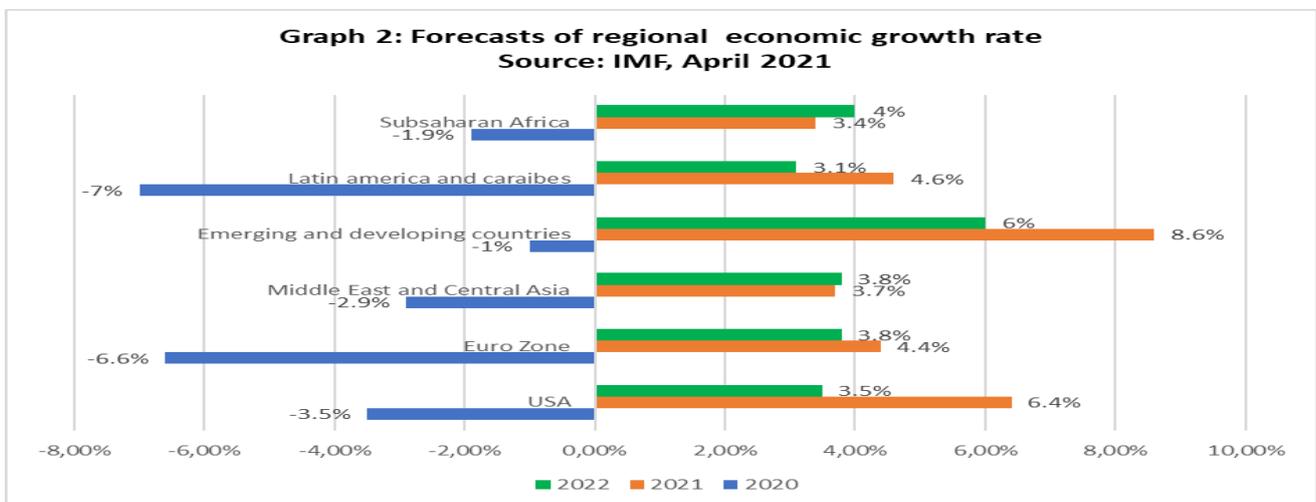
I. Overview of World Economy and COVID-19 Impact:

During Covid-19 pandemic, the world economy has witnessed an unprecedented turbulence, and it has been impacted in different levels in crucial sectors such as agribusiness, health, logistics and transportation, tourism, education, news information and communication technologies in which several countries are recovering, but the recovery is not the same everywhere in a context of great uncertainty. The countries most affected are those operating in these sectors as well as the employment of young people and women in the primary informal sectors. Nevertheless, the significant number of vaccination campaigns in several countries has contributed to decreasing the economic downturn and increasing the trust of investors and producers in order to resume their activities increasingly despite alternative programming of lockdown and lockdown easing.



According to the latest analyses of IMF carried out in April 2021, it was indicated that a drop rate growth and a slowness in global economy estimated at 3.3% 2020 and it might exceed 6% in 2021 due to the positive effects of remote work and digitalization of commercial operation and international investment. Then, it will probably reach 4.4% in 2022 thanks to new budgetary support measures and vaccination campaigns of countries as well as productive sectors which require more adaptability to public and private stakeholders.

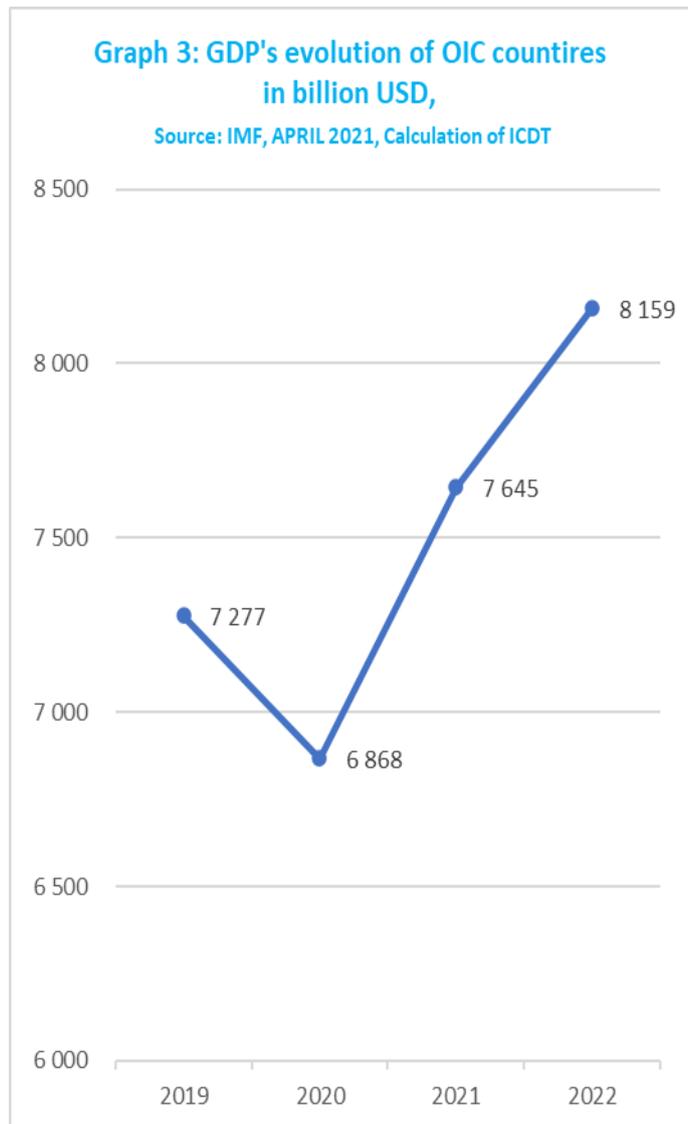
All regions have been impacted negatively. In fact, the most affected regions are respectively the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean with an economic decline of 7% in 2020, followed by eurozone countries (-6%), countries of the Middle East and Central Asia (-2.9%), sub-Saharan African countries (-1.9%), and emerging countries and developing countries of Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean.



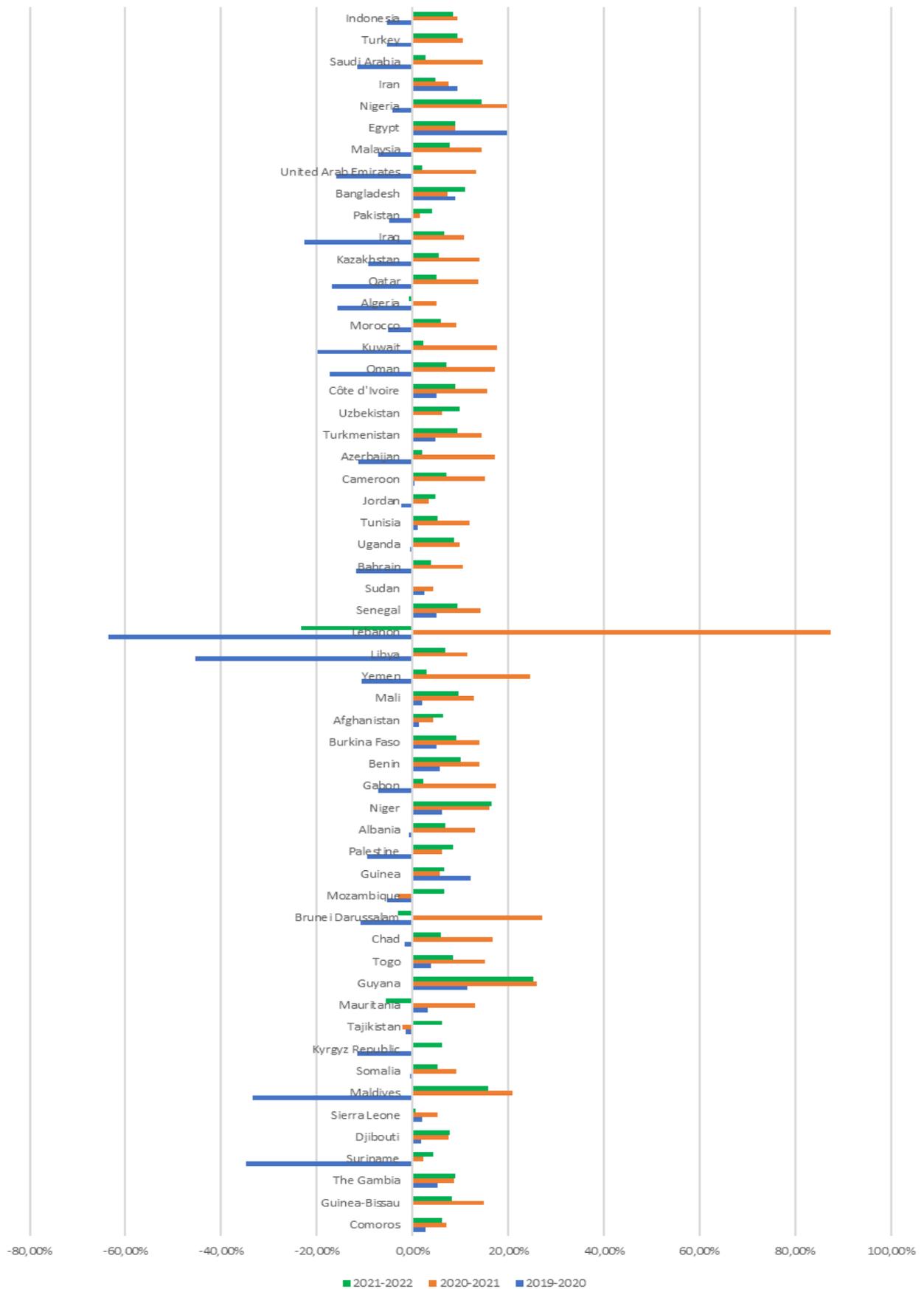
Between 2019 and 2020, the OIC member states have witnessed a decrease in their GDP due to the negative impact of the pandemic, the GDP has decreased from USD 7.3 billion in 2019 to USD 6.9 billion in 2020, i.e. a regression of 5.62% originating mainly from Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Indonesia, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Turkey, Lebanon, Algeria, Bangladesh, Kuwait, and Malaysia that have undergone the toughness of Covid-19 consequences.

The measures taken by the Member States to support the resilience of their economies and to overcome the impact of COVID-19, particularly vaccination campaigns and budgetary stimulus as well as the trust within business communities signifies a growth of about 11.3% in 2020 and 2021 with a total GDP of countries moving from 6.9 billion to 7.6 billion USD. The contribution of the following countries in the growth of the GDP is important: Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Nigeria, Turkey, Malaysia, the United Emirates, Iran, Egypt, Bangladesh, and Kazakhstan, to name but a few. The relations of bilateral cooperation have played in it a prominent role.

This confidence can continue between 2021 and 2022 with a growth estimated at 6.73% for OCI member States and this is according to the projections of IMF carried out in April 2021 and the calculations of the ICDT. Several institutions of the OIC and development partners have initiated several projects in order to assist the countries of the Ummah to mitigate the effects of Covid-19, particularly the implementation of regional value chains and relaunching local productions, tourism, transportation, and other direct foreign investments via electronic platforms and physical meetings. In addition to other strategies aiming at helping countries to reduce the risks of the spread of Covid-19 through by facilitating access and trade of vaccines, medicines, and maintenance products between the OIC member States.



Graph 4: Evolution of GDP Growth of OIC Member States between 2019 and 2022 (%)
 Source: IMF, April 2021, ICDT calculations, May 2021

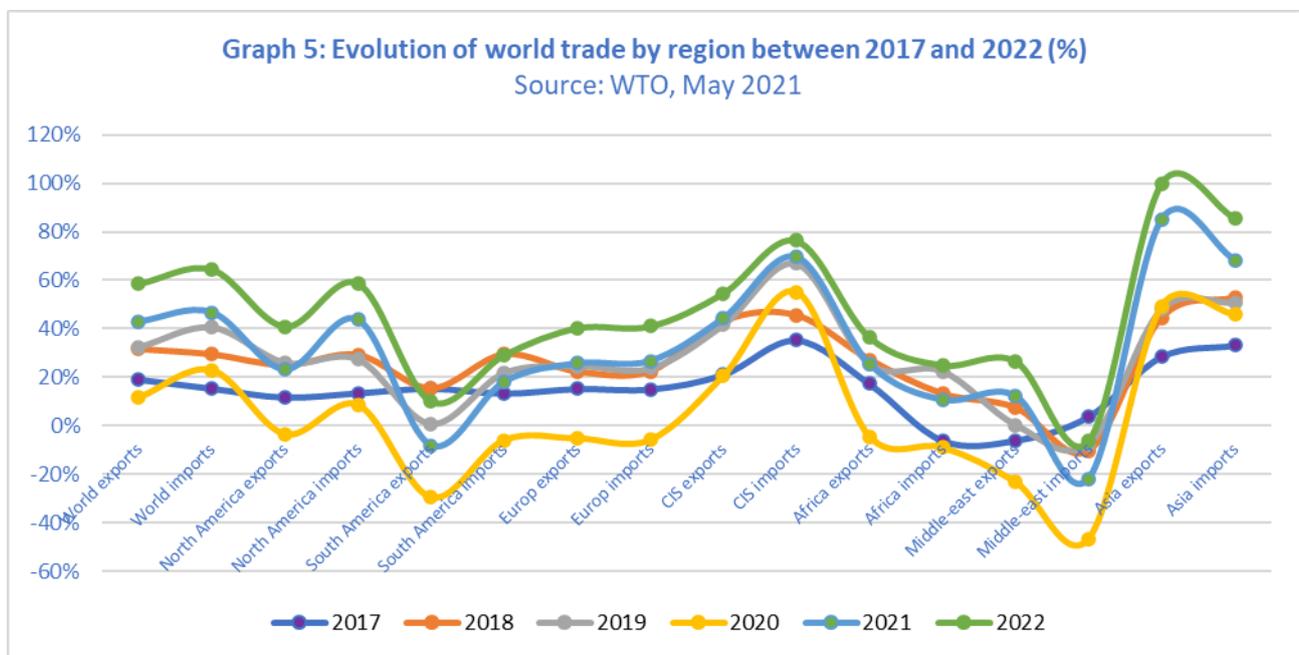


II. World Trade and the Effects of Covid-19 Pandemic

Since December 2019, the world trade suffered severely from the negative effect of Covid-19 which deregulated all supply chains of manufactured products, and hindered commercial strategies not only of countries, but also the regional plans of economic development within the framework of national integration.

The first forecasts of WTO counted on the fact that world merchandise trade must decrease by 9.2% in 2020 due to the impact of Covid-19 on world trade, the same projections have been reviewed downward to 5.3% and can peak at 8% in 2021 (WTO, March 2021) thanks to the budgetary and monetary measures taken by the States in order to support their economies as well and the vaccination campaigns in 2021.

In fact, these different strategies along with the measures of trade liberalization of vaccines particularly under the auspices of the WTO could foster the growth of world trade and reach the target of 4% in 2022 on the assumption that there would be no resurgence of new variants of Covid-19 and that economies would be more resilient despite their disparity.



The pandemic has caused mixed impacts on the foreign trade of certain regions:

Between 2019 and 2020: world exports growth has decreased drastically and was led by exports of North America, Europe, and slightly by Asia despite the significant increase of exports of regions such as Africa, Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), and the Middle East due to the drop in oil revenues linked to the contraction in the price of a barrel by 35% and mining products by 19%. World imports have experienced a lower growth decline than exports driven more by imports from Europe, the Middle East and Africa and which are not offset by the increase in imports from North America, South America, and Asia in manufactured products, particularly textiles (masks) and electronics (computers for teleworking).

This regression may be explained, among others, by the fact that oil prices fell by 35% in 2020, global exports by 8%, exports of services by 20%, and travels by 63% due to the restrictions enacted by the States to avoid physical interaction.

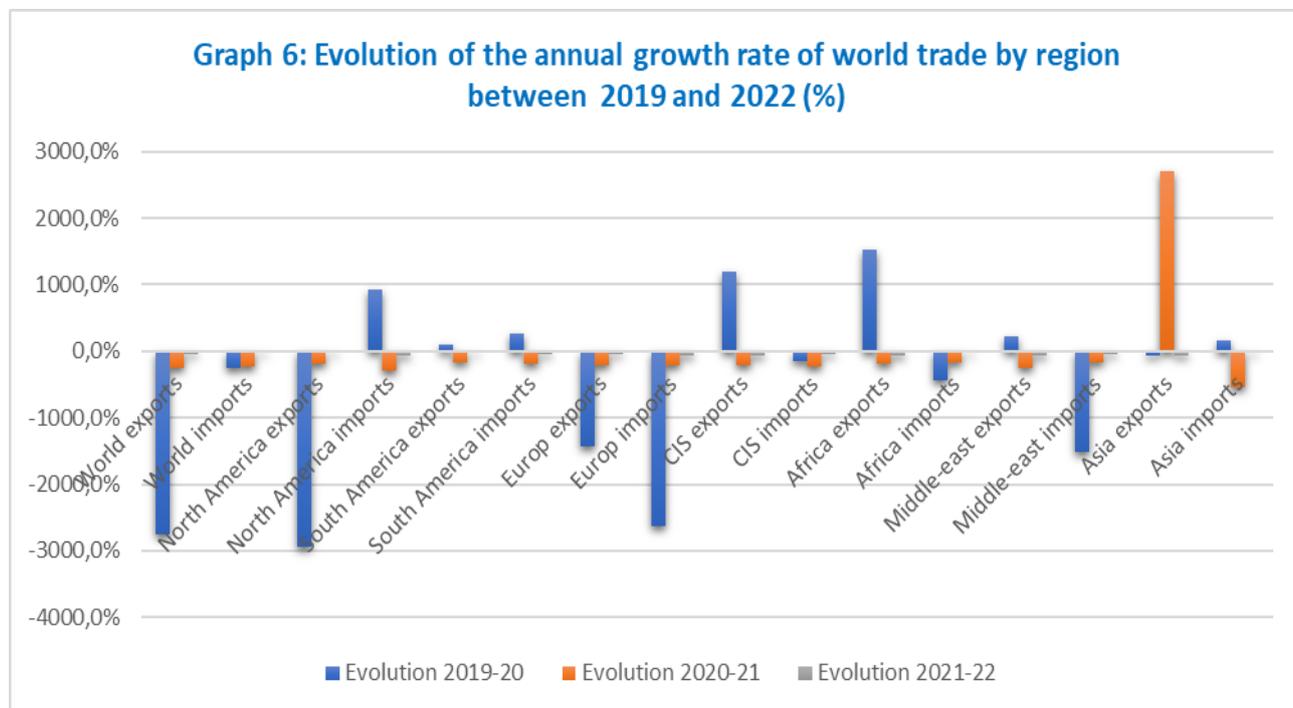
The most negatively affected sectors are the products of agribusiness, health, tourism, education, transportation and travel, and employment in industrial sector. On the other hand, the positively affected sectors are electronic trade, telework, digitalization of governmental and companies' services.

Between 2020 and 2021: budgetary and monetary measures especially in the United States together with vaccination campaigns initiated by several countries have not contributed in the growth of global exports, yet they have contributed in their decline especially in the countries of the Middle East, CIS, Europe, Africa, North America, and South America due to travel restrictions which were not lifted by Asian exports particularly the Chinese exports of medical products during this period.

Between 2021 and 2022: the estimates of world trade growth carried out by the WTO portend a growth of 4%, while taking into consideration that the budgetary and monetary measures as well as the production and sufficient commercialization of vaccines which will bear fruit in 2022 and that the spread of the pandemic becomes weak.

The relaunch of travels, the increase of energy products might play a part in revitalizing global trade. The increase of investors' confidence might play a crucial role in the recovery of global trade. However, at the regional level, there is a slippage in export growth of around 15 to 60% compared to the figures for 2020/2021.

The exports that will step back the most are those of Africa, Middle East, and Asia. The imports which are affected the most are those of North America, Europe, and South America; however, we notice a growth of Asian imports. This situation is possible if the demand on energy products and services of international and domestic travel increases in these different regions during this period.



III. Evolution of Foreign Trade of OIC Member States

The average trade of OIC Member Countries could decrease from 17% to 33% in 2020 due to the economic situation of each country, and the impact of soaring prices of oil and other commodities, in addition to decline receipts from tourism, logistics and commercial services.

According to ICDT calculations based on data compiled from the WTO, UNCTAD, ITC and WITS of May 2021, the volume of world trade could fall by around 11%, moving from 3.7 in 2019 to 3.3 trillion USD in 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

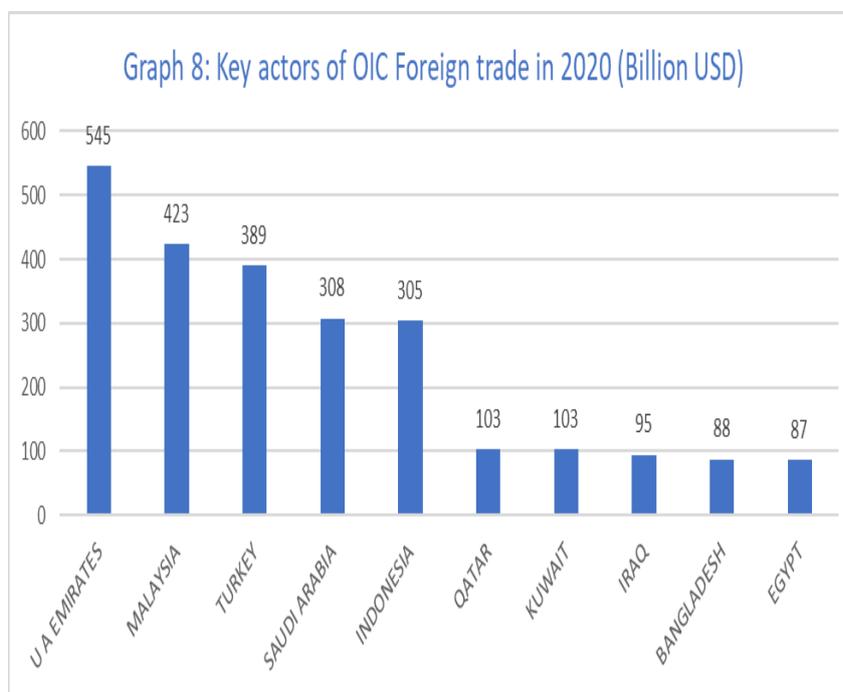
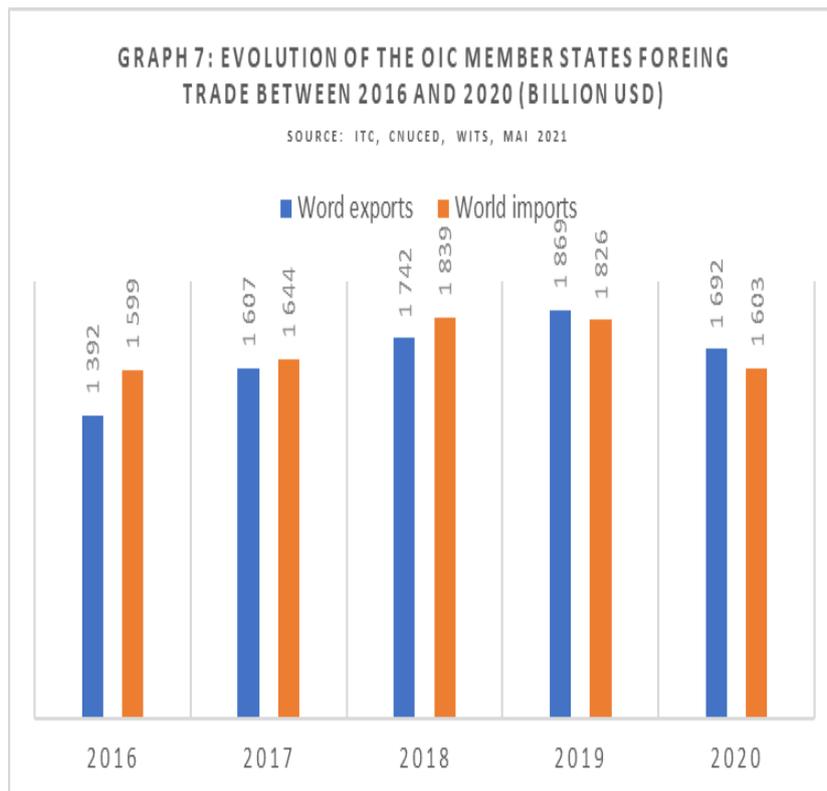
The most affected countries are Turkey, Egypt, Pakistan, United Arab Emirates, Iran, Morocco, Iraq, Lebanon, Afghanistan, and Jordan with a drop in trade estimated at 10 billion USD for each country during this period.

The key actors of foreign trade of OIC member States are: United Arab Emirates, Malaysia, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Qatar, Kuwait, Iraq, Bangladesh, and Egypt which have secured around 74,3% of this trade in 2020.

Exports shrank by 9,5% and imports by 12,2% in 2020 due to the impact of Covid-19.

According to ITC data, the major marketed products are dominated by mineral fuels, machinery and electrical articles, fine pearls, plastic articles, machinery and mechanical articles, animal and vegetable oils, clothing and motor vehicles, iron, steel, cereals, pharmaceuticals, and optical devices.

The most affected sectors according to the study undertaken by the ICDT on the impact of Covid-19 on trade and investment are: agribusiness, health particularly the marketing of medical products, tourism (transportation, and travels), digitalization of foreign trade



operations, educational services, e-commerce, restaurant services etc....

The general decrease of trade of OIC member States is also attributed to the price fluctuation of petroleum, agribusiness, mining products as well as travel restrictions between countries during Covid-19 pandemic.

According to ICDT study of September 2020, production structures have been impacted in the member States and the GDP could decrease from 300 to 600 billion USD along with consumption and tourism from 200 to 400 billion USD in 2020.

Furthermore, prices fluctuation of petroleum products caused the GDP reduction of member States by 17 to 29 billion USD in 2020 and a drop in exports of these products of Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iran, Nigeria, Kuwait, Qatar, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Oman, Algeria, Morocco, Azerbaijan, Lebanon compared to an increase in Turkey, Pakistan, and Indonesia.

Increased taxes on food products during the pandemic could generate a rise in the exports of member States ranging from 7 to 19 billion USD in 2020 such as Turkey, Malaysia, Egypt, Iran, Morocco, Benin, Oman, and Bangladesh, yet it could generate a decline for countries such as Nigeria, Senegal, Burkina. In addition, the increase of the prices of medical products could also enhance the exports of OIC members by 2 to 6 billion USD in 2020 together with the production of health sector industry reaching 23 billion USD. It is the case of Indonesia, Jordan, Pakistan the exporters of medical and textile products.

During the pandemic, several member States and regional organizations have taken temporary commercial measures including the closure of borders except for tracks and aircrafts cargo in order to provide medical and food products, as well as commercial restrictions in the field of quality standards, periods, the quantities of exports of essential products.

Direct foreign investments have declined significantly in several countries of Sub-Saharan Africa, the Arab world and Asia and several projects are at standstill (business affairs, construction, manufacturing) as well as the cancellation or postponement of the conclusion of trade agreements and bilateral and regional investments. Therefore, some trade and investment promotion agreements of TPOs and IPAs have been concluded online. Moreover, Covid-19 could lower FDI by 30 to 40% between 2020 and 2021 (-208% for energy, -116% for air transport and -47% for the automotive sector).

During the pandemic, OIC members have introduced budgetary measures in order to assure the resilience of their economies and have applied restrictive measures to reduce its spread and ensure a logical supply of essential food and medical products. they also have benefited from the financial and technical assistance services of several OIC and international institutions.

Besides, ICDT organized numerous webinars on norms and certification, promotion of trade, financing and the insurance of trade and investments, trade and international negotiations and regional integration, business information through the collection of statistics of trade in services, marketing of tourism destinations, Doing Business, and the promotion of investment in OIC countries, and the organization of digital forums.

To better combat the general spread of pandemics, Member States and OIC Institutions should invest more in the pharmaceutical and medical industry at national and regional level in order to have stock thresholds to avoid the shortage of these products and lower the volume of

imports.

Trade in services of Member States recorded USD 977 billion in 2019, i.e. 8% of world trade in services, accounting for 26% of the goods trade of OIC countries. The main marketed services are transport and travel services which accumulated 82% and directly contribute to the increase in demand of energy products and tourism services. In 2020, trade in services could decline by around half to two-thirds in several member States due to restrictions on international and domestic travels totaling around USD 40 billion, according to SESRIC data.

IV. CURRENT STATE OF INTRA-OIC TRADE:

Covid-19 pandemic impacted intra-OIC trade between 2019 and 2020. A decrease of 15.7% ranging from USD 700.1 billion in 2019 to USD 590.8 billion in 2020 was caused by the significant drop in trade estimated at more than USD 5 billion of the following countries: Iraq, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Oman, Egypt, Jordan, Iran, Kuwait, Yemen, Morocco, due to the restrictions and supply chains' disruption adopted by several OIC countries. Besides, the concentration on domestic markets in order to satisfy the populations' needs.

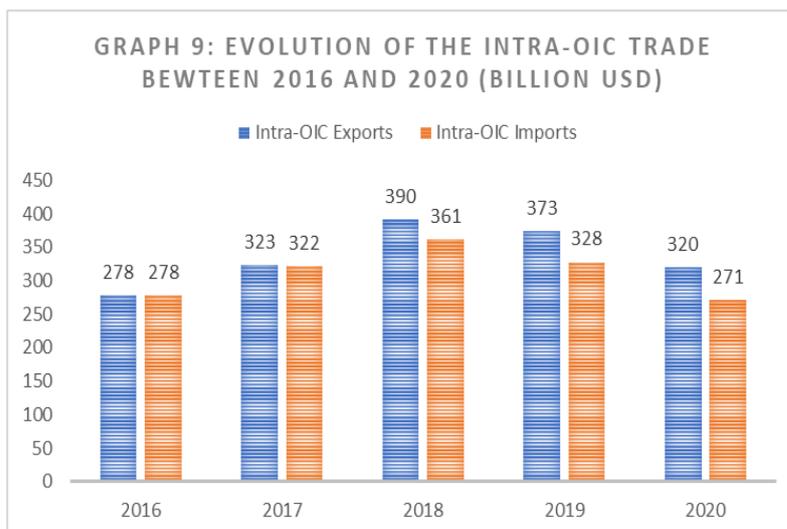


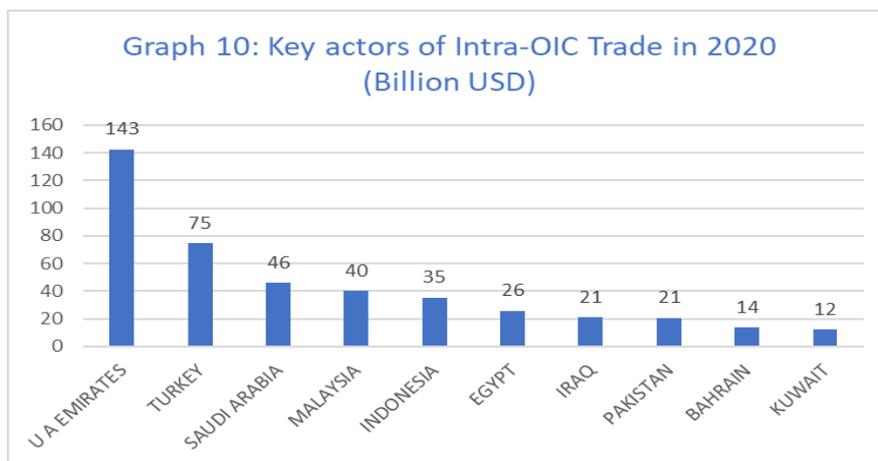
Table1: Evolution of trade of OIC Member States between 2016 and 2020*

2020*: forecasts

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	Evolution 2016-2020	Evolution 2019-2020
World Exports	1,391.73	1,607.37	1,741.59	1,869.31	1,691.6	21.55%	-9.51%
Intra-OIC Exports	278.38	322.81	390.46	373.31	319.81	14.88%	-14.33%
Share	20.00%	20.08%	22.42%	19.97%	18.91%	-5.48%	-5.33%
World Imports	1,599.44	1,644.10	1,839.31	1,826.33	1,602.81	0.21%	-12.24%
Intra-OIC Imports	277.94	321.52	361.04	327.56	270.95	-2.51%	-17.28%
Share	17.38%	19.56%	19.63%	17.94%	16.90%	-2.72%	-5.75%
World trade	2,991.17	3,251.47	3,580.90	3,695.64	3,294.41	10.14%	-10.86%
Intra-OIC Trade	556.32	644.33	751.5	700.87	590.76	6.19%	-15.71%
Intra-OIC Trade Share	18.69%	19.82%	21.02%	18.95%	17.91%	-4.20%	-5.53%

The major actors of intra-OIC trade are:

the United Arab Emirates, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Indonesia, Egypt, Iraq, Pakistan, Bahrain, and Kuwait together they recorded 73.4% of intra-OIC trade.



Indeed, intra-OIC exports have felt by 14.3% reaching a volume of USD 373.3 billion in 2019 against 319.8 billion in 2020 in view of the reduction of exports directed to the member States: Saudi Arabia, Oman, Iran, Sudan, Nigeria, Algeria, Malaysia, Cote d'ivoire, Indonesia, Jordan, Libya, Turkey, Lebanon, Egypt, Pakistan, Kazakhstan, Suriname, and Uzbekistan of at least half billion dollars US.

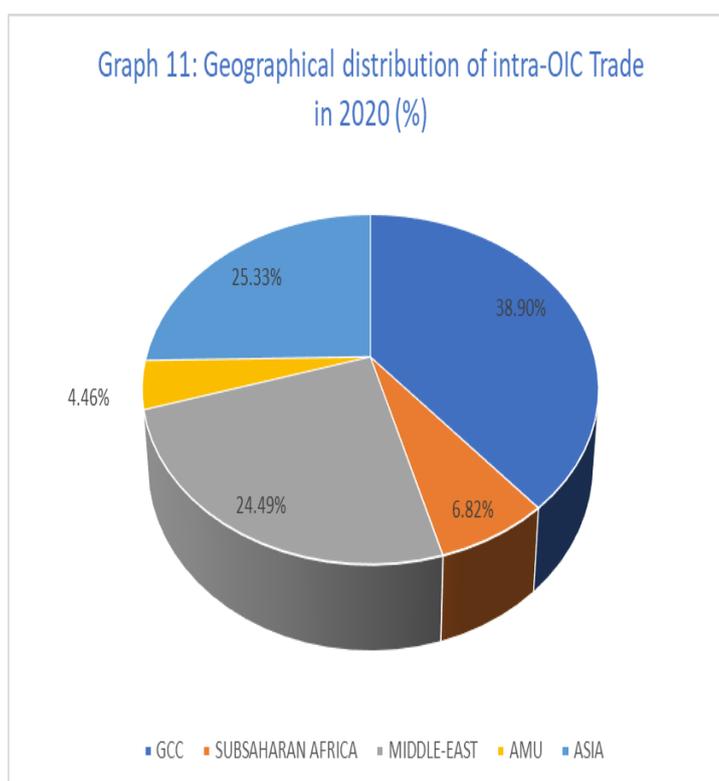
The key exported products between OIC member States are: mineral fuels, pearls, plastic articles, animal and vegetal oils, iron and steel, mechanical machinery and electrical articles, aluminum, tourism cars and fruits.

Intra-OIC imports recorded a decrease of 17.3% during this period, i.e. moving from USD 327.6 billion in 2019 to USD 271 billion in 2020 due to the noticeable decline of importing more than one billion from: Oman, United Arab Emirates, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Iran, Egypt, Pakistan, Libya, Qatar, Sudan, Tunisia, Malaysia, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Mali, Somalia.

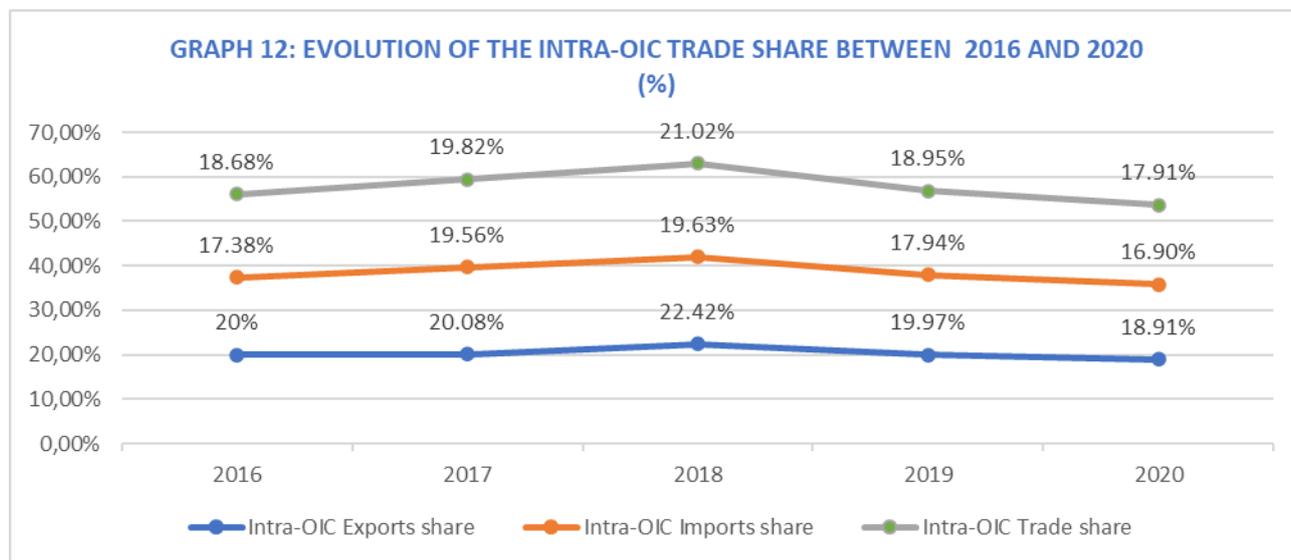
The imported products among OIC countries are predominated by the same intra-OIC exported products in 2020.

To sum up, intra-OIC trade is concentrated in the following regions: the countries of GCC that have accumulated a market share of 39% followed by Asian countries with a total of 25.3%, Middle East countries (24.5%), Sub-Saharan African countries (6.8%), and the Arab Maghreb Union countries (4.5%).

Moreover, the share of intra-OIC trade have been affected heavily due to Covid-19, and it has declined by 5.53% from 18.95% in 2019 to 17.91% in 2020 because of the price fluctuation of energy products, medical and mining products, the dollar exchange rate, disturbance of international supply chains, as well as the drop of tourism revenue which is



the source of currencies for several member States.



V. THE WAY FORWARD

The trade flow of member States have witnessed an unparalleled turbulence due to Covid-19 that disrupted the supply chains of raw materials and industrial products as well as the commercial services namely transportation, tourism, education, and NICT.

Foreign trade has declined approximately by 11% and intra-OIC trade by 15.7% between 2019 and 2020, and it might be changed between 2021 and 2022 if the spread of the virus weakens and vaccination campaigns keep going along with travels and transportation and lifting the restrictions on trade in products and services all over the world.

In the light of the current situation, member States, OIC institutions, and development partners should continue collaborating with each other in order to facilitate trade and investment among OIC countries by organizing more activities targeting the promotion, facilitation, financing and insurance of trade between countries and regions of OIC zone.

It is worth mentioning that OIC member States invest in the progressive creation of a Free Trade Area, and adhere to the guiding principles of facilitating investment and the integration of intra and interregional value chains of OIC countries in the domain of Halal industry, ICTs, logistics, and transportation, agribusiness, textile, pharmaceuticals, leather, automobile, renewable energies of which the Member States have a substantial potential in order to counter the effects of Covid-19 pandemic.

ANNEX

Table 2: Evolution of the OIC Exports between 2019 and 2020* (\$ million)

COUNTRY	2019			2020* estimates		
	TO OIC Countries (1)	Total Exports (2)	1/2 in %	TO OIC Countries (3)	Total Exports (4)	3/4 in %
AFGHANISTAN	396.47	863.83	45.90%	432.63	869.54	49.75%
ALBANIA	45.85	5 618.65	0.82%	510.28	2 477.85	20.59%
ALGERIA	6 216.92	43 173.37	14.40%	2 899.99	21 061.28	13.77%
AZERBAIJAN	3 190.87	19 635.58	16.25%	3 161.99	13 740.57	23.01%
BAHRAIN	5 263.39	14 167.30	37.15%	5 122.99	14 257.52	35.93%
BANGLADESH	1 432.77	58 100.82	2.47%	4 752.74	41 344.23	11.50%
BENIN	457.36	850.60	53.77%	467.89	901.35	51.91%
BRUNEI	680.03	7 249.81	9.38%	652.79	6 614.32	9.87%
BURKINA FASO	300.25	3 262.73	9.20%	217.71	4 023.74	5.41%
CAMEROON	740.67	5 925.72	12.50%	1 553.23	4 066.12	38.20%
CHAD	304.64	970.41	31.39%	79.51	1 466.06	5.42%
COMOROS	3.69	49.64	7.43%	39.16	59.33	66.00%
COTE D'IVOIRE	3 289.76	12 717.85	25.87%	1 968.46	11 005.03	17.89%
DJIBOUTI	99.02	167.55	59.10%	119.18	160.42	74.29%
EGYPT	13 109.02	30 632.55	42.79%	12 323.10	26 815.15	45.96%
GABON	222.21	2 329.46	9.54%	158.55	5 194.75	3.05%
THE GAMBIA	17.87	24.60	72.62%	22.25	25.86	86.05%
GUINEA	759.98	4 689.47	16.21%	516.12	5 227.24	9.87%
GUINEA BISSAU	30.86	330.11	9.35%	111.63	145.14	76.91%
GUYANA	160.02	1 907.58	8.39%	192.76	2 813.85	6.85%
INDONESIA	21 447.30	167 683.00	12.79%	20 182.16	163 306.49	12.36%
IRAN	8 814.16	33 249.32	26.51%	3 088.41	11 504.62	26.84%
IRAQ	4 901.85	37 040.01	13.23%	10 607.85	63 149.59	16.80%
JORDAN	3 615.99	8 312.92	43.50%	2 586.38	6 492.06	39.84%
KAZAKHSTAN	8 006.36	57 722.94	13.87%	7 452.93	46 949.70	15.87%
KUWAIT	3 494.87	64 482.10	5.42%	3 523.96	68 211.77	5.17%
KYRGYZSTAN	670.49	1 965.50	34.11%	1 744.97	1 964.47	88.83%
LEBANON	2 455.04	16 029.10	15.32%	1 527.43	2 611.09	58.50%
LIBYA	3 437.61	15 816.12	21.73%	2 460.42	8 344.83	29.48%
MALAYSIA	21 273.66	238 161.13	8.93%	19 257.92	233 553.70	8.25%
MALDIVES	3.54	158.02	2.24%	155.86	211.73	73.61%
MALI	745.10	3 642.25	20.46%	1 006.12	2 077.80	48.42%
MAURITANIA	217.18	2 890.64	7.51%	570.72	3 051.68	18.70%
MOROCCO	3 671.73	29 592.49	12.41%	4 685.83	27 704.92	16.91%
MOZAMBIQUE	167.83	4 722.31	3.55%	100.89	3 460.03	2.92%
NIGER	528.11	1 451.78	36.38%	333.58	756.71	44.08%
NIGERIA	9 996.19	48 163.03	20.75%	5 532.62	33 361.48	16.58%
OMAN	10 873.65	32 354.75	33.61%	2 092.36	30 803.59	6.79%
PAKISTAN	5 796.32	23 818.82	24.34%	5 096.06	22 237.16	22.92%
PALESTINE	163.95	1 103.81	14.85%	279.59	2 268.08	12.33%
QATAR	8 195.95	72 934.96	11.24%	9 143.91	78 919.79	11.59%
SAUDI ARABIA	51 650.19	245 551.82	21.03%	22 457.48	176 507.51	12.72%
SENEGAL	1 802.84	4 178.52	43.15%	1 696.51	3 934.55	43.12%
SIERRA LEONE	64.71	747.36	8.66%	155.45	575.02	27.03%
SOMALIA	308.45	416.53	74.05%	352.24	453.27	77.71%
SUDAN	6 217.84	9 403.64	66.12%	1 404.22	2 058.57	68.21%
SURINAME	575.90	1 460.97	39.42%	44.33	1 624.53	2.73%
SYRIA	518.17	708.57	73.13%	2 015.68	2 300.00	87.64%
TAJIKISTAN	710.36	1 115.85	63.66%	549.27	1 311.88	41.87%
TOGO	692.92	1 025.31	67.58%	706.63	1 024.77	68.95%
TUNISIA	1 997.66	14 944.09	13.37%	2 016.83	15 232.66	13.24%
TURKEY	44 724.48	171 098.41	26.14%	43 750.24	169 657.94	25.79%
TURKMENISTAN	1 268.28	10 826.07	11.72%	972.27	7 779.35	12.50%
U.A EMIRATES	101 428.97	315 942.73	32.10%	101 088.13	318 474.82	31.74%
UGANDA	1 852.26	3 563.79	51.97%	2 085.09	4 148.96	50.26%
UZBEKISTAN	4 274.28	14 344.70	29.80%	3 763.25	13 280.56	28.34%
YEMEN	23.35	23.78	98.19%	23.35	23.78	98.18%
TOTAL	373 309.16	1 869 314.72	19.97%	319 813.88	1 691 598.78	18.91%

Table 3: Evolution of the OIC Imports between 2019 and 2020* (\$ Million)

COUNTRY	2019			2020* estimates		
	From OIC Countries (1)	Total Imports (2)	1/2 in%	From OIC Countries (3)	Total Imports (4)	3/4 in %
AFGHANISTAN	4 348.67	6 776.78	64.17%	4 540.23	7 091.69	64.02%
ALBANIA	831.52	2 923.76	28.44%	510.28	5 141.33	9.93%
ALGERIA	4 375.96	37 263.38	11.74%	2 899.99	32 913.59	8.81%
AZERBAIJAN	2 805.31	13 649.27	20.55%	2 314.07	10 729.79	21.57%
BAHRAIN	8 271.17	18 589.05	44.49%	8 778.34	19 590.32	44.81%
BANGLADESH	10 692.25	41 630.39	25.68%	4 752.74	46 405.35	10.24%
BENIN	932.39	2 893.23	32.23%	981.21	3 351.21	29.28%
BRUNEI	1 633.93	5 101.65	32.03%	1 586.78	5 321.31	29.82%
BURKINA FASO	887.42	4 243.98	20.91%	692.00	4 145.05	16.69%
CAMEROON	1 085.06	5 925.98	18.31%	1 553.23	6 482.50	23.96%
CHAD	242.31	1 336.71	18.13%	82.77	792.85	10.44%
COMOROS	97.98	203.69	48.10%	105.00	217.65	48.24%
COTE D'IVOIRE	2 911.38	10 482.56	27.77%	2 891.37	10 741.23	26.92%
DJIBOUTI	676.37	886.70	76.28%	1 081.92	4 640.69	23.31%
EGYPT	17 177.14	78 657.52	21.84%	13 474.59	60 279.55	22.35%
GABON	295.00	7 273.52	4.06%	158.55	1 961.18	8.08%
THE GAMBIA	176.46	494.03	35.72%	202.69	553.14	36.64%
GUINEA	660.97	6 968.46	9.49%	516.12	4 515.94	11.43%
GUINEA BISSAU	42.52	249.29	17.06%	111.63	320.47	34.83%
GUYANA	154.79	1 485.16	10.42%	98.79	2 493.68	3.96%
INDONESIA	19 562.23	171 275.74	11.42%	15 278.65	141 622.13	10.79%
IRAN	6 862.08	32 364.82	21.20%	3 088.41	22 147.67	13.94%
IRAQ	17 075.36	91 137.96	18.74%	10 607.85	31 958.72	33.19%
JORDAN	6 249.09	19 336.71	32.32%	6 550.42	19 823.31	33.04%
KAZAKHSTAN	2 713.49	38 356.66	7.07%	2 596.51	38 081.41	6.82%
KUWAIT	8 254.39	33 530.89	24.62%	8 611.61	34 698.77	24.82%
KYRGYZSTAN	1 100.60	4 903.81	22.44%	946.23	3 684.11	25.68%
LEBANON	4 262.77	5 175.01	82.37%	4 190.30	19 817.67	21.14%
LIBYA	5 662.97	29 443.65	19.23%	2 460.42	10 731.62	22.93%
MALAYSIA	22 610.59	204 988.31	11.03%	20 860.41	189 559.67	11.00%
MALDIVES	869.23	2 887.08	30.11%	155.86	1 123.99	13.87%
MALI	2 288.93	5 049.22	45.33%	1 006.12	3 405.24	29.55%
MAURITANIA	901.77	3 519.83	25.62%	570.72	2 672.79	21.35%
MOROCCO	7 121.07	51 067.50	13.94%	5 821.10	44 518.20	13.08%
MOZAMBIQUE	1 255.63	7 638.74	16.44%	985.08	6 437.60	15.30%
NIGER	705.28	1 007.40	70.01%	150.75	1 168.80	12.90%
NIGERIA	2 898.57	60 010.95	4.83%	4 316.11	53 010.00	8.14%
OMAN	14 277.16	43 568.32	32.77%	2 092.36	16 874.64	12.40%
PAKISTAN	18 870.95	50 134.81	37.64%	15 540.30	45 775.14	33.95%
PALESTINE	1 187.56	6 613.45	17.96%	279.59	760.18	36.78%
QATAR	3 914.76	29 178.07	13.42%	1 694.44	24 548.50	6.90%
SAUDI ARABIA	25 033.79	130 934.62	19.12%	23 683.90	131 328.60	18.03%
SENEGAL	1 543.81	8 143.73	18.96%	1 658.45	7 820.34	21.21%
SIERRA LEONE	864.67	1 176.37	73.50%	155.45	1 124.78	13.82%
SOMALIA	1 742.31	3 607.05	48.30%	678.92	2 811.33	24.15%
SUDAN	3 512.22	4 058.83	86.53%	1 404.22	7 084.85	19.82%
SURINAME	32.52	1 711.45	1.90%	44.33	1 106.71	4.01%
SYRIA	802.23	5 723.52	14.02%	2 015.68	3 911.40	51.53%
TAJIKISTAN	1 242.44	3 327.74	37.34%	1 247.59	3 139.02	39.74%
TOGO	469.28	1 964.44	23.89%	1 176.24	2 026.25	58.05%
TUNISIA	3 831.48	21 573.85	17.76%	1 942.00	16 255.46	11.95%
TURKEY	23 976.52	200 658.60	11.95%	30 991.94	219 514.37	14.12%
TURKMENISTAN	1 162.92	3 022.72	38.47%	972.27	3 027.34	32.12%
U.A EMIRATES	47 736.96	267 937.30	26.35%	41 531.15	226 367.00	21.19%
UGANDA	2 027.61	7 696.03	27.82%	1 748.08	8 250.51	18.35%
UZBEKISTAN	4 366.60	21 855.14	19.98%	4 124.46	19 955.15	20.67%
YEMEN	2 269.07	4 711.46	48.16%	2 435.15	8 979.68	27.12%
TOTAL	327557.53	1826326.89	17.94%	270945.34	1602811.46	16.90%