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REPORT
OF
THE OIC SECRETARY GENERAL
TO
THE 38TH SESSION OF THE FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE OF THE
STANDING COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL
COOPERATION OF THE OIC (COMCEC)

Ankara, Republic of Turkey

24th – 25th May, 2022

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The report of the OIC Secretary General features the most recent actions by the General Secretariat and its institutions working in the economic domain, since the convening of the 37th COMCEC General Assembly Session, held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, on 24th – 25th November 2021. These actions are aimed at following-up the implementation of the OIC-2025: Programme of Action, the relevant resolutions of the Council of Foreign Ministers, COMCEC and other ministerial level OIC Meetings.
2. The Report highlights the series of interventions by the relevant OIC institutions through on-going projects on trade and investment, infrastructure and agro-industrial development, private sector development, tourism sector development, poverty alleviation and capacity building. The convening of the Eighth Edition of the OIC Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development (MCF SAD), OIC Halal Expo, Seminar on Data collection and analysis of trade in services, Workshop on Trade of Agricultural products, the elaboration of intra-OIC cooperation framework on the development of strategic agricultural commodities, and research and publication featured prominently on the agenda of the OIC during the period under review.
3. Globally, economies are connected to each other through cross-border flows and bilateral, regional and international relations. The COVID-19 pandemic has had and will continue to have an impact on transactions in goods, services, technology transfer, and project financing, technical assistance, financial capital, direct foreign investment, international banking and exchange rates. In this regard, the report highlights the activities implemented during the period under review with regard to execution of OIC poverty alleviation initiatives and regional development programmes; economic assistance to the OIC Member States to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 pandemic, among others.
4. Economies and societies have gradually improved their ability to cope with the pandemic, but with the emergence of more contagious strains of the virus, the evolution of COVID-19 and its ultimate impact on economic and social development remains highly uncertain. Moreover, just as the effects of the pandemic differ between and even within countries, the recovery process from the pandemic is also uneven, leading to divergence between countries and exacerbating disparities. Large divergences in recovery speed also raise the prospects of divergent policy stances across countries, which are likely to cause negative spillovers. Therefore, formulation and implementation of targeted, country-specific or regional policies is of great importance, but stronger international coordination and cooperation are also required to address the unevenness of social and economic conditions during the recovery from COVID-19 and beyond and to pave the way for a more balanced, inclusive, and sustainable development.
5. The report also show-cases activities aimed at attaining the new intra-OIC target of 25% by 2025, including the effectuation of the Trade Preferential System (TPS-OIC) as well as signing and ratification of other OIC agreements and statutes. Other programmes elaborated and implemented during the year under review are in the domain of the transport sector,

agroindustry, tourism, labour, employment and social protection, the role of the Private Sector, and entrepreneurship development.

6. In addition to the various activities conducted by the General Secretariat during the period under review, this Report highlights the activities of the numerous OIC institutions working in the economic domain. In line with the statutory responsibilities of the General Secretariat on coordination of OIC institutions, the General Secretariat and the ICDT organized the 2nd Leaders Meeting of the Trade and Investment Sub-Committee (TISC) of ACMOI, held in Marrakesh, Kingdom of Morocco, on 8th -9th March 2022. The Meeting reviewed and approved the implementation plan for the better coordination and cooperation among OIC institutions and the distribution and assignment of joint activities among the TISC members.
7. Pursuant to Resolution No. 1/47-POA of the Council of Foreign Ministers, adopted at its 47th Session, held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, on 27th-28th November 2020, the General Secretariat organized an Intergovernmental Expert Group Meeting on the implementation of the OIC-2025: Programme of Action, held at the OIC Headquarters in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 27th -28th December, 2021. The Meeting considered the Mid-Term Review Document, titled “*Road to 2025: Gains, Challenges and Opportunities*”, prepared by SESRIC. The said Expert Group Meeting underscored the need for Member States to provide SESRIC with necessary appropriate statistical data and information in a timely fashion, relevant to the goals and objectives of the OIC-2025: Programme of Action. The meeting decided that the final updated draft of the Mid-Term Review Document should be finalized by SESRIC under the supervision of the General Secretariat by the first quarter of 2023 and submitted to Member States for their examination before its subsequent consideration by the 49th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

II. AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

8. Agriculture remains one of the most important sectors in many OIC member states as a source of livelihood and employment for millions of people. In this regard, during the period under review, the following activities were carried out towards the implementation of OIC policies and decisions in the domain of agriculture, rural development and food security:
 - (a) *Eighth OIC Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development*
9. After being postponed from 2020 to 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Eighth OIC Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development (MCFSAD) was held in Istanbul, Turkey, on 25th - 27th October, 2021, in a “face-to-face” format.
10. The 8th MCFSAD discussed the current state of agriculture and food security in OIC member states and implementation of the OIC programmes and initiatives in this domain. The ministers also discussed the impact of COVID-19 on agriculture and food security in OIC member states. The ministers agreed to strengthen cooperation among OIC member states to address food insecurity and low agricultural productivity in OIC member states as well as to mitigate the adverse impacts of the COVID-19 through promoting active exchange of knowledge and technology, increased investment and trade, and establish complementarities

and build synergies among OIC Member States with regard to agricultural resources, food production and trade.

11. Some of the key outcomes of the 8th MCFSAD were the adoption of the OIC Programmes of Action for Development of Strategic Agricultural Commodities - wheat, rice, and cassava; call on the well-endowed OIC member states and relevant OIC institutions, namely IsDB and IOFS, to support member states in designing and implementing socio-economic impact assessments to measure the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on food security and functioning of food systems, with specific interventions to mitigate the impacts of the pandemic on food security; call on the OIC member states to scale up investments in agriculture and rural development, including through intra-OIC cooperation, with a view to increasing agricultural production of OIC Member States so as to become net food exporters; the need to identify complementarities among the OIC Member States in the domains of agricultural resources, food production and trade; and recommendation to establish a coordination mechanism under the supervision of the OIC General Secretariat comprising all the OIC relevant institutions with the objective of ensuring horizontal coordination geared to avoiding duplication of efforts and effective use of available resources, among others.
12. It is worth mentioning that the newly adopted Programmes of strategic agricultural commodities lay out a vision for commodity-led industrialization. The Programmes seek to enable OIC countries, which are top producers of these commodities, to add value, extract higher benefits from their commodities, and integrate into the global value chains, among others. In addition, the Programmes seek to create partnership between countries with high comparative advantage in production of the said commodities and other countries that are desirous of importing these commodities.
13. The Programmes aim at increasing domestic production of wheat, rice, cassava, and other commodities, to progressively reduce import dependence; increasing the share of OIC countries in global exports of these commodities; achieving self-sufficiency in wheat and other commodities; increasing production of these commodities through the use of modern technologies and innovations, including high grade seeds; contributing to poverty reduction; combatting trans-border diseases, which can negatively affect production; and generating employment in rural communities, among other benefits. The Programmes also envisage extending appropriate technical support to OIC member states using the various experiences of well-endowed member states and relevant OIC institutions. The Programmes further seek to encourage the pooling of technical and consultancy skills available within the OIC space.
14. In view of the foregoing, there is a need for OIC member states to step up joint efforts and intra-OIC cooperation in this important sector and enhance the ownership of the various OIC initiatives aimed at promoting sustainable agricultural development and enhancing food security through mainstreaming them in the national strategies for the sustainable agricultural development. The global disruptions in the food supply system occasioned by the Russia-Ukraine conflict should remind OIC Member States of the importance of these Programmes, and serve as an extra impetus to finding lasting solutions towards being food self-sufficient through increased food production, establishment of sustainable food reserves, and other measures.

(b) Financing of Agricultural Projects by IsDB

15. The Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and its entities, recognizing the fact that the agriculture sector is a key contributor to economic growth in rural areas in OIC Member States, have made financing this sector one of the priority areas of their operations. The overall vision of the Bank for agriculture and rural development is to assist OIC Member States in their efforts to promote agriculture related rural infrastructure, agro-industry development, climate change adaptation and natural resources management.
16. Within this context, the IsDB and its entities have developed a wide range of financial products, from loans to equity investments, advisory services and guarantees to support national governments in OIC Member States in the implementation of their agriculture and rural development programmes. From inception in 1975 to the end of the first quarter 2021, the total approvals of IsDB and its entities amounted to US\$17.21 billion for 1,471 food security, agriculture and rural development related projects from OIC Member States. . Some of these projects include:
- Inclusive Rural Growth Project, Morocco;
 - Development of National Islamic Microfinance – PROMISE, Senegal;
 - Solar Energy for Rural Development, Chad;
 - Solar Energy for Rural Development, Mali;
 - Agricultural Entrepreneurship Development, Senegal;
 - Rangpur Division Agriculture and Rural Development, Bangladesh;
 - Phase II of the Integrated Rural Development Project of the District of Chari Logone, Cameroon;
 - Rural Water and Sanitation Improvement Project, Kyrgyzstan;
 - Regional Soil Fertility Mapping Project of West Africa;
 - Agricultural Support for Smallholders in South-Western Region of Bangladesh;
 - Regional Rice Value Chain Development Program for the benefit of 10 OIC countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote D’Ivoire, The Gambia, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Sudan) in Sub-Saharan Africa; and
 - Establishment of International Innovation Centre for Aral Sea Basin, Uzbekistan, among others.

(c) Training Programmes and Publication

17. Within its mandate, SESRIC has continued to organize training programmes in the area of increasing productivity of the agriculture sector and sustaining food security for the benefit of OIC member states. Accordingly, during the year under review, SESRIC, within the framework of OIC Agriculture and Statistical Capacity Building Programme, organized the following activities:
- 1) Online Training Course on “***Developing Livestock Production and Animal Husbandry to Foster Food Security***” for the benefit of OIC Member States on 19th-21st May, 2021; and

- 2) Online Training Course on “**Food Waste Reduction**” for the benefit of OIC Member States on 10th-12th August, 2021.

18. In addition, SESRIC has also released the 2020 Edition of the Report entitled “**Agriculture and Food Security in OIC Member Countries**”. This edition presents the recent state as well as the constraints and challenges of the agriculture sector and food security in OIC member states through the analysis of a wide range of latest available statistics. The report also captures the implications of the COVID-19 pandemic for agriculture and food security in OIC Member States. Furthermore, the report analyses the current trends and status of agricultural research and development in a number of OIC member states. Based on its findings, the report makes a set of policy recommendations aimed at enhancing intra-OIC cooperation in this domain for consideration by the OIC Member States. Some key recommendations of the Report are as follows:

- Ensuring access to land and providing control over land for poor and marginalized rural households is significant for promoting agricultural growth;
- Infrastructure improvement is an important requisite to incite growth in the agriculture sector as well as rural development. Three important agriculture infrastructure needing priority in OIC countries are rural roads and accessibility, development of water resources (i.e. irrigation, dams etc.), and electricity;
- The most vulnerable groups such as poor, small-scale farmers, pastoralists, and fishers and displaced population need to be protected. Identification on the scale of these vulnerable populations is important to get an idea of the degree of people needing assistance. Accordingly, appropriate budget reallocation can be adjusted accordingly for this emergency food security measure; and
- Agricultural trade could play a significant role in the development of OIC countries such as through its impacts on food security, poverty alleviation, job creation and economic growth; among others.

(d) Activities of the Islamic Organisation for Food Security (IOFS)

19. The Secretariat of IOFS, in collaboration with COMSTECH Secretariat and Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC), organized virtually an International Conference under the theme “**IOFS-COMSTECH-PARC (BCI) Conference on Acquisition, Conservation, Exchange and Safety Duplication of Plant Genetic Resources in OIC Member Countries: The Way Forward**” on 11th November, 2021. The Conference culminated with proposals to develop an action plan, involving gene banks and research centers in OIC Member States as well as COMSTECH Secretariat, which would entail the formation of regional groups of specialists to carry out relevant activities.
20. The Secretariat of IOFS, in collaboration with the Ministry of Municipality and Environment of the State of Qatar, organized in a hybrid format i) **The Forum for Development of Strategic Agricultural Commodities** and ii) **The Experts Meeting on Food Safety and Healthy Food** in Doha, on 14th-16th February, 2022. The Forum highlighted the respective activities of a number of OIC member states towards developing climate-resilient varieties of crops (cassava, rice, and wheat). **The Experts Meeting** discussed national

experiences of OIC member states on strengthening food safety, including developing Halal food and standards.

(e) OIC Member States Facing Acute Food Insecurity

21. Currently, many countries and regions in the various parts of the world are suffering as a result of conflicts, political instability and climate disasters, threatening the food security of millions of people. Some of the OIC Member States are among the category of these countries. To this end, on 26th January, 2022, **a joint FAO-WFP Hunger Hotspots: February to May 2022 Outlook** was released. This report analyzes countries and situations in the world, where acute food insecurity is likely to deteriorate over the coming months between February and May 2022. According to the above mentioned Outlook, currently **12 OIC Member States are among the countries identified as hunger hotspots**, requiring urgent and scaled-up assistance to address food insecurity. These countries are: **Afghanistan; Burkina Faso; Chad; Lebanon; Mali; Mauritania, Niger; Nigeria; Somalia; Sudan; Mozambique; and Yemen.** Over 80 million people in these 12 OIC Member States are now at risk of hunger, unless they receive immediate life-saving assistance. The deteriorating situation of these people are mostly driven by conflicts, as well as the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change effects. These include food price spikes, movement restrictions that limit market and pastoralists activities alike, rising inflation, decreased purchasing power, and an early and prolonged rain season. The prevailing situation indicates the growing need for OIC Member States to intensify their collective efforts to further promote intra-OIC cooperation in the agricultural sector in all forms and address food insecurity in a comprehensive manner, including removing production, supply and consumption constraints.

III. EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

22. Intra-OIC cooperation in the domain of labour, employment and social protection is aimed at improving decent work and occupational safety and health in OIC member states as well as workforce mobility across OIC countries. During the year under review, the OIC and its relevant institutions have continued to carry out activities aimed at helping job-seekers in OIC countries develop their personal and organizational skills, knowledge, and abilities, as well as improving their competitiveness and consequently their performance. This is more so considering the fact that the unemployment rate in OIC member states as a group was 6.7% against the world average of 5.4% during 2016-2019 period.
23. Creating decent job opportunities remains to be a priority for the majority of OIC countries. Available statistics indicate that due to the COVID-19 pandemic, there were unprecedented employment losses in 2020 and global unemployment increased by 33 million during this year. A further 81 million people became inactive as they could not see any opportunity to search for a job successfully, or they were simply unable to do so owing to the COVID-19 restrictions. The number of unemployed in OIC countries increased by over 4 million to reach 49.3 million, leading unemployment rate to reach 7.1% in 2020. Accordingly, during the period under review the following activities were accomplished:

(a) 5th Islamic Conference of Labour Ministers

24. As it was reported to the 37th Session of COMCEC, the Government of the United Arab Emirates graciously offered to host the 5th Islamic Conference of Labour Ministers (ICLM) during the fourth quarter of 2020. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic in the world, including OIC member states, the 5th ICLM was postponed. The General Secretariat is presently working with the relevant authorities in UAE to reschedule the 5th ICLM for a specific date during 2022.
25. It is expected that the 5th ICLM will consider the implementation of resolutions of the previous Conferences, including the activities in the area of occupational health and safety, reducing unemployment and workforce capacity development, and social protection in OIC Member States. It will also consider the impact of COVID-19 on the labour market in OIC Member States and appoint members of the Steering Committee of Islamic Conference of Labour Ministers for the next biennium.
26. In view of the foregoing, the General Secretariat urges Member States to actively participate in the Fifth Islamic Conference of Labour Ministers when it is held.

(b) Accession to the Statute of OIC Labour Centre

27. The General Secretariat has continued to sensitize OIC Member States on the need to sign and ratify the Statute of OIC Labour Centre in order to facilitate its timely operationalisation. In this regard, it is worth mentioning that during the period under review, the State of Libya signed the Statute of OIC Labour Centre. As a result, the number of OIC member states, which have signed the Statute of OIC Labour Centre, reached nine (09). Two of these countries (Azerbaijan and Bahrain) have so far ratified the same.
28. In view of the foregoing, it should be noted that the Statute of OIC Labour Centre provides that it shall be applied provisionally upon signing by at least ten OIC member states and definitively enter into force when ten member states submit their instruments of ratification.
29. Against this background, the General Secretariat reiterates its earlier call on other OIC Member States to conclude all necessary arrangements to accede to the Statute of OIC Labour Centre at their earliest convenience.

(c) Training courses and publication

30. Within its mandate, SESRIC has continued to organize training programmes in the area of skills development for the benefit of OIC member states. Accordingly, during the period under review, SESRIC organized, in virtual format, the following activities:
 - 1) Training Workshop on “*Developing a Successful Employment and Skills Strategy*” on 28th-30th September, 2021. 77 experts from 23 OIC member states benefited from this training;

- 2) Training Workshop on “**Improving and Fostering OSH Culture in Workplaces**” on 18th-21st October, 2021. 42 experts from 18 OIC member states benefited from this training;
- 3) Training Course on “**Skills Training Services**” on 22nd-23rd November, 2021. 63 experts from 17 OIC member states benefited from this training;
- 4) Training Course on “**Labour Market Research Methodologies**” on 28th – 29th March, 2022. 127 experts from 27 OIC member states benefited from this training; and
- 5) Training Workshop on “**Addressing Challenges of Occupational Health in the Future of Work**” on 17th-18th May, 2022. The main objective of the workshop is to discuss and highlight the importance of advancing OSH systems in the OIC member states to make them more resilient towards possible future shocks and distributions.

(d) IsDB initiative to support youth development

31. The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) Group has undertaken a number of initiatives aimed at creating jobs, addressing skills mismatch, facilitating access to finance, entrepreneurship development as well as vocational literacy. The IsDB Group on an annual basis allocates around 8% of its financial support to the implementation of projects and programs on youth development in OIC Member States. Furthermore, the IsDB introduced its first Youth Development Strategy in 2019. This document presents a strategic vision of the IsDB for the period 2020–25 and sets out the substantive and organizational steps towards its realization.
32. The Youth Development Strategy aims at empowering youth to take action and responsibility in driving growth and adding value to the economic and social development of their communities. To this end, the Youth Development Strategy will guide IsDB’s interventions under four pillars: Education; Employment; Entrepreneurship and Effective engagement.

IV. INTRA-OIC TRADE AND INVESTMENT

33. Intra-OIC trade activities feature cooperation actions and interventions in the area of trade promotion, financing and facilitation, and export credit insurances. Other areas of activity include halal sector development, investment promotion and capacity building programmes, including outcome of the various consultations and coordination with regional and international partners.

(a) Recent Outlook of Intra-OIC Trade and Investment

34. According to ICDT data released on April 2022, intra-OIC net trade volume reached US\$ 374.2 billion in 2021 compared to US\$ 350.4 billion in 2019 i.e. an increase of 6.8%. The increase was due to the enhancement of the intra-regional trade among Member Countries and the fluctuation of commodities prices including oil, mining and food products and also exchange rate of USD and Euro. The increase was boosted by the development of local production to export to neighboring countries through the existence of bilateral and regional trade agreements. However, the share of intra-OIC Trade in the overall foreign trade of

Member States decreased by 5.04% from 18.95% in 2019 to 18% in 2021 due to the reduction of some key OIC partners intra-OIC trade during this period.

35. The main intra-OIC trading countries in 2021 were: United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Malaysia, Indonesia, Pakistan, Egypt, Oman Iraq and Qatar. These countries recorded 71.3% of the intra-OIC net trade for a total of US\$ 266.8 billion.
36. In 2021, about 24 countries reached the 25% target of intra-OIC trade target set up in the OIC-2025: Programme of Action. These countries are: Sudan, Afghanistan, Albania, Togo, Tajikistan, Gambia, Bahrain, Somalia, Lebanon, Jordan, Mali, Emirates, Oman, Kyrgyzstan, Guinea Bissau, Uzbekistan, Saudi Arabia, Chad, Sierra Leone, Egypt, Benin, Iran, Senegal and Brunei.
37. As for the world trade of OIC countries as a group, the share of OIC countries increased from US\$ 3.8 trillion in 2019 to US\$ 4.2 trillion in 2021, i.e. a 12.9% increase. This was a result of the enhancement of trading strategic commodities at regional level and the fluctuating commodity prices and environment of the global economy and trade. The trade share of the OIC countries accounted for 9.6% in 2019 against 9.3% of world trade in 2021, i.e. a reduction of 3.3%, mainly due to the fragility of OIC Economies during COVID-19 crisis.
38. With a moderate decline in 2020, FDI flows to OIC countries amount to \$100 billion in 2020, compared to \$114 billion in 2019. The most significant decrease in FDI flows occurred in the OIC Asian group (\$14.4 billion), followed by a \$0.9 billion decrease in the OIC African group and a \$0.8 billion increase in the OIC Arab group of countries. Since the Covid-19 pandemic caused a more dramatic fall in FDI in developed countries, the FDI inflows to OIC countries reached 10% of the world total, the highest rate in the last decade. The share of OIC countries in the flows to developing countries was estimated at 14.8% in 2020 and remained almost unchanged in the previous 4 years due to the parallel trends of FDI inflows to both groups.
39. In OIC countries, the decline was also substantial, both in value and the number of announced FDI greenfield projects. From 2019 to 2020, the number of projects decreased by 38.1% to attain 1,292 - the lowest figure since 2008. Further, the value of announced greenfield projects decreased by 27.4% to \$97.7 billion, which was less than \$100 billion for the first time, with data available dating back to 2003). Therefore, in terms of the number of greenfield projects, OIC countries accounted for 10% of the global total in 2020, compared to 11.4% in 2019, while their share in the sum of developing countries has increased from 26.3% to 28.1%. In terms of net cross-border mergers and acquisitions (M&As), in 2020, the OIC countries have sold \$24.5 billion of existing operations, an increase of \$6.9 billion compared to 2019. The value of inward M&As has increased by 72,3% in the OIC African group, 29.3% in the OIC Arab group, and 17.8% in the OIC Asian group of countries. OIC Asian countries were more successful than other OIC groups in announced greenfield projects, whose value from 2019 to 2020 has increased by 8.5%. The value of announced greenfield FDI projects has decreased by 41.4% in the OIC Arab group and 60.5% in the OIC African countries in the same period. From 2010 to 2020, FDI stocks have become 1.6

times higher in OIC countries to reach near \$2.2 trillion in 2020. However, the share of OIC countries in the world's total FDI stock has reduced from 6.7% in 2010-2015 to 5.8% in the 2016-2020 period, further decreasing to 5.1% in 2020.

(b) Trade Financing, Investment and Export Credit Insurance

40. The International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC), on behalf of the Islamic Development Bank Group (IsDB) and in coordination with the League of Arab States, hosted a high-level webinar on 25th January, 2021, on the Role of the Second Phase of the Aid for Trade Initiative for Arab States (AfTIAS 2.0) in mitigating the negative effects of COVID-19. The webinar gathered high-level officials and partners, and country representatives, where the discussion evolved around the success of the first phase of AfTIAS Program in 2014 to 2018, and the way forward in regards to designing and implementing the AfTIAS 2.0. The second phase of the Program will be implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic and post pandemic era to mitigate the negative impact on intra-trade among Arab Countries.
41. Under the umbrella of the Arab-Africa Trade Bridges (AATB) Program, the ITFC and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) organized the second edition of the Arab-Africa Forum, held in Cairo, Egypt, on 3rd-4th November 2021. The objective of this Forum is to boost trade and investment flows between Arab and African countries, to share the experiences of the private sector (Exporters, Importers, Suppliers, Financial Institutions, Commercial Banks, and Export Promotion Agencies) in two regions, and to organize B2B meetings relating to fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, construction materials, electrical equipment and petrochemicals. Several panel discussions and round tables on the promotion of trade and investment between Arab and African countries as well as the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on their trade were organized during the Forum.
42. The ITFC, in collaboration with the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO), organized a virtual workshop on February 18, 2021, on the trends and developments in Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDC) and its potential impact on driving inter-regional trade between West African countries and internationally. The workshop highlighted the growing interest of Central Banks in digital currencies across the globe and was aimed at exploring how BCEAO can adopt CBDC into its operations.

(c) Trade Facilitation

43. The General Secretariat has continued to sensitize member states on the need to give effect to the various OIC multilateral trade instruments in force. In this regard, the General Secretariat has submitted a Note Verbale to all Member States on 17th February 2022 along with its attachment on Brief on the Trade Preferential System among the OIC Member States (TPS-OIC). In its Note Verbale, the General Secretariat has requested all Member States to sign and ratify all three OIC trade agreements and submit their updated concession lists in order to complete the necessary procedures for the effectuation of the System. The status of signing and ratification of OIC economic agreements, including TPS-OIC is annexed to this Report (*Annex-I*).

The following 13 OIC Member States: Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Turkey, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Iran, Pakistan and Jordan have sent to the TNC Secretariat the List of Products for tariff concessions under the TPS/OIC. The TNC Secretariat requested the concerned Member States to notify the TNC Secretariat of their relevant internal measures to be undertaken for implementation of the TPS-OIC Rules of Origin at their earliest convenience.

44. Trade Negotiating Committee Meeting. The TPS-OIC Trade Ministers convened on 25th November 2021, on the sidelines of the 37th Session of COMCEC. The participating member states reconfirmed the 1st July 2022 as the effectuation date of the TPS-OIC and indicated their willingness to deepen their cooperation in the area of trade in the said Meeting.

(d) Trade related capacity building programmes and publication

45. SESRIC in collaboration with ICDT and Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) Group organised the “***Virtual Training Workshop on Data Collection and Analysis of Trade-in-Services among the OIC Member States***” on 23rd - 25th March, 2021. About 200 participants from the National Statistical Offices, Central Banks, and Ministries of Trade of 36 OIC Member Countries as well as representatives of international organisations including Islamic Organisation for Food Security (IOFS), International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), and World Trade Organisation (WTO) attended the workshop.
46. The Training Workshop aimed at introducing the new methodologies of collecting, harmonizing and analysing trade-in-services data to the participants and to help negotiators in trade-in-services approach new markets by using these data with a view to boosting the intra-OIC services trade while achieving the relevant goals of the OIC-2025: Plan of Action and related SDGs.
47. As per the request of the OIC General Secretariat, SESRIC prepared and submitted a comprehensive research study in December 2021 on Halal Industry in OIC Member Countries that analyses the current state of the Halal Industry in terms of finance, food, tourism and lifestyle markets. Among others, the report particularly overviews the state of the Islamic tourism sector in OIC Member Countries and provides a set of policy recommendations on ways and means to unleash its potential in the OIC group.

(e) Investment Promotion

48. In line with the Resolution of the 48th CFM, the General Secretariat, in coordination with the host country and the relevant OIC institutions, will organize an OIC Investment Forum in Africa in 2022. The General Secretariat, in cooperation with its relevant institutions, has already prepared a Concept Note on the Forum. The General Secretariat has received offers from the 3 OIC Countries in Africa for hosting the said Forum in 2022. After the consultations with the relevant countries, the venue and dates will be communicated in due course.

49. The main objective of the Forum is to explore investment opportunities in various sectors of the national economies in African OIC Member States, collaborating with leading OIC countries for sustainable development in Africa during the pandemic and post pandemic era. Other critical objectives of the Forum will include, among others: identify the frameworks and drivers, contributing to a favorable business environment in African OIC Member States; create an opportunity for business leaders to explore the challenges and opportunities in key strategic commodity sectors; provide a platform for OIC public and private stakeholders to meet directly with policy makers at national and regional levels with a view to sharing ideas on ways of improving the business climate; generate the opportunity for public and business actors to discuss ways of enhancing competitiveness by exchanging views on issues such as access to finance and external markets.

(f) Halal Sector Development

50. SMIIC develops OIC/SMIIC standards on behalf of OIC and gives special emphasis to the development of halal related standards as the competent authority of OIC on halal issues. For the last couple of years, SMIIC has gained great momentum on the development of new standards and was able to develop a total of 16 (sixteen) OIC/SMIIC standards on halal recently. In 2021 the following two halal related OIC/SMIIC standards were published:
- a. OIC/SMIIC 22:2021 – Halal Edible Gelatine – Requirements and Test Methods
 - b. OIC/SMIIC 18:2021 – Halal Quality Management System – Requirements
51. The 22nd Board of Directors (BOD) and the 16th General Assembly (GA) Meetings of SMIIC were held on 01-02 November 2021, in Al-Madinah Al-Munawarah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The 22nd SMIIC Board of Directors Meeting approved the membership application of the *Standards Organisation of Nigeria (SON)* as the national body of the Federal Republic of Nigeria as the new member of the SMIIC. The membership was effective from January 1st, 2022.
52. 7th World Halal Summit (WHS) under the theme of “*New Era & New Normals: Necessity of Halal Production and Consumption*” was held during 25-28 November 2021 at Istanbul Congress Center (ICC), Istanbul/Turkey; simultaneously with the 8th OIC Halal Expo (25-28 November, 2021), organized in association with the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT) and SMIIC) in line with the cooperation framework agreement between the two institutions.
53. SMIIC organized the following training and workshop programs:
- i. Training on General Concepts of Hardness Metrology (23 November 2021, SASO NMCC, Virtual)
 - ii. Regional Training Workshop in Tunis on halal concept standards, certification and marketing of halal products. This was co-organized by SMIIC and the Islamic World Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ICESCO) (22-24 November 2021, Tunisia)
 - iii. Training in Pressure Metrology (24 November 2021, SASO NMCC, Virtual)
 - iv. Training on Technical Requirements for Proficiency Testing Provider (22-23 December

- 2021, *Tübitak-UME, Virtual*)
- v. Workshop on Uncertainty Calculation of Mass Determination (27 December 2021, *Tübitak-UME, Virtual*)
 - vi. Workshop on Calibration of Analog and Digital Pressure Gauge (28 December 2021, *Tübitak-UME, Virtual*)
 - vii. Workshop on Uncertainty Calculation of Force Measurement Device (28 December 2021, *Tübitak-UME, Virtual*)
 - viii. OIC/SMIIC 1 Halal Foundation Training in Arabic (24-27 January 2022, *Virtual*)
 - ix. OIC SMIIC 1 and 2 Foundation Training for Kazakhstan Institute Standardization and Metrology (KazStandard) (07-09 February 2022, *Virtual*)
 - x. Special OIC Halal Conference (14 February 2022, *Dubai Expo 2020, UAE*)
 - xi. OIC/SMIIC 4:2018 - Halal Cosmetics Foundation Training - in English (23-24 February 2022, *Virtual*)
 - xii. Visit of ATNOR/Chad and the training in French on "Standardization and Quality Infrastructure" for ATNOR Staff (02-04 March 2022, *İstanbul, Türkiye*)
 - xiii. Seminar on Joint Projects Related to the Future Pandemics and Sensor Technologies (14 April 2022, *Tübitak-UME, Virtual*).

54. SMIIC Metrology Council organized a total of 20 (twenty) trainings/workshops/seminars in 2021 within the SMIIC MC Work Plan 2021 – 2023.

55. SMIIC conducted its virtual 10th SMIIC Technical Committee Week Meetings held on 27th September 2021 and on 8th December 2021. Representatives of IIFA and GSO as liaison organizations and 454 attendees participated in SMIIC TC Week 10.

V. TOURISM SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

56. As it was reported to the 37th Session of COMCEC, the 48th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (CFM), commended the celebration of the City of Tourism Award, and encouraged OIC member states to actively participate in the commemorative programmes to be undertaken in their respective countries. All member states were also encouraged to organize annual events on Islamic tourism in order to promote intra-OIC tourist flow.

(a) 11th Session of the Islamic Conference of Tourism Ministers

57. The Republic of Azerbaijan graciously suggested to host the 11th Session of the Islamic Conference of Tourism Ministers (ICTM) in 2020 under the theme of “***The Role of Local Communities in Tourism Development***”. In line with the Resolution of the 47th CFM, the 11th Session of the ICTM was postponed due to COVID-19 pandemic. The Republic of Azerbaijan agreed to host the 11th ICTM in Baku on 21st -23rd June, 2022.

58. The following agenda items are proposed to be reviewed and discussed at the 11th Session of the ICTM: Implementation of the OIC Framework on Tourism Development and the ICTM Resolutions on Tourism Development; OIC City of Tourism Award (2023-2024);

Implementation of the Strategic Roadmap for Development of Islamic Tourism in OIC Member States; Islamic Tourism standards; Progress on Tourism Infrastructure Projects; Development and Promotion of Islamic culture and heritage Tourism; OIC Tourism Fairs; Tourism Research, Training, and Marketing.

(b) Commemoration of OIC City of Tourism Award 2021

59. With regard to the arrangements for the commemoration of Gabala as the OIC City of Tourism 2020, the General Secretariat has communicated with the State Tourism Agency of the Republic of Azerbaijan on this matter. The SESRIC has organised an online Training of Trainers (ToT) Course on “Promoting Entrepreneurship for Tourism Industry Competitiveness” on 8th-12th June 2020 within its efforts to commemorate Gabala as the OIC City of Tourism for 2020. The course was conducted for the benefit of experts and executives from the State Tourism Agency of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The technical sessions of the training were delivered by experts from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Republic of Turkey, the Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges (TOBB) of the Republic of Turkey, Agricultural and Rural Development Support Institution (TKDK) of the Republic of Turkey, BEBKA Development Agency of the Republic of Turkey and the UNDP Istanbul International Centre for Private Sector in Development (IICPSD). All other planned activities on the OIC City of Tourism could not take place in 2020 and 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. They are now planned to be held in 2022.

(c) Nominee cities for OIC City of Tourism Award 2023 and 2024

60. The General Secretariat has requested all Member States to submit their respective nominations for the OIC City of Tourism Award for 2021 and 2022, for consideration by the 11th ICTM. The 11th ICTM was postponed due to the Covid-19 pandemic and selection of the OIC cities of Tourism for 2021 and 2022 was delayed accordingly. The General Secretariat has received five nominee cities namely, Abu-Dhabi (UAE), Dushanbe (Tajikistan), Khiva (Uzbekistan), Lagos (Nigeria) and Shanliurfa (Turkey). The 7th Coordination Committee, which will be held on the sidelines of the 11th ICTM, will select the OIC City of Tourism for 2023 and 2024 among the said nominee cities. The decision of the said 7th Coordination Committee will be submitted to the 11th ICTM for final approval.

(d) Tourism Capacity Building Programs

61. Within the framework of its Tourism Capacity Building Programme (Tourism-CaB), the following capacity building training activities have been implemented, among others, by SESRIC:
- Training Course on “Tourism and Hospitality Services”, on 14-16 March 2022
 - Training Webinar on “Managing and Marketing Protected Areas”, on 21-22 February 2022
 - Statistical Training Course on “SDG 8.9 (Sustainable Tourism) Indicators”, on 16-18 November 2021

- Training Course on “Effective Strategic Planning for the Promotion of Sustainable Tourism Development”, on 24-26 August 2021.

62. In addition, within the framework of the OIC-VET Programme and in line with the OIC-TVET Strategic Roadmap 2020-2025, SESRIC organised a Training of Trainers (ToT) Course on “*Tourism and Hospitality Services*” on 29th March – 02nd April, 2021 for the benefit of participants from the National TVET Institutions of 20 OIC Member Countries. The course was conducted by the General Directorate of Vocational and Technical Education at the Ministry of National Education of Turkey.

(e) Tourism statistics

63. SESRIC organised a Statistical Training Course on “SDG 8.9 (Sustainable Tourism) Indicators” on 16-18 November, 2021 for the benefit of experts from the National Statistical Offices (NSOs) of 7 OIC Member Countries. The training course was conducted by a competent expert from the Department of Statistics (DoS) of Jordan.

64. SESRIC organised a Webinar on “Tourism Statistics” on 24 February 2021 for the benefit of experts from 17 OIC Member Countries. The webinar was provided by competent experts from the Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat), DOSM, Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), General Authority for Statistics (GASTAT) of Saudi Arabia, and General Bureau of Statistics (ABS) of Suriname.

(f) Tourism research and publication

65. SESRIC prepared the 2022 edition of its regular report titled “International Tourism in the OIC Countries: Prospects and Challenges”, which examines the performance and economic role of the international tourism sector in the OIC Countries. This edition of the report dedicates a section to the health tourism topic, which constitutes a great potential for the development of the tourism sector in the OIC Countries.

66. SESRIC updated, in March 2022, its earlier report on the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic with the title “***Socio-Economic Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic in OIC Member Countries: Pathways for Sustainable and Resilient Recovery***”. The report provides a detailed analysis and a set of policy recommendations for the OIC Member Countries on how to achieve sustainable and resilient recovery in major socio-economic areas, including the travel and tourism sectors, following the COVID-19 pandemic.

67. SESRIC prepared the 2021 edition of its annual report titled “OIC Economic Outlook”, which, in particular, highlights on the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on trade, transport, and tourism sectors. In so doing, the report presents a set of policy implications on how to address challenges brought by the pandemic and achieve the recovery in trade, transport, and tourism sectors in OIC Member Countries.

68. As per the request of the OIC General Secretariat, SESRIC prepared and submitted a comprehensive research study titled “Halal Industry in OIC Member Countries: Prospects

and Challenges” in December 2021 that analyses the current state of the Halal Industry in terms of finance, food, tourism and lifestyle markets.

VI. COOPERATION IN THE DOMAIN OF TRANSPORT

69. OIC member states recognize that transport is among the key catalysts of economic development and international competitiveness, in view of its role as a critical logistics and service support sector. The improvement of transport and communications facilities among the OIC member states remains an important area of intra-OIC cooperation. In this regard, this section summarizes the recent developments and planned OIC activities in this important sector.

Second OIC Conference of Transport Ministers

70. As it was reported to the 37th Session of COMCEC, the 46th CFM held in Abu Dhabi, UAE, on 1st-2nd March, 2019, requested the OIC Secretary General to conclude necessary arrangements with the relevant authorities in the Republic of Sudan for the early convening of the Second OIC Conference of Transport Ministers.
71. In January 2022, the Republic of Sudan formally withdrew its offer to host the Second OIC Conference of Transport Ministers due to the current political situation in the country. In view of this development, the General Secretariat is presently engaged in consultations with a number of OIC Member States with regard to organizing the Second OIC Conference of Transport Ministers during this year (2022) or early next year (2023).
72. With regard to execution of OIC Dakar-Port Sudan Railway project, since the 37th Session of COMCEC no further action has been undertaken from the side of the concerned OIC Member States, which are involved in this project. The General Secretariat has not received any update from the concerned countries on their specific national components of this transport corridor. The role of the General Secretariat is now to continue advocating and following up the implementation of this project with concerned Member States. To this end, the General Secretariat will continue to sensitize the concerned Member States on the need to include the respective national segments along the OIC Dakar-Port Sudan Railway corridor in their national development plans and submit their well-designed projects for securing adequate technical support and financing from OIC Member States and its development partners.
73. In the final analysis, there is a need for OIC member states to develop a clear and well-defined OIC cooperation framework in the domain of transportation, which will be the basis for developing transport corridors and networks aimed at enhancing physical connectivity and facilitating trade and investment in OIC member states.

VII. ROLE OF PRIVATE SECTOR

74. Private sector growth is widely acknowledged to be an essential component in promoting sustainable socio-economic development and providing more economic opportunities in any given society. Recognizing this, the various CFM sessions called on member states to mainstream the role of the Private sector for the advancement of socio-economic development and cooperation within the OIC. Accordingly, this section of the report summarizes the activities of the relevant OIC institutions.

(a) 32nd Board of Directors Meeting of ICCIA

75. The 32nd Board of Directors Meeting of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (ICCIA) was held in a hybrid format in Makkah, Saudi Arabia, on 17th -18th December, 2021. The Meeting elected ICCIA vice-presidents, members of the Financial Committee, and members of the Executive Committee for the period 2021- 2025. The meetings also approved the planned activities of the Chamber for the year 2022.

76. The major planned activities of ICCIA for 2022 include: Sustainable Agriculture Forum; Digital Economy Forum; Sustainable Tourism Forum; Entrepreneurship Forum; Training Program on Digital Transformation for SMEs; and Islamic Economy Forum, among others.

(b) ICCIA projects

77. As part of its ongoing efforts to support and promote sustainable development in OIC Member States, ICCIA has initiated several projects. These projects include: establishment of Islamic Microfinance Institutions in the G5 Sahel countries (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger); Green Waqf Initiative; Agricultural Commodity Exchange Markets; and Agricultural Incubation.

(c) Operationalization of OIC Arbitration Centre

78. Following the entry into force of the Agreement on the Establishment of an OIC Arbitration Center, which was signed between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the ICCIA in Istanbul, Turkey, on 27th November 2019, the operationalization of OIC Arbitration Centre took place during the 37th Session of the COMCEC held in Istanbul, Turkey, on 24th-25th November, 2021.

(d) Activities of Islamic Corporation for Development of Private Sector (ICD)

79. The year 2020 staged a positive shift for ICD, with total approvals improving from USD147.50 million in the previous year to USD 306.60 million. More than half of the operations were allocated to high impact sectors (including finance and infrastructure sectors) and in low and lower-middle income countries. The total approvals amount includes a dedicated USD 250.00 million COVID-19 stimulus package designed to provide assistance in the form of short to medium-term financial instruments for SMEs and the private sector in ICD's member countries.

80. ICD's robust response to COVID-19 has triggered an unprecedented digital transformation that is sure to amplify its development impact and underpin the Corporation's progress towards the SDGs. A dedicated digital platform called the *Bridge* was established to help facilitate information sharing among ICD's partner financial institutions, enhance market and business intelligence analysis, open access to fintech resources and cloud services, reduce financial transaction costs and promote ICD's advisory services. In addition, the "**ICD Finnovation Award 2020**" was launched to recognize, showcase and encourage financial institutions that provide an outstanding solution for the financial industry with the opportunity to receive funding from ICD to scale up innovation.
81. ICD remained active in critical policy dialogues including the Finance in Common Summit and the G20 Riyadh Summit. ICD is a proud signatory of the Finance in Common Summit's joint declaration in which a coalition of public development banks stated their willingness to contribute to the COVID-19 recovery and align with sustainable finance principles. Since Saudi Arabia assumed its G20 Presidency in December 2019, ICD has participated in and contributed to supporting the G20 working and engagement groups throughout the year.
82. ICD successfully returned to the public sukuk market and debuted a five-year USD 600 million sukuk, the largest sukuk issuance since inception. Being subscribed to by 37 international and regional investors is testament of the investors' confidence regarding ICD's credit story and its initiatives in promoting private sector activity. The capital raised will help ICD in containing the economic and social effects of COVID-19 and building resilient, and competitive private sector in its member countries.

(e) OIC Private Sector Forum

83. In line with the 48th CFM resolution, the General Secretariat, in coordination with the host country, Jordan, and the relevant OIC institutions, will organize an OIC Private Sector Forum in 2022. The main objective of the Private Sector Forum is to strengthen the role of the private sector in OIC Member States as an engine of growth, while capitalizing on the experiences and lessons learned from different parts of the OIC region; and institutionalizing policy dialogue at OIC level on the development of the private sector.
84. Other specific objectives of the Forum are: mainstreaming the role of the private sector in socio-economic development during recovery and post-pandemic era; increasing the share of the Private Sector in GDP and employment; promoting private sector investment; strengthening the role of the private sector in the accelerated implementation of national and OIC programmes of economic development through better mobilization of their resources and potential; enabling networking opportunities between the private sector actors from OIC Member States to support the intra-OIC trade and investment.

VIII. POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES

85. Alleviation of poverty remains a major challenge to the developmental efforts of OIC member states. To this end, the various OIC poverty alleviation initiatives are aimed at

creating jobs by fostering skills, competitiveness and entrepreneurship. Accordingly, this segment will highlight the latest developments with regard to OIC poverty alleviation programmes such as Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development (ISFD) and Special Programme for Development of Africa (SPDA).

(a) *Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development (ISFD)*

86. The 37th Session of COMCEC reiterated its earlier call on OIC Member States to redeem their respective pledges to the Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development (ISFD) and make fresh contributions to finance more poverty alleviation projects. It also requested the ISFD to enhance its endeavors for resource mobilization and advocacy from different resources and to report back about the progress.
87. As of 31st October 2021, the ISFD capital contribution had reached US\$2.6 billion, committed by 48 OIC Member States (US\$1.6 billion) and the IsDB (US\$1 billion). This represents 26 % of the targeted capital of the Fund of US\$ 10 billion.
88. The total amount of paid contributions stood at US\$2.529 billion, of which US\$1 billion was paid by the IsDB and US\$1.529 billion by member states. Out of 48 OIC member states, 29 have fully redeemed their pledges, 8 partially, and 11 have yet to redeem their pledges. Eight (9) OIC member states (Afghanistan, Djibouti, Guyana, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Tajikistan, Somalia and UAE) have not yet made any commitment with regard to ISFD.
89. Cumulatively, ISFD, since its inception in 2007, has provided a total of US\$ 858.4 million in the form of concessional loans and grants to finance projects and programs in OIC countries. The main sectors of focus have been (i) Agriculture (30%); (ii) Education (23%); (iii) Health (18%); and (iv) Energy (9%). The OIC Least Developed Countries (LDCs) have been the main beneficiaries, receiving more than 80% of the Fund's financing.
90. In line with the relevant resolutions of CFM, the General Secretariat has sensitized member states of the need to make in-kind contributions to ISFD through allocation of Wakf landed property for ISFD and through the mobilization of contributions from high net-worth persons and philanthropists from OIC member states. Subsequently, Benin, Burkina Faso, Comoros and Cote D'Ivoire have allocated plots of land to the ISFD within the framework of the Waqf programme.
91. The ISFD is in need of funds to expand its activities towards alleviating poverty and improving social services and infrastructures. Accordingly, the General Secretariat will continue to sensitize the Member States to pay-up their subscribed contributions to the Fund and announce additional pledges to meet the target of US\$10 billion set for the Fund by the OIC Leaders in 2005.

(b) *Special Programme for the Development of Africa*

92. The SPDA was launched in 2008 and aimed at advancing pro-poor socio-economic activities. The sectoral priorities under the SPDA are geared towards promoting economic growth and

regional integration. The SPDA focuses on (i) agriculture and food security; (ii) water and sanitation; (iii) power generation and distribution; (iv) transport infrastructure; (v) education; and (vi) eliminating major communicable diseases.

93. In November 2012, when the approval phase of SPDA was completed, the level of funding commitments to the Programme by IsDB Group reached US\$ 5 billion. A total of 480 projects had been approved for financing under the SPDA in 22 OIC African member states.
94. Since the focus has been on deepening the implementation of approved projects to ensure that the expected outcomes are achieved. In this regard, it is noteworthy that the following projects were completed successfully, while other are still under implementation phase:
- i. Roseires Dam in Sudan (US\$53.33 million.);
 - ii. Basic Urban Infrastructure for Social Housing Project in Bamako, Mali (US\$6.7 million);
 - iii. Social Housing Project in Bamako, Mali (US\$5.7 million);
 - iv. Linguere-Matam Road, Senegal (US\$12.12 million);
 - v. Construction of the Dapaong-Ponio-Border Road, Burkina Faso (US\$7 million);
 - vi. Construction of Koudougou Dedougou Road Project, Burkina Faso (US\$ 10 million);
 - vii. Construction of Bassar- Katchamba Road Project, Togo (US\$7.5 million); and
 - viii. Post-Conflict Reconstruction Programme for the Centre-North-West in Cote d'Ivoire (US\$20 million), among others.
95. The implementation of SPDA is getting close to its end and an analysis of projects completed will be undertaken in due course in order to assess achievements under SPDA. As of November 2021, 55.4% of the approved projects were completed, while 35.5% of the approved projects are still in implementation stage. In addition, 9.2% of the total approved projects were cancelled due to challenges relating to project readiness and institutional capacity of some OIC Member States.

IX. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO OIC MEMBER STATES AND MUSLIM COMMUNITIES IN NON-OIC COUNTRIES

96. Development assistance remains an essential tool for growth and reduction of poverty in the needy OIC member states. To this end, some well-endowed OIC Member States have continued to contribute to financing of the various development projects in the needy OIC Member States and other developing countries in line with the ideals of partnership, mutual assistance and solidarity. Accordingly, this section of the report summarizes the assistance provided by some OIC Member States to other OIC Member States as well as non-OIC countries in recent years.

(a) Economic and Technical Assistance by Saudi Arabia

97. The Government of Saudi Arabia has continued to extend economic and technical assistance to OIC Member States facing developmental challenges. Specifically, during 2019-2020, the

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia through King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre, provided humanitarian and relief aid to 33 OIC Member States with the total amount of US\$ 1.5 billion. These OIC countries were: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Gambia, Guinea, Gabon, Jordan, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria (*membership was suspended in 2012*), Tajikistan, and Yemen.

98. This aid was distributed across a range of sectors, including food security, health, nutrition, education, water and sanitation, protection, shelter and non-food items, and early recovery.
99. By providing humanitarian and relief aid, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia seeks to support the efforts of the needy OIC Member States to promote steady, comprehensive and sustainable economic growth, including eradication of poverty, elimination of hunger, provision of good health and wellbeing, quality education, clean water and hygiene, building resilient infrastructures, and fostering innovation, among others.

(b) Development Assistance by United Arab Emirates

100. The United Arab Emirates (UAE) continues to play a leading role in the area of financing development in other countries. During 2016-2019, UAE provided US\$20.2 billion in development assistance to OIC Member States in Europe, Latin America, Asia and Africa. The UAE spent its development assistance on developmental projects, humanitarian and charitable aid.
101. The sectors to which UAE directed its assistance in African countries included education and training, water supply, health sector, food security, basic infrastructure, humanitarian and relief assistance. The UAE's assistance to Asian countries included supporting national budgets, building power plants, education and training, construction and city development, trade regulatory policies, supporting religious organizations and social welfare services.
102. The UAE assistance to Middle East countries included road transportation infrastructure, social welfare services, and agricultural land development. It further assisted in the reconstruction and development process in war-affected zones in Somalia, Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, and Mali, among others. The UAE also provided support to a number of countries in South America, like Suriname and Guyana, in the areas of education, water supply, road development and the provision of basic food commodities and support for their national budgets.

(c) Official Development Assistance by the Republic of Turkey

103. Turkey conducted assistance activities in OIC Member States in 2019 such as Palestine, Somalia, Libya, Bangladesh, Niger, Kyrgyzstan, Sudan, Afghanistan, Iraq, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Albania, Pakistan, Tajikistan, The Gambia, Benin, Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Chad, Gabon, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, and Yemen. However, Turkey's overall development cooperation includes the majority of the OIC Member States.

104. Turkey effectively delivers assistance to meet the basic needs of those affected by humanitarian crises. The restoration of monuments, establishment of cultural and youth centers as well as technical cooperation, infrastructure, scholarships and education supports aimed at sustainable development are among the priorities of Turkey's assistance programme.
105. During 2019, Turkey extended a total amount of US\$ 300,683,351.77 to OIC Member States for this purpose.

(d) Economic and Technical Assistance provided by the State of Qatar to other OIC Member States

106. Qatar continues to help the needy OIC Member States meet their social, economic, health and education needs. During 2019-2020, Qatar provided US\$ 894 million in economic and technical assistance to 37 OIC Member States. These OIC countries were: Azerbaijan, Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Guinea Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Mali, Malaysia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Oman, Syria (*membership was suspended in 2012*), Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Uganda, and Yemen. The assistance was allocated to such main sectors as infrastructure, education, healthcare, relief and economic development. By focusing on these sectors, Qatar aims to support OIC Member States' efforts to promote sustainable development and human wellbeing.

(e) Economic and Technical Assistance provided by the Kingdom of Morocco to other OIC Member States

107. The Kingdom of Morocco, during 2019-2020, provided medical assistance to more than 20 OIC Member States with a view to supporting their efforts to fight COVID-19. The Kingdom also provided medical, humanitarian and food assistance to Lebanon to help the latter face economic challenges and COVID-19 repercussions. In addition and in connection with the spread of COVID-19, Bayt Mal Al Quds Agency adopted a two-phased US\$ 250,000 Emergency Plan to support priority sectors (health, food, education) in Al-Quds Al Sharif. In addition to socio-economic assistance programs, Bayt Mal Al Quds Agency also supported and financed several projects amounting to US\$ 3.3 million in education, health, culture, youth and sport sectors in Al-Quds Al Sharif.

(f) Humanitarian Aid provided by the Republic of Kazakhstan to other OIC Member States

108. The Republic of Kazakhstan supplied more than 11,000 tons of wheat flour to nearby OIC countries, such as Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, as humanitarian aid during 2019-2020. It also made US\$ 250,000 voluntary monetary contribution in support of OIC activities, Al Aqsa and Al Quds Funds; OIC Fund for Rohingya; OIC Office in Niger; COMSTECH, and UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), among others.

(g) Economic and Technical Assistance provided by the Arab Republic of Egypt to other OIC Member States

109. Egypt provided 23 million Egyptian pound in economic and technical assistance to 12 OIC Member States during the year under review. These beneficiary OIC countries were: Cameroon, Chad, Djibouti, Gabon, Uganda, Mozambique, Somalia, Niger, Sudan, Mali, Comoros, and Burkina Faso. The assistance was allocated to such sectors as education, healthcare, food aid and security.

(h) Humanitarian Aid provided by the Republic of Iraq to other OIC Member States

110. The Republic of Iraq supplied food, fuel and medical materials to 3 OIC Member States, such as Lebanon, Sudan and Indonesia, as humanitarian aid during 2019-2020.

(i) IsDB Group's Strategic Preparedness and Response Programme for COVID-19 Pandemic

111. On 4th April 2020, the IsDB Group launched a US\$ 2.3 billion Strategic Preparedness and Response Programme. The programme aims to support Member States' efforts to protect against the COVID-19 pandemic, curb its impact and promote recovery. It follows a holistic approach in the short, medium and long terms and endeavors to put Member States on the track of economic recovery again by restoring livelihoods, building resilience and resuming economic activity.
112. The following are the contributions of IsDB Group members and partners to the programme:
- i. Islamic Development Bank (IsDB): US\$ 1.52 billion
 - ii. Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development (ISFD): US\$ 50 million
 - iii. International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC): US\$ 300 million
 - iv. Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector (ICD): US\$ 250 million
 - v. Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit (ICIEC): US\$150 million
 - vi. King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Fund for Charitable Action (KAAP): US\$ 8.5 million
 - vii. Science, Technology and Innovation Transform Fund US\$ 1 million.

X. CONCLUSION

113. The COVID-19 pandemic is a worldwide problem that requires the cooperation of member states, OIC relevant institutions, regional and international organizations to work together. Therefore, the intra-OIC cooperation becomes ever more needed not only to eradicate the results of the COVID 19 pandemic but also to establish effective policies and programmes to mitigate it's socio-economic impact in the Member States. The COVID-19 pandemic constitutes an unprecedented challenge with severe economic and social consequences for many OIC member countries. The situation is particularly alarming given the continuous weakening of the economic performance of many OIC countries in the last few years.

114. In this regard, the OIC countries should exert more efforts to create an enabling environment to promote production and trade and to attract more foreign investments. This is particularly important in the face of a possible transformation of global value chains due to rising protectionist trade policies. Moreover, OIC countries accounted for only 10% of global intermediate goods exports, reflecting their lower participation in the global supply chains. In this context, the OIC countries need to reduce trade costs, improve technological capacities and increase their preparedness to meet supply chain risks. Existing capacities in many OIC countries are not conducive enough to attract great investments during the post-pandemic period. However, their geographical proximity to major economic hubs could put them in an advantageous position.
115. The upcoming OIC Ministerial Conferences on Tourism, and Labour will further strengthen intra-OIC cooperation in these important sectors during the post pandemic period. The outcomes of these conferences are vital for further consolidating intra-OIC cooperation in such critical sectors as developing tourism; promoting productive employment and decent work for all within the OIC Region, among others.
116. Furthermore, the continuation and expansion of OIC trade and investments related activities remains an effective tool for increasing intra-OIC trade and investment as well as facilitating the integration of OIC member states in the global economy. In the same vein, development assistance by well-endowed OIC member states to needy OIC member states contributes to their economic growth, thus becoming an important component of intra-OIC cooperation and solidarity during the COVID-19 pandemic and post pandemic era. In this regard, the convening of the OIC Investment Forum in Africa will highlight the investment potential of Africa and will attract investments to the region.

OIC General Secretariat
Department of Economic Affairs,
21st April 2022

LIST OF MEMBER STATES
WHO SIGNED/ RATIFIED THE DIFFERENT AGREEMENTS AND STATUTES ON
ECONOMIC, COMMERCIAL AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION AMONG OIC MEMBER STATES

NAMES OF MEMBER STATES	General Agreement on Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation		Agreement on Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments		Framework Agreement on Trade Preferential System		Protocol on the Preferential Tariff Scheme for TPS-OIC (PRETAS)		TRADE PREFERENTIAL SYSTEM (TPS)-OIC Rules of Origin		Statute of the Islamic Civil Aviation Council		Statute of the Islamic States Telecommunications Union		Statute of the Standards and Metrology Institute for the Islamic Countries (SMIIC)		Statute of the Islamic Organization for Food Security (IOFS)		Statute of OIC Labour Centre (OICLC)	
	<i>Adopted as per Resolution No 1/8-E of the 8th ICFM Tripoli/Libya 16-22/05/1977</i>		<i>Adopted as per Resolution No 7/12-E of the 12th ICFM Baghdad/Iraq 1-5/06/1981</i>		<i>Adopted as per Resolution No 1 of the 6th COMCEC Istanbul/Turkey 7-10/10/1990</i>		<i>Adopted as per Resolution No 1 of the 21st COMCEC Istanbul/Turkey 22-25/11/2005</i>		<i>Adopted as per Resolution No.1 of the 23rd COMCEC Istanbul, Turkey 14-17/11/2007</i>		<i>Adopted as per Resolution No 16/13-E of the 13th ICFM Niamey/Niger 22-26/08/1982</i>		<i>Adopted as per Resolution No 17/15-E of the 15th ICFM Sana'a/Yemen 18-22/12/1984</i>		<i>Adopted as per Resolution No.1 of the 14th COMCEC Istanbul/Turkey 1-4/11/1998</i>		<i>Adopted as per Resolution No.3/40-E of the 40th CFM Conakry/Guinea 9-11/12/2013</i>		<i>Adopted as per Resolution No.2/43-E of the 43rd of CFM Tashkent/Uzbekistan 18-19 10/2016</i>	
	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)		(9)		(10)	
	Sign	Ratify	Sign	Ratify	Sign	Ratify	Sign	Ratify	Sign	Ratify	Sign	Ratify	Sign	Ratify	Sign	Ratify	Sign	Ratify	Sign	Ratify
Afghanistan	8/10/2010	4/2/2018-	8/10/2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/2/2018	-	-	-	-	7/11/2012	10/12/2013	20/7/2016		
Albania	-	-	16/11/1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Algeria	20/05/1980	19/03/2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01/12/2007	-	23/10/2007	-	-			
Azerbaijan	20/06/2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20/06/2006	-	20/06/2006	16/12/2016	-	-	23/11/2017	01/10/2018
Bahrain	21/05/1980	30/08/1980	-	-	25/11/2005	01/06/09	-	29/06/2009	12/09/2013	05/06/2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30/03/2021	30/03/2021
Bangladesh	05/12/1977	18/04/1978	04/11/1997	-	04/11/1997	17/01/04	24/11/2006	02/11/2009	15/02/2011	23/06/2011	10/09/1983	05/12/2001	-	16/04/1988	-	01/01/2021	28/4/2016	4/7/2017		
Benin	13/8/2012	-	13/8/2012	-	14/8/2012	-	14/8/2012	-	14/8/2012	-	14/8/2012	-	14/8/2012	-	14/8/2012	22/11/2013	11/02/2015	-	27/06/2019	
Brunei Darussalam	20/5/2015	2/11/2017-	-	-	20/5/015	2/11/2917-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Burkina Faso	23/12/1985	-	-	19/05/1992	14/9/1993	-	10/6/2009	-	10/6/2009	-	21/10/2001	-	-	-	21/10/2001	15/04/2013	10/12/2013	26/1/2016		
Cameroon	23/01/1978	11/07/1983	25/10/1994	26/09/1995	24/10/1994	26/09/1995	24/11/2006	20/4/2015	17/11/2007	-	-	-	-	-	07/07/2000	28/4/2016	-			
Comoros	28/04/1978	16/01/1981	30/06/2012	-	7/10/2010	-	7/10/2010	-	7/10/2010	-	30/06/2012	-	30/06/2012	-	30/06/2012	-	10/12/2013	-		
Cote d'Ivoire	07/11/2009	-	07/11/2009	-	07/11/2009	-	17/9/2012	-	17/9/2012	-	-	-	12/4/2016	-	12/4/2016	25/11/2017	12/4/2016	-		
Djibouti	21/04/1979	-	25/08/1982	-	25/01/2012	2/12/2012	25/01/2012	-	25/01/2012	-	18/05/2010	-	18/05/2010	02/12/2012	18/05/2010	16/12/2016	10/12/2013	-		
Egypt	08/11/1977	06/06/1978	-	16/12/1978	15/11/1996	31/12/1999	24/11/2005	-	-	-	-	-	11/06/1987	07/05/1988	-	7/11/2012	26/2/2016	2018		
Gabon	23/01/1978	21/01/1908	-	21/01/2008	-	21/01/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20/04/2012	5/5/2012	-	-		
Gambia	21/05/1980	11/08/2009	04/09/1993	11/08/2009	05/09/1993	11/08/2009	-	31/1/2013	-	31/1/2013	08/11/1995	29/10/2012	08/11/1995	27/4/2011	24/11/2006	30/08/2012	10/12/2013	27/11/2016		
Guinea	26/12/1977	10/02/1981	08/11/1995	20/06/2003	08/11/1995	20/06/2003	17/11/2007	-	12/09/2007	-	08/11/1995	20/06/2003	08/11/1995	20/06/2003	-	2/08/2012	10/12/2013	-		
Guinea-Bissau	08/11/2009	-	08/11/2009	-	08/11/2009	-	08/11/2009	-	08/11/2009	-	08/11/2009	-	08/11/2009	-	08/11/2009	-	10/12/2013	-		
Guyana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Indonesia	30/04/1979	08/01/1980	01/05/1983	03/12/1983	04/02/1992	14/07/2011	6/09/2011	-	6/09/2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	05/11/2019	-	-		
Iran	08/11/1995	07/11/1995	08/11/1995	15/09/1994	08/11/1995	12/05/1993	27/04/2009	22/12/2010	-	11/11/2012	08/11/1995	-	04/09/1993	06/10/1993	-	5/5/2012	10/12/2013	-		
Iraq	02/07/1978	1978	-	9/7/2015	24/10/2001	15/12/2011	-	-	-	-	-	27/10/2002	21/11/2001	09/02/2014	-	9/2/2016	-	-		
Jordan	29/12/1977	10/05/1979	04/11/1998	25/02/1999	01/02/1993	21/12/1998	24/11/2005	13/02/2007	12/09/2007	9/10/2007	26/10/1994	-	12/03/1988	08/04/1989	24/11/2005	13/02/2007	-	-		
Kazakhstan	25/11/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/11/2018	10/12/2013	21/11/2014		
Kuwait	05/12/1977	10/05/1980	18/11/1981	12/04/1983	26/11/2004	17/04/2013	20/10/2011	29/12/2014	20/10/2011	29/12/2014	-	-	-	-	-	05/11/2019	15/05/2016	15/5/2016		

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	<i>Adopted as per Resolution No 1/8-E of the 8th ICFM Tripoli/Libya 16-22/05/1977</i>		<i>Adopted as per Resolution No 7/12-E of the 12th ICFM Baghdad/Iraq 1-5/06/1981</i>		<i>Adopted as per Resolution No 1 of the 6th COMCEC Istanbul/Turkey 7-10/10/1990</i>		<i>Adopted as per Resolution No 1 of the 21st COMCEC Istanbul/Turkey 22-25/11/2005</i>		<i>Adopted as per Resolution No. 1 of the 23rd COMCEC Istanbul, Turkey 14-17/11/2007</i>		<i>Adopted as per Resolution No 16/13-E of the 13th ICFM Niamey/Niger 22-26/08/1982</i>		<i>Adopted as per Resolution No 17/15-E of the 15th ICFM Sana'a/Yemen 18-22/12/1984</i>		<i>Adopted as per Resolution No.1 of the 14th COMCEC Istanbul/Turkey 1-4/11/1998</i>		<i>Adopted as per Resolution No.3/40-E of the 40th CFM Conakry/Guinea 9-11/12/2013</i>		<i>Adopted as per Resolution No.2/43-E of the 43rd of CFM Tashkent/Uzbekistan</i>	
	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)		(9)		(10)	
	Sign	Ratify	Sign	Ratify	Sign	Ratify	Sign	Ratify	Sign	Ratify	Sign	Ratify	Sign	Ratify	Sign	Ratify	Sign	Ratify	Sign	Ratify
Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/5/2015	-	-		
Lebanon	15/11/1996	26/11/2003	15/11/1996	06/03/2005	15/11/1996	11/7/2003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18/11/2008	-	7/11/2012	-	-		
Libya	05/12/1977	15/04/1978	25/10/1994	13/02/1996	05/02/1992	02/11/1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	04/01/1989	-	15/12/2008	15/04/2014	08/03/2021	23/03/2022	
Malaysia	18/05/1978	14/01/1981	30/09/1987	-	30/06/2004	23/08/2004	27/03/2006	20/05/2006	17/11/2007	14/10/2008	-	-	-	-	-	19/11/2014	-	-		
Maldives	17/12/1977	-	-	-	-	11/04/2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Mali	27/04/1978	08/08/1981	-	24/05/1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	20/10/2011	-	-	-	-	03/05/2005	10/12/2013	16/04/2020		
Mauritania	08/11/1977	09/05/1979	6/11/2012	20/7/2016	6/11/2012	20/7/2016	6/11/2012	-	6/11/2012	20/7/2016	6/11/2012	20/7/2016	6/11/2012	29/10/2014	6/11/2012	20/7/2016	10/12/2013	-	02/03/2019	
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28/4/2016	-		
Morocco	23/01/1978	16/04/1979	02/11/1981	07/05/1990	29/09/1993	25/7/2006	24/10/2008	07/03/2013	24/10/2008	07/03/2013	26/10/2000	25/07/2006	30/12/1985	-	-	31/07/2006	25/2/2021	-		
Niger	18/05/1978	07/08/1978	10/09/2012	-	10/9/2012	-	10/9/2012	-	10/9/2012	-	08/12/1984	-	-	10/9/2010	-	10/9/2010	10/12/2013	12/12/2015		
Nigeria	04/11/1998	-	04/11/1998	-	04/11/1998	-	09/11/2009	-	09/11/2009	-	4/11/1998	-	04/11/1998	-	09/11/2009	-	29/08/2019	-		
Oman	15/04/1980	28/04/1981	25/10/1994	10/12/1994	06/05/2007	08/07/2007	24/10/2008	20/01/2009	24/10/2008	20/01/2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Pakistan	14/01/1978	1978	20/12/1981	10/07/1982	25/10/1994	11/10/1993	17/02/2007	20/11/2007	03/09/2008	13/04/2012	-	1989	-	30/04/1986	16/7/2010	16/7/2010	15/04/2019	13/07/2020		
Palestine	28/04/1978	18/03/1980	15/03/1982	15/03/1982	10/09/1992	12/07/2011	27/12/2010	20/12/2011	27/12/2010	20/12/2011	22/05/1983	16/04/2013	03/01/1987	11/11/1986	07/11/1999	19/8/2014	10/12/2013	8/3/2016		
Qatar	24/9/1978	09/09/1980	26/10/2000	05/11/2002	26/11/2004	11/03/2007	23/10/2008	27/10/2009	07/11/2009	02/09/2009	21/10/2001	05/11/2002	-	-	-	25/11/2017	28/4/2016	26/12/2017		
Saudi Arabia	14/01/1978	27/06/1979	23/06/1985	17/09/1984	10/09/1992	01/01/2007	02/06/2008	08/06/2009	09/11/2009	11/08/2010	-	11/04/2004	-	-	-	15/04/2013	15/03/2016	30/09/2018	11/11/2018	
Senegal	25/12/1977	28/02/1979	17/06/1987	30/06/1994	09/09/1991	30/06/1994	-	-	-	-	17/06/1987	04/02/1989	17/06/1987	04/02/1989	17/11/2007	5/5/2012	11/7/2017	-		
Serra Leone	17/11/2007	-	17/11/2007	-	17/11/2007	-	09/11/2009	-	09/11/2009	-	17/11/2007	-	17/11/2007	-	17/11/2007	-	10/12/2013	-		
Somalia	24/12/1978	-	19/12/1983	25/11/1984	08/11/2009	13/05/2010	08/11/2009	13/5/2010	08/11/2009	13/5/2010	09/11/2009	13/05/2010	09/11/2009	13/05/2010	08/11/2009	13/05/2010	10/12/2013	-		
Sudan	14/01/1978	-	20/12/1981	30/05/2002	13/05/1992	-	18/03/2013	-	18/03/2013	-	04/09/1993	26/08/2006	04/09/1993	26/8/2006	26/10/2000	28/01/2003	10/12/2013	-	02/03/2019	
Suriname	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22/11/2013	10/12/2013	-		
Syria	04/06/1978	15/07/1980	21/10/2001	04/01/2010	26/11/2004	27/11/2005	23/05/2006	30/07/2008	24/10/2008	15/04/2010	-	02/04/2002	-	-	07/11/1999	-	-	-		
Tajikistan	04/11/1997	-	04/11/1997	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28/4/2016	-		
Tchad	27/04/1978	-	-	-	14/01/1992	-	-	-	-	-	06/02/2013	-	-	-	-	01/01/2021	-	-		
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29/4/2021	
Tunisia	27/01/1979	13/04/1980	10/06/1982	11/11/1983	21/01/1993	31/07/2000	25/11/2005	-	12/09/2007	-	06/01/1983	11/11/1983	08/11/1995	14/02/2000	18/09/2001	27/03/2006	14/3/2021	-		
Turkey	29/12/1977	02/07/1982	16/07/1987	09/02/1991	23/09/1991	28/11/1991	24/11/2005	02/05/2008	12/09/2007	02/11/2009	-	-	-	-	07/11/1999	15/07/2010	10/12/2013	22/10/2019	11/7/2017	
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
U. A. E.	29/12/1977	1979	12/02/1989	14/01/1989	26/11/2004	15/08/2005	24/11/2006	12/10/2008	12/09/2007	12/10/2008	30/05/1989	21/03/1989	30/05/1989	21/03/1989	24/11/2006	05/04/2009	12/01/2015	25/10/2017		
Uganda	08/08/1978	14/11/2001	26/11/1987	10/02/1987	05/09/1993	14/11/2001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22/11/2013	10/12/2013	-		
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/11/2018	-	-		
Yemen	29/12/1977	-	12/06/1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25/10/1994	26/3/2008	25/10/1994	01/01/2021	14/11/2006	-	-	-		
TOTAL :	49	32	38	29	40	31	31	18	30	18	25	17	24	19	23	39	36	16	9	2

17th April, 2022