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REPORT
OF
THE OIC SECRETARY GENERAL
TO
THE 39TH MEETING OF THE FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE OF THE STANDING
COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL COOPERATION OF THE OIC
(COMCEC)

Ankara, Republic of Türkiye

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report provides an overview of progress on 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 OIC, since the convening of the 38th COMCEC General Assembly Session, held in Istanbul, Republic of Türkiye, on 26th -29th November 2022.
2. The report provides updates on OIC-wide efforts to implement the OIC programmes and projects in such sectors as agriculture and food security; trade and investment; tourism development; poverty alleviation and capacity building during the period under review. It also includes contributions from the relevant OIC institutions and highlights the series of activities conducted by them.
3. During the period under review, the Second Intergovernmental Expert Group Meeting was held in Jeddah, on 22nd- 24th November, 2022, to consider the Mid-Term Review Document of the implementation of the OIC-2025: Programme of Action, entitled “Road to 2025: Gains, Challenges and Opportunities”, with a view to assessing the realization of its goals and objectives. The Meeting underscored the importance of the OIC Programme of Action for socio-economic development of OIC Member States. The Meeting also stressed the need to design a new OIC programme of action for the decade 2026-2035 with concrete deliverables. The Mid-Term Review Document was endorsed by the 49th CFM, held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16th -17th March 2023.

II. AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

4. 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) Ninth OIC Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development

5. The Government of the State of Qatar graciously offered to host the Ninth OIC Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development (MCF SAD) in Doha, Qatar, during the last Quarter of 2023.
6. It is expected that the 9th MCF SAD will discuss priorities and challenges related to enhancing food security in the OIC Member States. It will also take stock of the implementation of resolutions of the previous Conferences, including the activities of IOFS, and financing of projects in the domain of agriculture and food security in OIC Member States. In addition, it will examine the issues relating to the OIC strategy for ensuring food security in OIC Member States. In this context, it should be emphasized that the 49th Session of the CFM held in Nouakchott, Mauritania, on 16th-17th March, 2023, made a resolution asking IOFS, IsDB and SESRIC to draw-up a Draft Strategic Plan for ensuring food security in OIC Member States and submit this plan for the consideration of the 9th MCF SAD.

(b) Training Programmes and Publication

7. 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 prepared an outlook report entitled **“State of Food Security in the Least Developed OIC Member Countries”**. The report highlights the recent state as well as the constraints and challenges of agricultural development and food security in the OIC Least Developed Countries (OIC-LDCs), exploring major issues such prevalence of undernourishment and food insecurity, implications of the COVID-19 pandemic for agriculture and food security, and climate change, among others. The report also makes a set of policy recommendations aimed at improving resilience of agro-food systems in the OIC-LDCs.
8. SESRIC, within the framework of its Cotton Capacity Building Programme, organized a Training Course on **“Productivity Enhancement of Cotton by Using Modern Agronomic Practices”** for the benefit of experts from 12 OIC African Member States on 14th -16th February, 2023, through an online video conferencing platform. The main objective of the training course was to strengthen the technical capacities of the researchers and cotton experts at the National Cotton Institutions in OIC African Member Countries.

(c) Brainstorming Session on the theme: “Strategies for Addressing the Current and Future Food Security Needs of OIC Member States”

9. The OIC General Secretariat organized a Brainstorming Session on the theme: **“Strategies for Addressing the Current and Future Food Security Needs of OIC Member States”** in Jeddah on 16th October 2022, as part of the World Food Day commemoration. The session was designed to provide a platform for discussion amongst OIC Member States and relevant OIC institutions on the challenges associated with food insecurity in the OIC Member States with the objective of developing clear policy recommendations for OIC Member States and relevant OIC institutions.
10. The various interventions by OIC Member States made during this event pointed out that many OIC Member States were struggling with issues such as undernourishment, micronutrient deficiencies, and a deficit of safe drinkable water. In these countries, per-capita consumption of food products that possess high-nutritional value was lower than that of developed countries. They also observed that poverty was the main cause of the state of food insecurity in many OIC Member States. Moreover, high population growth and unfavorable water and climatic conditions had further aggravated the situation vis-a-vis food security. The other factors that affect the food security include conflicts, including acts of separatism and terrorism, impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change, natural disasters, rising inflation, food price spikes, and corruption among others.
11. The representatives of the OIC Member States also emphasized the need for the OIC to further enhance its important contribution through its institutions, especially in the form of

mobilizing financial resources and investment in agriculture, value chains and other related areas, to ensure food security in the Member States. To this end, it was underscored that the OIC Member States had sufficient resources in the form of land, human resources and agro-based technology and there was need for effective coordination and sharing of best practices among the Member States.

12. At the end of its deliberations, the Brainstorming Session proposed the following ideas and recommendations for consideration by the OIC Member States and relevant OIC institutions:

- The OIC institutions should enhance their contributions to the development of the Halal food sector. A lion's share of halal food is supplied by non-Muslim countries, and OIC Member States should become leaders in production and supply of halal products;
- Developing contract farming among OIC Member States, since some OIC Member States have skilled manpower in the agricultural sector, other OIC Member States have arable land, and few other OIC Member States have the capital to invest;
- Devising a suitable business model for necessary collaboration by the OIC Member States for the joint production of food, its storage and marketing. In this context, preference should be given to the OIC Member States for procuring food;
- Establishing an OIC technology bank dedicated to enhancing the contribution of science, technology and innovation for sustainable agricultural development in OIC Member States. This bank could be similar to the UN Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries, which is based in Türkiye;
- Developing a support programme for OIC countries in need of food and other suitable policy support programmes to increase their purchasing power; and
- Expanding opportunities for small-farm holders to participate in agro-food value chains is crucial, with a particular focus on inclusion of women and youth. In this regard, OIC Member States should support the efforts of small-farm holders and family farmers, particularly women and youth, to increase their agricultural productivity and incomes. Availability of interest-free microfinance services to such farmers was also emphasized.

III. EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

13. 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

7.2% against the world average of 6.2% in 2021. Creating decent job opportunities remains to be a priority for the majority of OIC countries. Accordingly, during the period under review the following activities were accomplished:

(a) 5th Islamic Conference of Labour Ministers

14. As it was reported to the 38th Session of COMCEC, that 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. In December 2022, UAE formally withdrew its offer to host the 5th ICLM. In view of this development, the General Secretariat requested Member States to indicate their willingness to host the 5th ICLM in 2023.
15. Subsequently and in reply to the General Secretariat's request, the Republic of Iraq, the State of Libya, Burkina Faso and the Republic of Azerbaijan have notified the General Secretariat about their willingness to host the 5th ICLM in 2023.
16. In view of the foregoing, the General Secretariat is consulting with the above-mentioned Member States with regard to who should host the 5th ICLM in 2023. The General Secretariat will inform the Member States about the host of the 5th ICLM in due course. 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, addressing unemployment, 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.
17. The General Secretariat encourages 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

18. 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 Kingdom of Morocco 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 (10). Two of these countries (Azerbaijan and Bahrain) have so far ratified the same.
19. 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.
20. Against this background, the Republic of Azerbaijan, in its capacity as a headquarter country, has offered to host the inaugural General Assembly of the OIC Labour Centre during the 4th

Quarter of 2023. Accordingly, the General Secretariat will inform the Member States of the dates for the General Assembly of the OIC Labour Centre after due consultations with the Republic of Azerbaijan.

(c) ***Training courses***

21. 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 Strategies on Mainstreaming Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) into Education Systems***” on 25th – 26th October, 2022;
 - 2) Training Workshop on “***Knowledge-Economy, Promotion of Entrepreneurship Activities and Reducing Informal Employment***” on 1st-3rd November, 2022;
 - 3) Training Workshop on “***The Role of Routine Inspections in Preventing Hazards***” on 29th -30th November, 2022;
 - 4) Training Course on “***Preventing Workplace Hazards***” on 6th -7th December, 2022; and
 - 5) Training Course on “***Optimal Design of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Protection***” on 7th – 9th March, 2023.

IV. INTRA-OIC TRADE AND INVESTMENT

22. 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***

23. According to ICDT data projection as of September 2022, intra-OIC net trade volume reached US\$ 473.80 billion in the First Quarter of 2022 compared to US\$ 372.03 billion of the First Quarter of 2021 i.e. an increase of 27.36 %. The growth of the volume was due to the soaring prices of the commodities worldwide and the increase of local production to respond to the Member States’ demands and also exchange rate of USD and Euro along with the Ukraine Crisis. Besides, the implementation of some bilateral and regional trade and investment agreements contributed to this growth of intra-OIC trade volume.
24. The main intra-OIC trading countries as of March 2022 were: United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Türkiye, Malaysia, Indonesia, Egypt, Pakistan, Oman, Qatar and Bangladesh. These countries registered 71.52 % of the intra-OIC net trade reaching US\$ 338.9 billion.
25. As of March 2022, about 31 countries reached the 25% target of intra-OIC trade target set up in the OIC-2025: Programme of Action. These countries are the following: Afghanistan, Oman, Yemen, Sudan, Somalia, Djibouti, Comoros, Mali, Kuwait, Tajikistan, Lebanon,

Gambia, Bahrain, Togo, Jordan, Benin, Maldives, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Senegal, Kyrgyzstan, Palestine, Uzbekistan, Egypt, Albania, Guinea Bissau, Niger, Iran, United Arab Emirates and Brunei.

26. 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.
27. The dramatic one-third fall (34.7%) in global Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows in 2020 due to the pandemic crisis resulted largely from a 58.3% drop in flows to developed countries, compared to a 12.1 % drop in developing countries. Flows to OIC countries followed a similar course as developing countries and fell by 12.5%. 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.

(b) Trade Financing, Investment and Export Credit Insurance

28. Since its establishment in 2008 with a mandate to enhance trade among OIC Member States, through providing trade finance and trade-related technical-assistance, the International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation's (ITFC) total cumulative approvals and disbursements reached US\$ 61.5 billion and US\$ 50.2 billion, respectively. The total cumulative funds mobilized from partner banks and financial institutions reached US\$38 billion, reflecting ITFC's critical role as a catalyst to attract funding for large-scale trade transactions for the benefit of the OIC Member States.
29. Across 2021, ITFC financed the purchase of 1.5 million tones of food commodities to ensure that over 25 million households in member countries have access to affordable, safe and sufficient food. Through its pre-export facilities, ITFC redistributed US\$ 240 million worth of income to 600,000 farmers for the purchase of agriculture commodities.
30. Over 7,500 MSMEs have benefitted from US\$ 373 million of financing channeled through 26 partner banks. Launching of the West Africa SMEs Program in Cote d'Ivoire, after successful pilot projects in Burkina Faso and Senegal, ITFC will launch this flagship program in Cote d'Ivoire, aiming at supporting the country's efforts to build the capacity of the SMEs in selected Member Countries, enabling them to benefit from the lines of financing extended by ITFC to partner banks in those countries.
31. Expanding the Arab Africa Trade Bridges (AATB) Program – ITFC and partner institutions continue to expand and implement the AATB Program, which is designed to promote trade as a tool to expand economic opportunities and support inclusive and sustainable growth across the Arab and sub-Saharan OIC member countries.

32. Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit (ICIEC) continued to be proactive in helping OIC Member Countries in mitigating risks associated with the difficulties and challenging economic, political and financial conditions in the global environment. In 2021, the volume of the ICIEC's business insured declined by 0.6% to stand at USD 9.79 billion compared to USD 9.86 billion in 2020. This brings ICIEC's cumulative amount of business insured since inception to USD 83.31 billion. The Corporation's business in 2021 was impacted by the overall deceleration in global trade undermined by the supply and demand chain disruptions of the COVID-19 pandemic and the challenging trade environment as a result of the China-USA trade dispute.
33. With respect to intra-OIC trade, ICIEC's business insured in 2021 stood at USD 4.49 billion, involving 40 OIC Member States, compared to USD 5.06 billion involving 38 Member States in 2020, representing a decline of about 11.26%. The Corporation continues to demonstrate its determination to support intra-OIC business and to contribute to the achievement of the OIC's goal of reaching a 25% intra-OIC trade share by 2025.
34. In line with the decision of the 38th Session of COMCEC, the ICIEC organized the Capacity Building Programme for Users of the OIC Business Intelligence Centre (OBIC), in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 20th -22nd March 2023. As discussed during the said Training, the OBIC will help OIC Member States develop and enhance their individual credit reporting ecosystems, build a comprehensive OIC-wide business intelligence infrastructure, develop the capacity of OIC countries as it relates to credit reporting, and catalyze a sustainable business model.

(c) Trade Facilitation

35. 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 submitted a Note Verbale to all Member States on 17th February 2022, along with its attachment entitled "*Brief on the Trade Preferential System among the OIC Member States (TPS-OIC)*". In its Note Verbale, the General Secretariat 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*).
36. 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.
37. 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 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. In addition, the Trade Negotiating Committee (TNC) Meeting was held in Istanbul, Türkiye, on 27th November, 2022, on the margins of the 38th COMCEC Session. The said Committee Meeting approved the following decisions: (i) preparation of a checklist in order to track record of implementation (ii) redistribution of concession lists through diplomatic channels, (iii) resolution of HS codes transposition issues with the technical assistance TNC Secretariat, (iv) organization of a follow-up meeting at expert level, (v) clarification of modalities to apply on the preparation of GCC's concession list with its all technical and legal implications by the TNC Secretariat,

(d) Trade related capacity building programmes and publication

38. SESRIC organised a Virtual Statistical Training Course on “*International Trade Statistics and Balance of Payments*” on 13th -15th September 2022 for the benefit of experts from the National Statistical Organizations of 14 OIC Member Countries.
39. 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 then state of the Halal Industry in terms of finance, food, tourism and lifestyle markets. Among others, the report particularly overviewed the state of the Islamic tourism sector in OIC Member Countries and provided a set of policy recommendations on ways and means to unleash its potential in the OIC Group. The report is available on the SESRIC Website.
40. ICDT published the 2022 Annual OIC Halal Economy Report. The Launching Ceremony, which was organized by ICDT, was held in Istanbul, Türkiye, on 27th November 2022, on the sidelines of the 38th Session of COMCEC.
41. SESRIC and International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC) of the Islamic Development Bank Group (IsDB) conducted in 2022 a joint research study on the “*Impacts of Trade Facilitation and Logistics Performance on Trade Flows: The Case of Landlocked African OIC Countries*”. The Report is available on the SESRIC website (<https://www.sesric.org/joint-reports.php>).

(e) Investment Promotion

1) OIC Investment Forum in Africa

42. 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 2023. The General Secretariat, in cooperation with its relevant institutions, has already prepared a Concept Note on the Forum. The General Secretariat received offers from 3 OIC Countries in Africa for hosting the said Forum in 2023. They are the Republic Mali, Republic of the Gambia, and Republic of Chad. Later the Republic of Gambia withdrew in favour of the Republic of Chad. After the ongoing consultations between the Republic of

Mali and the Republic of Chad have been concluded, the venue and dates of the Forum will be communicated to all stakeholders.

43. The main objective of the Forum is to explore investment opportunities in various sectors of the national economies in African OIC Member States. 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.

- 2) **Intergovernmental Group of Experts (IGGE) on the Draft Protocol of Establishment of a Permanent Mechanism for the Settlement of Investment Disputes**

44. In implementation of the relevant CFM resolutions, the OIC General Secretariat, in collaboration with the Islamic Centre for Trade Development (ICDT) and the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), organized the first meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts (IGGE) in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, on 3 – 6 October, 2022, in a hybrid format. The main objective of the meeting was to examine the Draft Protocol of Establishment of a Permanent Mechanism for the Settlement of Investment Disputes within the framework of the Agreement for Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments among the OIC Member States.
45. The meeting examined the provisions of each article of the Draft Protocol and made several proposals to amend the provisions of the articles of the Draft Protocol. The meeting reached a consensus on the text of 6 articles out of 37. It also requested the General Secretariat, in collaboration with the Islamic Centre for Trade Development and the Islamic Development Bank, to incorporate the proposals made during the meeting in the relevant articles of the Draft Protocol, and re-submit the revised Draft Protocol to OIC Member States for consideration. The meeting also underscored the need for convening of the second meeting of the IGGE to consider the remaining articles and revised Draft Protocol. The Second IGGE will be held in Dakar, Senegal, in May 2023.

(f) Halal Sector Development

46. 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

47. The 17th General Assembly (GA) Meetings of SMIIC was held on 22nd November 2022, in Istanbul, Republic of Türkiye. The 17th General Assembly Meeting of SMIIC approved the membership application of the *Standards Organisations of the republic of Azerbaijan and the Republic of Tajikistan* as new members of the SMIIC. The membership was effective from January 1st, 2023.
48. The 8th World Halal Summit (WHS) was held on 24th -25th November 2022 at Istanbul Expo Center (IEC), in Istanbul, Türkiye; simultaneously with the 9th OIC Halal Expo (24th -26th November, 2022). This was 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.
49. The 49th Session of the CFM, which was held in Nouakchott, Mauritania, on 16th- 17th March, 2023, adopted a Resolution on Granting the Islamic Halal Bodies Accreditation Forum the Status of OIC Affiliated Institution and calls upon the OIC Member States and relevant OIC affiliated bodies to cooperate with this forum to carry out the task entrusted to it.

V. TOURISM SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

50. 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

51. The Republic of Azerbaijan hosted the 11th Session of the Islamic Conference of Tourism Ministers (ICTM) in Baku on 27th -29th June 2022 under the theme of “*The Role of Local Communities in Tourism Development*”.
52. The Meeting was attended by delegates from 37 OIC Member States, as well as the representatives of six OIC institutions and one regional organization. The 11th ICTM adopted the Resolution on Tourism development among the OIC member States and the Baku Declaration. The Conference selected Shanliurfa (Türkiye) and Khiva (Uzbekistan) as the OIC Cities of Tourism for 2023 and 2024, respectively. The Conference also approved the new members of the Coordination Committee on Tourism for the implementation of the Framework for Development and Cooperation in the domain of Tourism for the next four (4) years (2022-2026).
53. The 11th ICTM approved the offers of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the State of Qatar to host the 12th Session of ICTM in Khiva in 2024 and the 13th Session of the ICTM in Doha in 2026, respectively.

54. Other highpoints of the 11th ICTM included: called on OIC Member States and institutions to: implement the Strategic Roadmap for the Development of Islamic Tourism in OIC Member States through organizing annual events on Islamic tourism, visa facilitation, investment promotion, branding and standardization, and capacity building. Participants also shared their experiences and good practices in responding to the unprecedented crisis in the tourism sector and innovative policies on restarting tourism activities with a view to enhancing the intra-OIC tourism cooperation. The 11th ICTM also urged the OIC Member States to invest in the diversification of tourism products, as well as focusing on some niche markets like Islamic tourism, ecotourism and medical tourism.

(b) 8th Coordination Committee Meeting on Tourism

55. The OIC General Secretariat and the Republic of Azerbaijan, in its capacity as Chair of the 11th ICTM, will organize the 8th Coordination Committee Meeting on Tourism in Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan, on 3rd May 2023. The aim of this Coordination Committee Meeting is to review the Resolution on Tourism Development among the Member States, approved by the 11th ICTM, held in Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan, in June 2022 and adopt a Matrix on the effective implementation of the said Resolution. In line with the decision of the 7th Coordination Committee Meeting on Tourism, held in Baku, Azerbaijan on 26th June 2022, the 8th Coordination Committee will also review the current criteria for assessment of the OIC City of Tourism with a view to improve the said document.

(c) Tourism Capacity Building Programs

56. Within the framework of its Tourism Capacity Building Programme (Tourism-CaB), the following capacity building training activities, among others, were implemented by SESRIC:
- Training Course on “*Tourism and Hospitality Services*”, on 14th -16th March 2022;
 - Training Webinar on “*Managing and Marketing Protected Areas*”, on 21st-22nd February 2022;
 - Training Course on “*Strengthening Institutional Capacities in the Field of Halal Tourism Industry to Improve the Competitiveness of Tourism Destinations*” on 19th -21st July 2022 for the benefit of participants from Ministries of tourism and national tourism institutions of 23 OIC Member Countries; and
 - Training Course on “*Tourism and Hospitality Services*” held on 14th -16th March 2022 for the benefit of participants from public and private tourism authorities as well as TVET institutions in the Gambia.

(d) Tourism research and publication

57. SESRIC prepared a report on “*International Tourism in the OIC Countries 2022: Prospects and Challenges amid the COVID-19 Pandemic*” as a technical background document for

the 11th Session of the Islamic Conference of Tourism Ministers (ICTM), which was held on 27th -29th June 2022 in Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan.

58. SESRIC is hosting 12 indicators under the Tourism category of the OICStat Database and are being updated regularly.
59. SESRIC prepared the 2022 edition of its annual report titled “*OIC Economic Outlook*”, which, in particular, highlights 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.
60. 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 analysed the then state of the Halal Industry in terms of finance, food, tourism and lifestyle markets.

VI. COOPERATION IN THE DOMAIN OF TRANSPORT

61. The 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 Stakeholders Meeting on the OIC Dakar-Port Sudan Railway project

62. The General Secretariat will organize the 2nd Stakeholders’ Meeting on the OIC Dakar-Port Sudan Railway project in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, in 2023. This event would enable the participating OIC Member States to present their national segments of the project. It will also bring together the various stakeholders, with the hope that they will articulate their possible contributions towards the project, and highlight how their envisaged partnership will accelerate the execution of this project.
63. In specific terms, the meeting will aim to receive from the concerned OIC Member States of updates on their national segments along the OIC Dakar-Port Sudan Railway corridor, including feasibility studies, with a view to mobilizing the requisite resources. It will also aim to establish network and foster partnerships between the various stakeholders with a view to harmonizing efforts and mobilizing resources for the OIC Dakar-Port Sudan Railway project.

Capacity building programmes in the transportation sector

64. SESRIC organized a virtual Workshop on “*Regulatory Framework for Public-Private Partnerships in Transport Sector*” on 18th-19th October, 2022. The objective of the workshop was to provide an opportunity for the officials from relevant authorities in OIC Member States to learn, share and exchange knowledge and best practices on public-private partnerships in the transport sector.

VII. ROLE OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR

65. 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 in this sector.

(a) 32nd Board of Directors' Meeting of ICCIA

66. The 33rd Board of Directors Meeting and 38th General Assembly of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (ICCIA) were held in Muscat, Sultanate of Oman, on 17th – 18th July, 2022.

67. During the meeting, Mr. Yousef Khalawi, the Secretary-General of ICCIA, was re-elected for a second term (2022-2026). The meeting also discussed ICCIA Accreditation Program, which aims at evaluating the performance of the chambers of commerce and applying best practices in the various business sectors in OIC Member States. The meetings also approved the planned activities of the ICCIA for the year 2023.

(b) ICCIA projects

68. As part of its ongoing efforts to support and promote sustainable development in OIC Member States, ICCIA has initiated several projects. These projects include: Green Waqf Initiative; Agricultural Commodity Exchange Markets; and Chad Economic Recovery Post Covid-19 Strategy.

(c) OIC Arbitration Centre

69. The Board of Directors of the OIC Arbitration Centre (OIC-AC) met on 14th January 2022 and decided to form an Executive Committee, including the President, Vice President, and board members of OIC-AC. The first Executive Committee meeting of OIC-AC was held in Alexandria, Egypt, on 13th October 2022. The meeting discussed the appointment of the Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary General, internal design and construction of the OIC-AC office. The second OIC-AC Board Meeting was held in Istanbul, Türkiye, on 28th November, 2022.

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

70. As of end of year 2021, the Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector's (ICD) gross cumulative approvals stood at \$7 billion, and cumulative disbursements totaled \$3.8 billion. Against a challenging backdrop and the far-reaching economic impact of the

COVID-19 pandemic on Member States, ICD has achieved solid progress in fostering private sector development in OIC Member States.

71. Specifically, in order to address the COVID-19 related challenges faced by OIC Member States, and as part of IsDB Group's overall response program, ICD allocated a dedicated financial package of \$250 million for Member States. Overall, during the year of 2021, ICD approved a total amount of \$328 million financing including the transactions allocated under ICD's COVID-19 package. As far as the product breakdown of ICD's core business operations are concerned, line of finance (LOF) and term finance made up the bulk of ICD approvals with 58% and 38% share respectively. The fund and equity projects accounted for the remaining 4% of total approvals. In addition to the above, during 2021, in order to assist the Member States to mobilize resources for private sector development, ICD signed three new sukuk mandates as well as three new advisory transactions. Furthermore, ICD established the BRIDGE platform, which connects more than 100 Financial Institutions in its network. This digital platform helps in reducing the digital divide in the Member States and sets up connection among all concerned developers in the initiative to mobilize additional resources for private sector development.
72. Sectoral as well as regional ICD project distribution was also in line with ICD's 10-Year Strategy. In 2021, more than half of new project approvals were allocated to the financial sector (financing SMEs through local banks) while non-financial sector investments focused on high-impact sectors including infrastructure and industrial sectors. Regionally, Middle East and North Africa (MENA) accounted for most of the approvals, while disbursements are the highest in Sub-Saharan Africa. ICD has identified job creation, inclusive growth, and promotion of Islamic Financing as major elements of its strategic plan. In that sense it is important to highlight that ICD's approved projects in 2021 targeted to support more than 6,000 new jobs on an annual basis in OIC Member States.

(e) OIC Private Sector Forum

73. In line with the 49th CFM Resolution, the General Secretariat, in coordination with the host country, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and the relevant OIC institutions, will organize an OIC Private Sector Forum in 2023. 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. Confirmation of the dates for the Forum is still being awaited from the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.
74. 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; and enabling networking opportunities between the private sector actors from OIC Member States to support the intra-OIC trade and investment.

VIII. POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES

75. 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 highlights the latest developments with regard to OIC poverty alleviation programmes and activities.

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

76. The 38th 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.

77. As of September 2022, 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.

78. The total amount of paid contributions stood at US\$2.53 billion, of which US\$1 billion was paid by the IsDB and US\$1.53 billion by member states. Out of the 48 OIC member states that made pledges, 29 have fully redeemed their pledges, 8 partially, and 11 have yet to redeem their pledges. Nine (9) OIC member states (Afghanistan, Djibouti, Guyana, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Tajikistan, Somalia and UAE) have not yet made any commitment with regard to ISFD.

79. During 2022, ISFD approved US\$ 35.43 million for financing projects in agriculture, health, education, and microfinance sectors in eight OIC Member States. Cumulatively, ISFD, since its inception in 2007, has provided a total of US\$ 1.2 billion 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.

80. 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

81. 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.
82. 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.
83. Since then, 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); Linguere-Matam Road, Senegal (US\$12.12 million);
 - iv. Construction of the Dapaong-Ponio-Border Road, Burkina Faso (US\$7 million);
 - v. Construction of Koudougou Dedougou Road Project, Burkina Faso (US\$ 10 million);
 - vi. Construction of Bassar- Katchamba Road Project, Togo (US\$7.5 million); and
 - vii. Post-Conflict Reconstruction Programme for the Centre-North-West in Cote d'Ivoire (US\$20 million), among others.
84. 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 October 2022, 55.4% of the approved projects were completed, while 35.5% of the approved projects were 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.
85. In view of the foregoing, the Consultative Meeting with African Group Member States of the OIC which was held at the OIC Headquarters in Jeddah on 17th October, 2022, requested the IsDB to prepare a Project Assessment Report on the implementation of the SPDA and submit it to the concerned Member States for consideration with a view to elaborating a successor programme.

(c) ***Seminar on the theme: “Akhuwat’s Business Model for Microfinance Interventions in the OIC Member States”***

86. In line with the relevant resolution of the 48th Session of the CFM, which was held in Islamabad, Pakistan, on 22nd-23rd March, 2022, the General Secretariat, in coordination with the Islamic Development Bank, organized a seminar on the theme: ***Akhuwat’s Business Model for Microfinance Interventions in the OIC Member States***, in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 9th March 2023. During the seminar, leaders of the Pakistan-based Akhuwat Foundation shared their experiences towards alleviating poverty through empowering socially and economically marginalized segments of the society. The seminar also featured presentation on the various components of the IsDB’s initiative code named “***Economic Empowerment Approach for Poverty Alleviation in OIC Member States***,” aimed at providing economic opportunities to the poor through providing financial and non-financial solutions that help them to get appropriate access to the required inputs to achieve not only financial inclusion, but also to enable them to contribute to the economy (economic inclusion).
87. At the end of its proceedings, the Seminar formulated conclusions and recommendations related to measures to develop human resources and strengthen institutions concerned with interest-free microfinance programmes. Some of these recommendations were as follows:
- a) The organization of the joint OIC-IsDB seminar was a kick-start initiative to promote the “Akhuwat” Business Model and such exercise should be continued as a yearly event to include other proven and tested microfinance models of the OIC Member States;
 - b) The Akhuwat Foundation is ready to share its knowledge and experiences, including support in establishment of interest-free microfinance model and training of staff, with interested OIC Member States; and
 - c) Eliminating poverty in OIC Member States, especially in the least developed ones, cannot easily happen without financial inclusion of the poor people in these countries, the majority of whom live in rural areas. Interest-free microfinance models such as Akhuwat’s model should be popularized in interested OIC Member States. Sufficient grants should be sourced to establish such models, among others.

(d) ***Training courses***

88. Within its mandate, SESRIC has continued to organize training programmes in the area of poverty alleviation 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 “***Poverty Reduction Policies and Strategies***” on 15th -17th November 2022 for the participants from the relevant ministries and national institutions of OIC African French-Speaking Member States; and

2.Training Course on “*Social Insurance Database Management*” on 1st - 2nd March 2023, for the benefit of national social security institutions in the OIC Member States.

IX. CONCLUSION

89. The COVID-19 pandemic increased the vulnerabilities of OIC countries, especially its Least Developed Countries in areas that are key to their socio-economic development. A transformative recovery policy aimed at building the long-term resilience of OIC countries is critical. 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.
90. In view of the rising global food prices, which are increasing food insecurity in many OIC countries, there is a critical need for OIC Member States to develop a strategy aimed at addressing the root causes of food insecurity in OIC countries as well as increasing their productive capacities. The upcoming OIC Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development will further strengthen intra-OIC cooperation in this important sector during the post pandemic recovery period.
91. Further efforts are necessary to coordinate policies and initiatives for the promotion of employment and decent work. To this end, the upcoming 5th Islamic Conference of Labour Ministers as well as launching the OIC Labour Centre during this year, will give further boost to the activities and initiatives of the OIC towards addressing unemployment in OIC Member States.
92. 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 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. It is also hoped that the OIC Private Sector Forum will highlight and draw the attention of Member States, once again, to the central role the private sector can and should play in the socio-economic transformation of Member States.
93. In order for the Member States to harness and benefit from the enormous socio-economic potential available in the Group, greater cooperation, harmonization and synergizing of efforts, plan and strategies is required more than ever before. A quick scan of the global forces shaping the geo-political and political economy of the world today, can only lead to one inevitable conclusion of the urgent need for greater cooperation and coordination among Member States in all sectors.

OIC General Secretariat
Department of Economic Affairs,
12th April 2023

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'u/Yemen 18-22/12/1984</i>		<i>Adopted as per Resolution No.1 of the 1st 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 Taskkent/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		

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		
	<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 1-3/06/1981</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 Taskkent/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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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	-	22/01/2023	-	
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	27/07/2022	-	-	
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	37	16	10	2	

10th April, 2023