



Agenda n°5



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
OF
THE ANNUAL REPORT ON TRADE AND INVESTMENTS AMONG
THE MEMBER STATES OF THE OIC

SUBMITTED
BY

THE ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT
OF TRADE

TO THE
40th SESSION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE
FOR ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL COOPERATION OF THE OIC
(COMCEC)



Istanbul – Republic of Türkiye

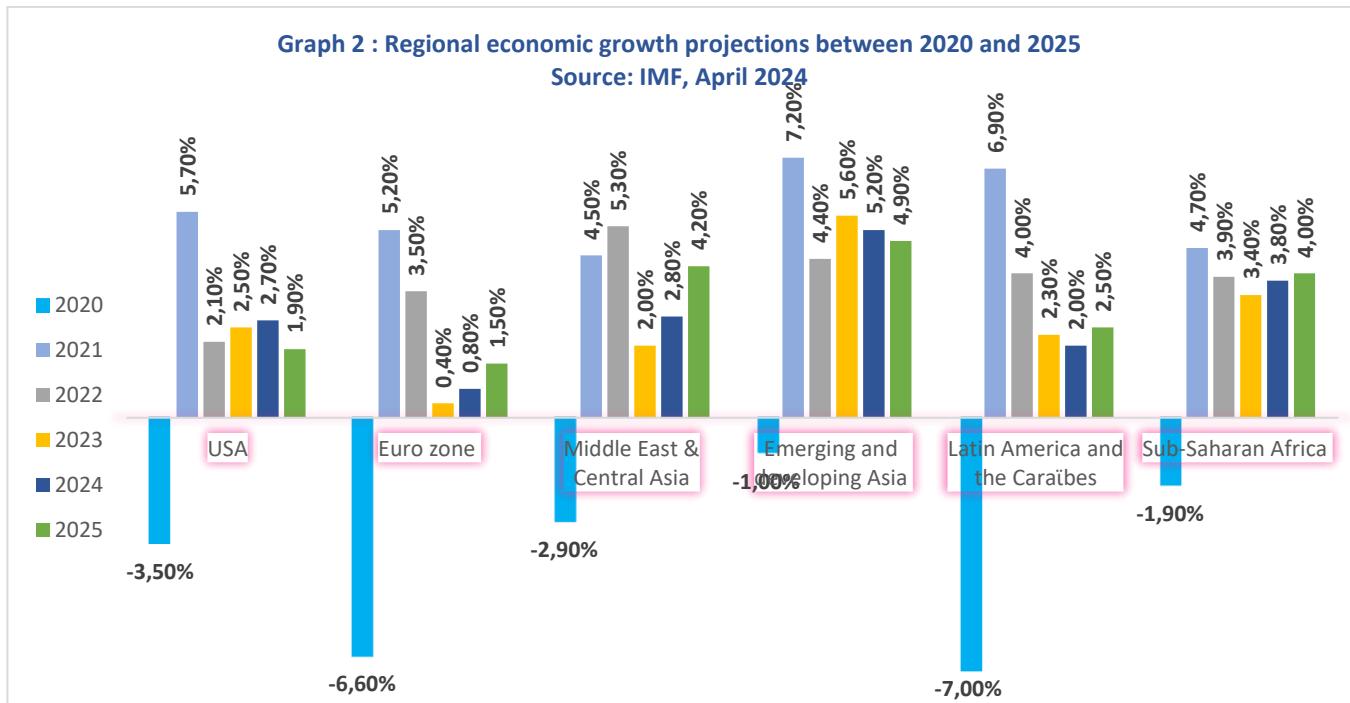
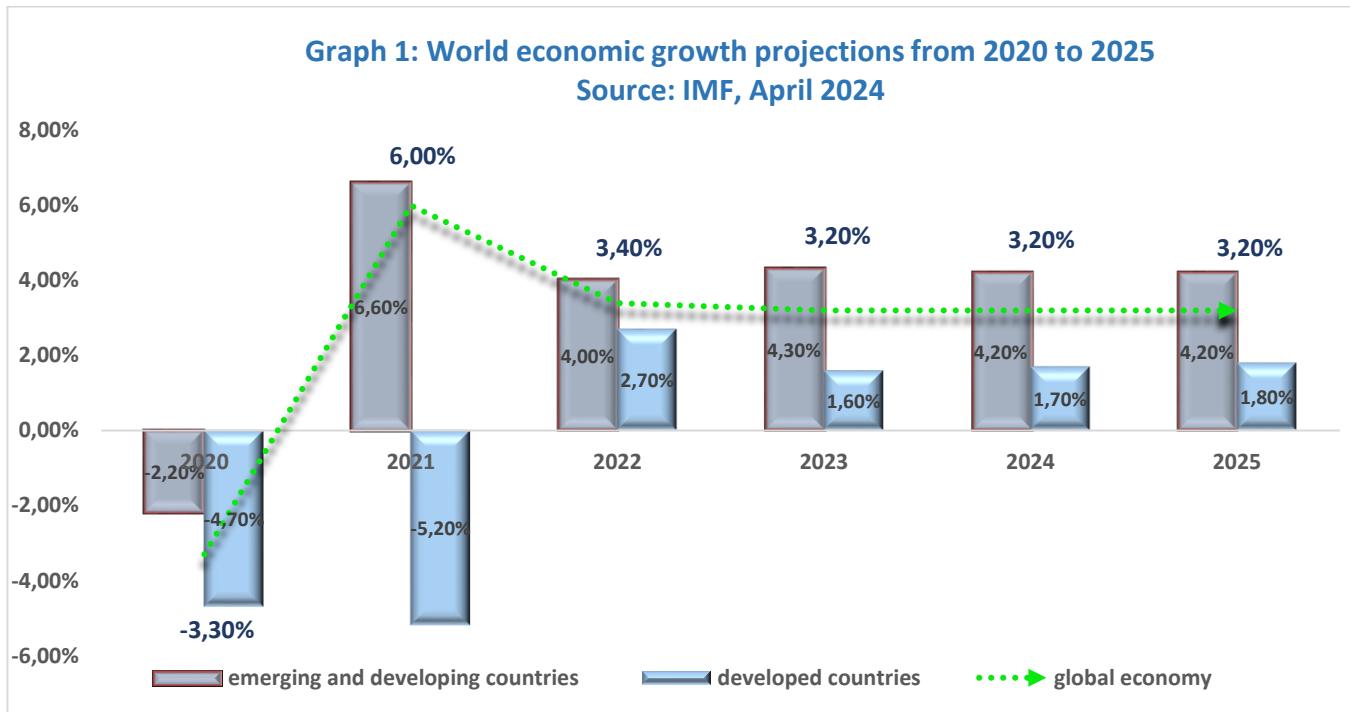
2-5 November 2024

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY.....	3
1.	TRENDS IN THE ECONOMIES OF THE OIC MEMBER STATES	4
2.	WORLD TRADE EVOLUTION	6
3.	TRENDS IN REGIONAL TRADE	8
II.	RECENT DEVELOPMENT OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE OIC MEMBER STATES	9
1.	EVOLUTION OF TRADE	9
2.	FOREIGN TRADE STRUCTURE	11
3.	EVOLUTION AND STRUCTURE OF TRADE IN SERVICES	11
III.	EVOLUTION OF INVESTMENTS IN OIC COUNTRIES	11
1.	CHARACTERISTICS OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT ENTRIES TO OIC COUNTRIES	11
2.	DEVELOPMENTS IN FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN THE OIC SUBREGIONS	13
3.	OUTWARD FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT	14
4.	OVERVIEW OF INTRA-OIC INVESTMENT	16
5.	FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY	17
IV.	INTRA-OIC TRADE TRENDS.....	18
1.	EVOLUTION OF INTRA-OIC TRADE.....	18
2.	STRUCTURE OF INTRA-OIC TRADE.....	20
3.	GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF INTRA-OIC TRADE	21
V.	THE WAY FORWARD.....	24
VI.	ANNEXES	26

I. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

According to the IMF's July 2024 projections, the global economic growth forecasts remain consistent with those made in April 2024, predicting a growth rate of +3.2% from 2023 to 2025. This growth is primarily driven by a modest acceleration in advanced economies, increasing from 1.6% in 2023 to 1.8% in 2025. While emerging and developing countries are expected to experience a slight slowdown, decreasing from 4.3% in 2023 to 4.2% in 2025. Consequently, the global inflation rate is projected to decline to 2.3% during this period, along with a decrease in global commodity prices.



Economic growth is expected to increase in all regions between 2024 and 2025, with the exception of emerging and developing countries in Asia and the United States, where growth is expected to fall from 5.20% to 4.90% and from 2.70% to 1.90% respectively, as a result of restrictive monetary policies, lower consumption, and a slowdown in investment.

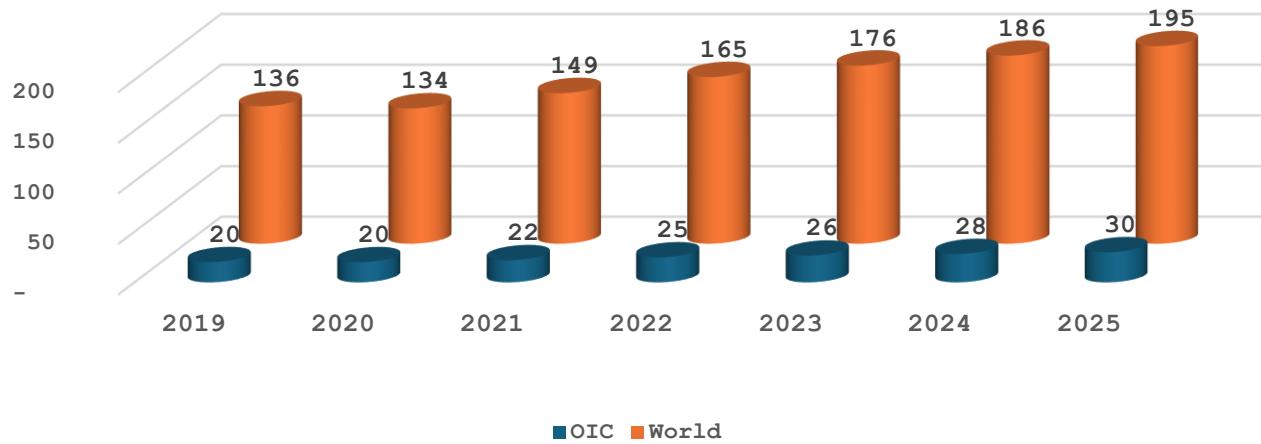
On the other hand, all other regions recorded growth: the Eurozone from (0.80% to 1.50%), the Middle East and Asia from (2.80% to 4.20%), Latin America and the Caribbean from (2.00% to 2.50%) and Sub-Saharan Africa slightly from (3.80% to 4.00%). This increase could be due to central banks maintaining high interest rates, the withdrawal of budgetary support, income stability and falling energy prices.

1. TRENDS IN THE ECONOMIES OF THE OIC MEMBER STATES

Between 2024 and 2025, OIC Member States could experience an increase in GDP of around 1.7 trillion USD despite the various crises that have affected their economies. Thus, GDP could rise from 28.05 trillion USD in 2024 to 29.78 trillion USD in 2025, an increase of 6.17%.

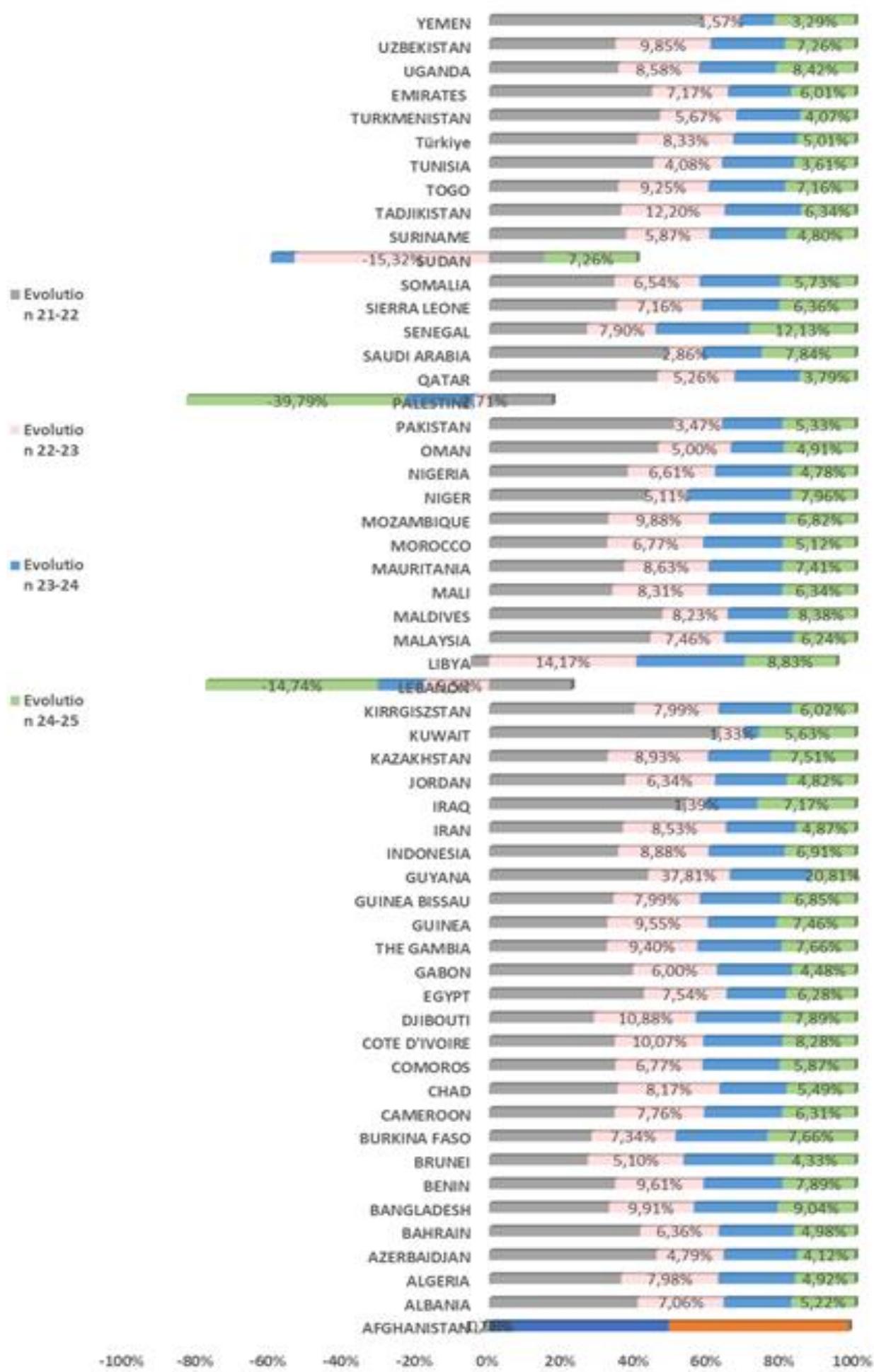
This growth is attributable to an increase in GDP of over 1.5 billion USD in the following countries during this period: Indonesia, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Bangladesh, Egypt, Iran, Pakistan, Malaysia, Nigeria, United Arab Emirates, Kazakhstan, Iraq, Algeria, Uzbekistan and Morocco.

Graph3: Evolution of OIC countries' GDP in trillions of USD
(Source: IMF, April 2024, ICDT calculation)



To boost GDP growth in Member States, OIC institutions and their development partners have initiated several strategies, leading to the implementation of programs for the empowerment of women and youth, food and health security, investment attraction and the development of regional value chains.

Graph 4: OIC Member States' GDP growth between 2019 and 2025 (in %)
 Source: IMF, ICDT calculation, April 2024



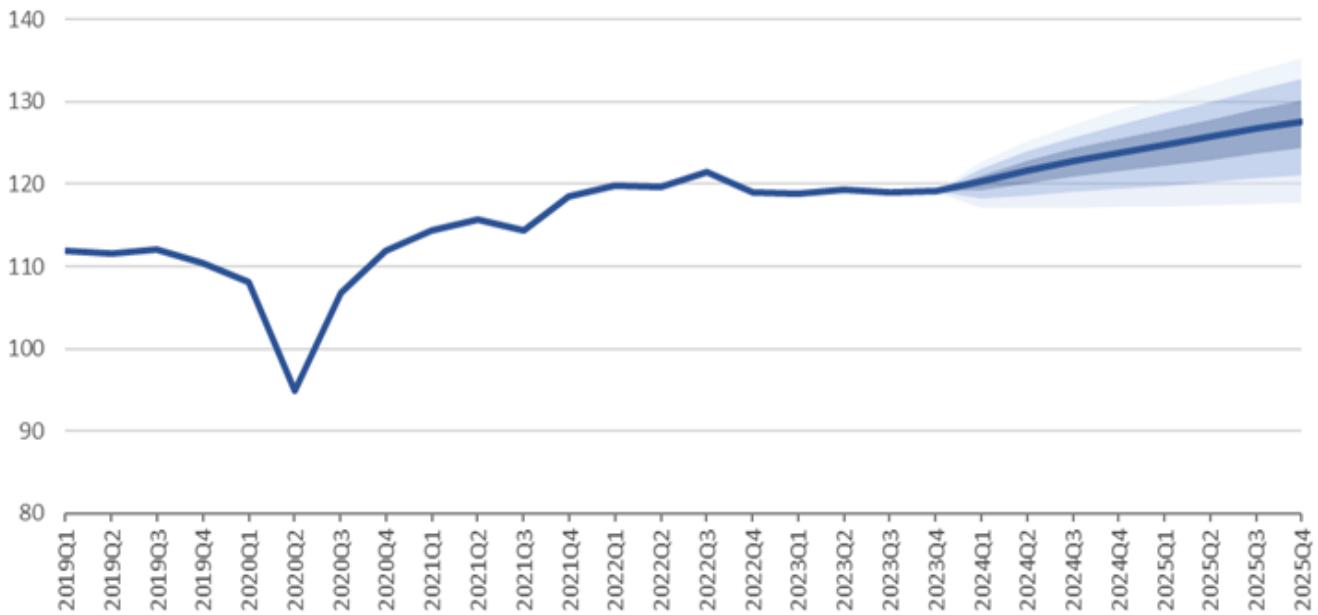
2. WORLD TRADE EVOLUTION

According to WTO projections of April 2024, the volume of world merchandise trade is set to grow by 2.6% in 2024 and 3.3% in 2025, following a 1.2% decline in 2023 after a 1.2% decline in 2023 due to lower imports.

Graph 5: World merchandise trade volume between Q1-2015 and Q4-2025

(Seasonally adjusted volume index, 2015=100)

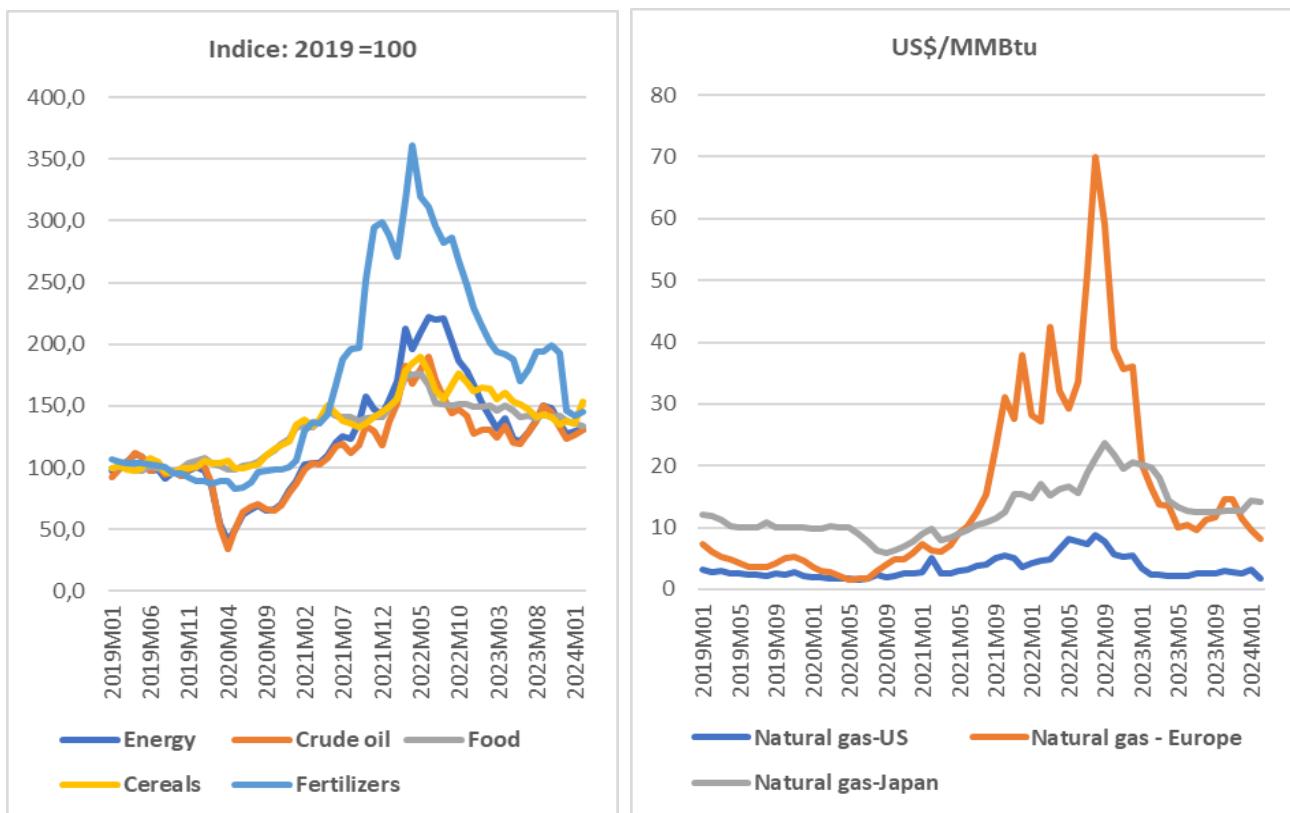
Source: WTO, April 2024



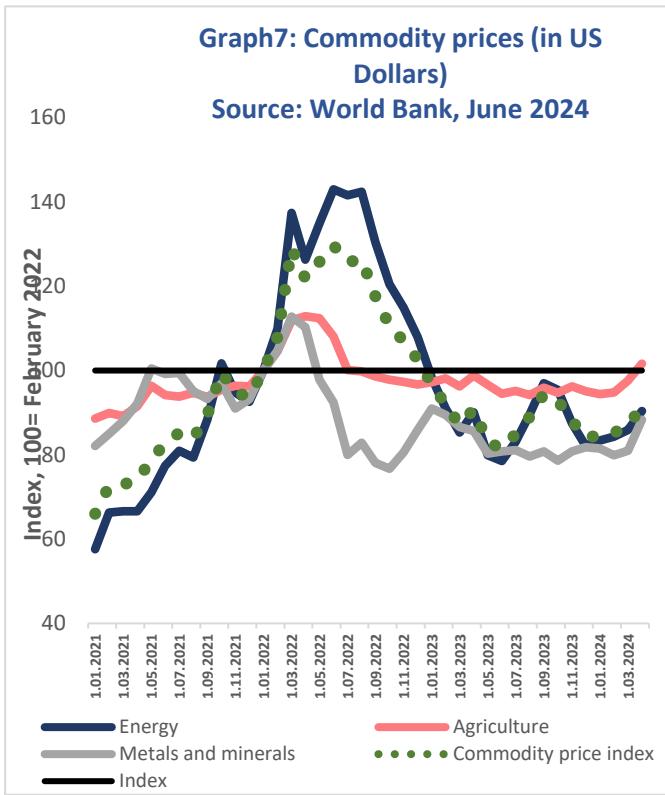
The value of world merchandise trade fell by 5% in 2023, to US\$ 24.010 trillion, due to lower exports and falling commodity prices, particularly for oil and gas. In contrast, the value of trade in commercial services rose by 9% to US\$ 7.540 trillion, due to a recovery in international travel and strong demand for digital services.

Meanwhile, average world energy prices fell by 41% in the first two months of 2024, compared with gas price rises of 84% and 35% in Europe and Japan respectively. Food and fertilizer prices rose by 35% and 44% respectively between 2019 and 2023.

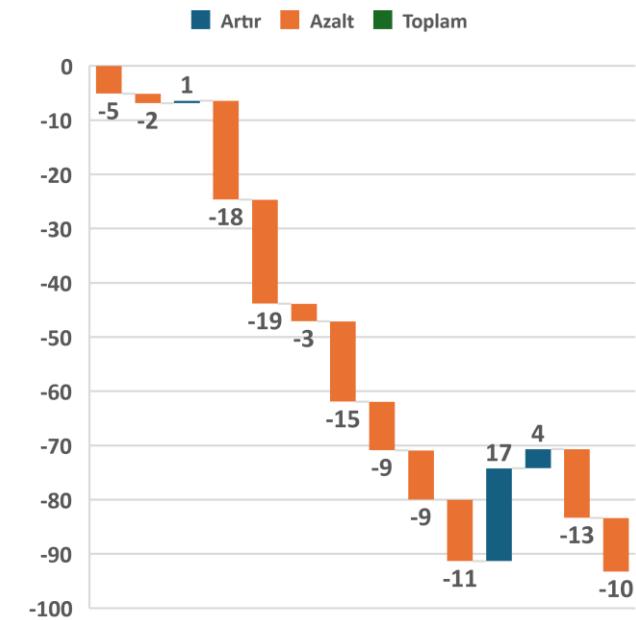
Graph 6: World commodity prices, January 2019–February 2024 Source: WTO, April 2024



According to the World Bank's June 2024 outlook, average prices for most commodities fell in 2023, but remain over 40% higher than before the pandemic due to improved supply conditions. Indeed, oil prices had fallen slightly to US\$83 a barrel in 2023 and could reach US\$84 in 2024 before falling back to \$79 in 2025. Natural gas prices should continue to fall between 2024 and 2025 thanks to high production and high stocks, while food prices dropped by 9% in 2023. They are set to fall by 6% in 2024 and 4% in 2025. This decline can be explained by the slowdown in global economic activity, the maintenance of high interest rates by central banks, the use of renewable energies and the encouragement of local production.



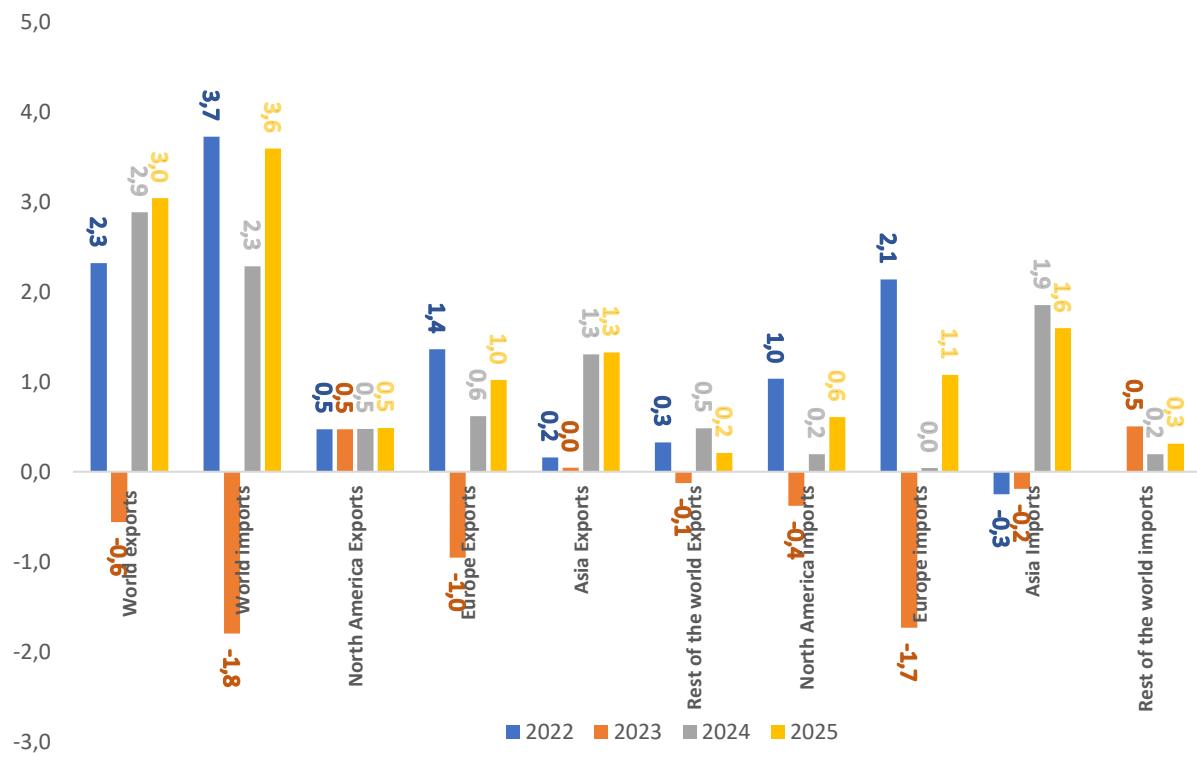
Graph8: Annual growth in trade in goods by product(in %)
(Source: WTO, April 2024)



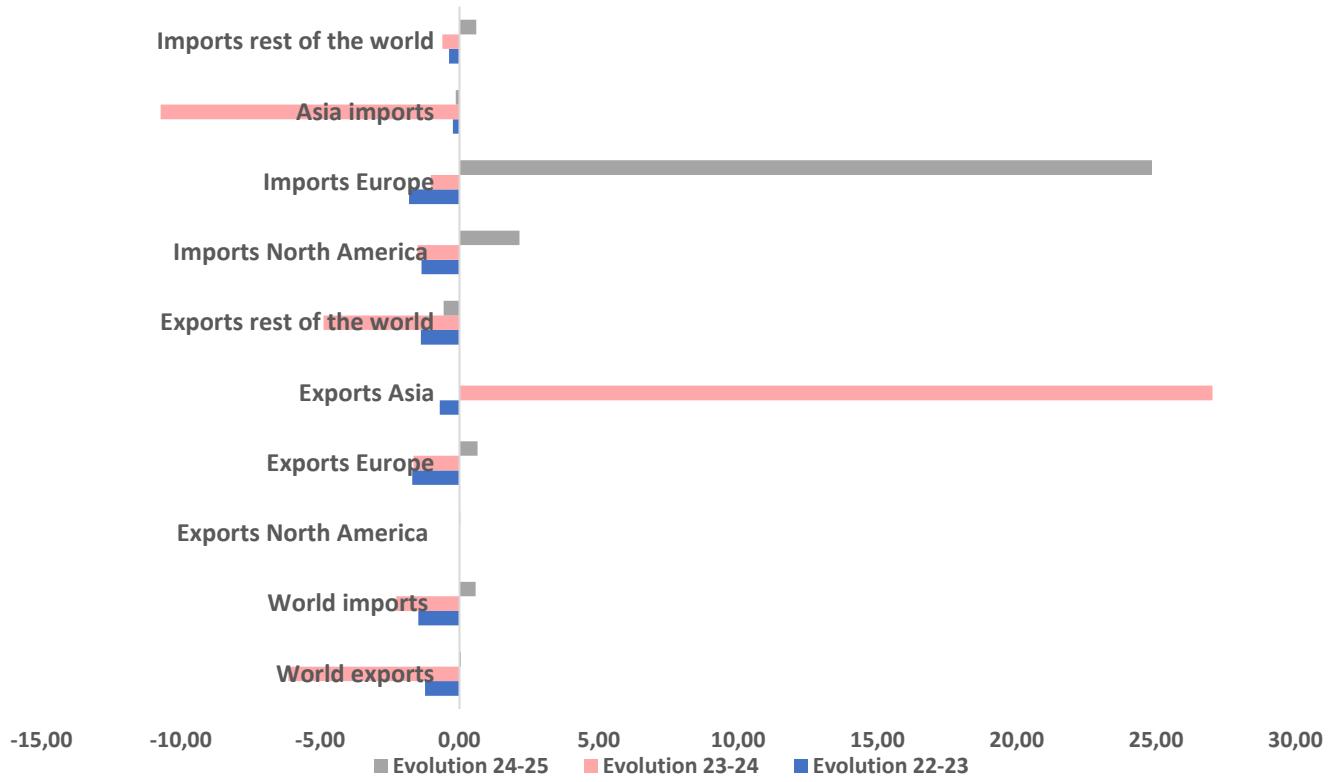
3. TRENDS IN REGIONAL TRADE

At regional level, WTO forecasts indicate a 1.2% decline in the volume of merchandise trade in 2023, mainly due to lower imports from Europe (-1.7%) and North America (-0.4%). On the other hand, exports from South America, Africa, the Middle East and the CIS will increase.

Graph 9: World trade volume growth by region between 2022 and 2024 (in %)
Source: WTO, April 2024



Graph10: Year-on-year growth in world trade between 2022 and 2025 (in %)
 Source WTO, calculated by ICDT, April 2024



II. RECENT DEVELOPMENT OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE OIC MEMBER STATES

1. EVOLUTION OF TRADE

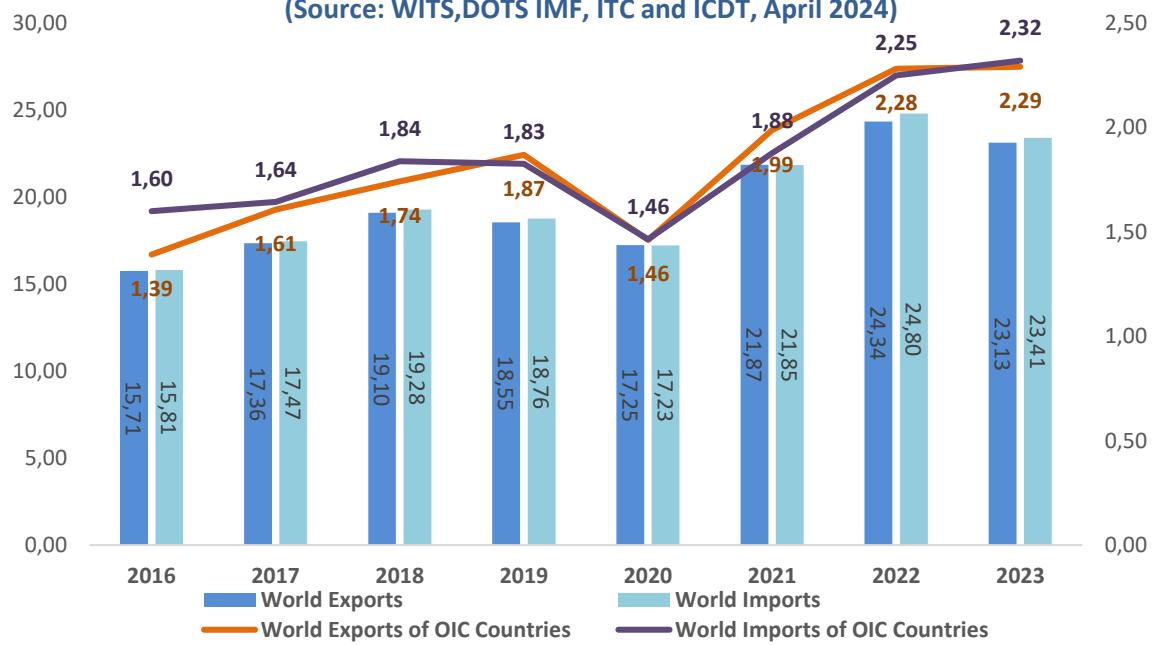
According to data compiled by IMF DOTS, WITS and ITC in April 2024, and calculated by ICDT, the volume of world goods trade of OIC countries fell by 5.29% between 2022 and 2023, from 49.14 trillion USD in 2022 to 46.54 trillion USD in 2023, as a result of lower exports, fluctuating commodity prices and the exchange rate of the US dollar against other international currencies.

On the other hand, the economies of OIC countries have been resilient in recent years, thanks to the measures taken and to bilateral and regional cooperation, particularly in the field of food and medical supplies. As a result, the world trade of OIC member states is set to increase slightly by 1.75%, from 4.5 trillion USD in 2022 to 4.6 trillion USD in 2023.

The countries that have contributed most to this growth are Iraq, Kazakhstan, Qatar, Morocco, Kuwait, Algeria, Kirgizstan, Côte d'Ivoire, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia, whose foreign trade has increased by over 4 billion USD during this period.

Graph 11: Evolution of World Trade of OIC Member States between 2016 and 2023
in trillions USD

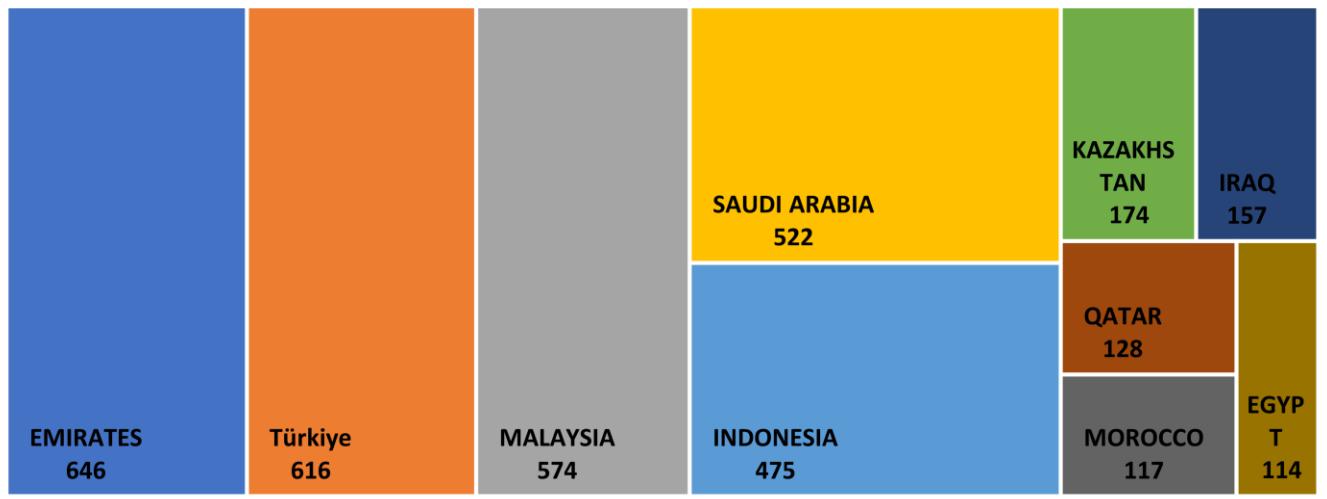
(Source: WITS, DOTS IMF, ITC and ICDT, April 2024)



The main players in the foreign trade of OIC member states are: The United Arab Emirates, Türkiye, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Iraq, Qatar, Morocco and Egypt, which together recorded for more than three trillion USD, or 76.42% of total trade in 2023.

Graph 12: Foreign Trade Actors of the OIC Member States in 2023 in billion USD

(Source: IMF, ITC and ICDT Dots, April 2024)



Between 2022 and 2023, the world exports of the OIC countries have increased by 0.40% from 2.28 trillion USD in 2022 to 2.29 trillion USD in 2023. Similarly, imports are set to grow by 3.12%, from 2.25 trillion USD in 2022 to 2.32 trillion USD in 2023, despite the stagnation of the global economy during this period.

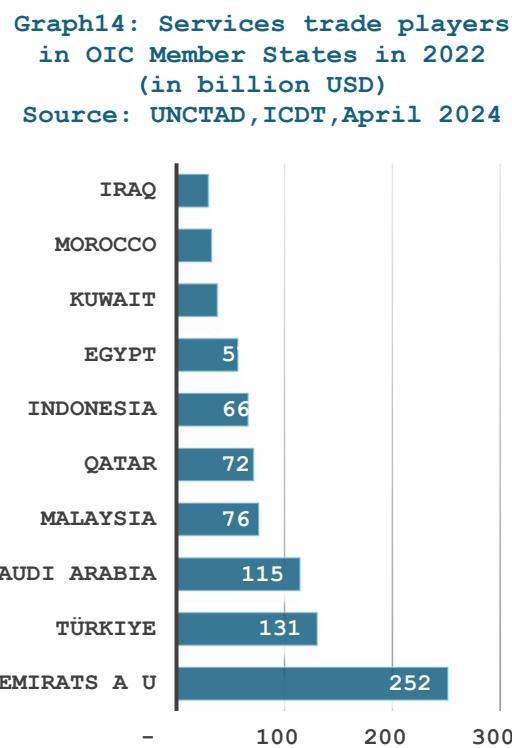
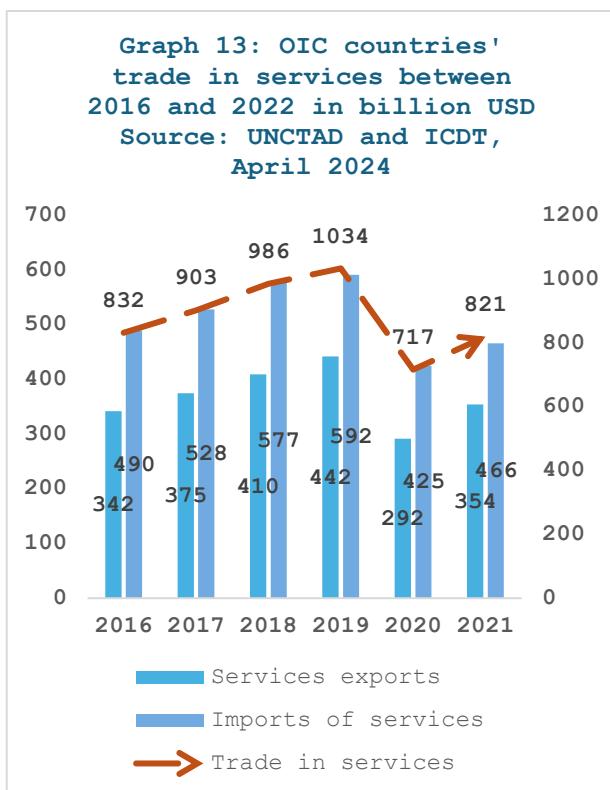
2. FOREIGN TRADE STRUCTURE

According to ITC data for April 2024, the main products exported by member states in 2023 are dominated by electrical machinery and apparatus, mineral fuels, cars, animal and vegetable oils, plastics, precious metals, cast iron and steel.

Imports are composed of: mineral fuels, electrical machinery and equipment, mechanical machinery and equipment, cars, jewelry, iron, plastics, chemicals and aluminum.

3. EVOLUTION AND STRUCTURE OF TRADE IN SERVICES

Global trade in services to increase by 15% between 2021 and 2022 to reach 13.7 trillion, thanks to a 30% rise in services exports in 21 countries. These include developed countries (13.7% of imports and 11% of exports) and developing countries (16.7% of imports and 24.8% of exports). This growth is mainly driven by the increase in digital services to trade at 54% totaling US\$3.82 trillion, as well as business, professional and technical services. Transportation services increased by 25% and travel services grew by 79%, thanks to the reopening of borders after the decline of the covid-19 pandemic.



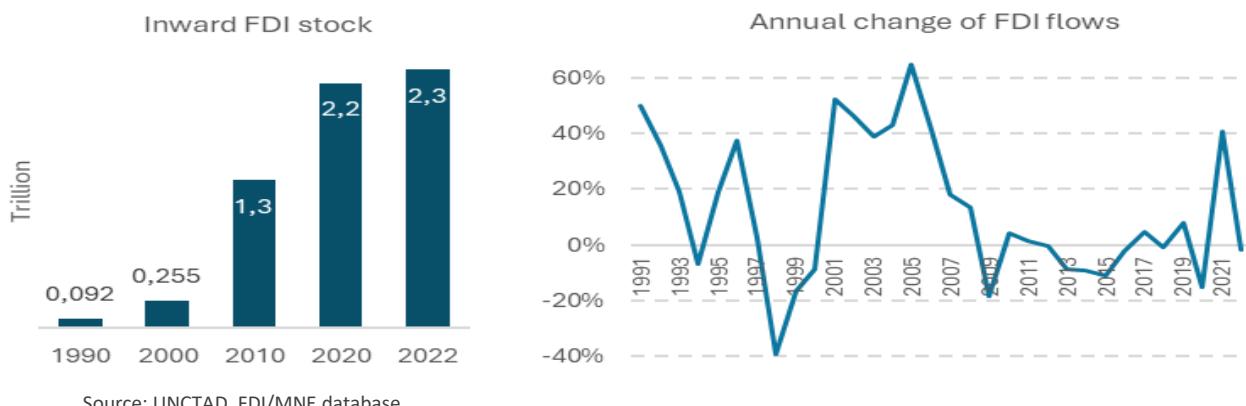
III. EVOLUTION OF INVESTMENTS IN OIC COUNTRIES

1. CHARACTERISTICS OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT ENTRIES TO OIC COUNTRIES

The inward FDI stock in OIC countries has been increasing steadily albeit at different rates across different member states. As of 2022, inward FDI stock accumulated in OIC countries reached nearly \$2.35 trillion, an increase from \$2.25 trillion in the previous year.

Indeed, while in 2020, FDI flows to OIC economies decreased by 15% due to the COVID-19 pandemic's disruptive effects on global trade, supply chains, and investment activities, in 2021, FDI flows to OIC economies increased by 41% compared to the previous year, reflecting a rebound in investor interest as global economic conditions improved. In 2022, following global trends, FDI flows to OIC countries experienced a marginal decrease of 2%.

Graph 15: Inward FDI stock and flows of OIC countries (Trillion \$US and percent)

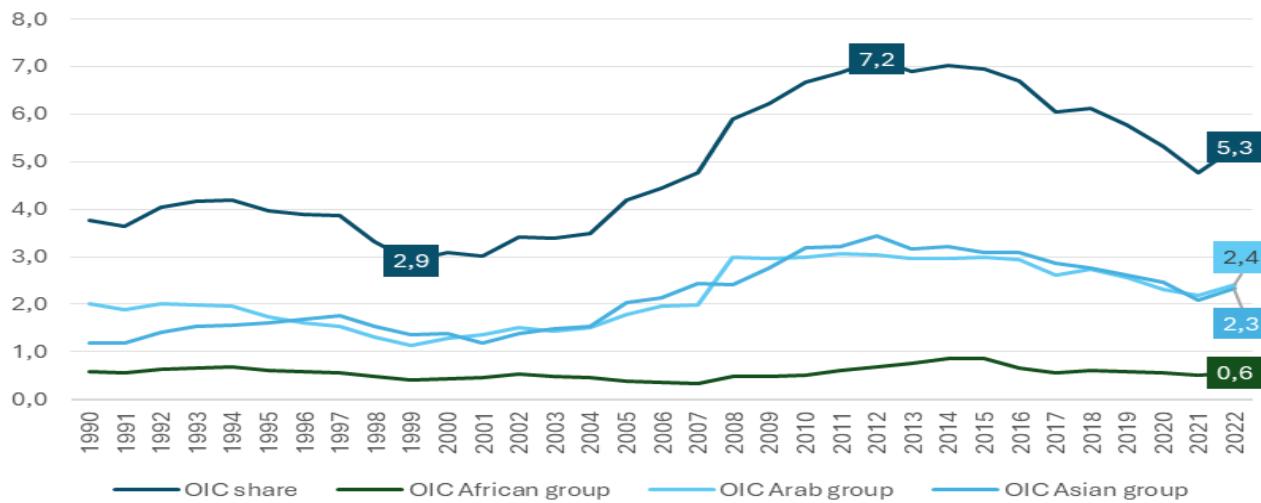


Source: UNCTAD, FDI/MNE database.

Since 2012, the global inward stock share of FDI for OIC nations has experienced a decline, with a peak share of 7.2% in 2012 dropping to 4.7% in 2021. This trend has consistently declined, except for slight increases in 2014 and 2018. However, in 2022, there was a 0.6 percent point increase, primarily driven by contributions from the OIC Asian and Arab groups and minor contributions from the OIC African group. In 2022, the OIC share of global inward FDI stock was 5.3%. While the OIC Arab group and the OIC Asian group host an almost equal share of 45% of all the investment stock within OIC, the OIC Africa Group's share stands at 10%.

The consolidation in OIC countries' global share of FDI stock may be partly driven by various domestic factors, such as economic reforms and efforts to improve the business environment. The increase of OIC share of global inward FDI stock seems to be influenced by disinvestment and reduction in FDI flows to developed countries due to global economic dynamics, geopolitical shifts, and changes in investment patterns among multinational corporations.

Graph 16: OIC share of global inward FDI stock (Percent)



Source: UNCTAD, FDI/MNE database.

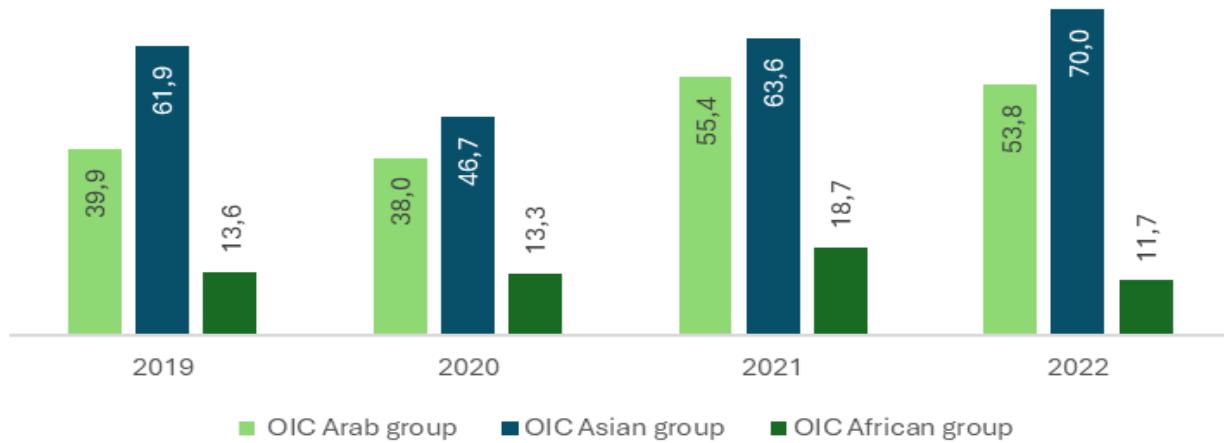
Existing statistics on greenfield FDI projects and net cross border M&As show that OIC countries are much more attractive for greenfield FDI projects. In 2022, the estimated value of announced greenfield projects (\$280.9 billion) was 6.6 times higher compared to net cross border M&A transactions (\$42.5 billion) targeting OIC countries. On the other hand, while greenfield FDI projects were affected by the Covid 19 pandemic with a 23% decrease from 2019 to 2020, net M&As proved to be more resilient in the case of OIC countries and increased by 39% in the same period. In 2021, net cross border M&A transactions directed to OIC countries increased by 33% compared to the previous year, while the decrease in greenfield projects was 10%. In 2022, green field projects were announced to have increased by a record 189% on a year-on-year basis.

2. DEVELOPMENTS IN FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN THE OIC SUBREGIONS

The trends of FDI inflows differ in the main regions of OIC. In 2022, 51.6% of OIC FDI inflows went to the OIC Asian group, 39.7% to the OIC Arab group, and 8.7% to the OIC African group of countries. The most significant weakening in FDI inflows occurred in the OIC African group in 2022, with a \$7 billion or 37% decline compared to the previous year. Inflows into the OIC Arab group in 2022 remained at almost last year's level, with only a \$1.7 million decline. FDI flows to the OIC Asian group have increased by 10%, reaching \$70 billion in 2022.

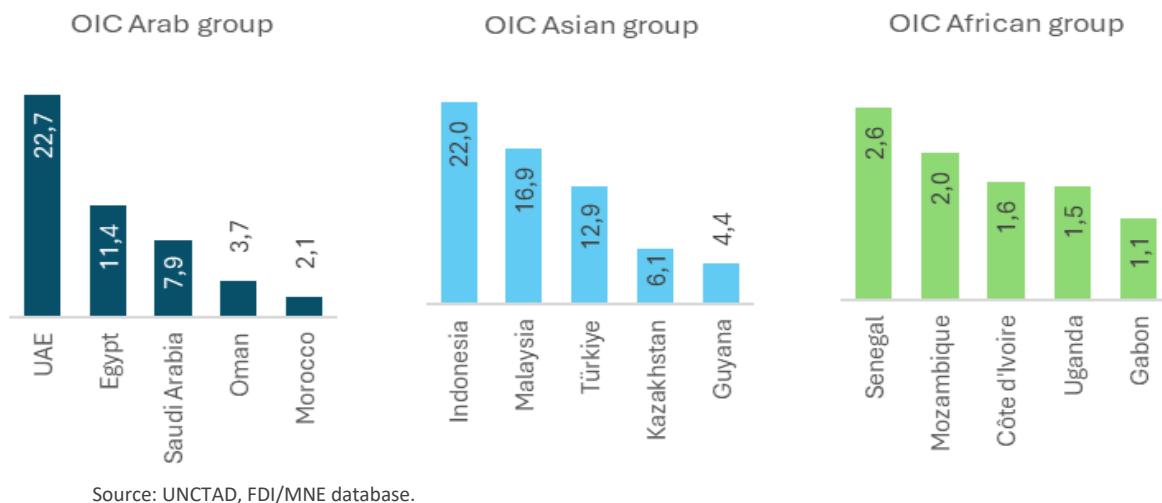
In 2022, 42% or \$22.7 billion of FDI flows within the OIC Arab group belonged to the United Arab Emirates. Egypt was the second-most-important host of FDI inflows within this group (21% of the group, \$11.4 billion). Indonesia dominated in the inward FDI flows of the OIC Asian group with 31% in 2022 (\$22 billion) and was followed by Malaysia (24%, 16.9 billion) and Türkiye (18%, \$12.9 billion). The most significant shares within the inward FDI flows of the OIC African group in 2022 belong to Senegal (22%), Mozambique (17%), Côte d'Ivoire (13%), and Uganda (13%).

Graph 17: Inward FDI flows by the OIC country groups (Billion \$US)



Source: UNCTAD, FDI/MNE database.

Graph 18: Top five OIC countries in FDI inflows by country groups (2022, billion \$US)



Source: UNCTAD, FDI/MNE database.

In 2022, the top five countries with the highest inward FDI flows were the United Arab Emirates (22.7 billion), Indonesia (22 billion), Malaysia (16.9 billion), Türkiye (12.9 billion), and Egypt (11.4 billion). They accounted for 63% of the total FDI flows toward OIC countries in 2022.

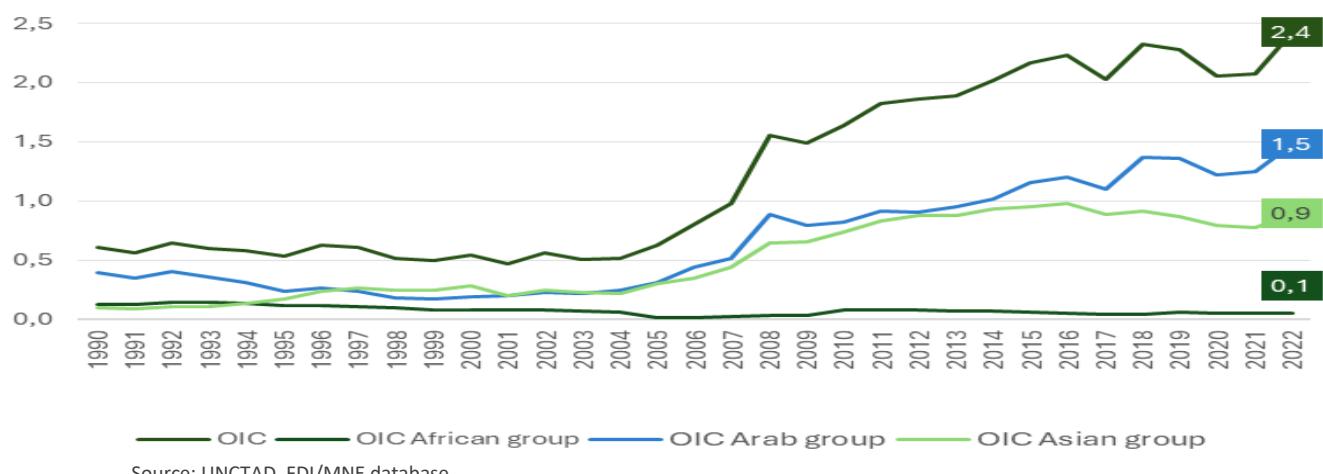
Azerbaijan, Brunei, Iraq, Nigeria, and Togo experienced negative flows that year. Negative values of FDI inflows for a particular year show that the value of disinvestment by foreign investors was more than the value of capital newly invested in the reporting economy. Further, 21 OIC countries faced a decrease in FDI inflows in 2022 compared to 2020.

In the OIC Arab group, the best performance in attracting FDI came from the United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Oman, and Morocco, accounting for 89% of FDI flows to this group of countries in 2022. Indonesia, Malaysia, Türkiye, Kazakhstan, and Guyana dominated within the OIC Asian group, attracting 89% of FDI flows within this group. In the same year, the FDI flows to the OIC Africa of FDI flows within this group. In the same year, the FDI flows to the OIC Africa group were mainly concentrated in Senegal, Mozambique, Côte d'Ivoire, group were mainly concentrated in Senegal, Mozambique, Côte d'Ivoire, Uganda, and Gabon, with a 75% share within this group.

3. OUTWARD FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

The outward FDI stock of OIC countries represents the total value of direct investments made by businesses and individuals from OIC countries in enterprises located outside their respective borders. This metric is essential for assessing OIC member states' international investment activities and economic influence. It reflects the extent to which these countries engage in cross-border investments and expand their global economic footprint. OIC countries jointly constitute 2.4% of the global outward investment. The share of OIC has been stagnant throughout the 1990s, saw a sharp increase in the early 2000s, and has been in a positive trend since 2012. As of 2022, the value of outward investments from OIC countries was close to \$1 trillion. OIC Arab and Asian groups constitute almost 90% of the sum, with \$590 billion and \$396 billion, respectively. OIC countries' disparity in outward investing is higher than inward investment received.

Graph 19: Share of OIC countries in the global outward FDI stock (Percent)



Among the 48 OIC countries with available outward FDI stock data, the top 15 countries account for a significant portion, approximately 94%, of the total OIC outward investment. This concentration of outward FDI highlights the economic influence and investment capabilities of selected OIC countries.

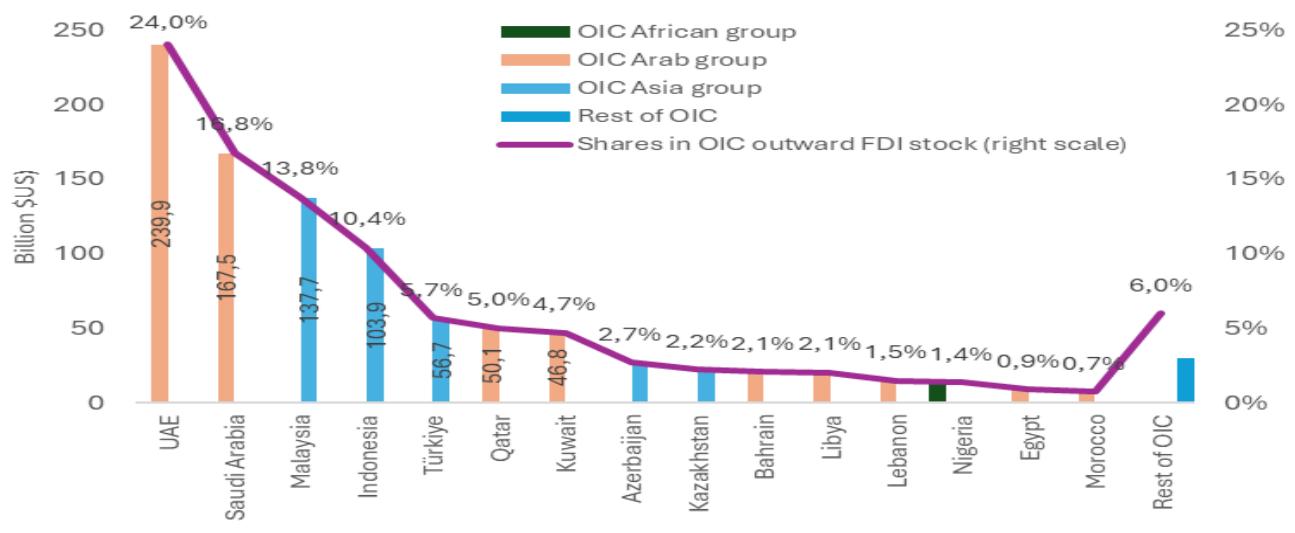
Notably, the top 15 OIC countries in outward investments are predominantly from the OIC Arab or Asia groups. This underscores the economic significance and investment potential of OIC Arab and Asia groups in the global economy.

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Saudi Arabia emerged as key players in the outward FDI activities of OIC countries. Together, these two countries constitute a substantial portion, approximately 41%, of the total outward FDI stock of OIC countries.

In 2022, the top five countries for outward FDI flows and stocks are the same, in the same order, indicating a consistent pattern of investment behavior among these countries. The parallelism between outward FDI flows and stocks suggest that these countries attract FDI and invest significantly abroad.

The outward FDI flows of the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, and Malaysia are above the global average outward FDI flow of \$9.4 billion. This implies that these countries actively engage in international investment activities and significantly impact global FDI flows.

Graph 20: Outward FDI stock of OIC countries (2022, Billion \$US and percent)



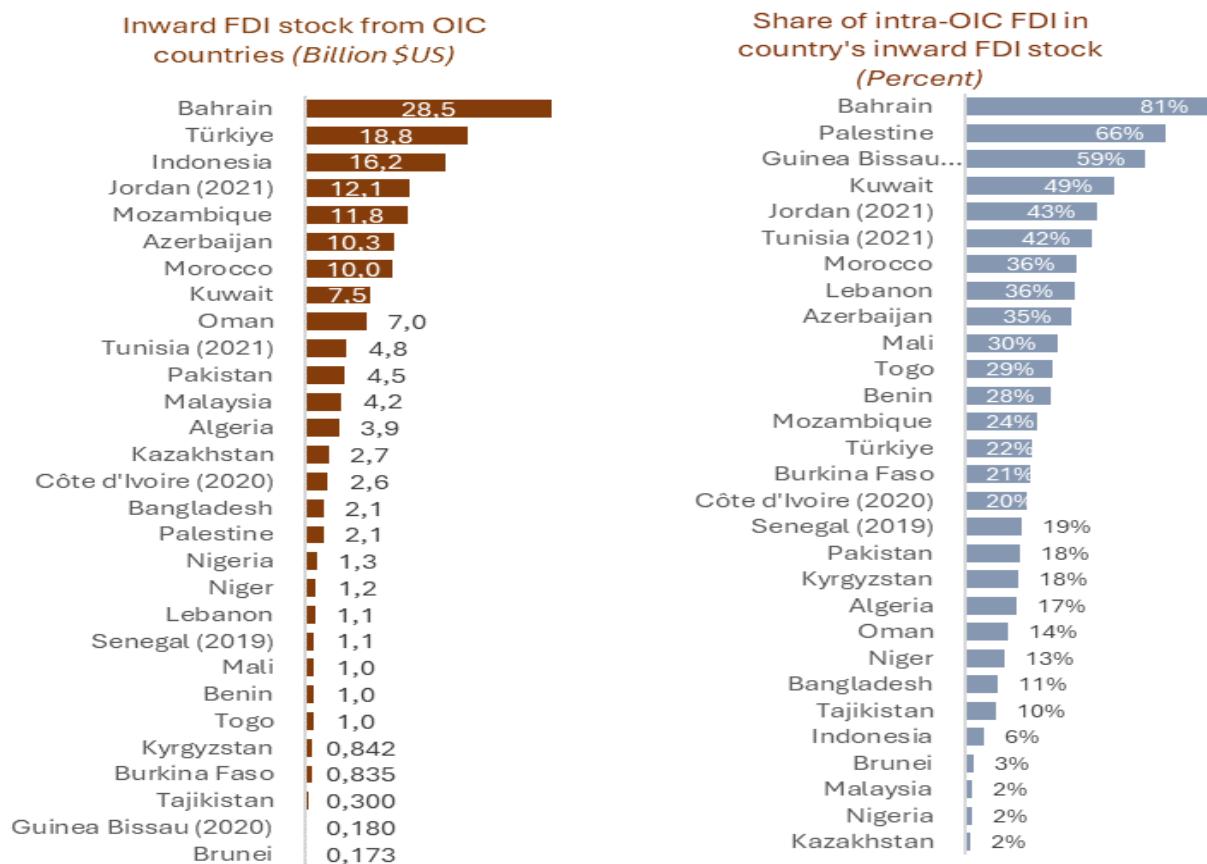
Source: UNCTAD, FDI/MNE database.

4. OVERVIEW OF INTRA-OIC INVESTMENT

Bahrain has the highest inward FDI stock among the 29 OIC members for which data is available. As of 2022, Bahrain's direct investment stock from OIC countries is reported to be \$28.5 billion, accounting for 80.5% of the country's total inward direct investment stock. This indicates that Bahrain has strong economic ties with other OIC countries.

Indonesia and Malaysia have the highest total stock of inward FDI. However, since these two countries have developed intense economic connections with non-OIC Asian economies, the share of the FDI they receive from OIC countries in their total investments remains low. In 2022, the share of the investment stock attracted from Singapore, Japan, China, and Hong Kong in the total inward FDI stocks was 51.4% in Indonesia. On the other hand, as of 2020, Malaysia had a share of 48% of FDI stock from the same countries. Türkiye stands out from these two OIC countries due to its relatively higher FDI stock originating from OIC and the significant share of the FDI from OIC countries in its total inward FDI stock.

Graph 21: Intra-OIC FDI stock (2022, billion and percent)



Source: IMF Coordinated Direct Investment Survey, ITC Investment Map, UNCTAD.

The most significant intra-OIC investments occur within the OIC Arab group. Therefore, the FDI developments within the OIC Arab group are decisive in determining the level of overall intra-OIC investments.

Within the OIC Arab group, 245 greenfield FDI projects were announced in 2022. This is 15.2% of the total number of announced greenfield FDI projects directed to this group of countries in the same year. The yearly data for 2003–2022 shows that this rate has a long-term average of 17.5%.

While the share of intra-OIC Arab group greenfield FDI in total greenfield FDI received by this group of countries has generally shown a declining trend since 2006, the intra-Arab share has increased for two years in 2021–2022.

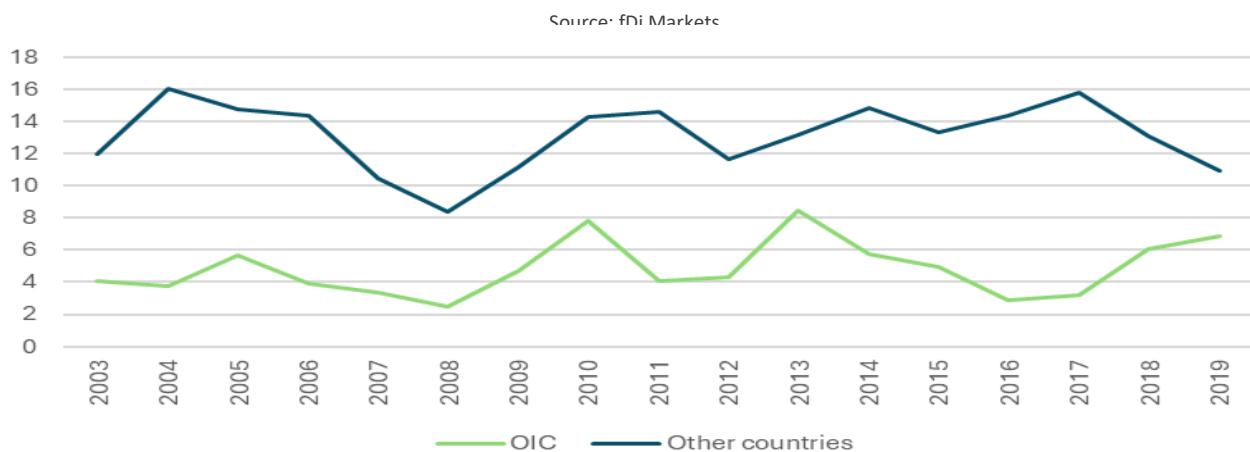
5. FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

From 2017 to 2019, the share of FDI in the ICT and electronics cluster within the OIC countries increased by 3.63 percentage points, while it decreased by 4.88 percentage points in other countries. This development led to a notable increase in OIC's share of total inward FDI in the ICT and electronics cluster, rising from 4.49% in 2017 to 11.32% in 2019.

From 2003 to 2019, the distribution of FDI inflows to ICT and electronics cluster among OIC groups was as follows: 46.2% was attracted by the OIC Asian group, 33.3% by the OIC Arab group, and 20.5% by the OIC African group. When examining the contributions in 3-year periods, it becomes evident that the

share of investments attracted by the OIC Asian group in this cluster increased after 2008, while the share of the OIC African group decreased.

Graph 22: Share of ICT and electronics cluster in total FDI inflows (Percent)



When examining the OIC countries that attracted the most FDI in the ICT and electronics sectors from 2017 to 2019, it becomes evident that Asian countries, as well as a few Arab countries, stand out in this regard. In this period, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Pakistan emerged as the top OIC countries attracting significant FDI in the ICT and electronics cluster. In addition to the Asian countries, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia have also been notable recipients of FDI in the ICT and electronics sectors within the OIC.

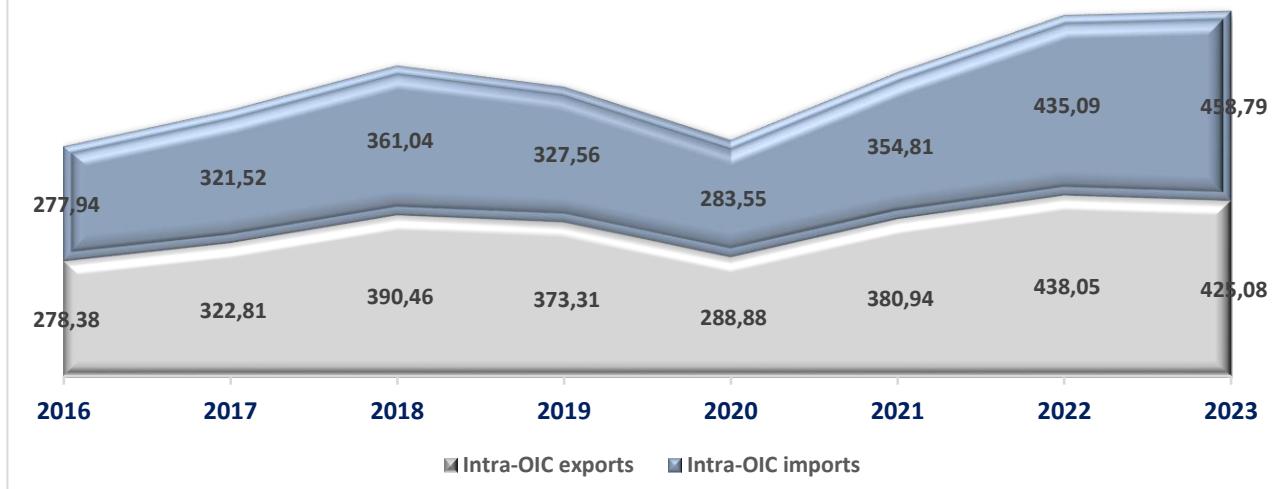
In the 2017-2019 period, Saudi Arabia's share in the OIC inward FDI flows, excluding the ICT and electronics cluster, was 8.7%. During the same period, Saudi Arabia's share of inward FDI in the ICT and electronics cluster was 6.2%.

IV. INTRA-OIC TRADE TRENDS

1. EVOLUTION OF INTRA-OIC TRADE

Despite the stagnation of the world economy, OIC countries have experienced a slight increase in their intra-OIC trade of around 1.23%, rising from 873 billion US dollars in 2022 to 884 billion US dollars in 2023. This is due to soaring commodity prices, fluctuating dollar and euro exchange rates, the impact of the crisis in Ukraine and the Middle East and increased local production to meet demand from member states. This is reinforced by the implementation of certain bilateral and regional trade and investment agreements. However, the share of intra-OIC trade in member states' overall foreign trade has fallen slightly by 0.54%, from 19.27% in 2022 to 19.16% in 2023.

Graph 23: Evolution of Intra-OIC Trade between 2016 and 2023 in billions USD
(Source :WITS,ITC,DOTS IMF and ICDT, April 2024)



This increase stems from the trade growth of over two billion USD from the following countries: Iraq, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Egypt, Kazakhstan, Kirgizstan, Azerbaijan and Syria.

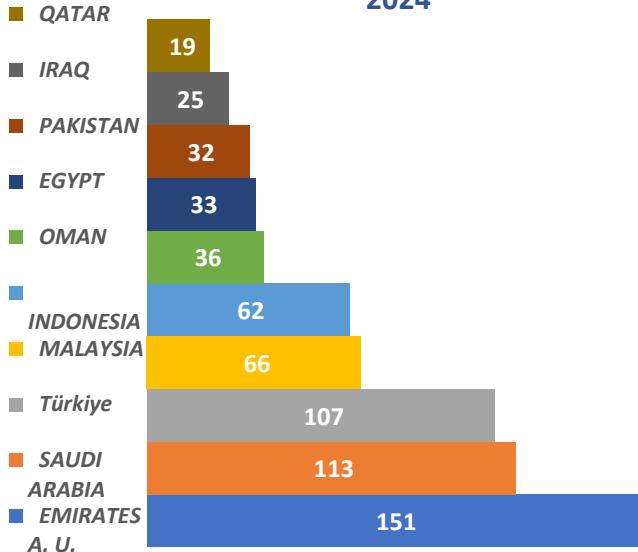
Table 1: Evolution of Trade of the OIC Member States between 2016 and 2023
(In billion USD and %)
Source: ITC data, IMF Dots, and ICDT, April 2023

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Evolution 16-23	Evolution 19-21	Evolution 22-23
World exports	1391,73	1607,37	1741,59	1869,31	1462,07	1987,60	2281,94	2291,18	64,63%	6,33%	0,40%
Intra-OIC Exports	278,38	322,81	390,46	373,31	288,88	380,94	438,05	425,08	52,70%	2,04%	-2,96%
Share of Intra-OIC Exports	20,00%	20,08%	22,42%	19,97%	19,76%	19,17%	19,20%	18,55%	-7,25%	-4,03%	-3,35%
World imports	1599,44	1644,10	1839,31	1826,33	1464,88	1877,50	2250,34	2320,56	45,09%	2,80%	3,12%
Intra-OIC Imports	277,94	321,52	361,04	327,56	283,55	354,81	435,09	458,79	65,07%	8,32%	5,45%
Share of Intra-OIC Imports	17,38%	19,56%	19,63%	17,94%	19,36%	18,90%	19,33%	19,77%	13,77%	5,37%	2,25%
World Trade	2991,17	3251,47	3580,90	3695,64	2926,95	3865,10	4532,29	4611,74	54,18%	4,59%	1,75%
Intra-OIC Trade	556,32	644,33	751,50	700,87	572,43	735,76	873,14	883,86	58,88%	4,98%	1,23%
Net Intra-OIC Trade	278,16	322,17	375,75	350,44	286,21	367,88	436,57	441,93	58,88%	4,98%	1,23%
Share of Intra-OIC Trade	18,69%	19,82%	21,02%	18,95%	19,56%	19,03%	19,27%	19,16%	2,52%	0,42%	-0,54%

The main players in intra-OIC trade in 2023 are: United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Türkiye, Malaysia, Indonesia, Oman, Egypt, Pakistan, Iraq and Qatar. These countries accounted for around 72.80% of intra-OIC trade, i.e. 643 billion dollars.

Graph 24 : Intra-OIC trade players in 2023 (in billions of USD)

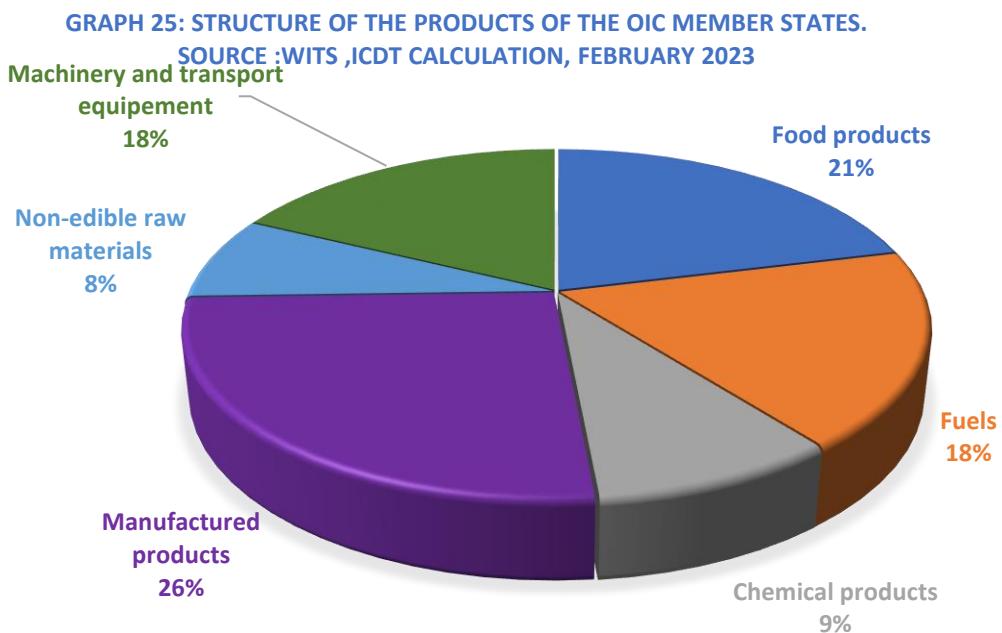
Source: Wits, ITC, DOTS IMF and ICDT, April 2024



2. STRUCTURE OF INTRA-OIC TRADE

According to the ITC data of April 2023, the main products exported among the OIC Member States in 2022 are: Palm oil and its by-products, petroleum or bituminous mineral oils, precious metals, hard coal; briquettes, passenger cars, sunflower, safflower or cotton oils, industrial monocarboxylic fatty acids; acidic oils from refining; industrial fatty alcohols, iron or non-alloy steel bars and furniture.

Intra-OIC imports are concentrated in the following products: Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous materials, plastic materials, fine or cultured pearls and precious metals, cast iron and steel, aluminum, animal or vegetable fats and oils, copper, organic chemicals, fertilizers, electrical machines, appliances and materials and their parts.

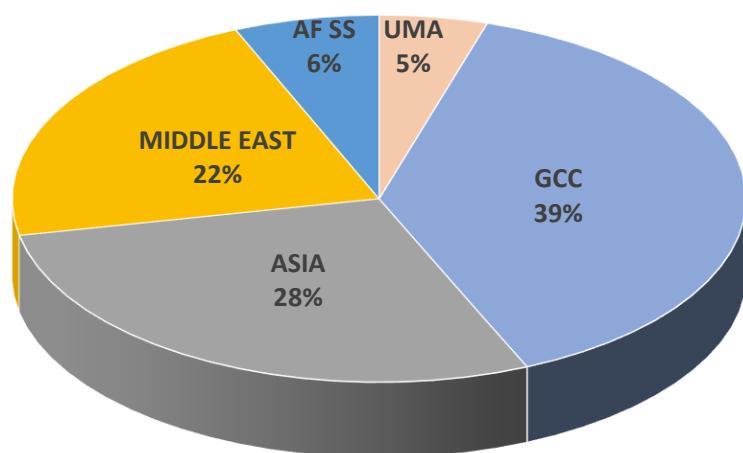


The graph shows that trade between OIC member states is concentrated on manufactures, food products and fuels, hence the need to strengthen regional value chains and adopt structural reforms to develop and diversify intra-OIC trade.

3. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF INTRA-OIC TRADE

The geographical distribution of Intra-OIC trade in 2023 is as follows: Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries with a share of (39%), followed by Asian countries (28%), Middle Eastern countries (22%), Sub-Saharan African countries (6%) and Arab Maghreb Union countries (5%).

Graph26: Breakdown of intra-OIC trade by region in 2023
 Source: WITS,ITC,DOTS IMF and ICDT, April 2023



Graph27 : Evolution of the share of Intra-OIC Trade between 2006 and 2023

Source: WITS,ITC,DOTS IMF and ICDT, April 2024

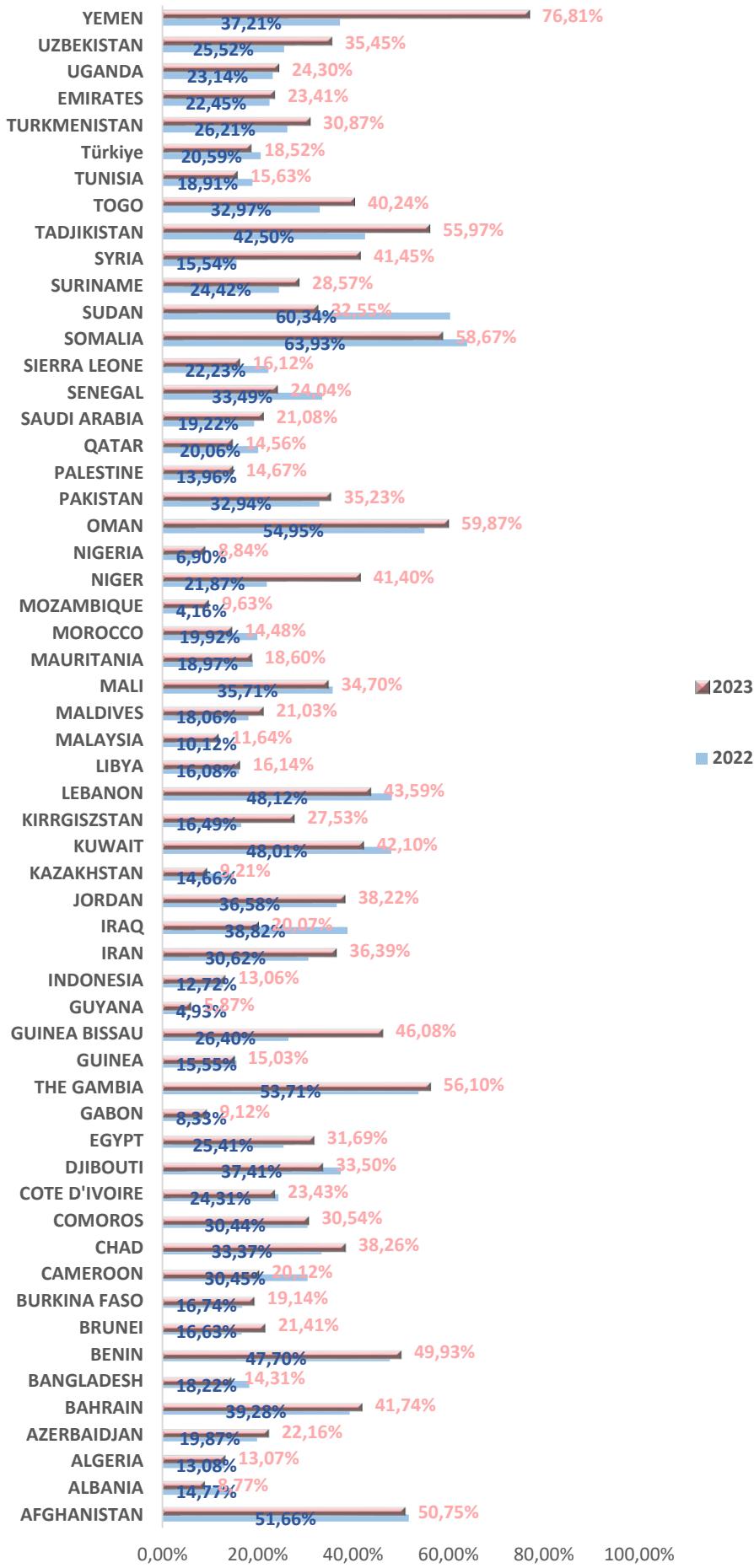


All in all, 27 Member States have achieved 25% of intra-OIC trade by 2023: Yemen, Oman, Somalia, Gambia, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Benin, Guinea Bissau, Lebanon, Kuwait, Bahrain, Syria, Niger, Togo, Chad, Jordan, Iran, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Mali, Djibouti, Sudan, Egypt, Turkmenistan, Comoros, Suriname, and Kyrgyzstan.

Graph28: Share of intra-OIC trade by country in 2022

and 2023

Source: ICDT, April 2024



V. THE WAY FORWARD

Between 2023 and 2024, OIC Member States could experience an increase in GDP of around 1.6 trillion USD international despite the various crises that have affected their economies. Thus, GDP could rise from 26.43 trillion USD in 2023 to 28.05 trillion USD in 2024, an increase of 6.12%, and could reach 29.76 trillion USD in 2025.

According to data compiled by IMF DOTS, WITS and ITC in April 2024, and calculated by ICDT, the volume of world goods trade of OIC countries fell by 5.29% between 2022 and 2023, from 49.14 trillion USD in 2022 to 46.54 trillion USD in 2023, as a result of lower exports, fluctuating commodity prices and the exchange rate of the US dollar against other international currencies.

On the other hand, the economies of OIC countries have been resilient in recent years, thanks to the measures taken and to bilateral and regional cooperation, particularly in the field of food and medical supplies. As a result, the world trade of OIC member states is set to increase slightly by 1.75%, from 4.5 trillion USD in 2022 to 4.6 trillion USD in 2023.

Global trade in services increased by 15% between 2021 and 2022 to reach 13.7 trillion, thanks to a 30% rise in services exports in 21 countries. These include developed countries (13.7% of imports and 11% of exports) and developing countries (16.7% of imports and 24.8% of exports). This growth is mainly driven by the increase in digital services to trade at 54% totaling US\$3.82 trillion, as well as business, professional and technical services. Transportation services increased by 25% and travel services grew by 79%, thanks to the reopening of borders after the decline of the covid-19 pandemic.

Despite the stagnation of the world economy, OIC countries have experienced a slight increase in their intra-OIC trade of around 1.23%, rising from 873 billion US dollars in 2022 to 884 billion US dollars in 2023. This is due to soaring commodity prices, fluctuating dollar and euro exchange rates, the impact of the crisis in Ukraine and the Middle East and increased local production to meet demand from member states. This is reinforced by the implementation of certain bilateral and regional trade and investment agreements. However, the share of intra-OIC trade in member states' overall foreign trade has fallen slightly by 0.54%, from 19.27% in 2022 to 19.16% in 2023.

As a result, the increase in the volume of intra-OIC trade contributed to a regression in the share of intra-OIC trade between 2022 and 2023 of around 0.54%, from 19.27% to 19.16%, thanks to fluctuations in the prices of energy, food, medical and mining products traded by Member States.

In 2022, 27 Member States have achieved 25% of intra-OIC trade by 2023: Yemen, Oman, Somalia, Gambia, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Benin, Guinea Bissau, Lebanon, Kuwait, Bahrain, Syria, Niger, Togo, Chad, Jordan, Iran, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Mali, Djibouti, Sudan, Egypt, Turkmenistan, Comoros, Suriname, and Kyrgyzstan.

To achieve the objective of the Ten-Year Action Plan (2016-2025) to increase the share of intra-OIC trade to 25% by 2025, ICDT has initiated a program relating to trade facilitation and investment promotion, development of strategic products, trade intelligence, and international trade negotiations, in collaboration with the TISC Group and regional and international organizations.

This program includes, among others, the following activities

- Organization of a general trade fair and a tourism fair (every two years) and specialized exhibitions (4 to 6 per year);
- ICDT Investment by country and region on potential national and regional sectors to help increase sectoral investment flows among the Member States;
- OIC Strategic sector by country to attract importers and investors to an OIC country (Ananas, cotton, fishery products, wood, rice, dates, meat, vegetable oils (palm, peanut, sunflower), hides and leather and fertilizers);
- Projects for digitization of foreign trade and investment services and lowering the cost of trade such as ephyto, e-health certificate, eTIR, and eCMR at the level of OIC countries, in particular for sub-Saharan African and Central Asian countries in collaboration with the IDB Cooperation and Capacity Building Department, UNCTAD, UNECE, IRU, and the Global Facilitation Alliance;
- Updating trade and investment databases in collaboration with ITC, WTO, and UNCTAD to inform member states on trade and investment opportunities at national and regional levels;
- Accompanying OIC countries applying for WTO membership and implementing TPS/OIC in collaboration with WTO, UNCTAD, COMCEC and IsDB;
- Editing annual reports on trade and investment, Halal economy and tourism, and international trade negotiations.
- Program to support women entrepreneurs in their projects in sub-Saharan Africa.
- Food and health security program in sub-Saharan Africa in collaboration with SMEs, BADEA, IsDB, FAGACE, WHO, FAO, etc.

VI. ANNEXES

Table 2: Evolution of OIC Exports between 2022and 2023 (in USD millions)

Country	2022			2023		
	Intra-OIC exports (1)	Total Exports (2)	1/2 in %	Intra-OIC exports (3)	Total Exports (4)	3/4 in %
AFGHANISTAN	205,08	444,57	46,13%	338,72	793,20	42,70%
ALBANIA	89,93	7 813,68	1,15%	75,32	4 357,40	1,73%
ALGERIA	5 192,67	45 118,65	11,51%	5 540,89	54 392,41	10,19%
AZERBAIJAN	5 114,17	38 146,38	13,41%	6 780,57	35 316,67	19,20%
BAHRAIN	7 963,51	13 966,74	53,41%	7 356,54	12 286,80	59,87%
BANGLADESH	2 187,78	46 030,30	4,75%	1 774,92	39 333,77	4,51%
BENIGN	937,83	1 418,49	66,11%	776,89	1 107,25	70,16%
BRUNEI	1 075,81	6 336,08	16,98%	819,50	10 016,07	8,18%
BURKINA FASO	454,63	5 614,26	8,10%	940,99	7 889,96	11,93%
CAMEROON	918,69	8 809,72	10,43%	1 000,26	4 906,55	20,39%
CHAD	1 169,10	2 025,86	57,71%	1 530,59	3 873,57	39,51%
COMOROS	1,27	20,40	6,23%	2,95	44,79	6,58%
COTE D'IVOIRE	3 811,02	17 714,06	21,51%	3 850,61	20 519,00	18,77%
DJIBOUTI	129,24	496,71	26,02%	230,37	771,52	29,86%
EGYPT	16 417,58	48 148,65	34,10%	15 654,61	39 078,64	40,06%
GABON	323,69	7 172,74	4,51%	395,25	5 722,63	6,91%
THE GAMBIA	24,08	37,88	63,57%	21,83	35,27	61,89%
GUINEA	805,38	6 246,92	12,89%	557,01	4 403,03	12,65%
GUINEA-BISSAU	50,31	471,09	10,68%	44,44	108,81	40,84%
GUYANA	497,59	7 892,61	6,30%	343,25	5 162,59	6,65%
INDONESIA	37 622,75	291 979,10	12,89%	33 623,66	256 309,67	13,12%
IRAN	7 611,86	35 085,35	21,70%	6 836,27	15 193,19	45,00%
IRAQ	1 269,95	2 821,86	45,00%	7 384,52	103 523,47	7,13%
JORDAN	5 397,74	13 266,49	40,69%	4 800,16	11 155,67	43,03%
KAZAKHSTAN	11 054,31	58 799,20	18,80%	13 460,44	114 392,89	11,77%
KUWAIT	2 760,68	4 097,32	67,38%	3 283,84	5 634,80	58,28%
KIRRGISZSTAN	548,08	2 186,72	25,06%	1 484,24	3 607,00	41,15%
LEBANON	5 381,44	7 656,48	70,29%	1 776,85	2 769,40	64,16%
LIBYA	3 053,50	20 693,81	14,76%	879,59	23 324,32	3,77%
MALAYSIA	37 342,26	352 440,59	10,60%	30 440,84	313 022,91	9,72%
MALDIVES	5,19	189,23	2,74%	6,26	162,77	3,85%
MALI	919,88	4 436,35	20,74%	1 041,24	5 083,88	20,48%
MAURITANIA	235,10	3 549,36	6,62%	169,00	2 948,55	5,73%
MOROCCO	5 379,26	42 813,81	12,56%	5 675,74	42 623,31	13,32%
MOZAMBIQUE	557,39	8 264,97	6,74%	435,45	7 341,61	5,93%
NIGER	350,70	1 458,76	24,04%	302,15	466,61	64,75%
NIGERIA	6 345,60	64 539,49	9,83%	6 000,73	50 046,95	11,99%
OMAN	11 341,89	22 339,41	50,77%	8 051,39	13 128,03	61,33%
PAKISTAN	6 089,70	30 676,96	19,85%	6 381,34	27 450,60	23,25%
PALESTINE	126,56	1 842,06	6,87%	154,46	1 855,97	8,32%
QATAR	15 183,93	62 058,44	24,47%	14 961,14	98 544,89	15,18%
SAUDI ARABIA	75 768,18	349 333,62	19,69%	75 571,47	321 003,16	23,54%
SENEGAL	1 837,07	5 011,81	36,65%	1 675,29	5 056,28	33,13%
SIERRA LEONE	63,93	399,48	16,00%	53,28	516,87	10,31%
SOMALIA	722,56	791,87	91,25%	716,29	811,07	88,31%
SUDAN	6 987,12	11 488,80	60,82%	3 150,53	11 018,96	28,59%
SURINAME	714,91	2 579,36	27,72%	1 087,92	2 030,35	53,58%
SYRIA	658,50	5 868,73	11,22%	2 295,72	4 831,83	47,51%
TAJIKISTAN	653,29	1 234,16	52,93%	532,77	687,27	77,52%
TOGO	1 108,37	2 377,93	46,61%	1 431,89	2 569,00	55,74%
TUNISIA	2 579,80	17 274,85	14,93%	2 265,23	18 117,22	12,50%
TÜRKIYE	65 024,96	254 171,90	25,58%	61 826,94	249 605,52	24,77%
TURKMENISTAN	1 578,52	12 366,76	12,76%	3 228,95	13 884,56	23,26%
U A EMIRATES	68 523,63	304 781,86	22,48%	70 225,36	297 758,40	23,58%
UGANDA	634,24	3 533,22	17,95%	1 187,24	5 362,24	22,14%
UZBEKISTAN	5 177,38	15 286,93	33,87%	4 608,65	9 180,42	50,20%
YEMEN	70,94	320,14	22,16%	35,24	36,43	96,74%
TOTAL	438 050,53	2 281 943,00	19,20%	425 077,57	2 291 175,97	18,55%

Table 3: Evolution of OIC Imports Between 2022 and 2023 (in USD Million)

Country	2022			2023		
	Intra-OIC imports (1)	Total imports (2)	1/2 in %	Intra-OIC imports (3)	Total imports (4)	3/4 in %
AFGHANISTAN	2 433,97	4 256,60	57,18%	2 452,60	4 171,43	58,80%
ALBANIA	1 238,84	4 362,45	28,40%	1 348,26	8 529,34	15,81%
ALGERIA	5 201,47	35 501,66	14,65%	6 713,65	42 071,05	15,96%
AZERBAIJAN	3 828,02	14 535,66	26,34%	4 224,69	16 819,29	25,12%
BAHRAIN	3 340,15	15 506,29	21,54%	3 601,79	15 256,05	23,61%
BANGLADESH	18 641,33	58 819,42	31,69%	14 581,57	60 499,44	24,10%
BENIGN	901,41	3 077,89	29,29%	978,87	3 296,03	29,70%
BRUNEI	2 319,81	14 251,91	16,28%	4 429,67	12 790,79	34,63%
BURKINA FASO	1 233,69	4 861,92	25,37%	1 376,36	5 221,28	26,36%
CAMEROON	4 230,57	8 382,27	50,47%	1 748,16	8 804,13	19,86%
CHAD	401,56	4 449,26	9,03%	506,81	1 369,85	37,00%
COMOROS	165,08	302,06	54,65%	242,11	444,27	54,50%
COTE D'IVOIRE	3 981,15	14 691,11	27,10%	5 488,84	19 539,63	28,09%
DJIBOUTI	873,12	1 788,98	48,81%	664,69	1 789,27	37,15%
EGYPT	13 324,98	79 712,15	16,72%	17 537,15	75 225,81	23,31%
GABON	351,62	2 896,13	12,14%	354,20	3 122,63	11,34%
THE GAMBIA	308,57	703,62	43,85%	376,48	748,29	50,31%
GUINEA	885,33	4 863,09	18,21%	915,41	5 259,36	17,41%
GUINEA-BISSAU	116,75	277,19	42,12%	269,31	524,79	51,32%
GUYANA	304,91	8 585,86	3,55%	211,86	4 154,77	5,10%
INDONESIA	29 791,97	237 447,06	12,55%	28 465,48	218 801,43	13,01%
IRAN	7 932,27	20 055,90	39,55%	5 802,36	20 876,68	27,79%
IRAQ	4 033,51	12 358,91	32,64%	17 639,72	53 434,45	33,01%
JORDAN	7 900,93	24 331,81	32,47%	8 588,13	25 708,00	33,41%
KAZAKHSTAN	3 594,25	34 194,57	10,51%	3 998,55	60 105,21	6,65%
KUWAIT	4 235,23	14 787,87	28,64%	8 179,99	31 551,64	25,93%
KIRRGISZSTAN	761,53	9 629,08	7,91%	2 314,01	16 622,69	13,92%
LEBANON	4 559,41	17 562,36	25,96%	3 262,05	14 170,84	23,02%
LIBYA	6 864,97	39 438,74	17,41%	3 270,15	11 469,82	28,51%
MALAYSIA	28 370,80	294 380,13	9,64%	35 313,00	260 704,71	13,55%
MALDIVES	1 227,81	3 677,56	33,39%	1 304,00	3 412,69	38,21%
MALI	3 227,30	6 367,05	50,69%	3 536,28	7 228,37	48,92%
MAURITANIA	1 510,55	4 823,19	31,32%	1 414,35	4 494,48	31,47%
MOROCCO	11 858,95	43 486,91	27,27%	11 654,37	74 503,65	15,64%
MOZAMBIQUE	231,05	14 665,30	1,58%	1 307,83	9 816,08	13,32%
NIGER	842,78	4 277,48	19,70%	669,12	3 707,35	18,05%
NIGERIA	2 753,64	69 353,62	3,97%	2 353,79	41 386,45	5,69%
OMAN	23 960,78	40 529,20	59,12%	27 678,09	47 392,77	58,40%
PAKISTAN	32 122,50	69 789,42	46,03%	25 179,31	53 336,96	47,21%
PALESTINE	1 309,80	6 225,06	21,04%	1 825,48	8 681,33	21,03%
QATAR	4 244,22	27 118,43	15,65%	4 169,69	29 912,84	13,94%
SAUDI ARABIA	27 740,23	165 699,35	16,74%	37 484,49	201 283,51	18,62%
SENEGAL	2 165,35	7 141,19	30,32%	1 434,33	9 593,19	14,95%
SIERRA LEONE	558,98	1 964,83	28,45%	436,64	1 991,21	21,93%
SOMALIA	1 456,39	3 976,98	36,62%	1 257,57	4 334,05	29,02%
SUDAN	4 265,18	7 123,82	59,87%	3 535,61	9 686,19	36,50%
SURINAME	380,98	1 803,20	21,13%	57,61	1 618,92	3,56%
SYRIA	594,75	2 995,43	19,86%	982,58	2 776,97	35,38%
TAJIKISTAN	1 808,64	5 641,20	32,06%	2 693,93	7 828,41	34,41%
TOGO	847,45	4 384,09	19,33%	908,31	3 671,17	24,74%
TUNISIA	4 625,29	20 213,09	22,88%	4 536,18	24 181,88	18,76%
TÜRKIYE	56 700,13	363 710,99	15,59%	44 913,90	365 909,92	12,27%
TURKMENISTAN	1 221,09	3 078,93	39,66%	1 290,49	3 353,36	38,48%
U A EMIRATES	76 818,42	342 645,02	22,42%	80 942,47	348 495,25	23,23%
UGANDA	2 839,64	10 020,53	28,34%	2 873,34	10 858,28	26,46%
UZBEKISTAN	4 853,14	28 264,00	17,17%	6 939,14	33 538,26	20,69%
YEMEN	2 799,95	5 356,79	52,27%	2 550,36	4 484,05	56,88%
TOTAL	435 092,17	2 250 344,58	19,33%	458 785,19	2 320 560,59	19,77%

Table 10: Evolution of Intra-OIC Trade between 2016 and 2023 (in %)

Country	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
AFGHANISTAN	63,03%	51,37%	59,42%	55,03%	50,91%	51,44%	51,66%	50,75%
ALBANIA	6,25%	6,00%	7,06%	14,63%	15,58%	46,39%	14,77%	8,77%
ALGERIA	11,12%	11,57%	14,40%	13,07%	13,58%	12,79%	13,08%	13,07%
AZERBAIJAN	19,47%	19,06%	24,90%	18,40%	22,29%	20,24%	19,87%	22,16%
BAHRAIN	37,85%	39,44%	61,82%	40,82%	39,44%	38,84%	39,28%	41,74%
BANGLADESH	9,95%	11,19%	13,97%	14,07%	13,06%	15,20%	18,22%	14,31%
BENIGN	39,08%	28,48%	39,86%	43,00%	45,05%	45,62%	47,70%	49,93%
BRUNEI	16,17%	16,54%	13,88%	20,70%	19,84%	24,48%	16,63%	21,41%
BURKINA FASO	16,00%	17,53%	22,25%	15,06%	14,90%	16,76%	16,74%	19,14%
CAMEROON	15,83%	23,18%	18,52%	15,40%	16,32%	16,34%	30,45%	20,12%
CHAD	19,32%	24,88%	29,53%	24,76%	24,64%	28,39%	33,37%	38,26%
COMOROS	24,62%	27,40%	15,74%	27,76%	24,86%	25,58%	30,44%	30,54%
COTE D'IVOIRE	22,70%	26,57%	25,07%	26,82%	25,31%	24,38%	24,31%	23,43%
DJIBOUTI	42,20%	41,95%	74,98%	67,69%	49,22%	45,52%	37,41%	33,50%
EGYPT	36,72%	34,65%	32,31%	32,32%	34,15%	27,44%	25,41%	31,69%
GABON	6,27%	6,64%	11,14%	6,80%	7,42%	8,77%	8,33%	9,12%
THE GAMBIA	45,82%	47,55%	74,29%	54,17%	60,15%	52,57%	53,71%	56,10%
GUINEA	29,87%	16,39%	10,97%	12,85%	21,90%	14,38%	15,55%	15,03%
GUINEA-BISSAU	19,82%	18,74%	22,92%	13,20%	33,37%	31,98%	26,40%	46,08%
GUYANA	4,09%	5,96%	9,72%	9,41%	5,41%	5,59%	4,93%	5,87%
INDONESIA	12,43%	13,33%	12,53%	12,11%	11,57%	12,25%	12,72%	13,06%
IRAN	21,23%	32,58%	32,66%	23,86%	27,31%	26,87%	30,62%	36,39%
IRAQ	20,23%	21,16%	35,11%	15,98%	25,56%	21,91%	38,82%	20,07%
JORDAN	39,89%	39,76%	39,04%	37,91%	38,47%	35,93%	36,58%	38,22%
KAZAKHSTAN	10,03%	9,90%	12,62%	10,47%	11,38%	10,99%	14,66%	9,21%
KUWAIT	18,64%	14,23%	26,20%	15,02%	41,78%	50,10%	48,01%	42,10%
KIRRGISZSTAN	27,71%	29,87%	27,66%	28,28%	27,70%	35,77%	16,49%	27,53%
LEBANON	36,76%	39,26%	40,59%	48,84%	37,97%	45,80%	48,12%	43,59%
LIBYA	32,54%	18,66%	18,50%	20,48%	31,42%	20,57%	16,08%	16,14%
MALAYSIA	10,93%	10,15%	10,40%	9,98%	9,63%	10,20%	10,12%	11,64%
MALDIVES	14,37%	18,35%	17,24%	16,17%	17,49%	19,40%	18,06%	21,03%
MALI	34,33%	45,86%	37,93%	32,89%	31,84%	36,74%	35,71%	34,70%
MAURITANIA	18,01%	13,29%	19,59%	16,57%	18,28%	20,52%	18,97%	18,60%
MOROCCO	13,82%	12,11%	12,50%	13,18%	12,76%	14,55%	19,92%	14,48%
MOZAMBIQUE	7,26%	7,56%	8,83%	10,00%	9,11%	11,05%	4,16%	9,63%
NIGER	28,00%	26,76%	43,45%	53,19%	60,24%	23,14%	21,87%	41,40%
NIGERIA	10,10%	9,49%	12,80%	12,79%	12,02%	11,70%	6,90%	8,84%
OMAN	43,54%	35,75%	40,84%	33,19%	62,06%	57,57%	54,95%	59,87%
PAKISTAN	28,10%	28,74%	31,03%	30,99%	28,43%	28,26%	32,94%	35,23%
PALESTINE	20,02%	14,56%	17,61%	16,40%	33,55%	36,34%	13,96%	14,67%
QATAR	18,85%	16,21%	13,75%	12,33%	13,40%	13,80%	20,06%	14,56%
SAUDI ARABIA	17,08%	19,89%	19,13%	20,08%	21,07%	21,43%	19,22%	21,08%
SENEGAL	34,48%	36,15%	43,09%	31,05%	32,16%	33,87%	33,49%	24,04%
SIERRA LEONE	30,78%	35,55%	16,84%	41,08%	32,81%	31,30%	22,23%	16,12%
SOMALIA	65,75%	58,60%	60,95%	61,18%	60,07%	67,07%	63,93%	58,67%
SUDAN	68,94%	55,83%	74,43%	76,33%	51,92%	51,92%	60,34%	32,55%
SURINAME	20,58%	9,37%	12,49%	20,66%	19,64%	12,88%	24,42%	28,57%
SYRIA	76,40%	52,11%	43,34%	43,57%	67,82%	21,00%	15,54%	41,45%
TAJIKISTAN	41,30%	42,97%	60,54%	50,50%	40,67%	42,18%	42,50%	55,97%
TOGO	44,27%	46,16%	37,49%	45,74%	44,05%	44,96%	32,97%	40,24%
TUNISIA	14,73%	15,68%	15,14%	15,56%	15,07%	16,38%	18,91%	15,63%
TÜRKİYE	20,31%	21,21%	18,63%	19,04%	19,95%	18,21%	20,59%	18,52%
TURKMENISTAN	22,63%	25,20%	19,97%	25,09%	26,07%	23,59%	26,21%	30,87%
U A EMIRATES	23,40%	29,89%	29,39%	24,96%	25,43%	23,50%	22,45%	23,41%
UGANDA	21,46%	26,10%	27,19%	39,16%	40,24%	35,18%	23,14%	24,30%
UZBEKISTAN	27,95%	25,96%	35,88%	24,89%	24,49%	29,70%	25,52%	35,45%
YEMEN	41,84%	51,61%	35,75%	73,18%	71,88%	72,49%	37,21%	76,81%
TOTAL	18,68%	19,82%	21,03%	18,95%	19,56%	19,03%	19,27%	19,16%

