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**REPORT
OF
THE OIC SECRETARY GENERAL
TO THE 41ST SESSION OF
THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC AND
COMMERCIAL COOPERATION OF THE OIC (COMCEC)**

**ISTANBUL, REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE
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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present Report provides an overview of the progress made 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, since the convening of the 40th COMCEC General Assembly Session, held in Istanbul, Republic of Türkiye, on 2nd -5th November 2024.
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, as well as signing and ratification of OIC agreements in the economic domain during the period under review. It also includes contributions from the relevant OIC institutions and highlights the series of activities conducted by them.
3. In addition to the various activities conducted by the General Secretariat during the period under review, this Report highlights the activities of the numerous OIC institutions working in the economic domain. Furthermore, convening of the Eighth Annual Coordination Meeting of OIC Institutions (ACMOI) at the OIC Headquarters in Jeddah on 4th-5th December 2024; the Second Intergovernmental Expert Group Meeting on the new OIC Programme of Action for 2026-2035 at the OIC Headquarters in Jeddah on 27th-29th January, 2025, and the High-Level Expert Meeting on Food Security Reserve System, in Doha, Qatar, on 1st-3rd September 2025, featured prominently on the agenda of the OIC during this period.
4. Similarly, the 51st Conference of Foreign Ministers (CFM) was held in Istanbul, Republic of Türkiye, from 21st-22nd June 2025, under the theme of “***The OIC in a Transforming World***”. The 51st CFM adopted, among others, a number of Resolutions on Economic Issues relating to Promoting Food Security and Agricultural Development, Labour and Employment, Intra-OIC Trade and Investment, Tourism, Transportation, Poverty Alleviation and Activities under COMCEC.

II. AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

5. 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 various OIC policies and decisions in the domain of agriculture, rural development and food security:
 - (a) ***Tenth OIC Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development***
6. Upon withdrawal by the Republic of Chad of its offer to host the Tenth OIC Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development in 2025 (10th MCFSAD), the General Secretariat, in August 2025, requested OIC Member States to indicate their willingness to host the proposed Conference during 2025 or first quarter of 2026. In a reply to the General Secretariat, the Republic of The Gambia has offered to host the Conference on dates to be announced soon.

7. The 10th MCFSAD will discuss the current state of agriculture and food security in OIC Member States and review the implementation of the OIC programmes and initiatives in this domain. The Conference will also endorse the ***Strategic Plan for Ensuring Food Security in the OIC Member States***. The Plan aims at contributing more effectively to country-led processes for increasing agricultural productivity, rural development and food security in OIC Member States, as well as enhancing intra-OIC cooperation in this domain.

(b) High-Level Expert Meeting on Food Security Reserve System, Development of the Strategic Agricultural Commodities and Draft Strategic Plan for Food Security in the OIC Member States

8. The Ministry of Municipality of the State of Qatar, within the framework of its Chairmanship of the 9th OIC Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development, organized a High-Level Expert Meeting on Food Security Reserve System, Development of the Strategic Agricultural Commodities and Draft Strategic Plan for Food Security in the OIC Member States in Doha, State of Qatar, on 1st-3rd September, 2025. The main objective of the meeting was to review the implementation of the OIC decisions on the creation of OIC Food Security Reserve System and OIC Programmes of Action on the Development of Strategic Agricultural Commodities (Rice, Wheat and Cassava) as well as the elaboration of the Draft Strategic Plan for Food Security in the OIC Member States.
9. With regards to the creation of ***OIC Food Security Reserve System***, the meeting observed that many aspects of the proposed OIC Food Security Reserve System still needed improvements to make them more clear and measurable. It also underlined the importance of assessing the existing food security reserve mechanisms at regional and national levels across OIC Member States; promoting knowledge and experience sharing on food security reserves among the OIC Member States through various initiatives that use methods such as workshops, digital platforms, etc. Identifying key food commodities for stockpiling in food security reserves in the specific sub-regions of the OIC was emphasized as the best way forward. Accordingly, the meeting recommended that the IOFS should identify suitable and feasible options for each sub-region, with the help of the Member States of each sub-region, and conduct more awareness activities about the importance of creating OIC food security reserve system among the policymakers in OIC Member States.
10. On implementation of the ***OIC Programmes of Action on Development of Strategic Agricultural Commodities*** such as rice, wheat and cassava, the meeting stressed the need to address climate change's impact on agricultural commodities through adapting farming practices to changing conditions and mitigating greenhouse gas emissions from the agricultural sector. In doing so, key strategies include developing climate-resilient crops and breeds, improving soil health through methods like cover cropping, adopting precision agriculture technologies, implementing water-saving irrigation, and reducing food waste. It was acknowledged that political commitment was required from the concerned OIC Member States to assist IOFS in the effective implementation of the above programmes. To this end, the meeting emphasized the importance of aligning these programmes with national priorities and strategies of the OIC Member States.

11. Concerning the ***Draft Strategic Plan for Ensuring Food Security in the OIC Member States***, which was developed by IOFS, IsDB and SESRIC during the period 2023-2025 through a process of consultations with OIC Member States, the meeting stressed the need to make its objectives specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound. Within this context, it suggested determining objectives against current conditions. The meeting also underscored that there will be need for Member States to make the Plan adaptable to their diverse national contexts as well as their unique national priorities and capabilities. Further, the meeting emphasized the importance of greater knowledge-sharing and institutional cooperation among OIC Member States. The meeting recommended that IOFS, in collaboration with SESRIC and IsDB, should re-evaluate the original objectives of the Plan, considering the recommendations made during Doha meeting, and submit the revised measureable objectives to the 10th OIC Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development.
12. The meeting also discussed the development of an adequate cooperation framework for ***Contract Farming*** among OIC Member States. A number of experts spoke of their national experiences on the development of contract farming, an agricultural production system where a farmer and a buyer agree on terms for the production of a specific agricultural product, and expressed their readiness to share their experiences with the interested OIC Member States. Acknowledging the fact that in recent years, contract farming has gained popularity, particularly in developing countries as a valuable tool for smallholder farmers, the meeting recommended that a request should be made to IsDB to allocate some funds for the development of contract farming in OIC Member States as well as to finance the study of contract farming in OIC Member States. This study could propose an appropriate business model and cooperation framework for OIC Member States.
13. The ICDT also made a presentation on “***Intra-OIC Trade and Investment in the Agro-Food Sector***”. Following the presentation, the meeting underlined the critical role of trade and investment among the OIC Member States in enhancing food security and developing value chains across OIC countries. The importance of harmonization of tariffs in food and agricultural products to facilitate trade among the OIC countries was also emphasised.

(c) Training Programmes and Publication

14. SESRIC has continued to prepare publications and organize training programmes in the domain of agriculture and food security for the benefit of OIC Member States. SESRIC is presently working on the 2025 Edition of the Report titled “***Agriculture and Food Security in OIC Member Countries 2025***”, which will examine the current challenges faced by OIC Member States in agricultural development and food security. This report will be presented to the 10th MCFSAD for consideration.
15. SESRIC, in partnership with the IOFS, also prepared a report on “***Agricultural Production and Trade Complementarities among OIC Member Countries***” and the reports are available on the SESRIC website. Furthermore, SESRIC is hosting 118 indicators under the Agriculture category of the OICStat Database and they are being updated regularly.

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

16. The IOFS continued the process of consolidating its structures in a sustainable manner during this period. Specifically, 25 capacity building activities including workshops and webinar were conducted under the implementation of IOFS Strategic Vision 2031, 7 activities under its Africa Food Security Initiative (AFSI) including on Cassava Value Chain Project, Africa Food Systems Forum (AFSF), and partnership with Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) to conduct a *Livestock Value Chain Study* in Togo and Guinea, 1 program under Afghanistan Food Security Programs (AFSP), 2 activities under the Strategic Plan for Ensuring Food Security in OIC Member States (SPEFS-OIC), and 2 International Outreach programs. The IOFS report provides an overview of all these activities.
17. In the domain of Strategic Commodities, IOFS implemented 3 Regional Workshops on Strategic Plan for Ensuring Food Security in the Member States in February 2025 and also an exchange visit on wheat in Pakistan.

(e) Accession to IOFS Statute

18. During the year under review, the Republic of Cameroon and Republic of Cote d'Ivoire submitted the Instruments of Ratification of the Statute of IOFS to the General Secretariat. As a result, the number of OIC Member States who have signed the Statute reached 41, while those which have so far ratified the Statute of IOFS reached 18.

(f) IsDB Group Comprehensive Food Security Response Program

19. As earlier reported, in July 2022, the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) Group endorsed a US\$ 10.54 billion Food Security Response Program (FSRP) to support OIC Member States in addressing food insecurity. As of 31st December 2023, the total financing approved by the IsDB Group under FSRP totaled US\$4.03 billion.
20. Furthermore, IsDB has recently given permission to proceed with the Tadamon Accelerator for Food Security Program. This initiative is geared towards helping Member States address the pressing food security needs of their most vulnerable communities in collaboration with civil society organizations. Details of this programme can be obtained from IsDB.

III. EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

21. 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. According to the data from SESRIC, the average unemployment rate in OIC countries was 5.3% in 2023, down 0.4 percentage points from 5.7% in 2022. Despite this decrease, unemployment rate in OIC countries was still higher

than the world average of 5% in 2023. There were 180.9 million unemployed people worldwide in 2023 and 43.2 million of these people (23.9%) were in OIC Member States.

22. In 2023, the unemployment rate varied across OIC countries depending on the prevailing socio-economic and political conditions of each country. For example, the unemployed people constituted less than 1% of the total labour force in Qatar (0.1%), which was also the lowest rate in the world. Bahrain (1.1%), Kuwait (2.1%), and UAE (2.1%) were also among the countries in the world with the lowest unemployment rates. However, unemployment was a serious concern in Djibouti (26.1%), Palestine (24.4%), Gabon (20.3%) and Somalia (18.9%), where many economically active people could not realize their potentials. Young people aged 15 to 24 constituted a particularly vulnerable segment of the population, with an unemployment rate about twofold compared to that of adults. The on-going Israel genocide war in Gaza and Palestine generally has seriously increased unemployment and safety in Palestine.
23. The implementation of the OIC resolutions in the domain of labour, employment and social protection involves the continued efforts to foster labor and employment cooperation, including the development of a mutual recognition arrangement for skilled employees and a bilateral agreement for manpower exchange. Accordingly, during the period under review, the following activities were accomplished:

(a) 6th Islamic Conference of Labour Ministers

24. The 6th Islamic Conference of Labour Ministers (ICLM) was held in Doha, Qatar, on 15th-16th October, 2025 under the theme “**Local Experiences, Global Achievements: Success Stories in the Islamic World**”. The Conference exchanged views on the current challenges affecting workers and labour markets in the OIC Member States. It also reviewed the progress on the implementation of OIC programmes and initiatives in the field of labour and employment, including the OIC Labour Market Strategy, and activities of the relevant OIC institutions in this field.

(b) Activities of the OIC Labour Centre

25. During the year under review, the Centre continued to consolidate its structures. The Centre organized the first meeting of its Executive Board in Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan, on 23rd – 24th September 2025 to review progress, provide guidance, and strengthen strategic cooperation. The Centre also organized a *Train- the- Trainer Workshop on Effective OSH Leadership* in Salalah, Oman, on 13th–14th August 2025 to build leadership capacity for workplace safety culture, and provide trainers with advanced methodologies to disseminate OSH knowledge.

(c) Accession to the Statute of OIC Labour Centre (OICLC)

26. The General Secretariat has continued to sensitize the OIC Member States on the need to accede to the Statute of OIC Labour Centre. As a result and since 40th COMCEC Session, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Suriname, Republic of Mali, People’ s Republic of Bangladesh, Republic of Chad and Union of Comoros signed the Statute of OIC Labour Centre, bring the number of OIC Member States which have signed the Statute to twenty six (26).

During this period Palestine, Sultanate of Oman, Federal Republic of Somalia, State of Libya and Republic of Djibouti ratified the OIC Labour Centre Statute. Thus, the number of OIC Member States which have so far ratified the Statute, reached eight (08).

27. Considering the need to secure two more ratifications for definitive entry into force of the Statute of the OIC Labour Centre, the General Secretariat reiterates its earlier call on OIC Member States to sign and/or ratify the Statute of the OIC Labour Centre, as the case may be, and at their earliest convenience.

(d) Publication and Training courses

28. Within its mandate, SESRIC has continued to prepare publications and organize training programmes in the area of labour, employment and social protection for the benefit of OIC Member States.
29. Three projects of SESRIC, namely 1) Promoting Unconventional Water Resources to Enhance Agriculture Productivity in Water-Scarce OIC Member Countries; 2) Developing an Effective Roadmap for Facilitating Digital Transition in National VET Systems in OIC Member Countries; and 3) Promoting Gastronomy Tourism for the Destination Senegal, were approved for implementation in 2025 under the COMCEC Project Funding.
30. Within of the framework of these projects, SESRIC organized 6 capacity building activities, including 3 training courses and 3 workshops during the period under review. In addition to the existing 2 intra-OIC Networks under the supervision of SESRIC, namely the OIC Occupational Safety and Health Network (OIC-OSHNET) and the OIC Public Employment Services Network (OIC-PESNET), the Centre initiated two new networks in 2024: the OIC Social Security Institutions Network (OIC-SSINET) and the OIC Small and Medium Enterprises Network (OIC-SMENET). These networks aim to address pressing challenges in social protection and SME development, enhance institutional capacities, and foster knowledge exchange among member countries. The establishment of OIC-SMENET represents a significant step in strengthening cooperation in the economic domain by supporting entrepreneurship, competitiveness, and sustainable growth in OIC member countries.
31. SESRIC remained actively engaged as the Executive Organ of the Vocational Education and Training Programme for the Member States of the OIC (OIC-VET). As part of this role, SESRIC took the lead in implementing the OIC-TVET Strategic Roadmap and organized 6 capacity building activities during the period under review. These efforts aimed to promote collaborative actions for improving Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) systems in the Member States. The programme also focused on offering skills-development opportunities.

IV. INTRA-OIC TRADE AND INVESTMENT

32. 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, women and youth empowerment, food security, innovation technology in the health sector 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

33. According to data estimates of the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT), intra-OIC net trade volume reached US\$ 1.004 billion in 2024 compared to US\$ 884 billion in 2023, i.e. a significant increase of 13.56%. This increase in the volume of intra-OIC trade was due to diversification of Member States' economies, increase in local production, strengthened regional cooperation, and the stability of raw material prices. The implementation of some bilateral and regional trade and investment agreements also contributed to this growth of intra-OIC trade volume. In the same vein, the intra-OIC trade share in the overall foreign trade of Member States increased by 6.26%, from 19.16% in 2023 to 20.36% in 2024. Suffice it to note, this is still below the 25% target of intra-OIC trade by 2025.
34. The top ten intra-OIC trading countries in 2024 were: United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Türkiye, Malaysia, Indonesia, Oman, Egypt, Pakistan, Iraq and Nigeria. These countries accounted for 71% of the intra-OIC net trade.
35. In 2024, a total of 30 countries reached the 25% target of intra-OIC trade target set up in the OIC-2025: Programme of Action. These countries were the following: Yemen, Oman, Somalia, The Gambia, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Benin, Burkina Faso, Brunei, Lebanon, Kuwait, Bahrain, Syria, Niger, Togo, Chad, Jordan, Iran, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Mali, Djibouti, Sudan, Egypt, Turkmenistan, Comoros, Senegal, Uganda, Cote d'Ivoire and Mauritania.
36. As for the world trade of OIC countries as a group, the volume of trade of the OIC countries increased from US\$2.9 trillion in 2016 to US\$ 4.9 trillion in 2024, i.e. a 64.81% increase. Similarly, the share of the OIC countries accounted for 10.4% of the world trade in 2024 as compared to 9.3% in 2016, i.e. an increase of 11.8%.
37. Despite the recognition of the need to improve the business environment and attract a substantial portion of global foreign direct investment, FDI inflows into the OIC countries followed a fluctuating trend in recent years. In 2023, FDI inflows were recorded at US\$150 billion, which was 11.1% lower than the US\$ 169 billion in the previous year, but 34.1% higher compared to US\$ 112 billion in 2014. The share of OIC countries in global FDI inflows fell from a three-decade high of 12.4% in 2022 to 11.3% in 2023, though it was 8% in 2014. The share of African countries in global FDI inflows was 3.9% in 2014, rose to 5.1% in 2021, and decreased to 4% in 2023. Political crises, protectionist measures, and regional shifts are disrupting global trade networks, regulatory frameworks, and supply chains, undermining the stability of global investment flows.

(b) Trade Financing, Investment and Export Credit Insurance

38. As of 31st December 2024 and since its establishment in 2008, the total cumulative approvals and disbursements of the International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation's (ITFC) reached

US\$ 82.7 billion and US\$ 70.1 billion, respectively. In 2024, ITFC's total trade finance approvals amounted to US\$7.3billion, an increase from US\$ 6.9 billion in 2023, while disbursements reached US\$ 6.7 billion as compared to disbursement of US\$ 6.0 billion in 2023.

39. Since the inception in 2008, ITFC has approved close to US\$ 14.6 billion to enhance food security in OIC Member States. In 2024, ITFC allocated US\$ 1.7 billion for this purpose, representing 23.3% of the year's total approvals.
40. In 2023, ITFC added 11 new banks and financial institutions to its list of partner institutions in Member States from Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cote D'Ivoire, Jordan, Senegal, Türkiye and Uzbekistan. This brought the total number of ITFC partner banks to 39. The total financing approved for SMEs and private sector in 2023 amounted to US\$ 905 million, a 20% increase from the previous year. Since 2008, the cumulative approvals for private sector and SME clients stood at US\$18.5 billion, representing 25% of ITFC's trade finance portfolio.
41. Furthermore, in 2023, a total of 22 trade development activities were executed under the Arab Africa Trade Bridges (AATB), which aims to promote and enhance trade, investment and infrastructure projects between Africa and the Arab World.
42. On its part, in 2023, the Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit (ICIEC) supported a combined US\$ 6.19 billion of intra-trade and intra-investment among OIC Member States, representing a 1.4% increase as compared to the previous year. Out of that figure, US\$ 5.36 billion represented intra-OIC trade among OIC Member States, and US\$0.83 billion represented intra-investment among OIC Member States. Since its inception in 1994, the ICIEC's cumulative insured business surpassed US\$ 108.3 billion for 49 Member States and this includes US\$ 86.2 billion in export credit and US\$ 22.1 billion in investment insurance.

(c) Trade Facilitation

43. The General Secretariat has continued to sensitize Member States on the need to give effect to the various OIC multilateral trade instruments in force. During the year under review, the Republic of the Gambia signed the Protocol on the Preferential Tariff Scheme for the Trade Preferential System (TPS) among the OIC Member States and the TPS-OIC Rules of Origin. The status of signing and ratification of OIC economic agreements, including TPS-OIC is annexed to this Report (*Annex-I*).
44. The 3rd Ministerial Meeting of the TPS-OIC Trade Negotiations Committee was held in Istanbul, Republic of Türkiye, on 10th-11th June, 2024. The meeting reviewed the implementation of the TPS-OIC by the participating OIC Member States. The Meeting also discussed the initiation of a new round of negotiations aimed at broadening the scope of TPS-OIC. To this end, the meeting tasked the TNC Secretariat to conduct a study on benefits, challenges, and potential of the TPS-OIC by taking into account the international best practices. The TNC Secretariat was also assigned to prepare, in consultation with the OIC General Secretariat, a legal explanatory note on the date of entry into force of the TPS-OIC Agreements.

45. Following the decision by the 3rd Ministerial Meeting, the Trade Preferential System (TPS)-OIC-Trade Negotiations Committee (TNC) was held in Istanbul, Republic of Türkiye, on 1st-2nd October, 2025. The TNC Meeting discussed the proposed roadmap on the way forward for potential expansion of TPS-OIC. The proposed roadmap represents a vital step forwards realizing the full potential of the TPS-OIC and achieving the long-standing objectives set by the Member States.

(d) Trade related capacity building programmes and publication

46. ICDT in collaboration with COMCEC organized a webinar on raising awareness of the importance of implementing TPS-OIC Agreement in CEMAC and ECOWAS Countries on 19th February 2025.
47. ICDT organized, in collaboration with the Government of Senegal, the 5th OIC Health Expo on 15th-19th April 2025 along with high levels panels on investment, B2B Meetings and certification and market access workshops of pharmaceuticals. The Expo brought together participants from 40 OIC Member States, welcomed around 150 companies including both exhibitors and visitors, all seeking business opportunities and strategic partnerships.
48. SESRIC and the International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC) jointly conducted research on the implications of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) for countries along the Trans-Sahara road, namely Nigeria, Niger, Chad, Tunisia, Algeria and Mali. This research study assesses the contribution of the trans-Sahara highway to increasing trade in Africa following the implementation of the AfCFTA.

(e) Investment Promotion

1) OIC Investment Forum in Africa

49. In line with the relevant Resolutions, the General Secretariat, in coordination with the Government of the Republic of Mali and ICDT, will organize the OIC Investment Forum in Africa in Bamako, Republic of Mali on 2nd-4th December 2025.
50. The main objective of the Forum is to explore investment opportunities in the 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**

51. As it was reported to the 40th COMCEC, the Third Meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts (IGGE) took place in Istanbul, Republic of Türkiye, on 8th – 9th October 2024. The meeting was organized by the OIC General Secretariat in collaboration with the Government of the Republic of Türkiye. The objective of the meeting was to continue deliberations on the study of the development of a permanent mechanism for the settlement of investment related disputes within the framework of the Agreement for Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments among the OIC Member States. The Meeting emphasized the necessity to postpone discussions on the Draft Protocol for establishing a permanent mechanism for settling investment disputes. This decision was based on the need to align the protocol with the revisions of the Agreement that would be reviewed and updated in accordance with the relevant resolution of the 50th Session of the CFM.
52. The first meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Agreement for Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments among the OIC Member States is scheduled for Jeddah, Saudi Arabi, on 26th-28th October, 2025. The meeting is expected to review the study on the gap analysis of the Agreement and make necessary conclusions.

(f) Halal Sector Development

53. The overall size of the global halal industry is rapidly growing, increasing from US\$ 6.3 trillion in 2022 to an expected US\$ 9.7 trillion by 2027. The Halal industry has gained increasing importance in the agenda of OIC Member States and the OIC institutions not only due to its economic significance, lucrative business opportunities and growth potentials but also due to its positive impacts on socio-economic development such as creating new jobs, reducing economic vulnerabilities and alleviating poverty. During the year under review, the relevant OIC institutions, within their respective mandates, have continued to conduct various activities.
54. SMIIC has continued its efforts toward developing much needed common standards in the OIC region and, during the reporting period, it has published 23 new OIC/SMIIC standards. This brings the total to 79 standards, of which 21 pertain to halal-related issues.
55. SMIIC organized 44 capacity building activities for OIC Member States in the field of quality infrastructure, standardization, metrology and accreditation, particularly through training programs and workshops aimed at strengthening national halal certification and accreditation systems.
56. The Islamic Forum for Halal Accreditation Bodies (IFHAB) submitted their feedback on the draft MoU to the SMIIC General Secretariat on 28th August 2025. The MoU is expected to be finalized and signed soon, paving the way for close collaboration to establish a globally recognized and harmonized halal conformity assessment and accreditation system based on OIC/SMIIC standards.

57. ICDT, in collaboration with SMIIC and ITC, organized a panel discussion on Halal Development of Health in Dakar on 15th April 2025. ICDT organized, in collaboration with the Comoros Government, the Business In Komor in Moroni, on 26th-29th August 2025, with the aim of contributing to the development of trade and investment with OIC Countries.

i. 19th General Assembly Meeting of SMIIC

58. The 19th General Assembly (Istanbul, Republic of Türkiye. The 19th General Assembly approved the report of the external financial auditor for SMIIC General Secretariat for the year ended 31st December 2023. The Meeting also approved the SMIIC budget for 2025, annual mandatory contributions of Member States to the SMIIC Budget and programme of activities for 2024. The Meeting approved the application of the Republic of Togo for membership, which was effective from 1st January 2025, and re-elected the current Secretary General of SMIIC, Mr. Ihsan Ovut, for the period 2025-2027.

ii. The Inaugural Session of the General Assembly of the Islamic Forum for Halal Accreditation Bodies

59. The 49th Session of the CFM, which was held in Nouakchott, Mauritania, on 16th-17th March, 2023, adopted a Resolution which granted the Islamic Halal Bodies Accreditation Forum the Status of an OIC Affiliated Institution and called upon the OIC Member States and relevant OIC affiliated bodies to cooperate with this forum to carry out the tasks entrusted to it.
60. The inaugural session of the General Assembly of the Islamic Forum for Halal Accreditation Bodies (IFHAB) was held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 2nd November 2023, concurrently with the 18th General Assembly Meeting of SMIIC. The General Assembly formed the Executive Committee of the Forum and approved its temporary statute. The IFHAB aims to enhance mutual understanding and effective communication between accreditation bodies to support the Halal industry at various levels.

iii. Halal Expo and the 10^h World Halal Summit

61. The Standards and Metrology Institute for Islamic Countries (SMIIC) and the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT) were co-organizers of the Halal Expo 2024 and the 10th World Halal Summit with the theme “*A Decade of Halal Success : Uniting Vision, Shaping the Future*”, which was held in Istanbul, Republic of Türkiye, on 27th-30th November 2024, under the auspices of the Presidency of the Republic of Türkiye.
62. The event supported local and international players in the Halal industry by promoting innovation and sustainable initiatives and featured keynote speakers, industry-led presentations, as well as extensive networking B2B opportunities, creating an interactive platform for high-level scientific and business discussions. More than 100 countries, and 500 exhibitors from 50 countries participated in the Expo and Summit.

63. SMIIC organized, in collaboration with IOFS, the World Halal Standard Day on 17th May 2025 and Halal Products Standards and Testing Course for OIC Central Asian Countries in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, on 12th-16th May 2025.
64. The Halal Expo and 11th World Halal Summit will be held in Istanbul, Republic of Türkiye, on 26th-29th November 2025. These events are poised to continue their role as important events for the Halal industry and they offer a unique opportunity for participants to engage with industry leaders, explore new markets, and stay ahead of emerging trends.

iv. The Second Makkah Halal Forum 2025

65. The Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Development (ICCD), in collaboration with the Makkah and Madinah Chambers of Commerce, organized the Makkah Halal Forum 2025, held in Makkah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 25th - 27th February, 2025. The Makkah Halal Forum aimed at sharing knowledge and best practices between the governments, private sector companies and civil society in various sectors such as Halal food, Halal Pharmaceuticals, Modest Fashion, Halal Cosmetics, Islamic Finance, and Halal Tourism. The Halal Exhibition was also organized on the sidelines of the Forum.

v. The Second Azerbaijan Halal Business and Tourism Forum (AZHAB)

66. The Republic of Azerbaijan organized the Second Azerbaijan Halal Business and Tourism Forum (AZHAB) with the theme “*Nurturing Sustainable Halal Ecosystem in the Region*” on 7th-8th October 2025, in Baku, Azerbaijan. The objectives were to explore the region’s potential for Halal business and promoting ethical and sustainable practices in the Halal industry.

V. TOURISM SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

67. The 50th 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) Commemoration of OIC City of Tourism Award 2025

68. The Government of the Republic of Senegal organized the launching ceremony of Dakar as OIC City of Tourism for 2025, in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, on 1st September 2025. The launching ceremony was aimed at kick-starting a series of activities within the commemoration of Dakar as the OIC City of Tourism for 2025 to showcase its rich Muslim heritage before the global community, especially Muslim tourists.

(b) 13th Session of the Islamic Conference of Tourism Ministers (ICTM)

69. The 13th Session of the Islamic Conference of Tourism Ministers (ICTM) is scheduled for Doha, State of Qatar in 2026. The 13th ICTM will review the implementation of resolutions of the previous Conferences, including the Strategic Roadmap for the Development of Islamic Tourism in OIC Member States. It will also select the OIC Cities of Tourism for 2028, 2029 and 2030 respectively.

(c) Tourism Capacity Building Programs

70. SESRIC, in collaboration with ICDT, organized a workshop on Gastronomy Tourism in Dakar from 1st to 4th September 2025 on the occasion of the celebration of Dakar as the OIC City of Tourism for 2025.
71. SESRIC, in collaboration with ICDT, organized tourism marketing strategies for the benefit of Senegal on 6th-7th May 2025.
72. SESRIC, in collaboration with ICDT and SMIIC, organized a training programme and activities on tourism for the benefit of the OIC Member States on 8th-9th July 2025.
73. ICDT, in collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism of Uganda, will organize the OIC Tourism Expo “*UTALI Africa Tourism Expo*” in Kampala on 23rd-25th October 2025 in collaboration with SMIIC, SESRIC, ICCD and IFHAB.

(d) OIC Private Sector Forum on Tourism

74. The 13th Meeting of OIC/COMCEC Private Sector Tourism Forum will be held virtually on 8th October, 2025 under the theme: “*Tourism and Rural Development in OIC Countries*”. The Forum will evaluate the current status of rural tourism with a focus on the OIC region and discuss how local initiatives and cultural activities strengthen regional economies. The Forum will also help to strengthen the dialogue between public and private sector stakeholders and provide a platform to exchange of knowledge and experience.

(e) Tourism research and publication

75. SESRIC prepared a report on “*International Tourism in the OIC Countries 2024: Empowering Smart and Sustainable Tourism for Development*” as a technical background document for the 12th Session of the Islamic Conference of Tourism Ministers (ICTM), which was held on 31st May- 2nd June 2024 in Khiva, Republic of Uzbekistan. This report provides a comprehensive analysis of the state of international tourism in the OIC Member States by analysing a set of key tourism indicators. The report also investigated the niche market of Islamic tourism, which is a promising sub-sector of tourism and travel industry in the Islamic world and beyond. The report concluded with policy recommendations for the development of a sustainable tourism sector in OIC Member States.
76. SESRIC is hosting 12 indicators under the Tourism category of the OICStat Database, which are regularly updated.

VI. COOPERATION IN THE DOMAIN OF TRANSPORT

77. 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.

a) Second OIC Conference of Transport Ministers

78. With regard to reviving the OIC Ministerial Conference on Transportation, the first edition of which was held in Istanbul, Türkiye, on 7th-10th September, 1987, the 51st CFM Session, which was held in Istanbul, Republic of Türkiye, on 21st-22nd June 2025, decided to hold the Second OIC Ministerial Conference on Transportation in the Republic of Türkiye in 2026. The General Secretariat is currently working with the relevant authorities in Türkiye on the necessary arrangements for the said Conference.
79. Against this background, there is a need for OIC Member States to develop a clear and well-defined OIC cooperation framework in the domain of transportation, which will be the basis for developing transport corridors and networks aimed at enhancing physical connectivity and facilitating trade and investment in OIC Member States.

b) Implementation of the OIC Dakar-Port Sudan Railway project

80. The Second Stakeholders' Meeting on the OIC Dakar-Port Sudan Railway Project was held in OIC headquarters Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 24th February 2025. The meeting was attended by representatives of 11 concerned OIC Member States, 8 other OIC Member States, the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and 3 multilateral institutions.
81. The General Secretariat presented an overview of the OIC Dakar – Port Sudan Railway Project, and the various activities accomplished by then towards the implementation of the Project. The presentation emphasized the need to identify challenges hindering the implementation of the Project as well as to develop strategies to overcome such challenges. The presentation also stressed the importance of agreeing on a way forward for the implementation of the Project.
82. The Islamic Development Bank presented key aspects of the project analysis they had carried out by then. The analysis outlined the critical considerations, opportunities, and strategic factors relevant to advancing the Project effectively. Specifically, the analysis addressed success factors, constraints and remedial measures as well as the potential role of the IsDB in implementing the Project. The IsDB also highlighted on the reverse linkage initiative, where Member States or non-Member States, which are Member States of the UN, may provide technical guidance and expertise to facilitate the concerned subject.
83. Moving forward, the Meeting agreed on the following:

- a) The concerned Member States need to include this Project in their priority national projects;
- b) Preparation of detailed Project plans and feasibility studies should be given top priority by the concerned Member States;
- c) Harmonizing railway standards, operational modalities and cross-border collaboration;
- d) Each concerned Member state to, at the appropriate stage, engage potential financiers to interest them in financing their section of the Project;
- e) To establish a joint OIC-IsDB-AU-NEPAD technical team to exchange information and ensure coordination with the Dakar - Djibouti Corridor Project, after signing of the OIC-AU Cooperation Agreement approved by the 38th Session of CFM held in Astana, Kazakhstan, in 2011;
- f) To update the list of completed works and studies along the proposed OIC Dakar - Port Sudan Railway Corridor;
- g) To consider establishing coordination platforms: (i) Project steering committee, (ii) Regional project coordination office, (iii) Country project implementation units;
- h) To consider studying the harmonization and synchronization of: (i) railway line construction standards, (ii) operational safety, signaling and communications, (iii) policies regulating transport and trade facilitation including relevant regional and international conventions;
- i) To hold a third Stakeholders meeting in 2027 to assess progress of the Project; and
- j) To invite all stakeholders, including multinational institutions to all future meetings of the Project.
- k) The Member States will provide information to the General Secretariat with regard to the level of development and readiness to undertake this project as inputs to the feasibility study.

c) *Publications and Capacity building programmes in the Transportation Sector*

- 84. During the year under review, SESRIC completed a study on “*Transportation for Development in OIC Member Countries: Implications for Trade and Tourism and Challenges for Landlocked Countries*” to examine the current state of the transport sector and potential constraints to connectivity across OIC Member States. Specifically, the report outlines the current state of the transport sector and potential constraints to connectivity that need to be addressed across OIC Member States with a special reference to issues and challenges faced by the Landlocked OIC Member States in this domain. In doing so, the report highlights the need for a well-connected OIC region, with modern and functional transport infrastructure, easier passage at border gates, faster foreign trade, and operational economic corridors that may widen the basis and opportunities for economic growth and welfare.
- 85. Within the framework of its Statistical Capacity Building (StatCaB) Programme, SESRIC organized 23 statistical activities. The activities included 13 statistical training courses, 5 workshops, 4 international statistical meetings and 1 webinar were conducted aimed to enhance

the technical human resources capacities of the National Statistical Offices (NSOs) of the OIC Member States.

86. SESRIC is also hosting 43 indicators under the Transportation and Communication category of the OICStat Database and they are being updated regularly.
87. ICDT in collaboration with CCD of IsDB will organise the 5th Consultative Forum of the Regional Cooperation Organizations in Istanbul on 2nd-3rd October 2025. The Forum aimed to facilitate integration in OIC Countries in collaboration with the international organization working in OIC region.

VII. ROLE OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR

88. 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) The 40th General Assembly and 38th Board of Directors' Meeting of ICCD

89. The 40th General Assembly of ICCD was held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkiye on 16th - 17th October 2024, with the participation of member Chambers' representatives from 25 countries.
90. The 38th Meeting of the Board of Directors of Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Development (ICCD) took place in Al-Madinah Chamber of Commerce, Saudi Arabia on 13th March 2025, fostering fruitful discussions on economic growth and private sector development.

(b) ICCD projects

91. As part of its ongoing efforts to support and promote sustainable development in OIC Member States, ICCD has initiated several projects. These projects include: 2 Mega Forums, 16 events, 4 Strategic partnerships and MoUs, 7 trainings conducted, 5 digital platforms and subsidiary entities updates and 4 publications. The Mega Forums conducted during the time under review were:
 - **Sustainable Tourism Forum (STF)** - facilitated high-level discussions on sustainable tourism, community development, and cross-border cooperation in the OIC region. The inaugural STF was held in Karachi, Pakistan, on 30th-31st January 2025.
 - **Invest in Digital Economy Forum (IDEF)** – this brought together policymakers, technology leaders, innovators, and investors to advance digital economy initiatives, enhance cross-border digital trade, and build network among OIC private sectors.

(c) OIC Arbitration Centre

92. The OIC Arbitration Centre (OIC-AC) made significant strides in 2024, solidifying its structure, governance, and international presence. In April 2024, the OIC-AC appointed its new Secretary General, Dr. Umar A. Oseni. Under the new leadership, the OIC-AC has unveiled a 10-year strategic roadmap, receiving approval from the Board of Directors (BoD). This strategy is designed to position the Centre as the premier global platform for resolving international disputes, with a specialized emphasis on issues pertaining to international investment, as well as commercial and financial disputes. The roadmap outlines a clear vision and detailed steps to enhance the Centre's capabilities, ensuring it becomes synonymous with excellence in the field of international dispute resolution.
- 93.

(d) OIC Private Sector Forum

94. In line with the relevant CFM Resolution, the General Secretariat, in coordination with the host country, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and the relevant OIC institutions, initially planned to organize an OIC Private Sector Forum in 2024. However, in 22nd April 2025 the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, withdrew its offer to host the Forum. Consequently, the OIC General Secretariat informed Member States of the decision of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and requested other Member States to express interest in hosting the Forum. So far the General Secretariat has received interest from the Republic of Senegal to offer to host the Forum.
95. The 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.
96. 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 accelerating 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 intra-OIC trade and investment.

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

97. The ICD, a member of Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) Group, currently has an authorized capital of US\$ 4 billion and its shareholders feature 56 OIC Member States and 5 public financial institutions. The mandate of the ICD is to support the economic development of OIC Member States through the provision of finance, advisory and technical assistance to private sector projects in accordance with the principles of Sharia. As of the end of the First Quarter of

2024, ICD's gross cumulative approvals stood at US\$ 8.3 billion and cumulative disbursements totalled US\$ 4.6 billion.

98. During the first eight months in 2024, ICD has approved a total amount of US\$440 million financing. Sectorally, 51% of new project approvals were earmarked for the finance sector, followed by non-financial sector investments focusing on high-impact sectors such as transportation (24%), manufacturing (11%), healthcare (10%), and energy (3%). In terms of regional distribution, 33% of the project approvals were allocated to sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), followed by Europe and Central Asia (28%), Asia (26%), and Middle East and North Africa (MENA) (13%),

VIII. POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES

99. 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)*

100. The 51st Session of the CFM called upon OIC Member States to redeem their respective pledges to the Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development (ISFD), and to make additional commitments on a voluntary basis, including allocation of Waqf in favour of ISFD so as to achieve the target capital of the said Fund of US\$ 10 billion.
101. By the end of 2023, the ISFD capital contribution reached US\$ 2.6 billion. Of this amount, US\$ 1.6 billion was committed by 48 OIC Member States, while the IsDB committed US\$ 1 billion. The total amount so far contributed represents 26% of the targeted capital of the Fund of US\$10 billion. The largest commitments were made by Saudi Arabia (US\$1 billion) and Kuwait (US\$ 300 million). The total amount of paid contributions stood at US\$ 2.532 billion, of which US\$ 1 billion was paid by the IsDB and US\$ 1.532 billion by Member States.
102. As the ISFD's capital is an endowment (Waqf), operations, which are for the essential grants and concessional loans, are funded from the retained income. Since its inception in 2007, the ISFD has cumulatively approved around US\$ 1.27 billion of concessional loans, grants, and investments to finance projects and programmes for poverty alleviation in OIC Member States. The cumulative grants have reached US\$ 135.3 million, while the loans amounted to US\$ 974.3 million, and the amount for investments totaled to US\$123.8 million. In total, 51 OIC Member States have so far benefited from the ISFD financing.
103. The main sectors of the ISFD financing have been Agriculture (23.1%); Education (20.3%), Health (18.2%); Energy (13.8%); Economic Empowerment and Microfinance (13.3%); Water and Sanitation (5.9%); and others (5%). The OIC LDCs have been the main beneficiaries, receiving more than 74% of the Fund's financing.

104. The ISFD is in need of funds to expand its activities towards alleviating poverty and improving social services and infrastructure. Accordingly, the General Secretariat continues 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.

IX. OIC PROGRAMME OF ACTION 2026-2035

105. The Second Meeting of the OIC Intergovernmental Expert Group (IGEG) on the OIC Programme of Action (PoA): 2026-2035 was held in the OIC Headquarters in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia on 27th-29th January 2025. The meeting identified 20 priority areas and strategic goals for inclusion in the OIC Programme of Action: 2026-2035. Four priority areas are related to the economic domain and these are:
- Poverty Alleviation, Employment and Human Resources Development;
 - Trade, Investment and Finance;
 - Agriculture and Food Security; and
 - Infrastructure: Industry, Transport, Telecommunication, Energy and Tourism.
106. The Third OIC Intergovernmental Expert Group meeting will be held in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 17th- 20th November 2025. The meeting is expected to finalize the Draft OIC Programme of Action for the decade 2026-2035.

X. COOPERATION IN THE ENERGY SECTOR

107. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia offered to host the 2nd OIC Ministerial Conference on Energy in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the First Quarter of 2026. The 51st OIC Council of Foreign Ministers, which was held in Istanbul, Republic of Türkiye, on 21st-22nd June, 2025, duly welcomed the gracious offer of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to host the next OIC Ministerial Conference on Energy.
108. It should be emphasized that the 2nd OIC Ministerial Conference on Energy is being convened after 37 years since the 1st Conference held in Istanbul, Türkiye, in 1989. As such, revitalizing OIC Ministerial Conference on Energy would be crucial in enhancing intra-OIC cooperation in this sector through technical cooperation, transfer of technology, exchange of expertise, best practices and information. Given the nexus between energy and socio-economic development, plus the growing concerns about the linkage between the current dominant energy sources and environmental degradation leading to an urgent need to find more clean energies, the importance of intra-OIC cooperation in the energy sector cannot be overemphasized.

XI. THE EMERGING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) REVOLUTION

109. The last few years have witnessed a significant leap in the development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) with its effects reverberating in all sectors of human lives. It is widely believed and

understood that AI will revolutionise the conduct of business in many sectors in the economic domain. Already Robots are serving customers in many restaurants in some countries. Dark Factories – factories that are run and operated 100% by machines with no lights and humans, are already operating in China. While AI will create many new opportunities for developmental advancement, it is also widely believed that it will create new challenges. It is therefore critical and urgent that OIC Member States develops an effective AI Strategy if they are to harvest the benefits of AI and also mitigate its potential negative ramifications.

XII. CONCLUSION

110. The foregoing activities are aimed at supporting OIC Member States' efforts towards promoting sustainable socio-economic development and improving the well-being of the populations.
111. Although there has been modest progress in terms of increasing intra-OIC trade, there is a likelihood that the 25% target would not be reached by the end of 2025, unless there is a strong acceleration from OIC Member States in this direction.
112. The revitalization of the OIC Ministerial Conferences on Transportation and Energy will intensify actions towards implementing the various decisions of the OIC in these sectors. Equally significant, is the need for great support of the OIC Member States for the First Edition of the OIC Investment Forum in Africa, scheduled to take place in the Republic of Mali in December 2025, through active participation in this important Forum.
113. As the World begins to step into the AI revolution, the OIC Member States need a robust, efficient, and effective AI Strategy.

OIC General Secretariat
30th September 2025

**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)	
	Adopted as per Resolution. No 1/8-E of the 8 th ICFM Tripoli/Libya 16-22/05/1977		Adopted as per Resolution No 7/12-E of the 12 th ICFM Baghdad/Iraq 1-5/06/1981		Adopted as per Resolution No 1 of the 6 th COMCEC Istanbul/Turkey 7-10/10/1990		Adopted as per Resolution No 1 of the 21 st COMCEC Istanbul/Turkey 22-25/11/2005		Adopted as per Resolution No. 1 of the 23 rd COMCEC Istanbul, Turkey 14-17/11/2007		Adopted as per Resolution No 16/13-E of the 13 th ICFM Niamey/Niger 22-26/08/1982		Adopted as per Resolution No 17/15-E of the 15 th ICFM Sana'a/Yemen 18-22/12/1984		Adopted as per Resolution No.1 of the 14 th COMCEC Istanbul/Turkey 1-4/11/1998		Adopted as per Resolution No.3/40-E of the 40 th CFM Conakry/Guinea 9-11/12/2013		Adopted as per Resolution No.2/43-E of the 43 rd of CFM Taskkent/Uzbekistan 18-19 10/2016	
	(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	Before 2025	-	-	-	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	13/04/2025	
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	27/04/19	27/06/2019	
Brunei Darussalam	20/5/2015	2/11/2017-	-	-	20/5/015	2/11/2017-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
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	23/11/2023	
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	23/05/2022	11/07/2024		
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	-	23/09/2025	23/09/2025
Cote d'Ivoire	07/11/2009	-	07/11/2009	18/06/2025	07/11/2009	-	17/9/2012	-	17/9/2012	-	-	-	12/4/2016	-	12/4/2016	25/11/2017	12/4/2016	24/04/2024		
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	-	23/11/2023	06/2025
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	02/10/2023	-		
Gambia	21/05/1980	11/08/2009	04/09/1993	11/08/2009	05/09/1993	11/08/2009	30/08/2024	31/1/2013	30/08/2024	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	30/08/2024	
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	-	04/05/2024	
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	02/10/202	-	23/11/2023	-
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	02/10/2023	-		
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	-	Before 2025	-	-	-	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	
	Adopted as per Resolution. No 1/8-E of the 8 th ICFM Tripoli/Libya 16-22/05/1977		Adopted as per Resolution No 7/12-E of the 12 th ICFM Baghdad/Iraq 1-5/06/1981		Adopted as per Resolution No 1 of the 6 th COMCEC Istanbul/Turkey 7-10/10/1990		Adopted as per Resolution No 1 of the 21 st COMCEC Istanbul/Turkey 22-25/11/2005		Adopted as per Resolution No. 1 of the 23 rd COMCEC Istanbul, Turkey 14-17/11/2007		Adopted as per Resolution No 16/13-E of the 13 th ICFM Niamey/Niger 22-26/08/1982		Adopted as per Resolution No 17/15-E of the 15 th ICFM Sana'a/Yemen 18-22/12/1984		Adopted as per Resolution No.1 of the 1 ^{4th} COMCEC Istanbul/Turkey 1-4/11/1998		Adopted as per Resolution No.3/40-E of the 40 th CFM Conakry/Guinea 9-11/12/2013		Adopted as per Resolution No.2/43-E of the 43 rd of CFM Taskkent /Uzbekistan	
	(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	12/06/2025
Malaysia	18/05/1978	14/01/1981	30/09/1987	-	30/06/2004	23/08/2004	27/03/2006	20/05/2006	17/11/2007	14/10/2008	-	-	-	-	-	19/11/2014	-	-		
Maldives	17/12/1977	-	-	-	-	11/04/2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Mali	27/04/1978	08/08/1981	-	24/05/1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	20/10/2011	-	-	-	-	03/05/2005	10/12/2013	16/04/2020	21/06/2025	
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	
Mazambique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24/4/2025	24/4/2025
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	21/06/2025	
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	23/11/2023	20/01/2025
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	-	23/11/2023	07/05/2025
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	10/12/13	21/06/2025	
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01/01/2023	28/4/2016	-		
Tchad	27/04/1978	-	-	-	14/01/1992	-	-	-	-	-	06/02/2013	-	-	-	-	01/01/2021	27/07/2022	-	23/09/2025	23/09/205
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20/04/21	
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	12/01/2024
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	-	-	23/11/2023	
Yemen	29/12/1977	-	12/06/1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25/10/1994	26/3/2008	25/10/1994	01/01/2021	14/11/2006	-	02/10/2023	-		
TOTAL :	49	32	38	30	40	31	32	18	31	18	25	19	24	19	23	42	41	18	26	8

1st October 2025