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**REPORT
OF THE
OIC SECRETARY GENERAL
TO THE
42ND MEETING OF THE FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE OF THE STANDING
COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL COOPERATION OF THE OIC
(COMCEC)**

Ankara, Republic of Türkiye

12th – 13th May, 2026

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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 (PoA), the relevant resolutions of the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, COMCEC and other ministerial level OIC Meetings, since the convening of the 41st COMCEC General Assembly Session, held in Istanbul, Republic of Türkiye, on 1st-4th November 2025.
2. The report provides updates on OIC-wide efforts to implement the OIC programmes and projects in such sectors as agriculture and food security; trade and investment; tourism development; poverty alleviation and capacity building during the period under review. It also includes contributions from the relevant OIC institutions and highlights the series of activities conducted by them.
3. The General Secretariat organized the 9th Annual Coordination Meeting of OIC Institutions (ACMOI) at the OIC Headquarters, Jeddah, on 10th-11th December 2025, to coordinate with the OIC institutions for the timely implementation of the OIC-2025: Programme of Action as well as the resolutions of the CFM, COMCEC and other Ministerial level Conferences.
4. In line with the 51st Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (CFM) Resolution, SESRIC is currently finalizing the report on the implementation status of the OIC-2025 Programme of Action, which will provide a comprehensive overview of how the programme was executed, for its submission to the 16th Islamic Summit to be held next year. The said Report provides a comprehensive assessment of where OIC Member States stand in relation to the goals and objectives set out in the OIC-2025 POA. Drawing on the latest available data, including responses from 22 Member States to the “Questionnaire for the Report on the Implementation of the OIC-2025 Programme of Action,” as well as data from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and internationally recognized sources. The report evaluates progress across all 18 priority areas and highlights key efforts, opportunities, and challenges encountered during implementation. It concludes with forward-looking, action-oriented recommendations to guide the formulation of the next OIC Programme of Action and support Member States in advancing shared development goals.
5. The General Secretariat also organized the Third Meeting of the Intergovernmental Expert Group (IGEG) at the OIC Headquarters, Jeddah, on 17th-19th November 2025, to elaborate a new Programme of Action: 2026-2035. The Fourth Meeting of the IGEG is scheduled in the same venue in coming months to finalize the draft of the OIC Programme of Action: 2026-2035.

II. AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

6. Agriculture remains one of the most important sectors in many OIC Member States as a source of livelihood and employment for millions of people. In this regard, during the period under review, the following activities were carried out towards the implementation of OIC policies and decisions in the domain of agriculture, rural development and food security:

(a) ***Tenth OIC Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development***

7. The 48th Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural, and Social Affairs (ICECS) which was held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 20th to 22nd January 2026, urged the Republic of Chad to clarify its position before 31st January 2026, regarding the hosting of 10th OIC Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development (MCFSAD), which was supposed to take place in 2025. The Commission took note that The Gambia was ready to host the 10th OIC MCFSAD on 30th-31st March 2026. It was agreed that Chad and The Gambia should consult among themselves to come up with a final decision on who should host the Conference by 31st January 2026. The OIC General Secretariat has been following up this matter with Chad but so far there has not been any response from Chad regarding whether or not they are still interested in hosting the Conference. The Republic of The Gambia remains ready to host the conference. The General Secretariat is actively following up this matter and Member States will be informed about the host and venue of the 10th MCFSAD in due course.
8. It is expected that 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 discuss the ***Draft 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***

9. 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.
10. The meeting observed that many aspects of the proposed ***OIC Food Security Reserve System*** still needed improvements to make them more clear and measurable. 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.
11. 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 and the importance of identifying key strategies which includes 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. The meeting emphasized the importance of aligning these programmes with national priorities and strategies of the OIC Member States.

12. 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 and OIC General Secretariat, 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 the Doha meeting, and submit the revised measurable objectives to the 10th OIC Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development. The meeting also discussed the development of an adequate cooperation framework for *Contract Farming* among 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. For the finalization of the Draft Strategic Plan for Ensuring Food Security in the OIC Member States, the IOFS, in coordination with General Secretariat, has organized two consultation meetings with the relevant OIC institutions, namely IsDB Group and SESRIC, at the OIC Headquarters in Jeddah on 11th December 2025 on the sidelines of 9th ACMOI, and online on 29th January 2026, respectively. It is expected that the final draft plan will be submitted to the 10th MCFSAD for adoption.

(c) *IsDB Group Comprehensive Food Security Response Program*

14. As it was reported to 41st COMCEC, the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) Group, in July 2022, endorsed a US\$ 10.54 billion Food Security Response Program (FSRP) to support OIC Member States in addressing food insecurity. As of end June 2025, the total financing approved by the IsDB Group under FSRP totaled US\$ 6.4 billion, while disbursements amounted to US\$4.7 billion, respectively.

(d) *Training Programmes and Publication*

15. 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 New Edition of the Report titled “*Agriculture and Food Security in OIC Member Countries*”, 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 MCF SAD for consideration.

16. SESRIC, in partnership with the IOFS, also prepared a report on “*Agricultural Production and Trade Complementarities among OIC Member Countries*” and the report is 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.

(e) *Activities of the Islamic Organisation for Food Security (IOFS)*

17. The IOFS continued its activities under various programmes. Specifically, during the reporting period, 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.

III. EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

18. Intra-OIC cooperation in the domain of labour, employment and social protection 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 2024 against the world average of 5% in the same year.
19. 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*

20. 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. Other highpoints of the 6th ICLM included: inviting Member States to give priority to human capital development by providing training and skills enhancement to increase the employability of the workforce and its adaptability to changing labour markets; calling upon Member States to take necessary measures to improve and increase the responsiveness of the education and training systems to labour market needs in order to address skills mismatch; calling for continued efforts to support the State of Palestine's right to full membership in International Labour Organization; welcoming the proposal of the State of Qatar to organize joint regional training programs on the recognition of professional qualifications and skills; and encouraging Member States to increase intra-OIC cooperation to facilitate sharing of information and data, models, best practices, and experiences on policies and initiatives in the domain of employment and social protection, among others.

(b) Activities of the OIC Labour Centre

21. During the period 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.
22. The OIC Labour Centre organized a two-day capacity building training on “*Strengthening OSH Capacities in SMEs*,” held on 27th-28th November 2025 in Baku, and convened a panel discussion on 8th December 2025 titled “*From Passion to Profession: Jobs in the Creative and Cultural Industries*” at the sidelines of the OIC Cultural Festival : Baku Creative Week 2025.
23. The Centre also organized a panel session on “*Gig Work Reality Check : The Good, the Bad, and the Scalable*” held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 26th January 2026 to examine strategies to enhance jobs in the gig economy.

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

24. 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, during the period under review, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Suriname, Republic of Mali, People’s Republic of Bangladesh, Republic of Chad, Union of Comoros, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Republic of Sierra Leone, Republic of Yemen, Republic of Lebanon, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Republic of Indonesia and Republic of Cote D’Ivoire signed the Statute of OIC Labour Centre, bringing the number of OIC Member States, which have signed the Statute to 33. During this period Palestine, Sultanate of Oman, Federal Republic of Somalia, State of Libya, Republic of Djibouti, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Islamic Republic of Pakistan ratified the OIC Labour Centre Statute. Thus, the number of OIC Member States, which have so far ratified the Statute, reached 12. By these ratifications, the Statute reached its required number of ratifications for its definitive entry into force and it definitely entered into force on 17th January 2026.

(d) Training courses and publication

25. 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.
26. 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.
27. Within 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, two new networks, namely the OIC Social Security Institutions Network (OIC-SSINET) and the OIC Small and Medium Enterprises Network (OIC-SMENET) were established. These networks aim to address pressing challenges in social protection and SME development, enhance institutional capacities, and foster knowledge exchange among Member States.
28. 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

29. 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 programme, including outcomes of the various consultations and coordination with regional and international partners.

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

30. According to data estimates of 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 the soaring prices of the commodities worldwide and the increase of local production to respond to the Member States' demands. 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 was still below the 25% target of intra-OIC trade by 2025.

31. The top ten intra-OIC trading countries in 2024 were : United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Türkiye, Malaysia, Indonesia, Oman, Egypt, Pakistan, Iran and Nigeria. These countries accounted for 71.% of the total intra-OIC net trade.
32. 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
33. As for the world trade of OIC countries as a group, the volume of 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 world trade in 2024 against 9.3% in 2016, i.e. an increase of 11.8%.
34. 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 2024, FDI inflows were recorded at US\$210 billion, which was 27.3% higher than the US\$150 billion in 2023. The share of OIC countries in global FDI inflows reached all time high of 13.9% in 2024. 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

35. As of 30th June 2025, the total cumulative approvals and disbursements of the International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation's (ITFC), since its establishment in 2008, reached US\$89 billion and US\$74 billion, respectively. During the first 6 (six) months of 2025, ITFC's trade finance approvals reached US\$6.2 billion, while disbursements amounted to US\$3.7 billion. In 2025, ITFC's trade finance approvals are expected to surpass the 2024 figures of US\$7.3 billion.
36. Since the inception in 2008, ITFC has approved close to US\$ 16.3 billion to enhance food security in OIC Member States. During the first 6 (six) months of 2025, ITFC allocated US\$ 1.3 billion for this purpose. The total financing approved for SMEs and private sector during the first 6 (six) months of 2025 amounted to US\$ 645 million.
37. Furthermore, under the Arab Africa Trade Bridges (AATB), ITFC has mobilized, until March 2025, over US\$ 9.4 million in funding from its member institutions and member countries to support trade facilitation, capacity building, and business linkages between Africa and the Arab World. Similarly, within the framework of The Aid for Trade Initiative for Arab States (AFTIAS 2.0), ITFC mobilized nearly US\$ 14 million to support regional and national projects in beneficiary organizations and countries in the Arab Region.

38. For three and a half years, between 2022 and 2025, ITFC aimed at to providing US\$4.5 billion as part of IsDB’s Group’s Food Security Response Program (FSRP) to address and respond to the immediate needs of vulnerable Member States. ITFC also designs capacity-building and technical assistance programs to mitigate food security challenges in Member States. ITFC’s implementation of the FSRP Program has made significant progress, with approvals exceeding US\$3 billion and disbursements surpassing US\$2.3 billion.
39. On its part, in 2024, the Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit (ICIEC) supported a combined US\$ 5.9 billion of intra-trade and intra-investment among OIC Member States. Out of that figure, US\$5.1 billion represented intra-OIC trade among OIC Member States, and US\$0.8 billion represented intra-investment among OIC Member States. Since its inception in 1994, the ICIEC’s cumulative insured business surpassed US\$ 121.2 billion for 50 Member States and this includes US\$ 96 billion in export credit and US\$ 25.2 billion in investment insurance.

(c) Trade Facilitation

40. 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).
41. The Trade Preferential System (TPS-OIC) Trade Negotiations Committee (TNC) Meeting was held in Ankara, 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

42. 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

i. OIC Investment Forum in Africa

43. The OIC Investment Forum in Africa under the theme of “Unleashing Africa’s Investment Potential”, which was supposed to be held in Bamako, Mali, on 2nd -4th December, 2025, was

postponed to a later date yet to be announced. Accordingly, the new dates of the Forum will be announced in due course.

44. The main objective of the Forum is to explore investment opportunities in various sectors of the national economies in African OIC Member States. Other critical objectives of the Forum will include, among others: identify the frameworks and drivers contributing to a favorable business environment in African OIC Member States; create an opportunity for business leaders to explore the challenges and opportunities in key strategic commodity sectors; provide a platform for OIC public and private stakeholders to meet directly with policy makers at national and regional levels with a view to sharing ideas on ways of improving the business climate; generate the opportunity for public and business actors to discuss ways of enhancing competitiveness by exchanging views on issues such as access to finance and external markets.
 - ii. *Intergovernmental Group of Experts (IGGE) on the Draft Protocol of Establishment of a Permanent Mechanism for the Settlement of Investment Disputes*
45. The 51st Session of CFM welcomed the request of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to hold an Intergovernmental Group of Experts' Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Agreement for the Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments among the Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and called on the General Secretariat to hold this meeting.
46. Pursuant to this Resolution, the First Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Agreement on Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments among Member States of the OIC was held at the OIC Headquarters in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 26th- 27th October 2025.
47. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia made a generous donation of US\$ 100,000 to support the budget for review and updating the Agreement.
48. The First Meeting of the Contracting Parties was attended by the representatives of twenty one (21) Contracting Parties namely: Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, State of the United Arab Emirates, Republic of Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Islamic Republic Pakistan, Burkina Faso, Republic of Türkiye, Republic of Tunisia, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of Senegal, Republic of Sudan, Republic of Iraq, Sultanate of Oman, Republic of The Gambia, State of Palestine, State of Qatar, State of Kuwait, State of Libya, Republic of Mali, Arab Republic of Egypt and Kingdom of Morocco. The meeting was also attended by the People' s Republic of Bangladesh as an observer. In addition, numerous OIC institutions such as: ICDT, ICCD, SESRIC, IsDB, FOCIC and IIFA were also invited to attend the meeting as observers.
49. The Meeting considered the 'Gap Analysis' prepared by the international experts and exchanged views on the prospective review process.
50. The Meeting resolved that since process of review and update of the OIC Investment Agreement is essentially a Member State driven process, the Contracting Parties to the Agreement will submit comments and proposals to the General Secretariat on the amendment of the Agreement within one month from the date of the meeting. These comments will form the basis of the zero draft and currently being prepared by the experts in coordination with the General Secretariat.

It will then be shared with the Contracting Parties for consideration and comments and a Second Meeting of Contracting Parties to negotiate the zero draft will be convened in 2026.

(f) Halal Sector Development

51. In OIC Member States, the overall size of the Halal industry was US\$ 3.7 trillion in 2020 and projected to reach US\$6.6 trillion in 2027. The Halal industry has gained increased 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 through 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.
52. 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.
53. 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.
54. SMIIC also 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.
55. ICDT, in collaboration with SMIIC and ITC, organized a panel discussion on Halal Development of Health in Dakar, Senegal on 15th April 2025. ICDT also 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.
56. SMIIC also prepared a report on the Halal Industry in OIC Member Countries: Challenges and Prospects in March 2026.

i. 20th General Assembly Meeting of SMIIC

57. The 20th General Assembly Meeting of the Standards and Metrology Institute for Islamic Countries (SMIIC) was held in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, on 13th November 2025. The 20th General Assembly considered and approved the audited financial statements of the SMIIC for 2024, the scale of mandatory contributions of Member States to the budget of SMIIC as well as SMIIC Budget and Programme of Activities for 2026. It also approved the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between SMIIC and the Islamic Forum for Halal Accreditation Bodies (IFHAB). The General Assembly further approved the application of the Syrian Arab Republic for membership, effective from 1st January 2026.

ii. *The Third General Assembly of the Islamic Forum for Halal Accreditation Bodies (IFHAB)*

58. The 51st Session of the CFM urged all Member States, the General Secretariat, the OIC subsidiary bodies, specialized and affiliated institutions to actively participate and cooperate with the Islamic Forum for Halal Accreditation Bodies (IFHAB) to perform the task entrusted to it. The IFHAB aims to enhance mutual understanding and effective communication between accreditation bodies to support the Halal industry at various levels.
59. The Third General Assembly Meeting of IFHAB was held in Makkah Al Mukarramah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 11th December 2025. The General Assembly reviewed activities of its 3 Committees, namely (i) Mutual Recognition Arrangement Committee (MRA); (ii) Technical Committee (TC); and (iii) Media and Communication Committee (MCC). It also approved the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between IFHAB and SMIIC.

iii. *Halal Expo 2025 and the 11th World Halal Summit*

60. 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 2025, and the 11th World Halal Summit with the theme “***Innovation and Excellence in Halal Trade***”, which was held in Istanbul, Republic of Türkiye, on 26th-29th November 2025, under the auspices of the Presidency of the Republic of Türkiye.
61. The Halal Expo and World Halal Summit was a significant international gathering for building partnerships, discussing market growth, and advancing the halal economy globally. The Halal Summit brought together industry leaders, businesses, and investors to explore growth in halal sectors like food, cosmetics, finance, and tourism, while Expo exhibited halal products and services in food, cosmetics, finance, textiles, tourism and healthcare. More than 500 exhibitors from 50 countries participated in the Expo and Summit. 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 Azerbaijan Halal Business and Tourism Forum (AZHAB)*

62. The Republic of Azerbaijan organized the Azerbaijan Halal Business and Tourism Forum (AZHAB) with the theme “***Halal Industry as a Source of Sustainability in a Rapidly Changing World***” on 7th-8th October 2025, in Baku, Azerbaijan. The objective was to explore the region’s potential for Halal business and promote ethical and sustainable practices in the Halal industry. The Halal-Green concept was introduced by the Small and Medium Business Development Agency of the Republic of Azerbaijan (KOBIA) during the Forum.

v. *The Third Makkah Halal Forum*

63. The ICCD organized the Third Makkah Halal Forum, held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 14th–16th February 2026, in partnership with Makkah Chamber of Commerce, Madinah Chamber of Commerce, Jeddah Chamber of Commerce, Taif Chamber of Commerce, and Federations of Saudi Chambers. The theme of the event was “***Halal: A Professional Industry***”. The Forum aims at being the hub for sharing of knowledge and best practices between governments, private sector companies, and civil society to explore best and innovative practices in various Halal sectors.

V. TOURISM SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

64. The 51st 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 and 2026

65. 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.
66. The 12th ICTM selected Cairo as the OIC City of Tourism for 2026. In this regard, the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt, in collaboration with the OIC General Secretariat, will organize a launching ceremony of Cairo as OIC City of Tourism for 2026 in Cairo in the first half of 2026.

(b) The 10th Coordination Committee Meeting on Tourism

67. The General Secretariat in coordination with the Republic of Uzbekistan, as the current chair of the Islamic Conference of Tourism Ministers (ICTM), will organize the 10th Coordination Committee Meeting on Tourism in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, on 22nd June 2026. The Meeting will review the Resolution of the 12th ICTM for the implementation and select the OIC Cities of Tourism for 2028, 2029 and 2030 respectively, for submission to the 13th ICTM for final adoption.

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

68. The 13th Session of the Islamic Conference of Tourism Ministers (ICTM) is scheduled for Doha, State of Qatar, on 1st-3rd December 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.

(d) *Tourism Capacity Building Programs*

69. 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.
70. SESRIC, in collaboration with ICDT, organized tourism marketing strategies for the benefit of Senegal on 6th-7th May 2025.
71. SESRIC, in collaboration with ICDT and SMIC, organized a training programme and activities on tourism for the benefit of the OIC Member States on 8th-9th July 2025.
72. ICDT, in collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism of Uganda, will organize the OIC Tourism Expo “*UTALI Africa Tourism Expo*” in Kampala on 25th-27th June 2026 in collaboration with SMIC, SESRIC, ICCD and IFHAB.

(e) *OIC Private Sector Forum on Tourism*

73. The 13th OIC/COMCEC Private Sector Forum was held virtually on 8th October, 2025 under the theme: “*Tourism and Rural Development in OIC Countries*”. The Forum reviewed the current state of rural tourism with a focus on the OIC region and discussed how local initiatives and cultural activities strengthen regional economies. The Forum also helped to strengthen the dialogue between public and private sector stakeholders and provided a platform to exchange of knowledge and experience.

(f) *Tourism research and publication*

74. SESRIC hosts 12 indicators under the Tourism category of the OICStat Database and they are regularly updated.

VI. COOPERATION IN THE DOMAIN OF TRANSPORT

75. 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*

76. The Second OIC Conference of Transport Ministers was held Istanbul, Türkiye, on 11th-12th February 2026. The Conference, which was reconvened after almost 40 years, stressed that efficient and integrated transport networks strengthen economic resilience, stability, and solidarity

among Member States. During the Conference Member States presented their national connectivity initiatives and major transport corridors across maritime, air, land, rail, and road sectors, including the modernization of airports, seaports, railways, and logistics hubs to facilitate trade and transit of goods and services. The Conference also addressed issues of enhancing intra-OIC cooperation in the transport sector and approved the Resolution aimed at fostering cooperation among the OIC Member States in this crucial sector and enhancing connectivity among them.

(b) Publications and Capacity building programmes in the Transportation Sector

77. During the year under review, SESRIC prepared a study on ***“Transportation for Development in OIC Member Countries: Implications for Trade and Tourism and Challenges for Landlocked Countries”***. The study examined the state of the transport sector and potential constraints to connectivity 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.
78. SESRIC also organized one webinar and three training courses in the field of transportation and communications for the benefit of OIC Member States.
79. In addition, SESRIC hosts 43 indicators under the Transportation and Communication category of the OICStat Database and they are being updated regularly.

(c) The 5th Consultative Forum of Regional Cooperation Organizations in the OIC Region

80. The Islamic Center for Development of Trade (ICDT) and the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) jointly organized the 5th Consultative Forum of Regional Cooperation Organizations in the OIC Region in Istanbul, Türkiye, on 2nd–3rd October 2025. The main purpose of the event was to boost economic integration, trade, investment, and connectivity among OIC Member States through joint projects. Key discussions focused on reducing trade barriers, promoting private sector growth, enhancing maritime and road connectivity across different OIC sub-regions and aligning strategies for sustainable development, with participation from OIC institutions, UN agencies, and other international partners.

VII. ROLE OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR

81. 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 41st General Assembly Meeting of ICCD

82. The 41st General Assembly of ICCD was held in Makkah Al Mukarramah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 16th February 2026, with the participation of member Chambers' representatives from 25 countries. The Meeting elected 21 new Board of Directors (BoD) namely Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Egypt, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Palestine, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Türkiye and United Arab Emirates. The new BoD will serve for a period of 5 years with effect from 2026.

(b) ICCD projects

83. 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 on 30th-31st January 2025 and the second edition of STF was held on 21st-22nd January 2026 in Karachi, Pakistan, respectively.
- **Makkah Entrepreneurship Forum** was held in Makkah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 26th -27th November 2025. The aim of the Forum was to promote entrepreneurship in the Member States and exchange experiences among the entrepreneurs.
- **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) Activities of OIC Arbitration Centre

84. The OIC Arbitration Centre's (OIC-AC) 10 Year Strategic Roadmap 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.
85. The 41st Ministerial Session of the COMCEC acknowledged the important role of the OIC Arbitration Centre, as an affiliated institution of ICCD, for the settlement of disputes and called upon the Member States to encourage the active participation in the activities of the OIC Arbitration Centre with a view to making use of services provided by the Centre to those who seek it.

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

86. 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 June 2025, ICD's gross cumulative approvals stood at US\$7.8 billion and cumulative disbursements totalled US\$5.4 billion.
87. During the first eight months of 2025, ICD's approvals and disbursements for private sector development in OIC Member States stood at US\$243 million and US\$341 million, respectively. Regionally, 44% of approved financing was allocated to Europe and Central Asia, 41% to the Middle East and North Africa, and 15% to Sub-Saharan Africa.

(e) OIC Private Sector Forum

88. 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 although this offer is not yet finalized.
89. The main objective of the Private Sector Forum is to strengthen the role of the private sector in OIC Member States as an engine of growth, while capitalizing on the experiences and lessons learned from different parts of the OIC region, and institutionalizing policy dialogue at OIC level on the development of the private sector.
90. Other specific objectives of the Forum are: mainstreaming the role of the private sector in socio-economic development during recovery and post-pandemic era; increasing the share of the Private Sector in GDP and employment; promoting private sector investment; strengthening the role of the private sector in the accelerated implementation of national and OIC programmes of economic development through better mobilization of their resources and potential; and enabling networking opportunities between the private sector actors from OIC Member States to support the intra-OIC trade and investment.

VIII. POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES

91. 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)

92. The 51st Session of 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. This call is more urgent to day given the serious economic hardships some Member States are experiencing.
93. By the end of 2024, the ISFD's committed capital reached US\$2.83 billion. Of this amount, US\$ 1.83 billion was committed by OIC Member States, while the IsDB committed US\$1 billion. The total amount so far contributed represents 28% 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.
94. 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\$1.36 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\$148.7 million, while the loans US\$1.084 million and the amount for investments totaled to US\$134.4 million. Currently, the ISFD manages 191 active projects in its portfolio. In total, 49 OIC Member States have so far benefited from the ISFD financing. Currently, the ISFD manages 191 active projects in its portfolio, anticipated to yield positive social and economic impact. The main sectors of the ISFD financing have been Agriculture (21.34%); Education (20.42%); Health (19.75%); Economic Empowerment and Microfinance (14.96%); Energy (12.45%); ; Water and Sanitation (5.34%); and others (5.7%). The OIC LDCs have been the main beneficiaries, receiving more than 81.4% of the Fund's financing.
95. 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. COOPERATION IN THE ENERGY SECTOR

96. 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.
97. 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.

98. Presently, the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the OIC General Secretariat are working on finalizing the arrangements for holding of the Second OIC Ministerial Conference on Energy in Riyadh in October 2026. It is expected that that the Second OIC Ministerial Conference on Energy will discuss energy security across OIC countries as well as issues of enhancing intra-OIC cooperation in energy sector.

X. CONCLUSIONS

99. It is obvious that the period under review recorded progress in the implementation of the relevant OIC resolutions in some key areas such as agriculture and food security, trade and private sector development. Reviving the OIC Ministerial Conferences on Transportation and Energy during 2026 will go a long way in consolidating the intra-OIC cooperation in these important sectors.
100. The adoption of the Draft Strategic Plan Food Security in the OIC Member States is crucial in charting the way forward of the agriculture sector, taking into consideration the escalation of conflict in the Middle East, which has created a major crisis in agricultural supply chains, driving up input costs and threatening global food security.
101. Furthermore, the continuation and expansion of OIC trade and investments related activities remain an effective tool for increasing intra-OIC trade as well as facilitating the integration of OIC Member States in the global economy. In this regard, the convening of the OIC Investment Forum in Africa in Mali will highlight the investment potential of Africa and will attract investments to the region.
102. It is, therefore, important for Member States to make adequate use of OIC cooperation framework, timely accede to its many multilateral instruments and avail themselves of its various activities, aimed at promoting social and economic growth and sustainable development in OIC Member States.

OIC General Secretariat
Department of Economic Affairs,
8th April 2026

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

NAMES OF MEMBER STATES	General Agreement on Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation		Agreement on Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments		Framework Agreement on Trade Preferential System		Protocol on the Preferential Tariff Scheme for TPS-OIC (PRETAS)		TRADE PREFERENTIAL SYSTEM (TPS)-OIC Rules of Origin		Statute of the Islamic Civil Aviation Council		Statute of the Islamic States Telecommunications Union		Statute of the Standards and Metrology Institute for the Islamic Countries (SMIIC)		Statute of the Islamic Organization for Food Security (IOFS)		Statute of OIC Labour Centre (OICLC)	
	<i>Adopted as per Resolution No 1/8-E of the 8th ICFM Tripoli/Libya 16-22/05/1977</i>		<i>Adopted as per Resolution No 7/12-E of the 12th ICFM Baghdad/Iraq 1-5/06/1981</i>		<i>Adopted as per Resolution No 1 of the 6th COMCEC Istanbul/Turkey 7-10/10/1990</i>		<i>Adopted as per Resolution No 1 of the 21st COMCEC Istanbul/Turkey 22-25/11/2005</i>		<i>Adopted as per Resolution No. 1 of the 23rd COMCEC Istanbul, Turkey 14-17/11/2007</i>		<i>Adopted as per Resolution No 16/13-E of the 13th ICFM Niamey/Niger 22-26/08/1982</i>		<i>Adopted as per Resolution No 17/15-E of the 15th ICFM Sana'a/Yemen 18-22/12/1984</i>		<i>Adopted as per Resolution No.1 of the 14th COMCEC Istanbul/Turkey 1-4/11/1998</i>		<i>Adopted as per Resolution No.3/40-E of the 40th CFM Conakry/Guinea 9-11/12/2013</i>		<i>Adopted as per Resolution No.2/43-E of the 43rd of CFM Tashkent/Uzbekistan 18-19 10/2016</i>	
	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)		(9)		(10)	
	Sign	Ratify	Sign	Ratify	Sign	Ratify	Sign	Ratify	Sign	Ratify	Sign	Ratify	Sign	Ratify	Sign	Ratify	Sign	Ratify	Sign	Ratify
Afghanistan	8/10/2010	4/2/2018-	8/10/2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/2/2018	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	10/12/2025
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	11/12/2025	
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	-	-	16/10/2025	
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	-	16/10/2025	2025

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	
	<i>Adopted as per Resolution No 1/8-E of the 8th ICFM Tripoli/Libya 16-22/05/1977</i>		<i>Adopted as per Resolution No 7/12-E of the 12th ICFM Baghdad/Iraq 1-5/06/1981</i>		<i>Adopted as per Resolution No 1 of the 6th COMCEC Istanbul/Turkey 7-10/10/1990</i>		<i>Adopted as per Resolution No 1 of the 21st COMCEC Istanbul/Turkey 22-25/11/2005</i>		<i>Adopted as per Resolution No.1 of the 23rd COMCEC Istanbul, Turkey 14-17/11/2007</i>		<i>Adopted as per Resolution No 16/13-E of the 13th ICFM Niamey/Niger 22-26/08/1982</i>		<i>Adopted as per Resolution No 17/15-E of the 15th ICFM Sana'a/Yemen 18-22/12/1984</i>		<i>Adopted as per Resolution No.1 of the 14th COMCEC Istanbul/Turkey 1-4/11/1998</i>		<i>Adopted as per Resolution No.3/40-E of the 40th CFM Conakry/Guinea 9-11/12/2013</i>		<i>Adopted as per Resolution No.2/43-E of the 43rd of CFM Tuskkent/Uzbekistan</i>	
	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)		(9)		(10)	
	Sign	Ratify	Sign	Ratify	Sign	Ratify	Sign	Ratify	Sign	Ratify	Sign	Ratify	Sign	Ratify	Sign	Ratify	Sign	Ratify	Sign	Ratify
Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/5/2015	-	-	-	-	
Lebanon	15/11/1996	26/11/2003	15/11/1996	06/03/2005	15/11/1996	11/7/2003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18/11/2008	-	7/11/2012	-	-	16/10/2025	
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	
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28/4/2016	-		
Morocco	23/01/1978	16/04/1979	02/11/1981	07/05/1990	29/09/1993	25/7/2006	24/10/2008	07/03/2013	24/10/2008	07/03/2013	26/10/2000	25/07/2006	30/12/1985	-	-	31/07/2006	25/2/2021	-	22/01/2023	
Niger	18/05/1978	07/08/1978	10/09/2012	-	10/9/2012	-	10/9/2012	-	10/9/2012	-	08/12/1984	-	-	10/9/2010	-	10/9/2010	10/12/2013	12/12/2015		
Nigeria	04/11/1998	-	04/11/1998	-	04/11/1998	-	09/11/2009	-	09/11/2009	-	4/11/1998	-	04/11/1998	-	09/11/2009	01/11/2021	29/08/2019	-	16/10/2025	
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	14/10/2025
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	16/10/2025
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	-	16/10/2025	
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	02/11/2025	-	-		
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	
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12/11/2024	-	-	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	02/11/2020	02/10/2023	-	16/10/2025	
TOTAL :	49	32	38	30	40	31	32	18	31	18	25	19	24	19	23	46	41	18	33	12

22nd January 2026