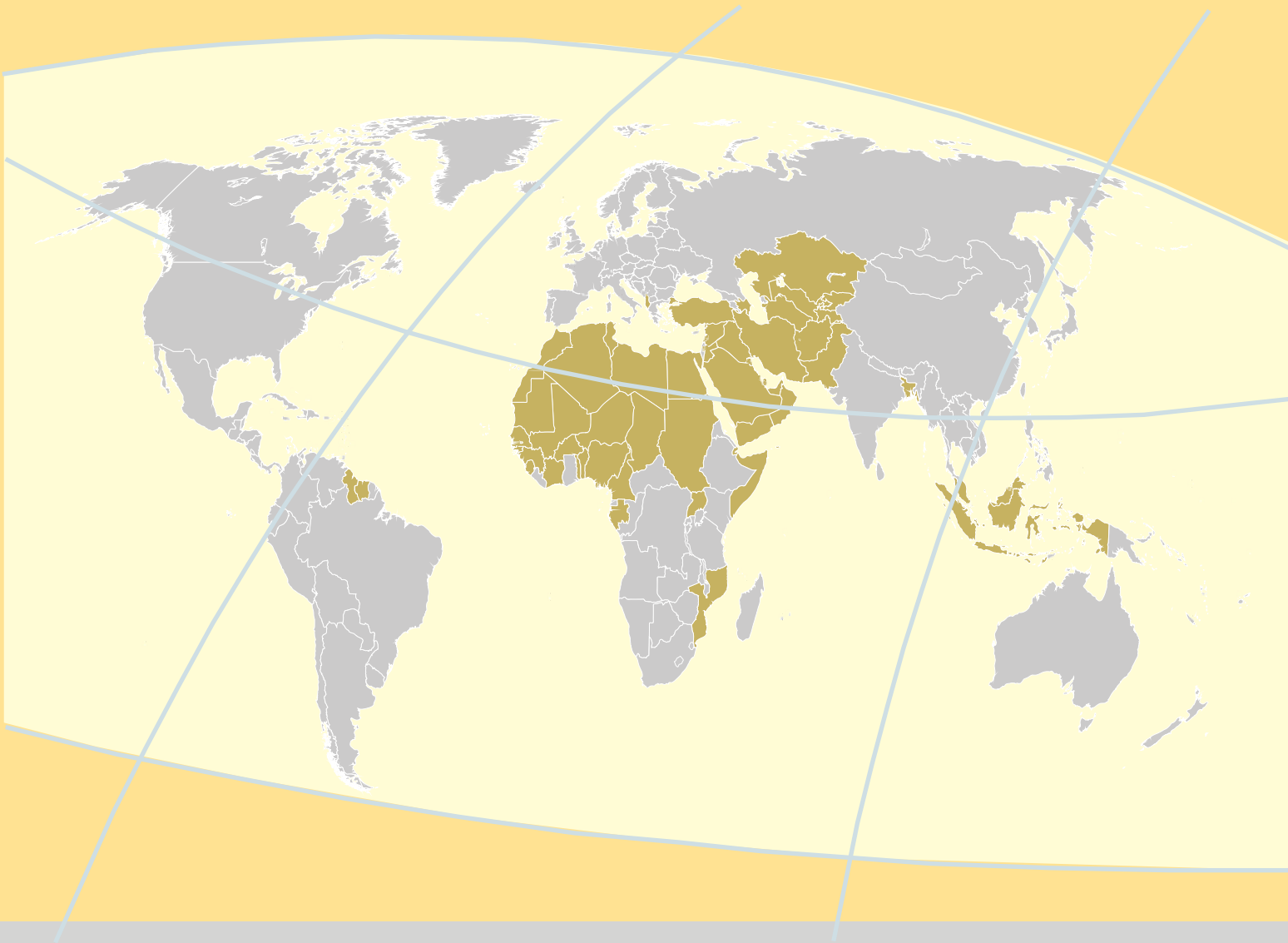


ANNUAL ECONOMIC REPORT 2010

On The OIC Countries



Organization of the Islamic Conference

**Statistical Economic and Social Research
and Training Centre for Islamic Countries
(SESRIC)**

ANNUAL ECONOMIC REPORT ON THE OIC COUNTRIES 2010



Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic
Countries (SESRIC)

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Attar Sokak, No. 4, G.O.P., 06700

Ankara –Turkey

Telephone +90–312–468 6172

Internet www.sesric.org

E-mail pubs@sesric.org

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Foreword

The Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC) has been preparing the *Annual Economic Report on the OIC Countries* since 1979 to serve as the basic background document for the agenda item of the Council of Foreign Ministers (CFM) under Economic Affairs entitled “World Economy and the Islamic Countries”. The Centre has also been presenting this Report to the annual sessions of both the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs (ICECS) and the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC).

The Report analyses the economic situation in the OIC member countries during the latest five-year period for which the data are available. It examines the recent major economic developments in the OIC member countries and investigates the inter-linkages of these developments with those in both developing and developed countries as well as the world economy as a whole. The analysis is usually carried out in the light of the global, regional and national developments, using current data on OIC member countries, specially compiled from various international and national sources, in addition to the Centre’s databases.

The Annual Economic Report on the OIC Countries 2010 is appearing in a time when many developed and developing countries are still suffering from the negative impacts of the global economic and financial crisis in terms of continuous slowdown of economic growth and high unemployment rates. International, regional and national development organisations are still struggling to curb the adverse impacts of the global recession and, in particular, to reduce the burden of unemployment on the societies. In this connection, the current issue of the Report analyses the trends in the major economic indicators of the OIC countries in the light of both the robust rate of growth in the world economy, which started in the early 2000s and continued until 2007, and the sudden worldwide slowdown in economic activity in 2008 and 2009 as a result of the global financial crisis. The Report also considers recent projections, which show that the downside risks in the world economy will continue to persist in 2010 as a result of the current global financial crisis.

In this issue, the Report devotes a special section to analyse the recent state as well as the constraints and challenges facing agricultural development in the OIC member countries. The Report also highlights a number of challenges confronting the OIC member countries in their efforts to further their economic development and progress. In the light of these challenges, the Report proposes a set of recommendations to serve as policy guidelines for enhancing the development efforts of the OIC member countries at both the national and OIC cooperation levels with a view to ensuring higher standards of living for their populations and higher economic integration levels.

Dr. Savaş Alpay
Director General
S E S R I C

1 Introduction

The world economy is currently still under the influence of the global economic and financial crisis. Although the global output is now projected to recover in 2010 with an estimated growth rate of 4.6 percent and to continue to grow in 2011 by 4.3 percent, concerns over sound recovery still persist particularly in developed economies, which were hard hit by the crisis. The projections for 2010 and 2011 indicate that developed countries will have positive growth rates, which implies that they will somewhat recover from the current crisis. Accordingly, they are estimated to grow, on average, by 2.6 percent in 2010 and 2.4 percent in 2011 after a contraction of output by 3.2 percent in 2009. The estimated recovery is more promising for developing countries as they are estimated to record growth rates of above 6 percent in the next two years after a slowdown of growth to 2.5 percent in 2009.

The rapid improvement in the world economy experienced before 2008 was accompanied by high increases in commodity prices. Oil prices increased notably by 2007 and even further in 2008, reaching a level which was more than 3-times the level from 5 years ago. Prices of manufactures and non-oil primary commodities, especially food, also increased rapidly until 2008. To recall, the surge in food prices led to a global food crisis in 2008, with prices of many agricultural commodities reaching high record levels. However, the prices of both manufactures and primary commodities declined significantly in 2009 as a result of the global slowdown in economic activity and the collapse in global demand.

Oil markets have been most affected by the sharp downturn in global activity since the third quarter of 2008, when the mortgage crisis broke out. After peaking at an unprecedented record high of \$143 a barrel on July 11, oil prices fell down to about \$38 by the end of December 2008 due to the decline in global demand for oil, by advanced economies in general and by the USA and Japan in particular. Since then, oil prices have gained a slightly increasing trend and roughly stabilized at around \$75–\$80 in the first half of 2010. Although the price prospects for the near future depend on the interaction between worldwide demand and supply, oil prices are expected to increase further in parallel with the recovery. Given the concerns over a sound and sustainable growth in the coming two years, a rapid recovery in oil prices to the levels of mid-2008 seems to be unlikely in the short-term.

The decline in global demand, the fall in commodity prices, and the credit crunch in the export markets all contributed to the collapse in global trade in 2009 and, consequently, imposed serious effects on current account balances worldwide. In this respect, some countries faced declines in export revenues, indicating a clear shock on current account balances, although some other countries experienced lower imports due to lower commodity and oil prices. In particular, the decline in food and oil prices has generated an improvement in terms of trade for the importing countries, and had an opposite effect on the exporting countries. Therefore, it can be argued that the current crisis has also contributed to the adjustment of imbalances in current accounts of many countries.

Considering all these developments and noting the frequent shocks in world economy due, among other reasons, to the continuous wave of globalisation and liberalisation in the world economy, the OIC member countries seem to be more vulnerable than other developing countries to the negative effects arising from the instability in international financial markets and the fluctuations in international commodity prices. In this context, it is observed that the OIC countries still confront

a number of major challenges in enhancing their economic development and progress and increasing their integration to the world economy.

Given this state of affairs, the Report analyses the trends in the major economic indicators of the OIC member countries during the past five-year period of 2005-2009 and compares the average performance of the OIC countries, as a group, with that of the world economy as a whole as well as with the average performances of the developed and developing countries, including some individual or regional groups of countries. The report also presents some projections for a number of economic indicators for 2010 and 2011. In so doing, the Report highlights the impacts of both the current global financial crisis and the recent food crisis on the economies of the developing countries, including the OIC members.

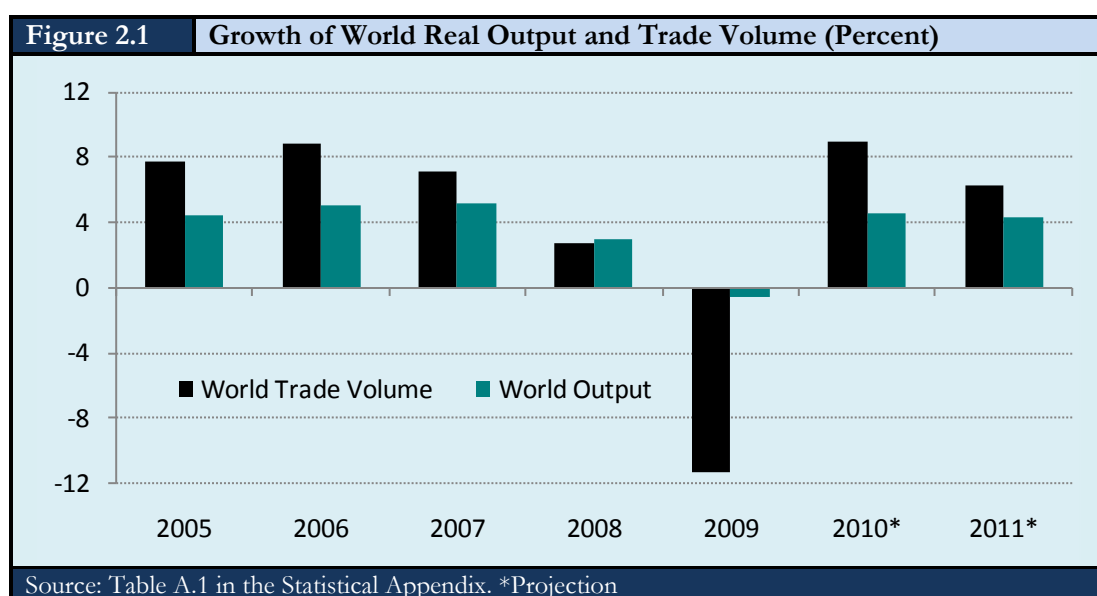
In this issue, the Report devotes a special section to analyze the recent state as well as the constraints and challenges the OIC member countries face in their agricultural development. The Report addresses major related issues such as agricultural population and land use in agriculture, water resources and their use in agriculture, agriculture production and productivity and trade in agriculture commodities. It also sheds light on the importance of promoting intra-OIC investment in the agriculture sector and proposes some policy recommendations for enhancing OIC cooperation in this important area.

Finally, the Report presents some concluding remarks which highlight a number of challenges confronting the OIC member countries in their efforts to further their economic development and progress. In light of these challenges, the Report concludes with a set of recommendations to serve as policy guidelines for enhancing the development efforts of the OIC member countries at both the national and OIC cooperation levels.

A Statistical Appendix, which includes recent data on the major economic indicators for each individual OIC member country, is annexed to the Report to illustrate the recent economic developments at the individual country level. For the same purpose, a “Country Profile” page for each member country has also been annexed to the Report, to better reflect the overall economic performance of each member country.

2 Recent Developments in the World Economy

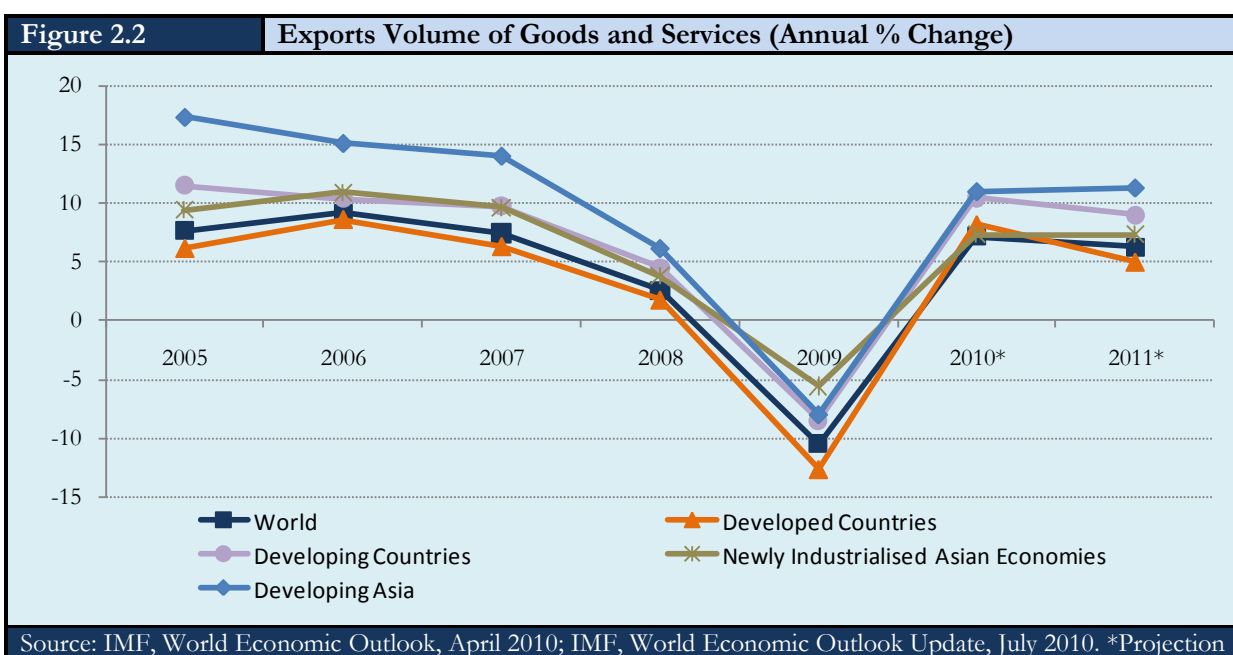
After the strong recovery from the downturn in the world economic activity in the early 2000s, the world economy grew at robust rates. The world real output recorded a high growth rate of 5.2 percent in 2007 and an average annual growth rate of about 4.9 percent during the period 2004-2007¹. However, this trend has suddenly slowed down in 2008, mainly due to the sharp recession in the United States economy, which has been hit by the collapse of the housing market and later by the turmoil in the financial markets. Consequently, global economic growth fell to 3.0 percent in 2008, corresponding to 2.2 percentage points decline from its level in 2007. Moreover, world economy is estimated to have contracted by 0.6 percent in 2009 as a result of the global financial crisis, which is considered as the deepest since World War II. The global economy is now projected to recover in 2010 with an estimated growth rate of 4.6 percent and to continue to grow in 2011 by 4.3 percent (Figure 2.1).



It is clear that the rapid expansion in world trade volume was a major source of the strong performance of the world economy until recently. However, the growth in world trade volume of goods and services lost speed in 2007, after a three-year period of pronounced high growth rates, and it further slowed down in 2008 as a result of the emerging crisis. While the increase in world trade was as high as 8.8 percent in 2006, it decelerated to 7.2 percent in 2007 and further to 2.8 percent in 2008. Although, the global trade volume of goods and services was growing faster than world real output, indicating further deepening of global economic integration, trade and output followed a similar growth pattern (Figure 2.1). Thus, as in the case of the world economic growth, trade also contracted in 2009, yet more deeply, by 11.3 percent. This is mainly due to a sharp decline in import demand of most developed countries, especially that of the United States, which represents around 15 percent of the world total imports. The projected recovery in world trade volume is 9.0 percent in 2010 –indicating that it is unlikely to restore the pre-crisis volume in this year– and 6.3 percent in 2011.

¹ The data used in this section, including the projections for 2010 and 2011, are mainly obtained from the IMF's World Economic Outlook Database, April 2010. See Table A.1 in the Statistical Appendix.

Exports volume of both developed and developing countries has been severely affected by the significant decline in foreign demand especially for investment goods and consumer durables such as autos and electronics due mainly to credit disruptions and uncertainty faced amidst the economic crisis. In this respect, the high growth rates achieved after the downturn of the early 2000s have been decelerating recently in parallel with the deteriorating financial and economic conditions around the world (Figure 2.2). Exports of developed countries have been hit hardest by the crisis as the growth in their exports volume in 2008 declined to 1.8 percent from its 2007 level of 6.3 percent, and recent data indicate a sharp contraction by 12.6 percent in 2009. Though to a lesser extent, developing countries also recorded declines in their exports volume. In 2008, the growth rate of their exports volume decelerated to 4.5 percent, corresponding to 5.2 percentage points lower than the preceding year, while data for 2009 indicated a contraction by 8.5 percent. Projections show that export volume of goods and services will recover in 2010 and 2011 by 8.2 percent and 5.0 percent respectively in developed countries, and 10.5 percent and 9 percent respectively in developing countries (Figure 2.2).

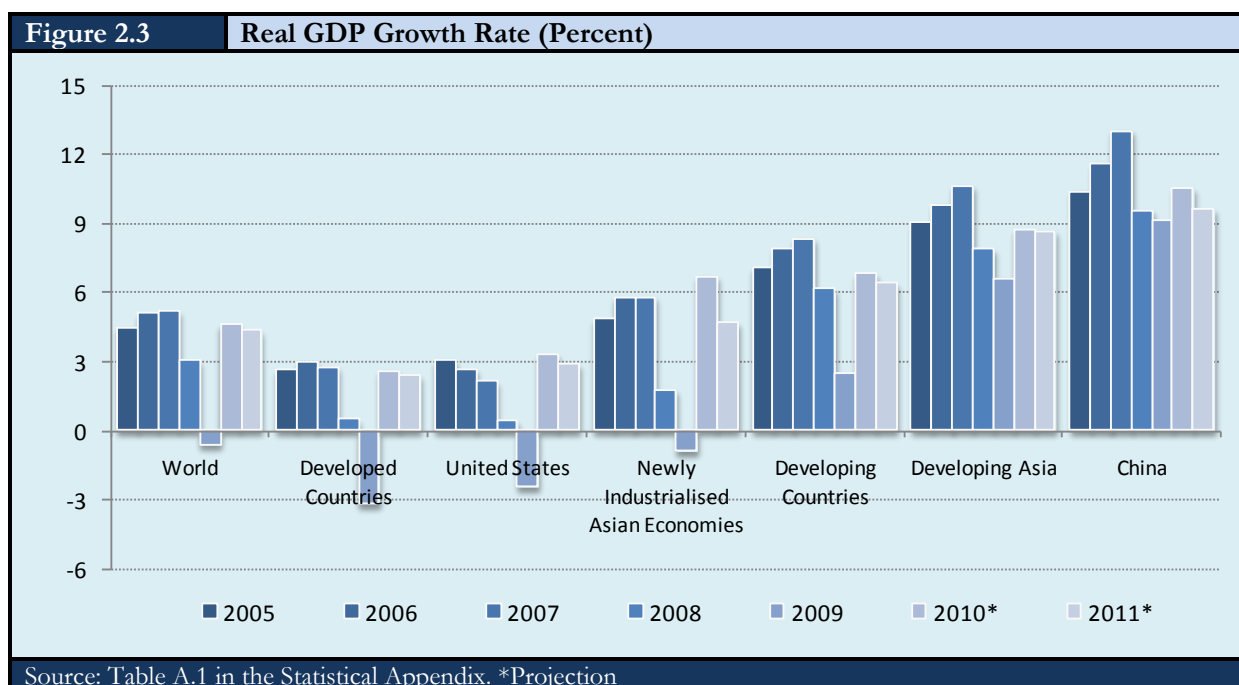


Developing Asia and the newly industrialized Asian economies (Hong Kong, Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan) have been seriously affected from the crisis due mainly to their high dependence on manufacturing exports, the foreign demand of which is estimated to have shrunk significantly. Accordingly, growth of exports volume of Developing Asia slowed down to 6.2 percent in 2008 compared to 14.1 percent in 2007, and recent data show that there was a severe contraction in 2009 by 8.0 percent. As for the newly industrialized Asian economies, the situation does not differ much. Their exports volume grew merely by 3.8 percent in 2008 compared to a high level of 9.6 percent in 2007, and the data for 2009 indicate a contraction by 5.5 percent (Figure 2.2).

Unlike earlier projections, the current expectations for the year 2010 show a promising recovery in world exports. For all the groups of countries in Figure 2.2, export volumes are estimated to be restored to levels higher than those in 2008. This shows that the recovery from the current crisis is still ongoing, which also implies that the pressure of the crisis on countries with high dependency on exports –particularly of manufactures– and with insufficient domestic demand will weaken to some extent.

Although the crisis first started in developed countries, it was impossible for developing countries to be isolated from its effects. Indeed, the countries around the world are now more integrated than a few decades ago due to sweeping globalization through trade and financial flows, with spillovers and contagion effects becoming more likely. Consequently, the deterioration in economic growth of developed countries also pulled down the performance of the developing countries, though the growth difference between developing and developed economies has continued to be somewhat wide.

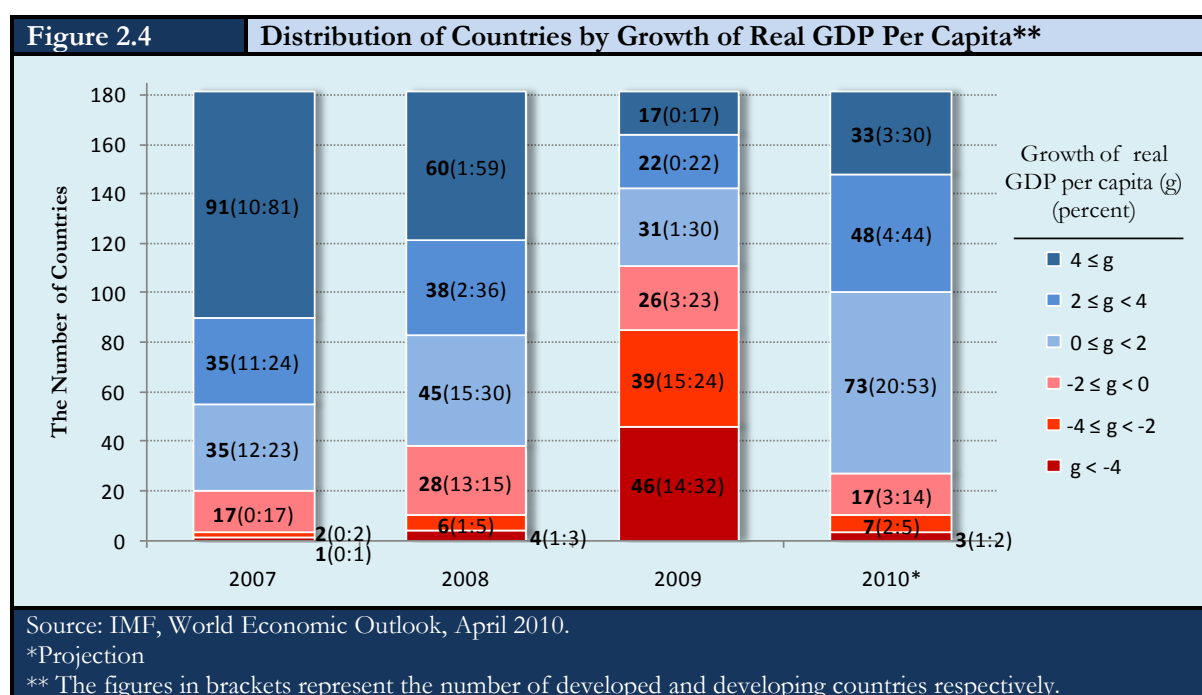
Having grown on annual average rate of 2.9 percent in the period 2004-2007, the developed countries experienced a sharp decline in their economic growth in 2008, down to 0.5 percent. The economy of the United States was the major drag for the slowdown in 2008, as its growth decreased to 0.4 percent due to a weakening housing market, down from 2.1 percent in 2007 (Figure 2.3). The growth in the European Union also decelerated to 0.9 percent compared to 3.1 percent in 2007. Japan, on the other hand, faced a contraction by 1.2 percent in 2008 while its economy grew by 2.4 percent in the preceding year (see Table A.1 in the Statistical Appendix). The growth rate in the newly industrialised Asian economies was also significantly lower than the rates recorded in the last few years; 1.8 percent in 2008 as compared to 5.8 percent in 2007. Current data indicate that all of the developed countries faced contraction in their real GDP in 2009 due to the deepening recession. On average, their economies are estimated to have shrunk by 3.2 percent. The contraction in the United States was 2.4 percent. Japan suffered more serious contraction of 5.2 percent while the newly industrialized Asian economies experienced a rather limited contraction of 0.9 percent.



The projections for 2010 and 2011 indicate that developed countries will have positive growth rates, which implies that they will somewhat recover from the current crisis (Figure 2.3). Accordingly, developed countries are estimated to grow, on average, by 2.6 percent in 2010 and 2.4 percent in 2011. The United States is expected to grow by 3.3 percent and 2.9 percent, respectively.

Unlike developed countries, growth in developing countries remained robust at 6.1 percent in 2008, compared to a 7.8 percent average for the preceding three years. However, in 2009, their average growth rate declined to 2.5 percent. Current projections indicate that their growth rates will be above 6 percent on average in the next two years. Developing Asian countries, though their increasing growth trend was broken, recorded an average growth rate of 6.6 percent in 2009 compared to 7.9 percent in 2008 (Figure 2.3). The slowdown in China and India was somewhat limited given their more resilient domestic demand. Their economies grew by 9.1 and 5.7 percent respectively in 2009 compared to 9.6 and 7.4 percent in 2008. It is observed that the growth in developing countries seems to be driven particularly by China, India and a few other emerging market economies. Yet, as many of these countries are integrating further into the world economy, their economic prospects have become increasingly dependent on the international economic environment, which is still largely shaped by the economic performance and policies of the major developed countries. Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa declined to 2.1 percent in 2009 from 5.5 percent growth in 2008 (see Table A.1 in the Statistical Appendix).

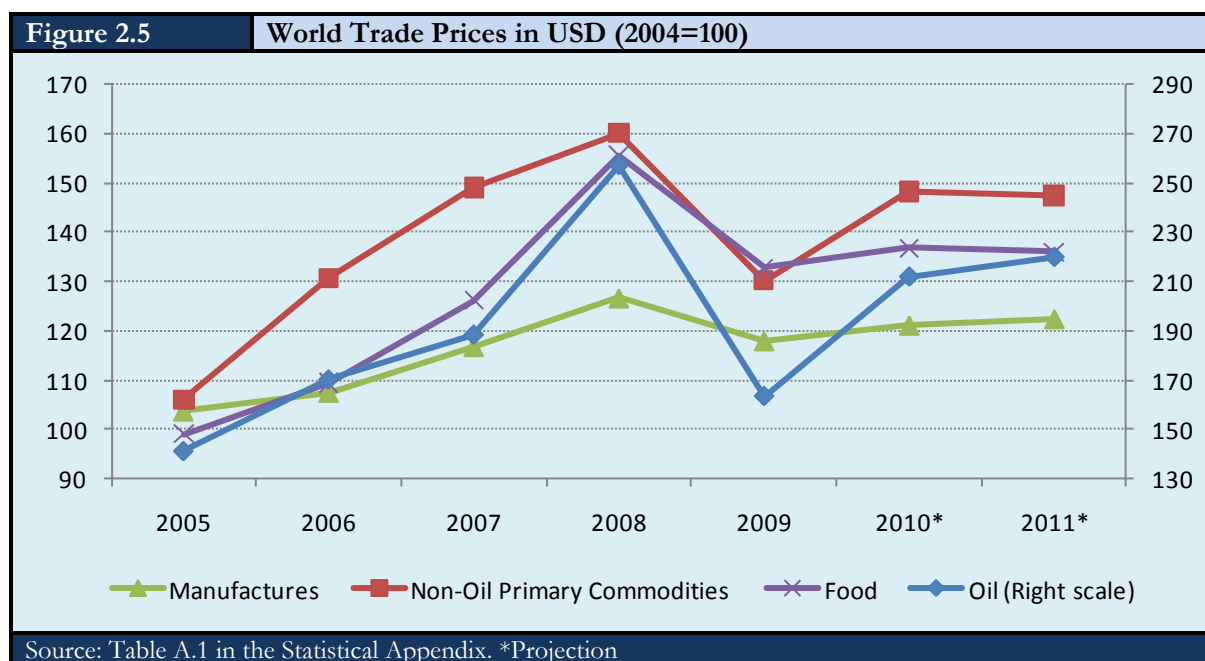
As the world economy has been drawn into a deep recession, regardless of their economic development levels, many countries around the world have experienced a sharp reversal in their robust growth rates, which have been recorded in the period 2002-2007. Among the 181 economies, for which the data are available, the number of countries with a positive growth rate in GDP per capita declined from 161 in 2007, to 143 in 2008, and then to 70 in 2009. Projections for 2010 indicate that this number will increase to 154, yet almost half of them are expected to record growth rates below 2 percent. The number of countries with a growth rate of at least 4 percent had dropped from 91 in 2007 to 60 in 2008. Moreover, recent data for 2009 indicate that only 17 countries, all of which are developing countries, achieved a growth rate of at least 4 percent. Current projections show that this number will increase to 33 countries in 2010, 30 of which to be of developing countries (Figure 2.4).



At the other side of the spectrum, the number of economies which recorded a negative annual growth rate in GDP per capita increased from 20 in 2007 to 38 in 2008, and then to 111 in 2009.

This number is expected to decline to 27 in 2010 (Figure 2.4). In 2007, all of the countries with a contracting GDP per capita were developing countries. In the next two years, 23 and 79, respectively, of the 148 emerging and developing countries recorded negative growth rates. Projections show that 21 of the 27 countries that are expected to record negative growth rates will be developing countries. On the other hand, while none of the developed countries recorded a negative growth rate in GDP per capita in 2007, 15 of 33 developed countries did so in 2008. Moreover, in 2009, all of the developed countries except Australia recorded negative growth rates in their real GDP per capita.

The rapid improvement in the world economy experienced before 2008 can be at least partially attributed to increase in commodity prices. Oil prices increased notably in 2007 and 2008, reaching a level which was more than 3-times the level of 2004. While a significant portion of that increase reflected the depreciation of the US dollar, it was also due to high demand and production cuts. Prices of manufactures and non-oil primary commodities, especially food, also increased rapidly until 2008. To recall, the surge in food prices led to a global food crisis in 2008, with prices of many agricultural commodities reaching high record levels. However, the prices of both manufactures and primary commodities declined significantly in 2009 as a result of the global slowdown in economic activity and the collapse in global demand. Accordingly, manufactures prices rolled back to 2007 levels while prices of oil and non-oil primary commodities fell back to almost 2006 levels (Figure 2.5).

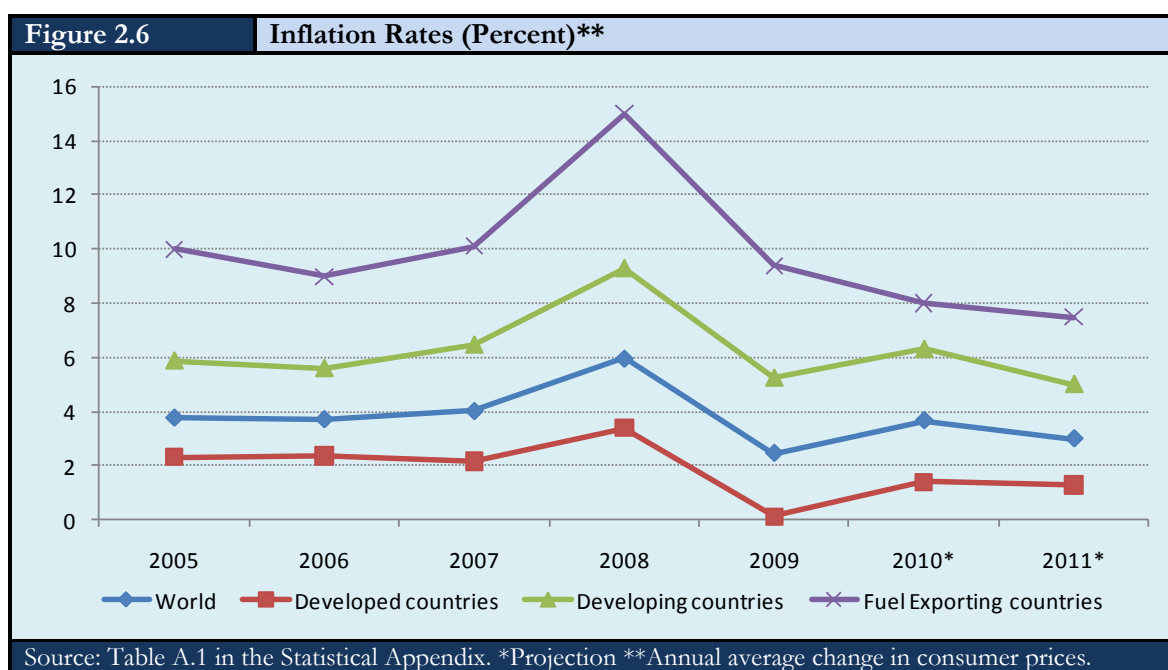


Oil markets have been most affected by the sharp downturn in global activity since the third quarter of 2008, when the mortgage crisis broke out. After peaking at an unprecedented record high of \$143 a barrel on July 11, 2008, oil prices fell down to about \$38 by the end of December 2008 due to the decline in global demand for oil, by advanced economies in general and by the USA and Japan in particular. Since then, oil prices have gained a slightly increasing trend and roughly stabilized at around \$75–\$80 in the first half of 2010. Although the price prospects for the near future depend on the interaction between demand and supply, oil prices are expected to increase further given the projected recovery in the coming years. However, given the ongoing recession in the developed countries and the projections of a limited growth in emerging and

developing economies in the coming two years, a rapid recovery in oil prices to the levels of mid-2008 is unlikely in the short-term.

Inflation rates around the world increased in 2008 due to high food and energy prices as well as strong domestic demand. The slight increase in world inflation rate in 2007 and the rapid increase in commodity prices had already signalled a rising inflation around the globe. Having been constant around 3.6 percent in the period 2004-2006, world inflation rate rose to 4.0 percent in 2007 and further increased to 6.0 percent in 2008, when commodity prices were on their peak level. Given the sharp fall in prices in early 2009 and the downturn in world economic activity due to the current crisis, a sharp fall in inflation rate occurred in 2009, down to 2.4 percent. However, inflation is estimated to increase to 3.7 percent in 2010 as some recovery is expected in the global economy (Figure 2.6).

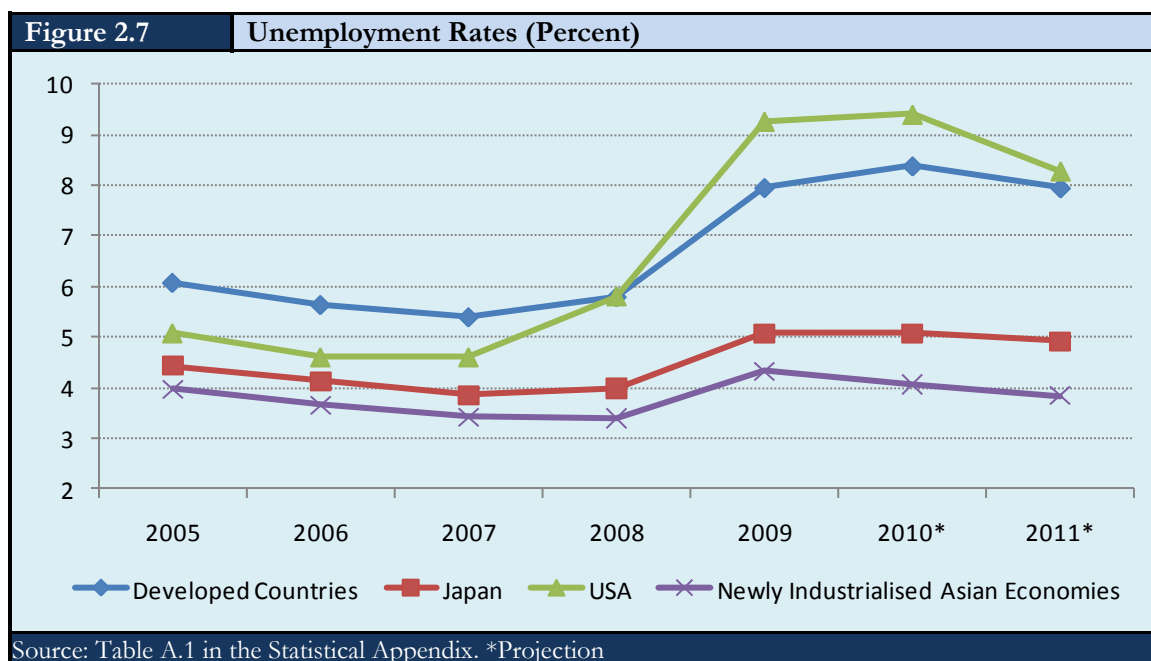
In developed countries, inflation rate was stable around 2.3 percent during 2005-2007. However, despite a slowdown in economic growth, the inflation rate went up to 3.4 percent in 2008, due mainly to the sharp increase in commodity prices. As these countries experienced deep contractions in economic growth and both fuel and food prices fell down in 2009, inflation rate decelerated rapidly and approached to zero. Projections indicate that it will rise to 1.4 percent in 2010 and 1.3 percent in 2011 (Figure 2.6).



In contrast, inflation in developing countries rose more markedly in 2008, reflecting both strong growth in demand and the greater effect of the increase in energy and food prices partly because food accounts for a bigger share in their consumer price indices. As commodity prices increased to reach unprecedented levels in 2008, inflation rate in developing countries accelerated sharply to reach 9.3 percent, the highest rate recorded in the 2000s. Given the fall in food and fuel prices and the weak economic growth of the developing countries, which provided most of the growth in demand in recent years, inflation in these countries fell sharply to 5.2 percent in 2009. Estimates show that it will rise to 6.3 percent in 2010 but will decline to 5 percent in 2011 (Figure 2.6).

Inflation in fuel-exporting developing countries has followed a similar trend to the average inflation of the developing countries, though the former was always higher. It is obvious that these countries benefited from the increase in oil prices –in terms of improvement in their current account balances– but they suffered higher inflation due to surge in food prices and the skyrocketing oil price itself since, as in the case of Middle Eastern countries, oil revenues were poured into the economy for stimulation purposes. In this respect, inflation in fuel-exporting developing countries increased to 10.1 percent in 2007 and further to 15.0 percent in 2008. As oil and non-oil commodity prices declined, inflation in these countries also fell sharply to 9.4 percent in 2009. Projections for 2010 and 2011 indicate that inflation in these countries will further decelerate to 8.0 and 7.5 percent, respectively (Figure 2.6).

The strong growth performance of the world economy before 2008 had helped improve labour market conditions in a large number of countries. Consequently, in most developed economies, unemployment rates continued to decline until 2007 (Figure 2.7). However, unemployment rates started to increase in 2008, particularly in the USA, as a result of the worsening economic prospects. Overall, unemployment rate in developed countries increased from 5.4 percent in 2007 –the lowest rate that had been achieved in decades– to 5.8 percent in 2008. As the crisis deepened in 2009, unemployment rate in developed countries reached 8.0 percent. As their economies are expected to recover at sluggish rates in 2010, it is projected to increase further up to 8.4 percent in 2010 and then to go back to 8.0 percent in 2011.

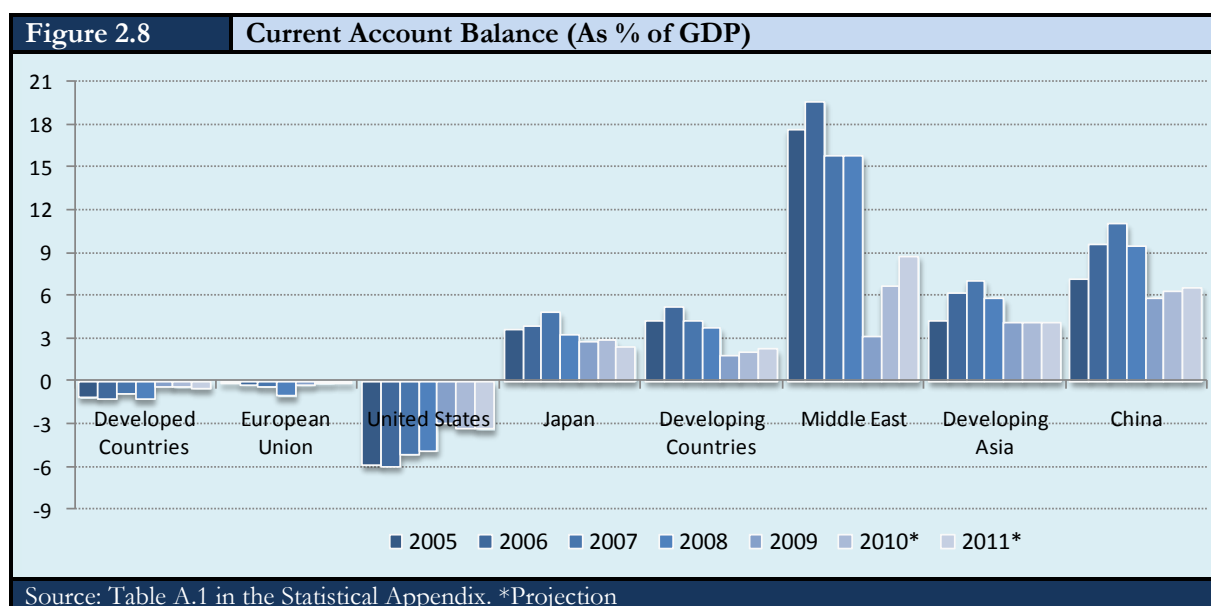


The United States, the origin of the recent economic crisis, has been hit hard by the recession, with unemployment rate jumping from 4.6 percent in 2007 to 5.8 percent in 2008. It further increased in 2009 to reach 9.3 percent. It is expected to increase further to 9.4 percent in 2010 before declining to 8.3 percent in 2011. The newly industrialized Asian economies that heavily rely on manufactures exports, and most developing countries are also suffering from unemployment pressures imposed by the crisis. Before the current crisis, many low- and middle-income countries were severely affected by increases in food and fuel prices while some others –the exporters of those commodities– obtained significant gains. In 2009, with a fall in global demand, prices have fallen sharply, to the advantage of net importers but to the disadvantage of those countries which

heavily depend on export revenues, with rising unemployment pressures mostly in the export sectors. Accordingly, the downside trend in the average unemployment rate in the newly industrialized Asian economies was broken in 2009 as it increased to 4.3 percent from 3.4 percent in 2008. Although projections show that it will decline in the next two years, it is not expected to reach down to pre-crisis level (Figure 2.7).

The decline in global demand, the fall in commodity prices, and the credit crunch in the export markets have all contributed to the collapse in global trade and, consequently, imposed serious effects on current account balances worldwide. Some countries face declines in export revenues, which indicates a clear shock on current account balances, while some other countries have lower imports due to lower commodity and oil prices. In other words, the decline in food and oil prices has generated an improvement in terms of trade for the importing countries, yet with opposite effect on the exporting countries. Therefore, the current crisis has also contributed to the adjustment of imbalances in many countries.

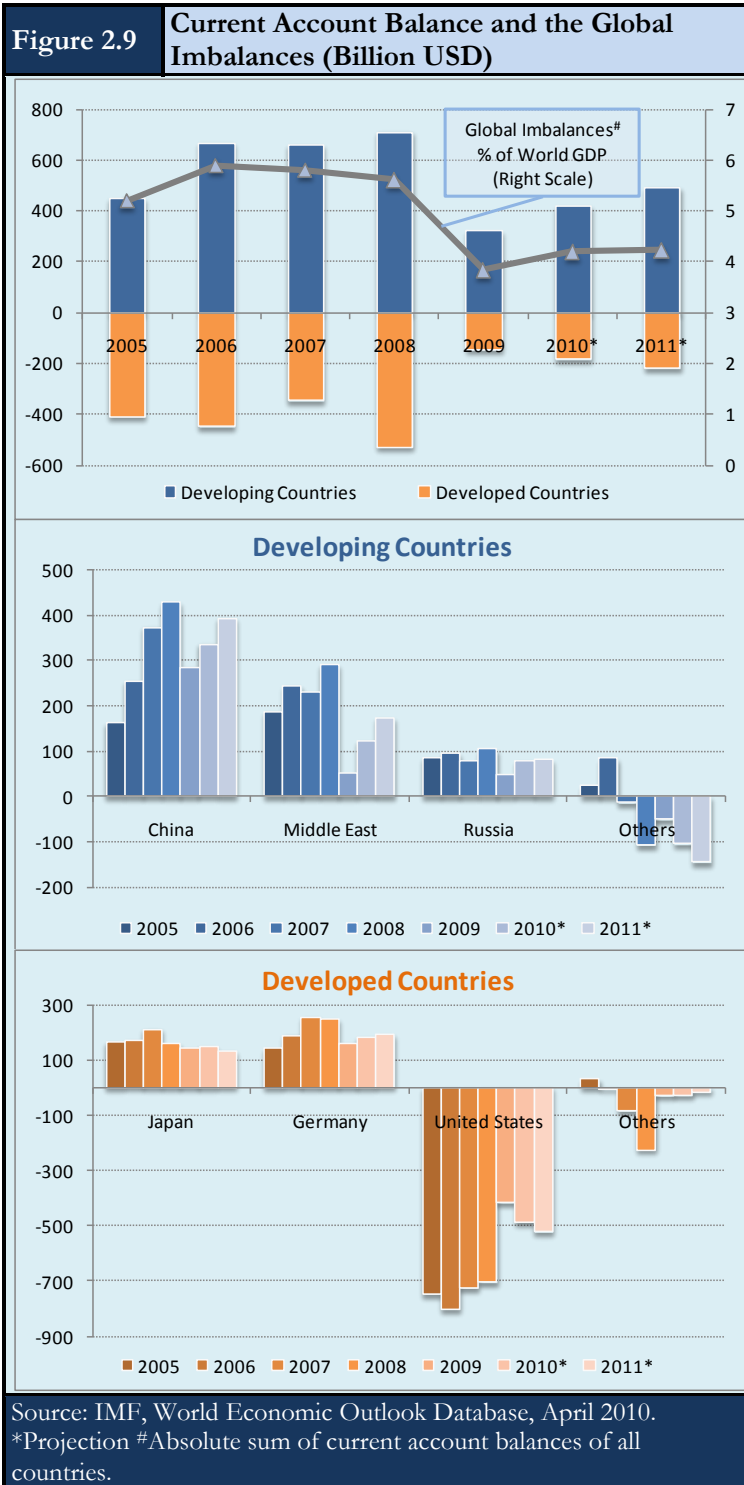
Current account deficit in developed countries have remained stable, around 1.2 percent of GDP, until 2009 when it fell down to 0.37 percent. Projections indicate that such low ratios will be sustained in 2010 and 2011, 0.45 percent and 0.51 percent, respectively (Figure 2.8). Although the deficits of the European Union jumped to 1.07 percent of GDP in 2008, it fell back to 0.3 percent in 2009. Current projections show that it will decline further to 0.21 percent in 2010 and to 0.12 percent in 2011. On the other hand, huge deficit of the United States that peaked at 6 percent of GDP in 2006 has recently declined. In 2008, current account deficit in the United States accounted for 4.9 percent of GDP while recent data showed that this ratio declined further to 2.9 percent in 2009. Projections indicate a higher and broadly stable level of 3.3-3.4 percent in 2010 and 2011. Growing current account surpluses in Japan, peaking at 4.8 percent of GDP in 2007, also declined to 3.2 percent in 2008 and to 2.8 percent in 2009. Projections indicate that it will slightly increase to 2.84 percent in 2010 and fall down to 2.4 percent in 2011 (Figure 2.8).



Current accounts have also been contracting sharply in a number of developing countries. Surpluses of developing countries, generated mainly by Middle Eastern and Asian countries, have first significantly increased to peak at 5.3 percent of GDP in 2006 but then they started to decelerate, reaching down to 3.7 percent in 2008 and further down to 1.8 percent in 2009. It is estimated that these surpluses will account for 2.1-2.2 percent of GDP in the next two years. Countries in the Middle East, most of which are oil-exporting countries, recorded an average current account surplus of over 17 percent of GDP in the years of 2005-2008 thanks to rapidly increasing oil prices. As oil prices sharply declined in 2009, surpluses of those countries fell down to 3.1 percent of GDP. However, this crisis-related drop in surpluses is very likely to rewind along with the recovery from the crisis. Projections show that their surpluses will increase to 6.7 percent of GDP in 2010 and further up to 8.8 percent in 2011.

The fast growth in surpluses of Asian countries, including China, also stopped in 2008 with 1.3 percentage points decline from the previous year's level of 7.0 percent of GDP. In 2009, these surpluses further declined to account for 4.1 percent of GDP, and these surpluses are still expected to be sustained at this level over the next two years. It should be noted that China has reported the largest surpluses in the world for 2007-2009. The surpluses of Asian countries peaked at \$426 billion or 11 percent of its GDP in 2008. Moreover, in spite of the crisis, these surpluses declined only to 5.8 percent in 2009 and they are estimated to increase to 6.2 percent in 2010 and to 6.5 percent in 2011 (Figures 2.8 and 2.9).

The global imbalances have declined since 2006 in parallel with the contraction in current account surpluses and deficits. Although these imbalances rapidly rose to peak at 5.9 percent of world



GDP in 2006, they tended to slightly decline in the following years, reaching 5.6 percent in 2008 (Figure 2.9, the first panel). Given that the global crisis led to a severe contraction in current account imbalances of both developing and developed countries, as in the case of the United States and the Middle East (see Figures 2.8 and 2.9), the global imbalances fell down to 3.8 percent of world GDP in 2009. Given the positive projections towards recovery, global imbalances are estimated to start rising again to 4.2 percent in 2010 and to stay around the same level in 2011.

Although global imbalances have indeed declined somewhat in 2008 and even further in 2009, they still remain as a matter of consideration because (i) surpluses in Asia are estimated to continue to expand in the near future, (ii) the huge drop in surpluses of oil-exporting countries are quite likely to rebound with the possible increase in oil prices, and (iii) current account deficit of the United States still remains at a considerable level despite the recent contraction.

3 Recent Economic Developments in the OIC Countries

3.1 Background

The current 57 OIC countries are dispersed over a large geographical region, spread out on four continents, extending from Albania (Europe) in the north to Mozambique (Africa) in the south, and from Guyana (Latin America) in the west to Indonesia (Asia) in the east. The OIC countries as a group account for one sixth of the world area and more than one fifth of the total world population. The OIC member countries constitute a substantial part of the developing countries,² and, being at different levels of economic development, they do not make up a homogenous economic group.

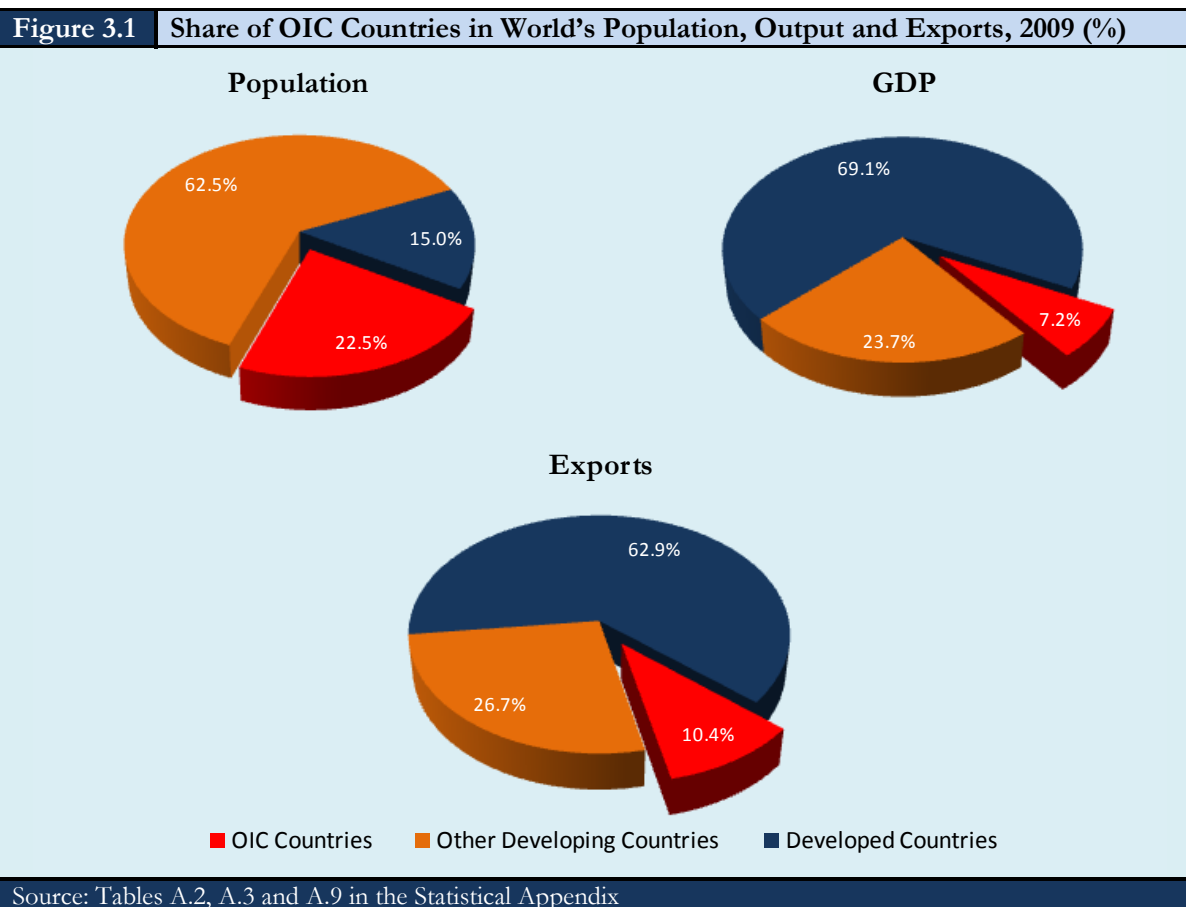
The mixed nature of the group of the OIC countries reflects high levels of heterogeneity and divergence in the economic structure and performance of these countries. Out of the world's 49 least-developed countries, 22 are OIC countries (see Table A.13 in the Appendix), almost all of which depend for their growth and development on the exports of a few non-oil, mostly agricultural, primary commodities. On the other hand, 19 OIC countries are classified as fuel-exporting countries, for which the prospects of growth and the development of their economies are dependant mainly on production and export of only oil or gas (see Table A.5 in the Appendix).

The gap between the rich and the poor OIC countries is substantial. 22 OIC member countries are currently classified by the World Bank as Low-income countries and 28 are Middle-income countries (20 lower middle-income and 8 upper middle-income). In contrast, only 7 OIC member countries are classified as high-income countries (see Table A.4 in the Statistical Appendix)³. The total output (income) and trade of the group of the OIC countries are still heavily concentrated in a few OIC countries; in 2009, only 10 countries accounted for 70.9 percent of the total income (GDP) of the OIC countries and 73.5 percent of their total merchandise exports, both measured in current US Dollars.

As a group, the OIC countries are well-endowed with potential economic resources in different fields and sectors such as agriculture and arable land, energy and mining, human resources, and they form a large strategic trade region. Yet, this inherent potential does not manifest itself in the form of reasonable levels of economic and human development in many OIC countries and in the OIC countries as a group. In 2009, with 22.5 percent of the world total population, the 57 OIC member countries accounted for only 7.2 percent of the world total output (GDP) and 10.4 percent of world total merchandise exports, both measured in current US Dollars (see Figure 3.1).

² In 2009, the OIC member countries as a group accounted for 26.5 percent of the total population, 23.2 percent of the total GDP and, 28.1 percent of the total merchandise exports of the developing countries (calculated based on the data in Tables A.2, A.3 and A.9 in the Statistical Appendix).

³ Income classification of countries is based on GNI per capita of the year 2008. **High Income Countries:** \$11,906 or more; **Middle Income Countries:** between \$976 and \$11,905; **Upper Middle Income Countries:** between \$3,856 and \$11,905; **Lower Middle Income Countries:** between \$976 and \$3,855; **Low Income Countries:** \$975 or less.



The rest of this section examines in detail the trends in the major economic indicators of the OIC countries as a group during the latest five-year period for which the relevant data are available and compares them to their counterparts in both the developing and developed countries as well as the world economy as a whole.

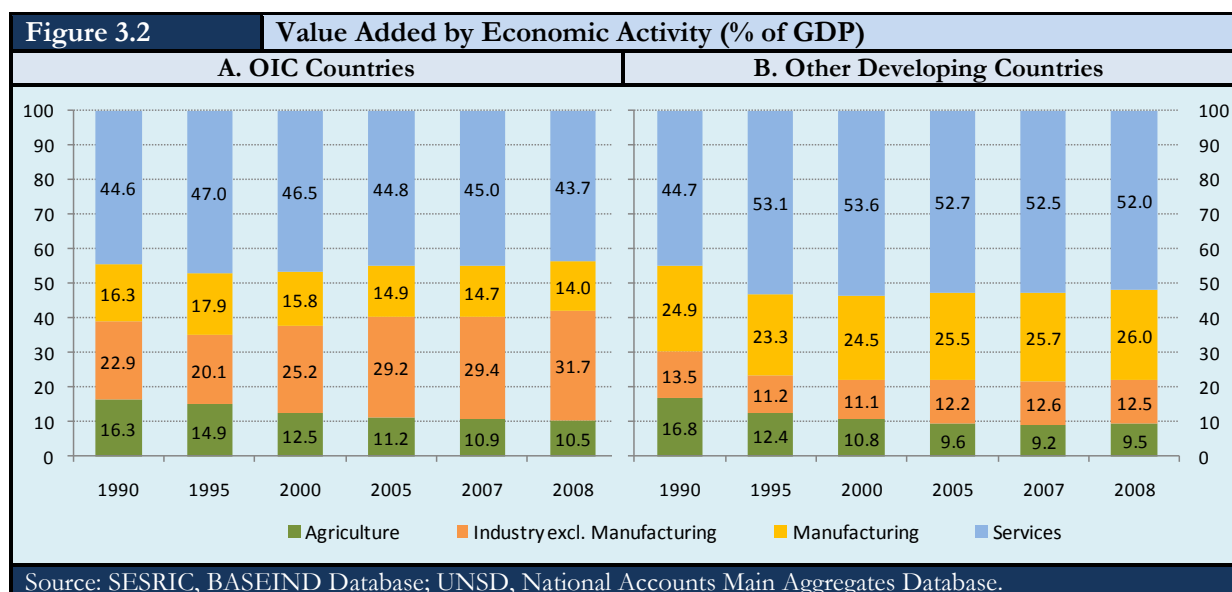
3.2 *Structure of the Economy*

This sub-section presents an overall picture of the structure of the OIC economies by examining the contribution (value added) of the major economic activities (sectors) to the total output (GDP) of these countries. Figure 3.2 displays the average shares or the value added for the four major sectors of the economy in the total value added of the group of the OIC countries in comparison with the other developing countries.

Although agriculture is widely known to be the primary economic activity and is assumed to play a major role in the economies of most developing countries, this feature does not stand firm in the case of many OIC countries. The share of agriculture in the total GDP of the OIC countries has gradually declined from 17.6 percent in 1990 to only 10.5 percent in 2008. Similar trends are also observed for the other developing countries, where the share of agriculture fell down to 9.5 percent in 2008, compared to 16.8 percent in 1990 (Figure 3.2).

At the individual country level, as of 2008, the agriculture sector dominates in only 7 countries, namely Afghanistan, Comoros, Guinea Bissau, Niger, Sierra Leone, Somalia, and Togo, all of which are among the Least-Developed countries (LDCs). The share of agriculture in GDP varies

substantially among the OIC countries; the highest share of 60.1 percent recorded by Somalia and the lowest share of only 0.1 percent recorded by Qatar (see Table A.5 in the Statistical Appendix).



The services sector continues to play a major role and constitutes the most important source of income in many OIC countries. However, sector's average share in GDP declined to 43.7 percent in 2008 from 45.0 percent in 2007. Sector's share has also shown a slightly declining trend in the other developing countries but it still accounts for over half of the total GDP (Figure 3.2). At the individual country level, the services sector, as of 2008, dominates the economy in 34 OIC countries. The share of the services sector in GDP varied from 21.4 percent in Libya to 79.7 percent in Djibouti (Table A.5 in the Statistical Appendix).

The contribution of the industry sector to the economies of OIC countries as a group has on average tended to outstrip that of the services sector. Given the declining shares of both agriculture and services, industry became the major economic activity in OIC countries in 2008. Industry, including manufacturing, constituted 45.7 percent of the GDP in 2008 compared to 44.1 percent in the previous year. Compared to other developing countries where the sector's contribution to the GDP averaged at 38.5 percent in 2008, OIC countries have a higher share of industry in GDP.

At the individual country level, industry dominated the economy in 16 OIC countries. This is primarily due to the fact that 14 of these countries are fuel exporting countries and the production of oil and/or gas is classified as industrial activity. The share of industry varied among the OIC countries from 7.3 percent in Somalia to 76.5 percent in Libya (Table A.5 in the Statistical Appendix).

However, the share of industry in the GDP of an economy, per se, does not reflect the actual industrialization level of that economy given, for example, the abovementioned situation in fuel exporting countries where production of oil accounts for a significant share of industry. Therefore, the performance of manufacturing sector should be considered in order to present a clearer picture of industrialization in OIC countries. Figure 3.2 shows that the share of manufacturing sector in GDP has continuously declined over time to reach down to 14.0 percent in 2008 from 15.8 percent in 2000. Given that this share is 26.0 percent in other developing countries, it can be

stated that manufacturing is weak in OIC countries. Overall, although the figures on the share of the manufacturing sector in the GDP indicate the weak performance of this sector in most of the OIC economies, it is still at significant levels in a few member countries like Turkmenistan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Suriname, constituting 22 to 38 percent of their GDPs.

The overall picture of the structure of the economies of OIC countries described above in terms of the composition of their output (GDP) by main economic activities also reflects the structure of their exports. In general, agriculture and oil production are the main productive economic activities that contribute the highest shares to the output of almost half of the OIC countries. According to the recent IMF classifications of all economies by their main source of export earnings (IMF 2010b), 10 of the OIC countries are classified as non-fuel primary product exporting countries and 19 as fuel-exporting countries (see Table A.5 in the Statistical Appendix).

3.3 *Production and Growth*

Gross domestic product of the OIC countries as a whole –expressed in US dollar at current prices– increased significantly in the period 2005-2008. Compared to 2005 level of 2.7 trillion, it amounted to 4.6 trillion in 2008. However, in 2009, it fell down to 4.2 trillion due to the global economic and financial crisis (Figure 3.3, top panel). As a result, OIC countries increased their share in world GDP until 2008. While GDP of OIC countries accounted for only 5.9 percent of world GDP in 2005, this share increased to 7.5 percent by 2008. However, in 2009, this share declined to 7.2 percent due mainly to the economic crisis. Considering that even some individual non-OIC countries recorded higher shares in world GDP in 2009, such as the United States (24.6 percent), Japan (8.7 percent) and Germany (8.5 percent), it seems that the share 7.2 percent recorded by the 57 OIC countries is still insufficient and reflects the weak performance of the group. Moreover, compared to developing countries, OIC countries accounted for a constant share of 25.1 percent of total GDP for developing countries in the years 2005 and 2006. This share declined to 23.2 percent in 2009.

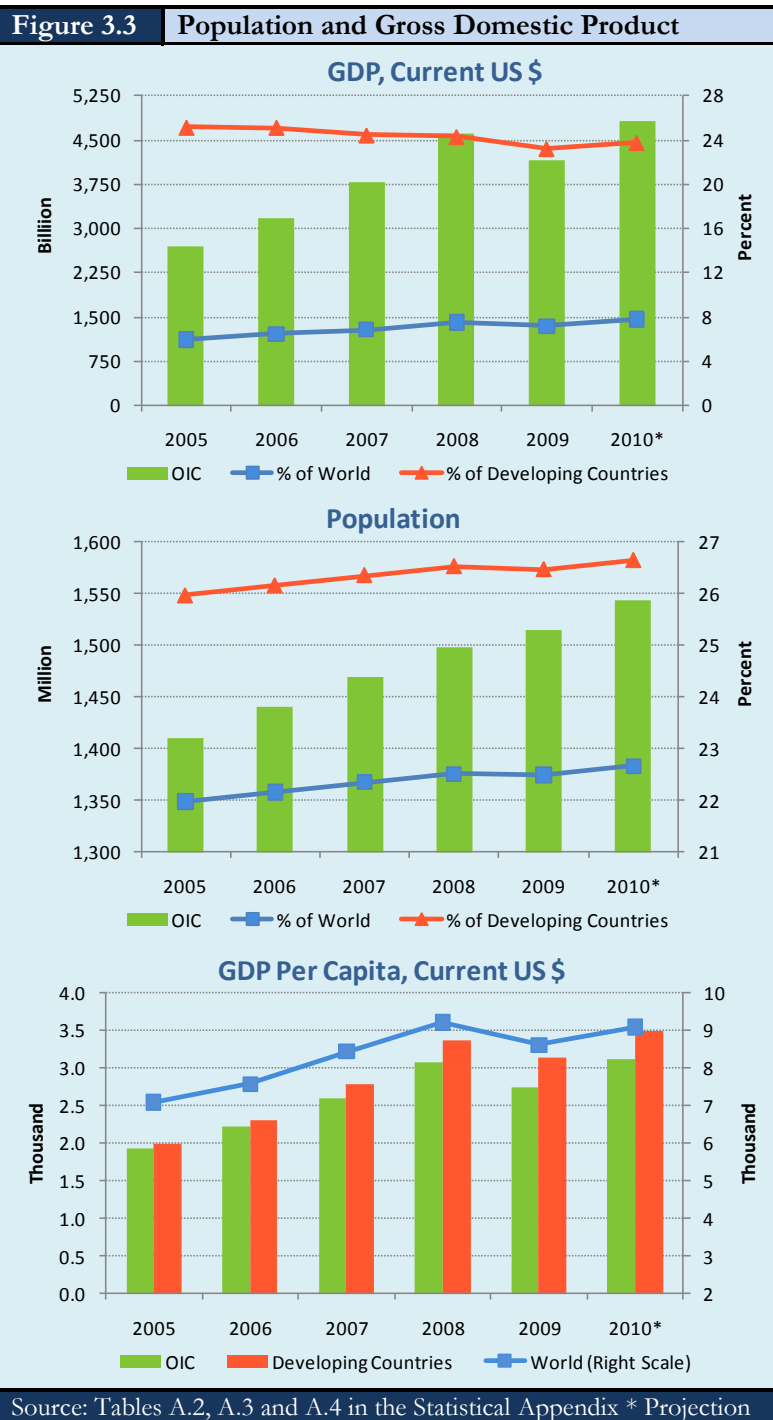
Declining shares of the OIC countries in total GDP of both developing countries and the world indicate that OIC countries have recently performed weaker than their counterparts in terms of increasing the size of their economies. Nevertheless, the projections for 2010 indicate a better performance as the total GDP of the OIC countries is expected to increase to 4.8 trillion to account for 7.8 percent of world GDP and 23.8 percent of the total GDP of developing countries (Figure 3.3, top panel).

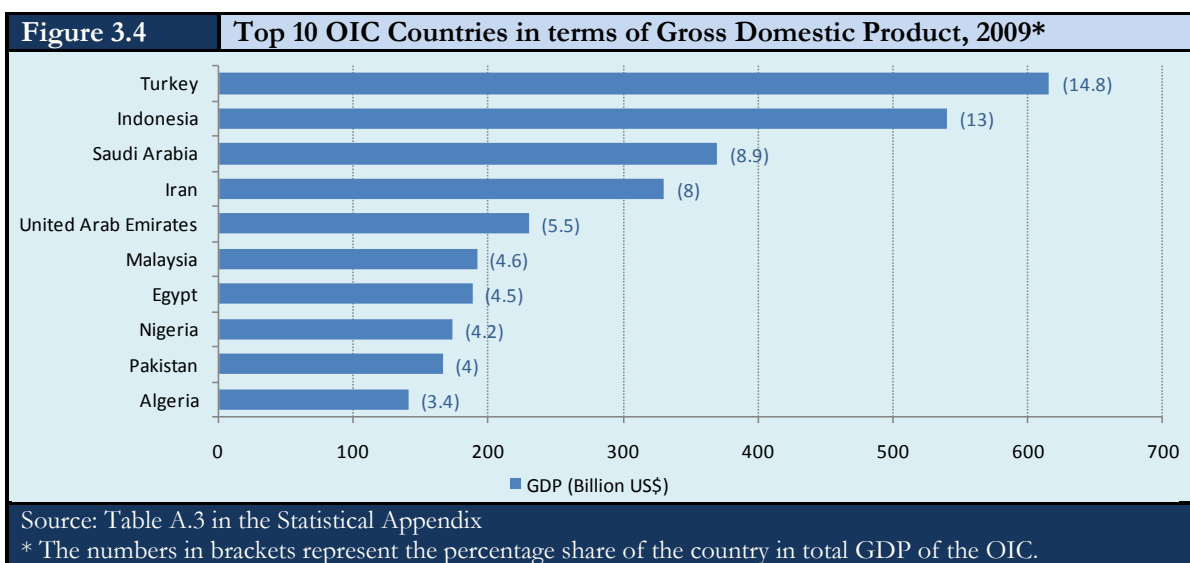
Considering the rapid expansion in their population, the observed increase in the GDP of OIC countries, in nominal terms, brings about concerns over the standard of living in these countries compared to other countries. Total population of OIC countries has been recently rising significantly and growing faster than the world average growth and the growth of the population of the developing countries. Total OIC population reached 1.51 billion in 2009, 7.4 percent higher than that in 2005. The share of OIC countries in world total population increased from 22.0 percent in 2005 to 22.5 percent in 2009 while their share in total population of the developing countries increased from 26.0 to 26.5 percent in this period (Figure 3.3, middle panel).

Given that the share of OIC countries in total GDP of developing countries has recently declined but their share in the population has increased, the average GDP per capita for the group of the OIC countries has diverged from that of the developing countries (Figure 3.3, bottom panel).

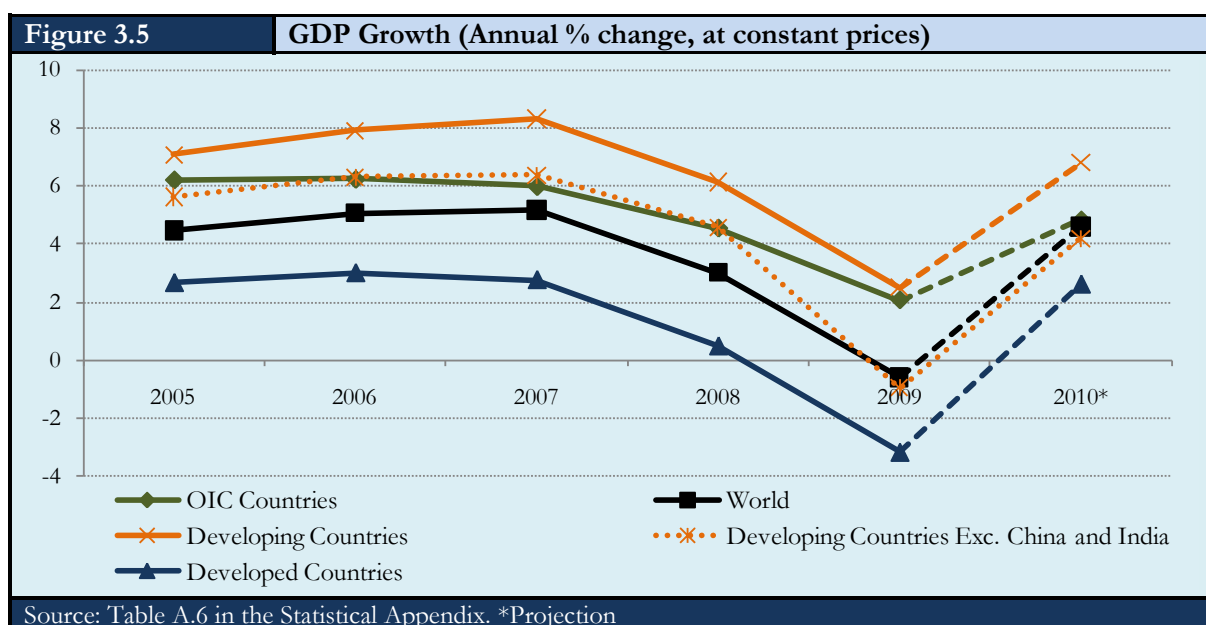
The average GDP per capita for OIC countries – in terms of current US dollar– had increased continuously during the period 2005-2008 to reach up to \$3074. With the decline in GDP and increase in population, however, it fell to \$2743 in 2009. Given the projected recovery in 2010, the average GDP per capita for OIC countries is estimated to increase to over \$3100.

Overall, the average GDP per capita for OIC countries was always lower than that for developing countries and the world average in 2005 through 2009. The gap with the world average was over \$6100 in 2008. The gap is estimated to have shrunk to around \$5850 in 2009 due mainly to serious contraction in GDP of developed economies. In 2010, this gap in GDP per capita is estimated to increase by around \$100 from its level in 2009. On the other hand, the gap with the developing countries widened further in 2009 to reach \$382 though it was \$281 in 2008 and as low as \$63 in 2005 (Figure 3.3, bottom panel).





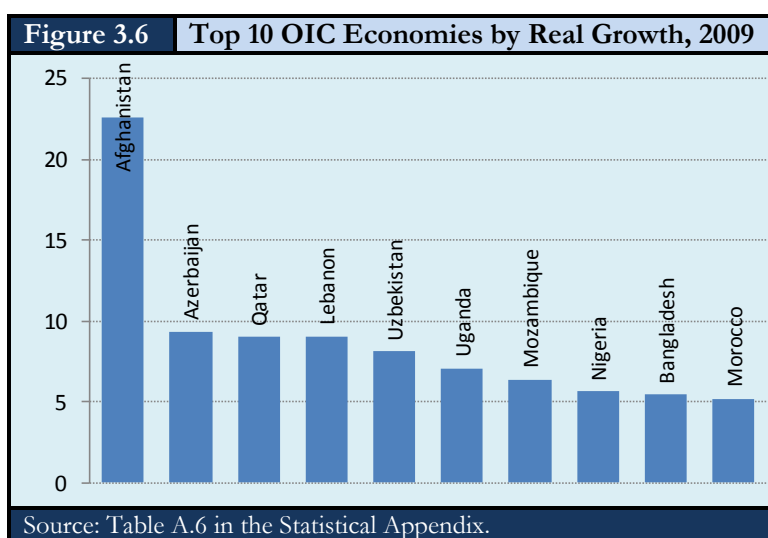
The bulk of the total output (GDP) of the OIC countries is still produced or generated by only a few countries. The top 10 OIC countries (Figure 3.4) produced 70.9 percent of the total OIC output in 2009 even though they accounted for only 56.9 percent of the total OIC population. The overall performance of the OIC countries as a group is highly influenced by the developments in these ten countries, which are either oil exporting or middle/high income countries. Also, the GDP per capita in the richest OIC country was 220 times higher than that in the poorest country in 2009 (see Table A.4 in the Statistical Appendix). These reflect a high level of income divergence and a vast gap between the rich and the poor countries within the OIC community, which constitutes one of the major factors that hinder intra-OIC economic cooperation, particularly intra-OIC trade and investment.



The OIC countries, as a group, recorded an average growth rate of 6.2 percent in their real GDP in 2005 through 2007. However, this rate dropped to 4.6 percent in 2008 due to the early impacts of the slowdown in global economic activity triggered by the global financial crisis in the second half of the year. Moreover, it further decelerated to 2.1 percent in 2009 as in the case of

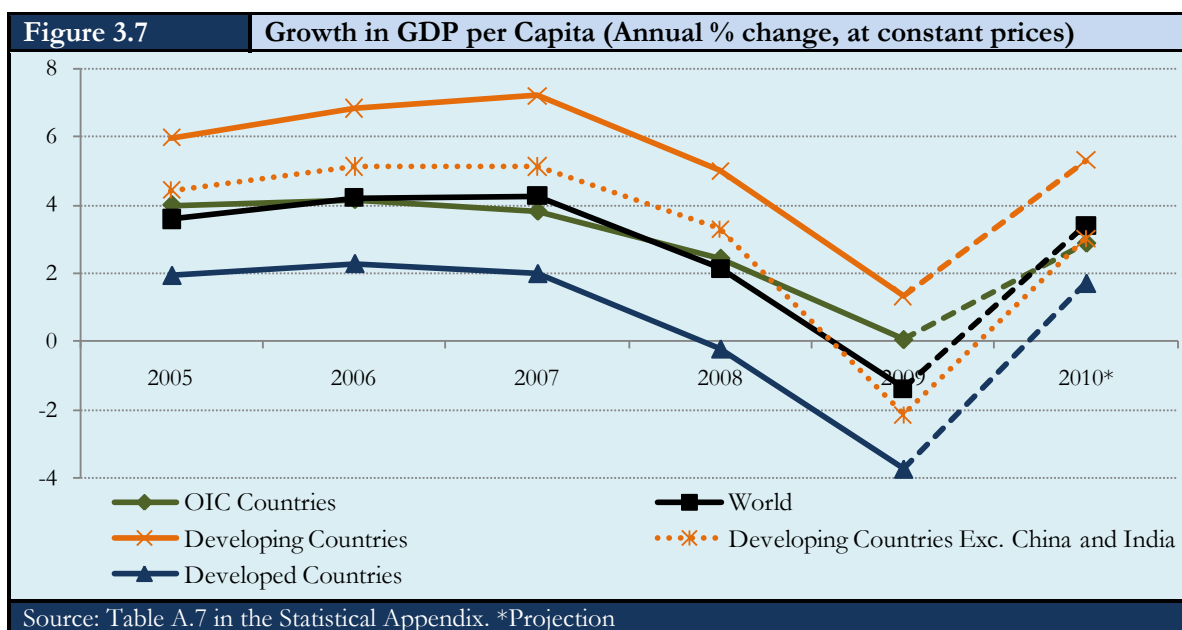
developing countries as a whole (Figure 3.5). Throughout the period under consideration, the average real GDP growth rate for OIC countries was higher than those for the world and the developed countries, but slightly lower than that for the developing countries. However, the performance of the developing countries as a group was highly influenced by that of the leading Asian countries, particularly of China and India. Indeed, when China and India are excluded from the group of the developing countries, OIC countries kept good pace with the other developing countries in 2005 through 2008 and performed even better in 2009. In fact, the average economic growth in OIC countries was not affected from the economic crisis as negatively as developed countries and other developing countries in 2009. The projections for 2010 show that OIC countries will continue to grow faster than the other groups of countries on average (Figure 3.5). The average growth for OIC countries is expected to be 4.8 percent while the averages for developed and developing countries (excluding China and India) are estimated to be 2.6 percent and 4.2 percent, respectively.

Afghanistan, with a real growth rate of 22.5 percent, was the top OIC and world growing economy in 2009. In addition to Afghanistan, the list of the top ten growing OIC countries in 2009 includes Azerbaijan, Qatar, Lebanon, Uzbekistan, Uganda, Mozambique, Nigeria, Bangladesh and Morocco, all with growth rates ranging between 5 and 10 percent (Figure 3.6). Together with Djibouti and Egypt, these 12 OIC countries were among the top 25 fastest growing economies in the world in 2009.⁴



The OIC countries, as a group, were able to maintain higher growth rates in average real GDP per capita than their average population growth rates in 2005 through 2008. To some extent, this can be considered as a sign of improvement in the standards of living in the OIC community. Averaging at 3.6 percent in this period, the growth in real GDP per capita of the OIC countries was recorded at 4.0 percent in 2005. It slowed down to 2.4 percent in 2008 and to 0.04 percent in 2009 (Figure 3.7). Although the OIC countries, as a group, maintained a good pace with the world average and even performed better than the developed countries in the period under consideration, their performance, in terms of growth in real GDP per capita, remained poorer than that of the developing countries as a whole. Projections for 2010 signal for an average of 2.9 percent increase in real GDP per capita for OIC countries. This rate will be lower than the averages for developing countries (5.3 percent) and the world (3.4 percent) but higher than the average for developed countries (1.7 percent) (Figure 3.7).

⁴ Calculations are based on data from IMF's World Economic Outlook Database of April 2010.

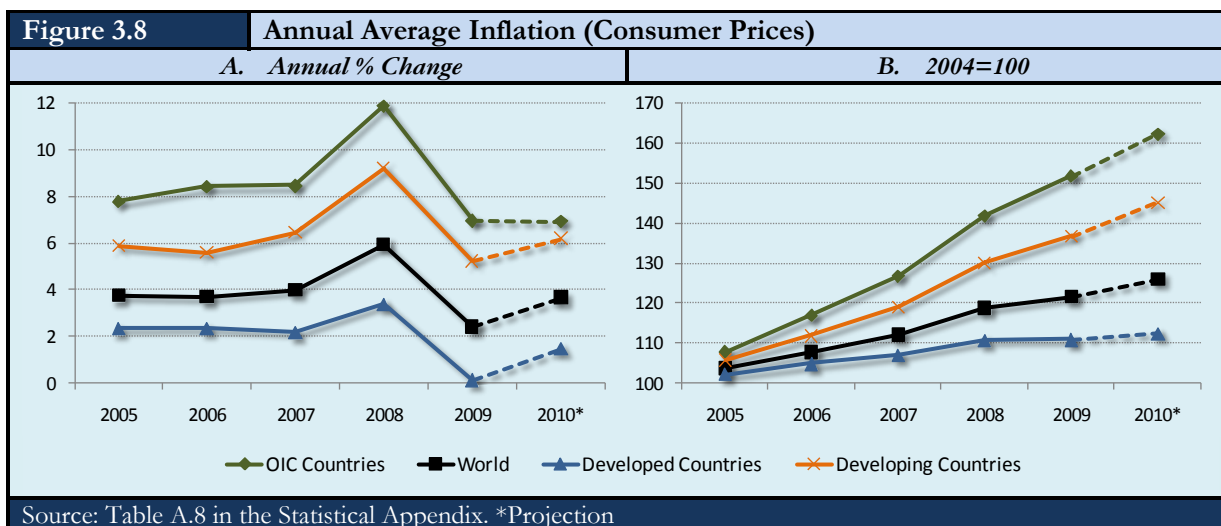


3.4 Inflation

In economic theory, a low level of inflation is considered as an indication of macroeconomic stability in the economy. In this context, the governments of the industrial countries and many of the developing countries have been making serious efforts over the last two decades through applying different fiscal and monetary policies in order to control inflation rates and maintain price stability in their economies. As a result of these efforts, the average rates of inflation have been kept below 5 percent in developed countries since the early 1990s. The developing countries have also succeeded to curb their average inflation rate down to around 20 percent from over 100 percent and, thus, the world average inflation rate was reduced to a single digit in the mid-90s.

While the developing countries, as a group, have succeeded to bring their average inflation rate down to a single digit level in 2000, the OIC countries have recorded a single digit level inflation rate in 2003 for the first time in decades. This was mainly due to the prudent fiscal and monetary policy reforms applied by many OIC countries in 1990s. OIC countries in Central Asia and Turkey are typical examples in this regard.

In 2007-2008, inflation rose significantly all over the world because of the unprecedented increases in food and energy prices. In OIC countries, inflation was already on an upward trend after 2004; the year where the lowest inflation rate was recorded in recent decades. But, with the jump in 2008, average inflation rate of the OIC countries has once again hit a 2-digit level of 11.9 percent. In 2009, however, inflation rates declined to 7.0 percent due mainly to a reversal in both food and energy prices (Figure 3.8, Panel A). With these rates of inflation, the level of general prices in OIC countries in 2009 was about 50 percent higher than the level in 2004 (Figure 3.8, Panel B).



These figures indicate that the average inflation rate in OIC countries remained higher than that of the developing countries as well as the world average in 2005-2009. Although the projections for 2010 indicate an increase in inflation in both developed and developing countries, the average inflation rate of the OIC countries is still expected to remain higher than both, at around 7 percent.

3.5 Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments

3.5.1 Exports and Imports of Merchandise

Increasing from \$21.1 trillion in 2005 to peak at 32.5 trillion in 2008, world merchandise trade – exports (f.o.b.) plus imports (c.i.f.)– is estimated to have declined to \$25.3 trillion in 2009 because of the global crisis. In the same years, total merchandise trade of the OIC countries first increased from \$1.79 trillion to \$3.39 trillion and then fell to \$2.55 trillion. Consequently, their share in world trade first increased from 8.5 percent in 2004 to 10.4 percent in 2008 and then declined to 10.1 percent in 2009 (see Table A.9 and A.10 in the Statistical Appendix).

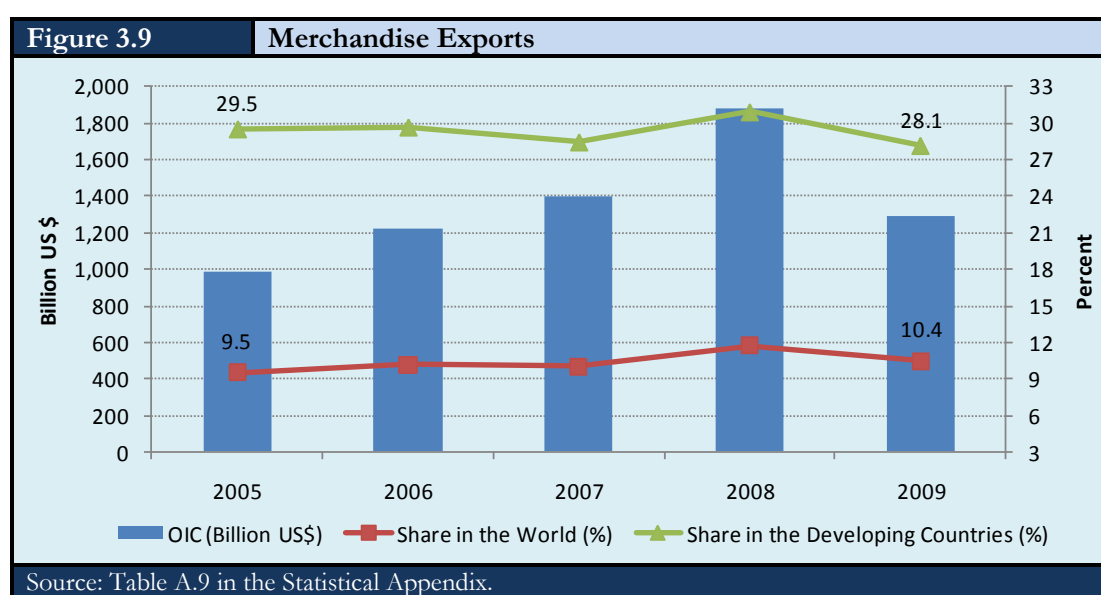
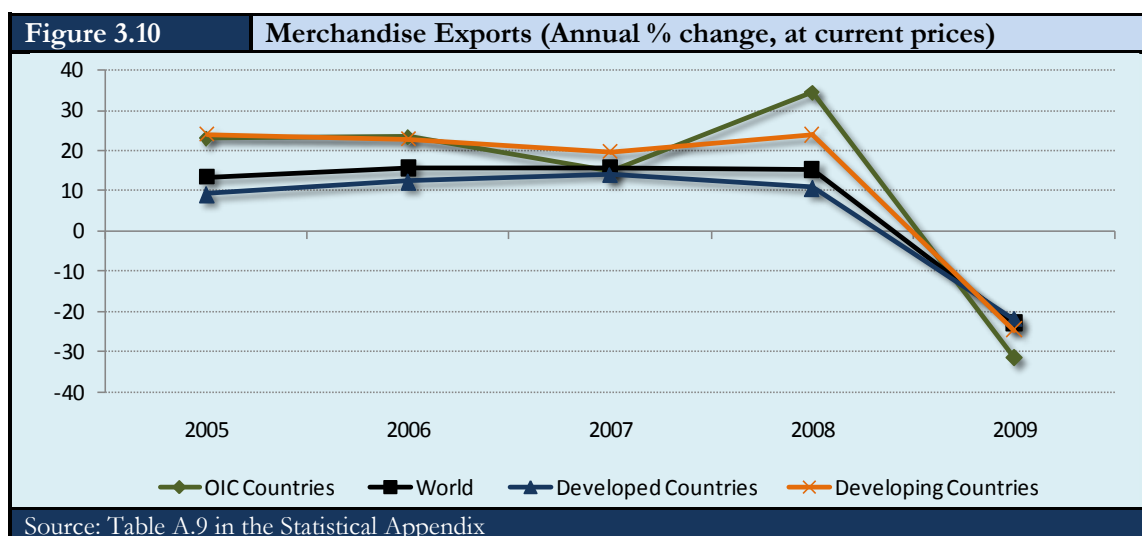
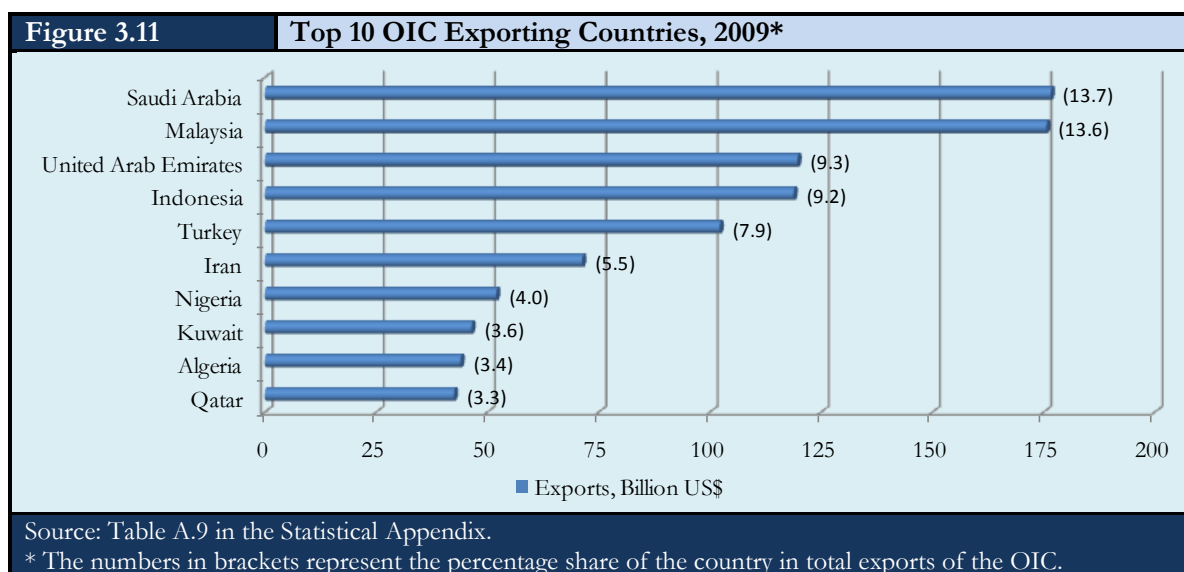


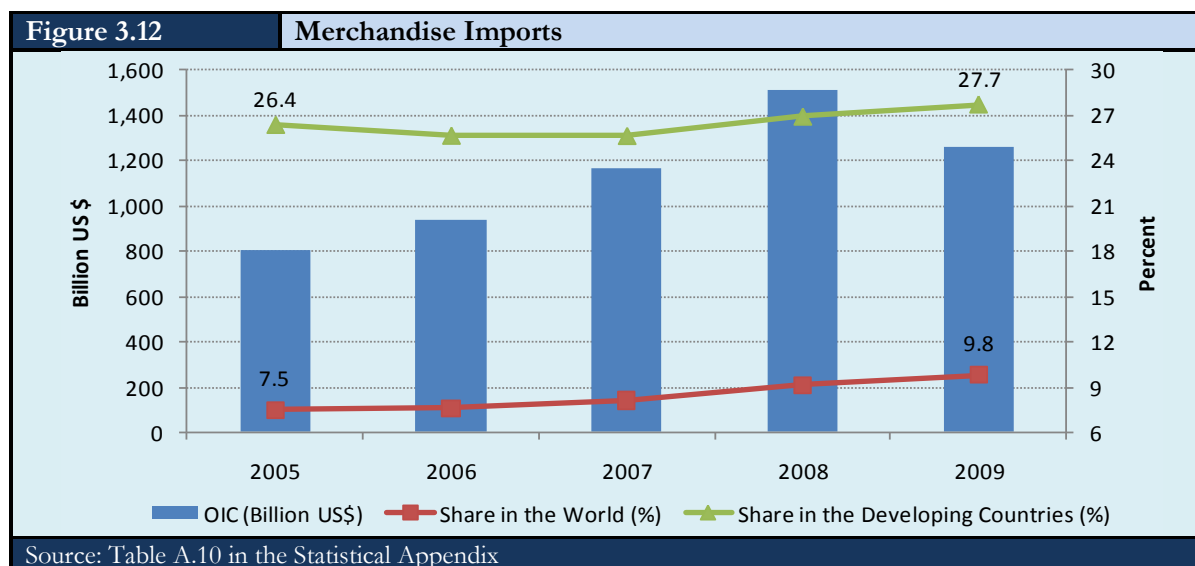
Figure 3.9 demonstrates that total merchandise exports of the OIC countries increased significantly to reach \$1.88 trillion in 2008 before declining to \$1.29 trillion in 2009. The share of OIC countries in the world exports market increased from 9.5 percent in 2005 to 11.7 percent in 2008 but declined to 10.4 percent in 2009. In this 5-year period, this share averaged at 10.4 percent. Their share in total exports of developing countries also peaked in 2008 at 30.9 percent but, in 2009, it declined to 28.1 percent, the lowest level in the period under consideration.



As shown in Figure 3.10, the growth in total exports of OIC countries was, on average, lower than that of the developing countries during 2005-2007. Although the exports of OIC countries grew at higher rate than those of all other groups of countries in 2008 thanks mainly to sharp increase in oil prices, this was reversed in 2009 due mainly to decline in demand for oil due to the economic crisis. In 2009, the exports of both developed and developing countries declined substantially, 21.8 percent and 24.5 percent respectively, but the decline in exports of OIC countries was even more substantial (31.3 percent), which explains the decrease in their share both in world export market and in total exports of developing countries in that year. This clearly shows how heavily the exports of OIC countries, the majority of which consist of oil, are dependent on fluctuations in oil prices.



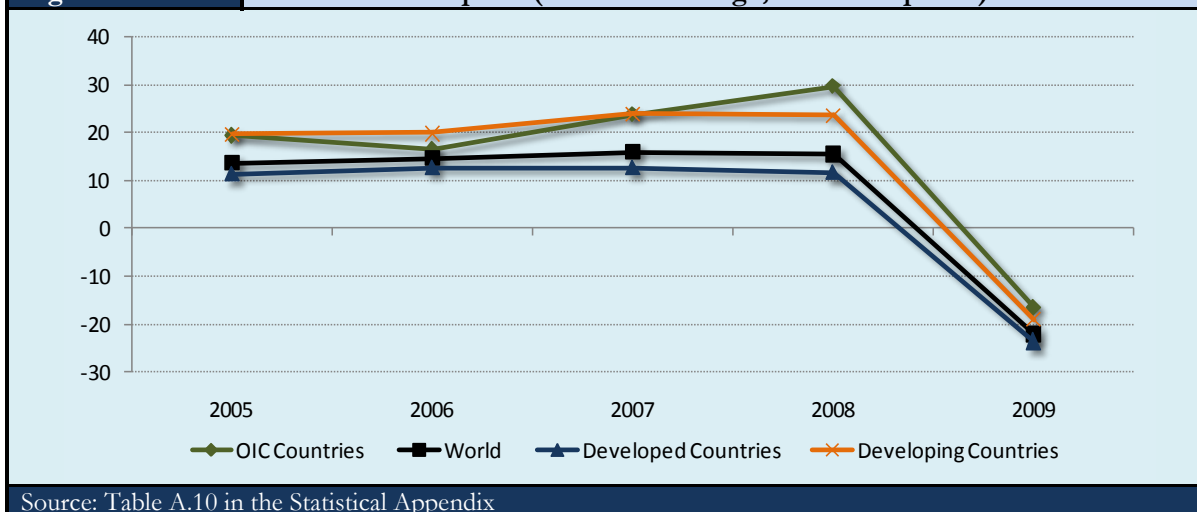
Despite the decline in export volume of the OIC countries, particularly those of the large exporters, it is observed that, as in the case of the output, the bulk of merchandise exports of the OIC countries are still heavily concentrated in a few countries. The top 10 exporting OIC countries, almost the same top 10 countries in terms of production, accounted for 73.5 percent of the total merchandise exports of the OIC countries in 2009 (Figure 3.11). Saudi Arabia and Malaysia, each with around \$175 billion of exports took the lead and together accounted for over one fourth of total exports of OIC countries.



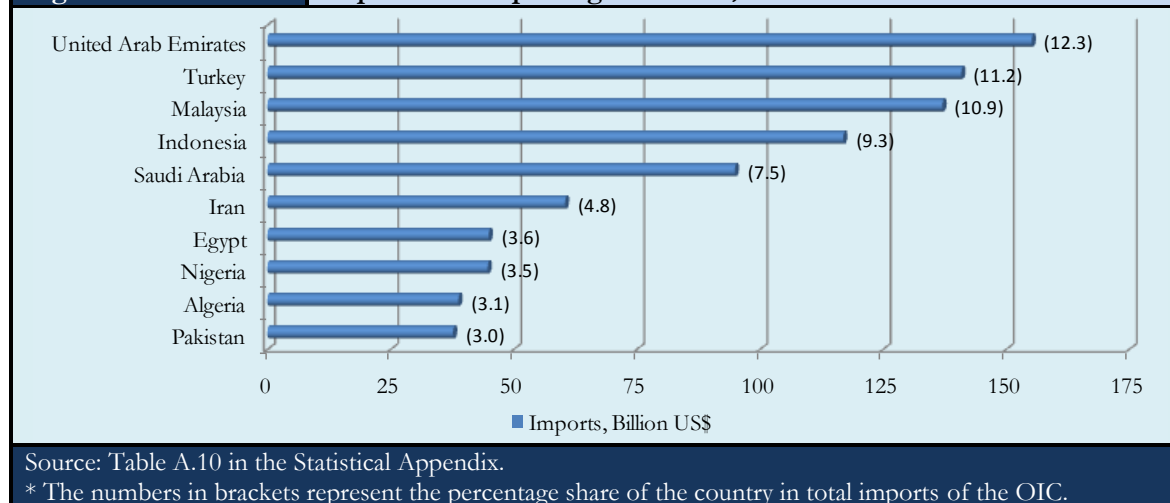
A similar pattern is also observed in the case of the import performance of the OIC countries. During the period under consideration, the total merchandise imports of the OIC countries also increased significantly to reach \$1.51 trillion in 2008 before declining to \$1.26 trillion in 2009 (Figure 3.12). However, unlike in the case of exports, the share of OIC countries in global merchandise imports continued to increase in 2009 to reach 9.8 percent. This share was 9.2 percent in 2008. Their share in total imports of the developing countries also continued to increase and reached 27.7 percent in 2009, compared to 26.9 percent in 2008.

Overall, exports and imports of OIC countries as well as the other groups of countries declined in 2009 due to the global crisis. The share of OIC countries in total exports of developing countries and in the global exports declined while their respective shares in imports continued to increase. This indicates that the exports of OIC countries were more affected than their imports compared to other countries. It is worth noting here that the shares of the OIC countries in the imports of both the world and the developing countries are less than their respective shares in the case of the exports.

During the period 2005 through 2009, OIC countries recorded the highest average growth rate of imports in 2008 (Figure 3.13). That year, imports of OIC countries grew by 29.9 percent, which was higher than both the average for developing countries (23.7 percent) and the world average (15.4 percent). In 2009, imports declined all over the world and also in OIC countries as a result of the slowdown in economic activity. The imports of OIC countries fell by 16.4 percent while the decline in both developing countries and developed countries were deeper, 23.5 percent and 18.9 percent, respectively. Overall, during the last five-year period of 2005-2009, the average growth rate of merchandise imports for the OIC countries was, on average, higher than that of the world, and both developing and developed countries.

Figure 3.13 Merchandise Imports (Annual % change, at current prices)

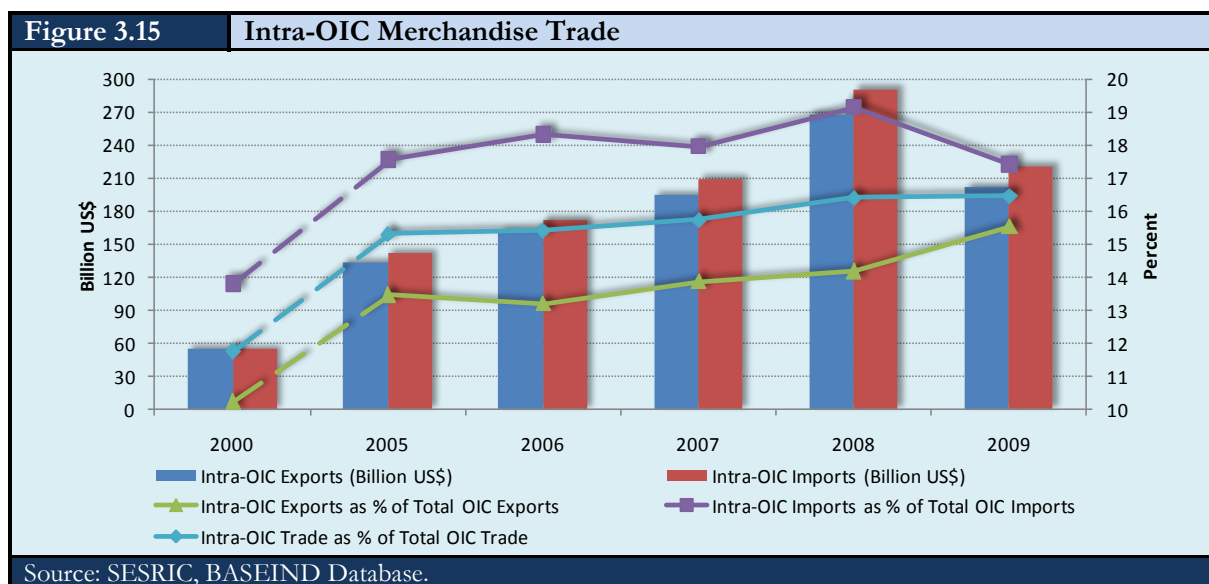
As in the case of exports, merchandise imports of OIC countries are also heavily concentrated in a few countries. The top 10 importing OIC countries in 2009 are displayed in Figure 3.14. Accordingly, United Arab Emirates took the lead as the top OIC importer country, with \$155 billion of imports which corresponded to 12.3 percent of total imports of OIC countries. The imports of United Arab Emirates together with Turkey, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Saudi Arabia accounted for 51.1 percent of the total OIC imports. This ratio reached up to 69.0 percent for the top 10 importing countries, which also included Iran, Egypt, Nigeria, Algeria, and Pakistan.

Figure 3.14 Top 10 OIC Importing Countries, 2009*

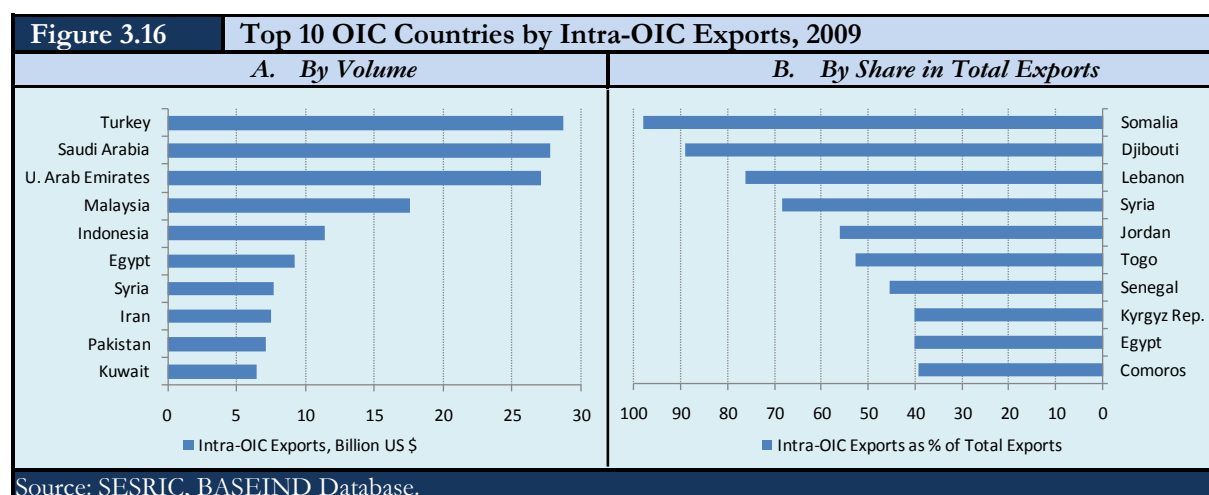
3.5.2 Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade

Trade volume among OIC countries has increased from \$274 billion in 2005 to \$556 billion in 2008, and decreased to \$421 billion in 2009 in parallel with the decline in trade all over the world. Despite this decline, the volume of trade among OIC countries still constituted 16.5 percent of their total trade in 2009 with 0.1 percentage point increase from 2008. In the period 2005-2008, intra-OIC exports had increased from \$133 billion to \$267 billion, reflected in an increasing share in total exports of OIC countries from 13.5 percent in 2005 to 14.2 percent in 2008. In 2009,

despite the decline in intra-OIC exports volume to \$201 billion, the share of intra-OIC exports increased to 15.6 percent, indicating that OIC countries' exports to non-OIC countries fell more than the exports to OIC countries. Similarly, intra-OIC imports increased to \$290 billion in 2008 compared to \$141 billion in 2005, corresponding to an increase of the share in their total OIC imports from 17.6 percent to 19.2 percent. In 2009, however, the decline in intra-OIC imports to \$220 billion lead to a decline in this share to 17.4 percent (Figure 3.15).



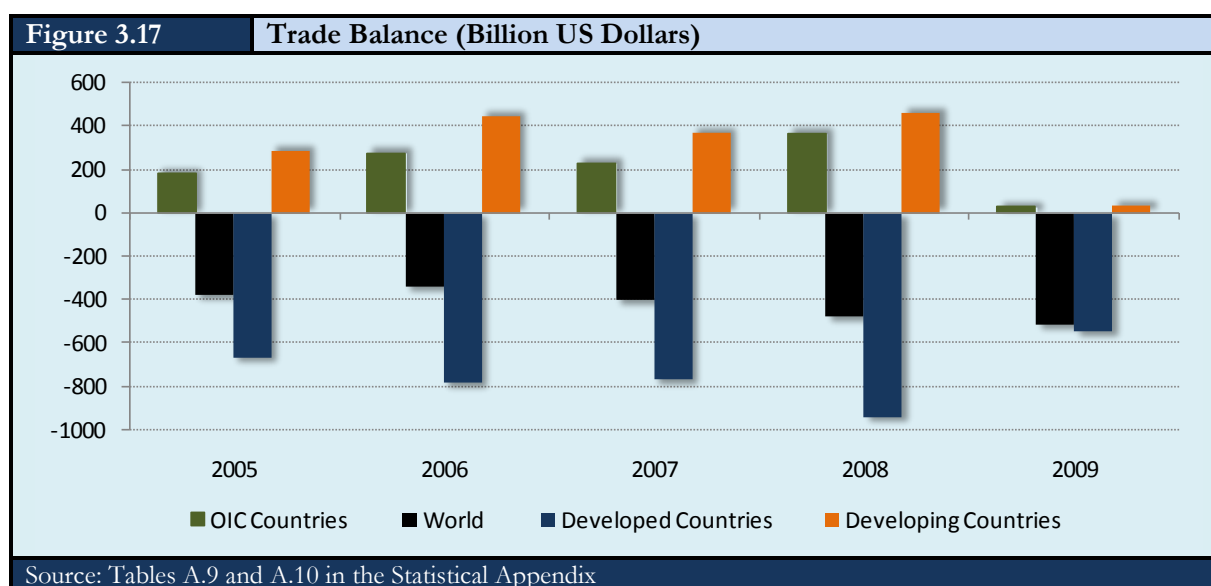
74.9 percent of the intra-OIC exports were undertaken by only 10 OIC countries. Turkey took the lead with \$28.7 billion, or 14.3 percent of the total intra-OIC exports, followed closely by Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates, with \$27.8 billion and \$27.1 billion, respectively. Together with Malaysia (\$17.6 billion) and Indonesia (\$11.4 billion), these countries accounted for 56.0 percent of the total intra-OIC exports. Egypt, Syria, Iran, Pakistan and Kuwait were also among the top 10 OIC countries with the highest volumes of intra-OIC exports. Intra-OIC exports of these countries ranged from \$9.3 billion in Egypt to \$6.5 billion in Kuwait (Figure 3.16 Panel A). Except in Syria and Pakistan, intra-OIC exports accounted for less than 30 percent of total exports in these countries.



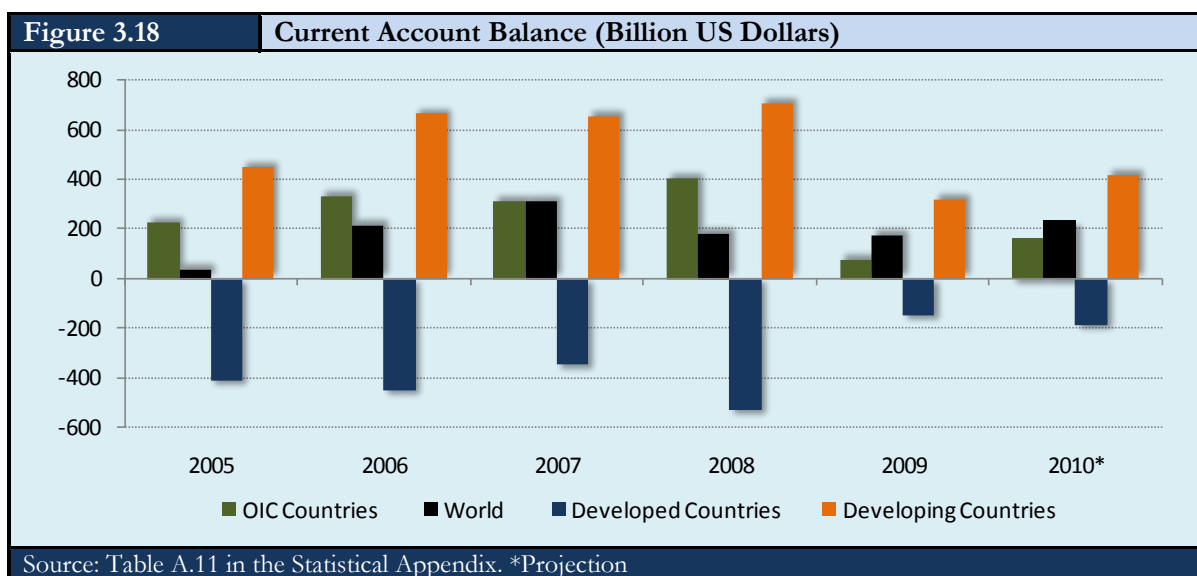
Some OIC countries with relatively lower volumes of intra-OIC exports reported higher shares of intra-OIC exports in their total exports. For instance, around 98 percent of Somalia's exports went to OIC countries in 2009. The share of intra-OIC exports reached 88.9 percent in Djibouti and 76.1 percent in Lebanon. Syria –with \$7.7 billion intra-OIC exports corresponding to 68.3 percent of its total exports– and Egypt –with \$9.3 billion intra-OIC exports corresponding to 40.1 percent of its total exports– were the only countries to enter the top 10 list both by volume and share of intra-OIC exports. Jordan, Togo, Senegal, Kyrgyz Republic, and Comoros were also among the top 10 countries with the highest shares of intra-OIC exports in their total exports (Figure 3.16 Panel B).

3.5.3 Trade Balance, Current Account and Reserves Positions

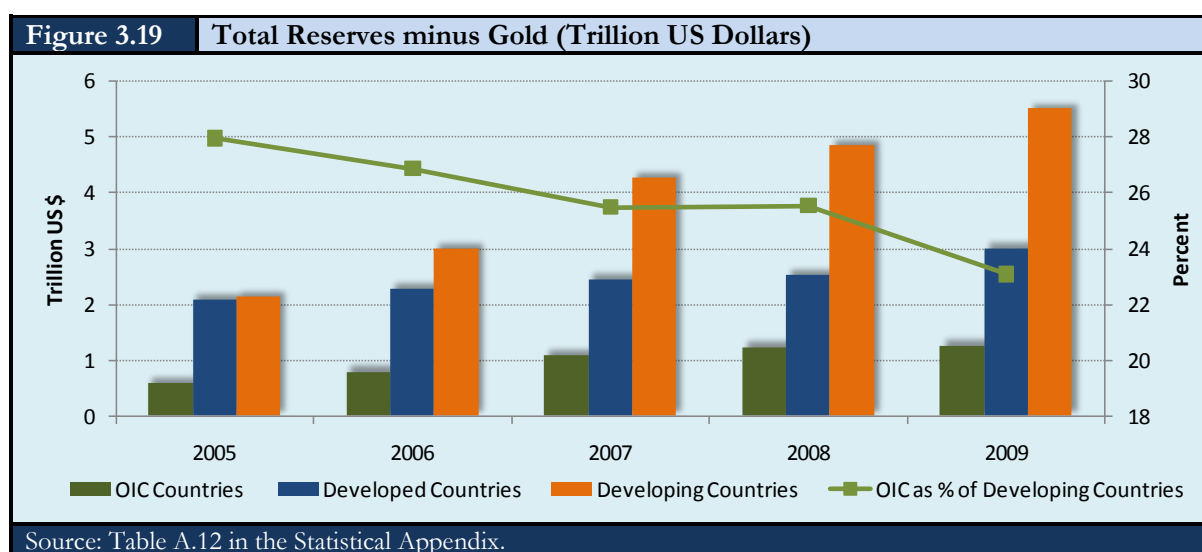
OIC countries recorded a combined trade balance surplus in each year from 2005 through 2009 (Figure 3.17). The highest trade surplus of the OIC group (\$368 billion) was recorded in 2008 while the lowest (\$28 billion) was recorded in 2009. The trade balance surpluses of all developing countries that peaked in 2008 at \$461 billion also melted down to \$33 billion in 2009. Consequently, surpluses of both groups tended to be almost equal in 2009. In contrast, the group of developed countries experienced trade deficits in all years of the period, though the deficits declined to \$547 billion in 2009 from \$940 billion in 2008.



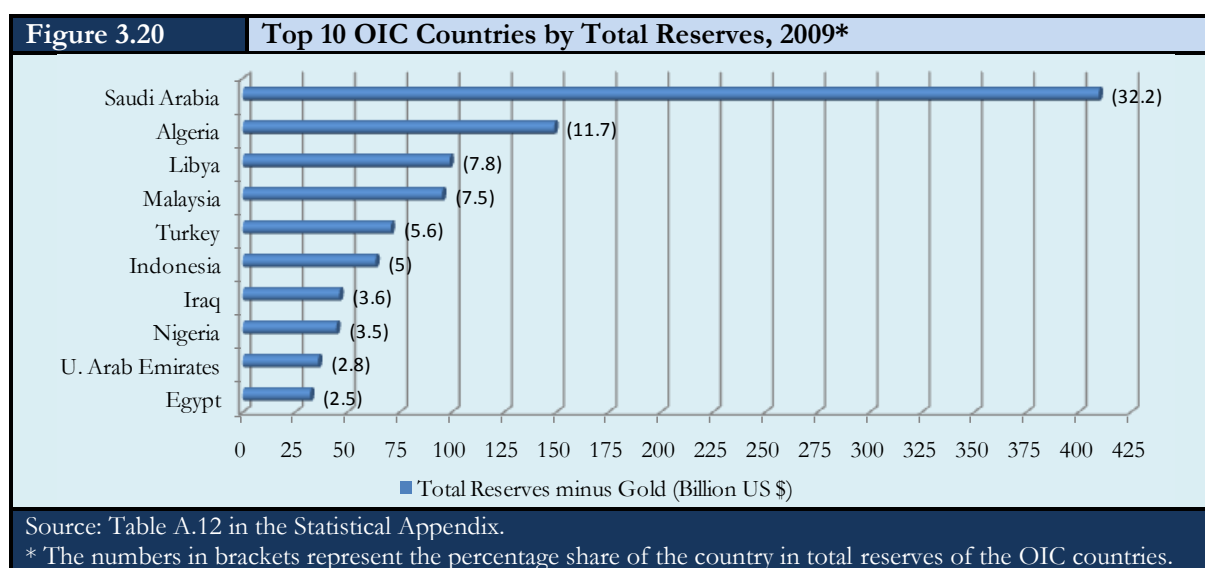
A similar trend has been observed for combined current account balance of the OIC countries (Figure 3.18). Similar to developing countries, OIC countries had current account surpluses in all the years of the period under consideration. However, these surpluses decreased significantly in 2009. Large surpluses of the developing countries, which exceeded \$700 billion in 2008 declined to about \$320 billion in 2009 and they are expected to be around \$420 billion in 2010. Similarly, surpluses of OIC countries declined to \$79 billion in 2009 from their peak of \$405 billion in 2008, and projections show that they are expected to increase to about \$160 billion in 2010.



The world total reserves –excluding gold– amounted to \$8.54 trillion in 2009, twice the level in 2005. Of this amount, \$3.02 trillion was recorded in the developed countries while the remaining \$5.52 trillion was accumulated by the developing countries (Figure 3.19). It should be noted that the reserves of the developed countries was higher than those of the developing countries till 2004 but since then the situation has rapidly reversed and developing countries owned, as of 2009, almost two thirds of the world total reserves (64.6 percent). Although this trend can be explained, in part, by the increasing trade flows and the large surpluses of some developing countries, such as China, newly industrialized Asian countries and oil-exporting countries in the Middle East, it is more likely due to financial reforms efforts in some developing countries with chronic current account deficits to improve their reserves position. It seems that the widespread implementation of capital account liberalization in developing countries has brought about a need for accumulating more and more reserves in order to cushion against financial volatilities, such as a sudden reversal of capital flows, and decrease their vulnerability to global financial crises.



As shown in Figure 3.19, the total reserves (excluding gold) of the OIC countries increased more than twofold in the period 2005-2009 to exceed \$1.27 trillion in 2009. The compound annual average growth in reserves during this period was 20.7 percent, which was higher than the world average (19.1 percent) but lower than the average for the developing countries (26.6 percent). In parallel, the share of OIC countries in total reserves of developing countries showed a declining trend in this period. With 2.5 percentage points decline from the previous year, it reached down to 23.1 percent in 2009, compared to 28.0 percent in 2005. The bulk of the total reserves of the OIC countries is still accumulated in only a few of these countries. Only 10 countries accounted for 82.2 percent of the total reserves of OIC group in 2009 (Figure 3.20). Saudi Arabia alone, with \$410 billion of reserves, accounted for almost one-third of the total reserves of all OIC countries. Algeria, Libya, Malaysia, Turkey, Indonesia, Iraq, Nigeria, United Arab Emirates, and Egypt followed Saudi Arabia (see Figure 3.20).



All the OIC countries for which the data are available except Sudan improved their reserves positions during 2005 through 2009 (see Table A.12 in the Statistical Appendix). Even though the term “improving” implies an addition to these reserves, this situation may occur even when a country has a deficit in its current account balance, provided that it may manage to finance its deficit through external financing channels such as external borrowing (foreign debt) rather than using its reserves.

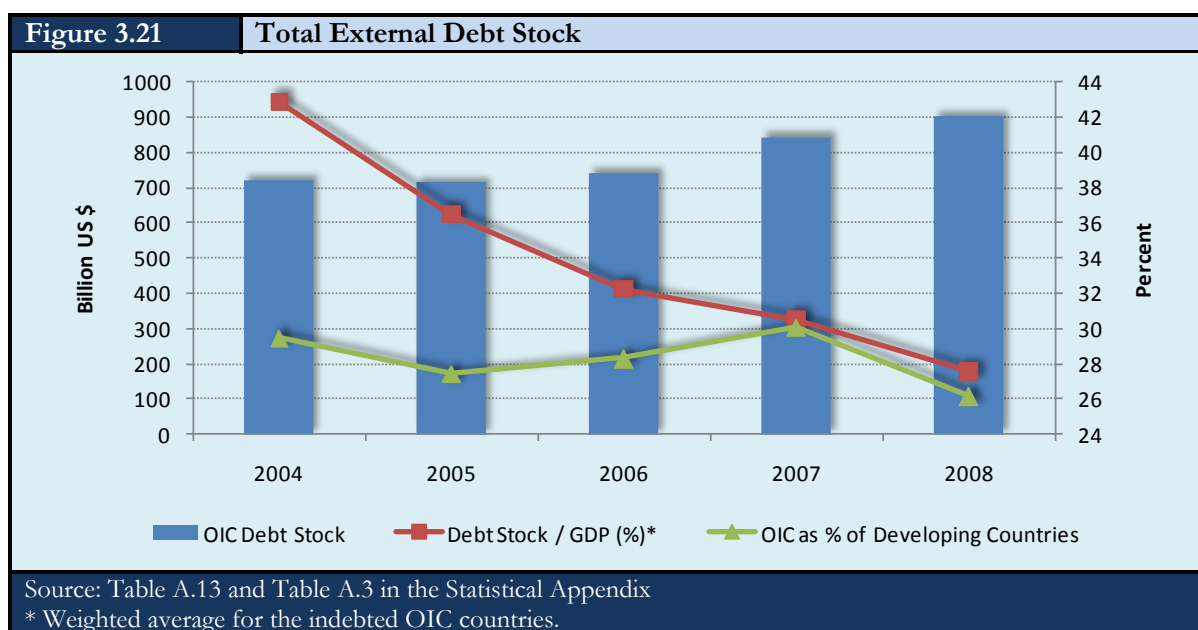
It is commonly known that the deterioration in the current account balance is usually financed through foreign exchange reserves and vice versa, but also, particularly in the case of many developing countries, through different external financial flows, mainly in the form of debt. To investigate this relation in the case of the OIC countries during the period under consideration, the total external debt and the net foreign direct investment (FDI) flows are examined in the following two subsections.

3.5.4. External Debt

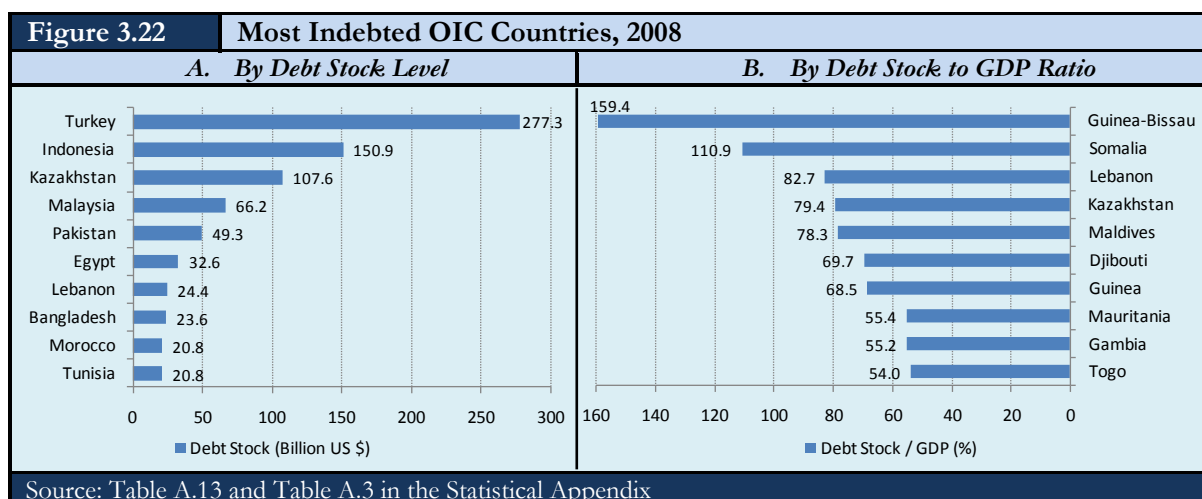
The total external debt stock of the OIC countries showed an increasing trend during the period 2004-2008. In 2008, the total external debt of the OIC countries amounted to \$903 billion, with 6.8 percent increase from 2007. 18 OIC countries were net creditor as of 2008, but according to the recent World Bank classification, 22 OIC countries are still classified as Heavily Indebted Poor

Countries (HIPC), of which 18 countries are also classified as Least Developed Countries (LDCs) (see Table A.13 in the Statistical Appendix).

As illustrated in Figure 3.21, the Debt-to-GDP ratio for the OIC countries and their share in the total debt of developing countries declined in the period under consideration. Average Debt-to-GDP ratio for the indebted OIC countries was 42.9 percent in 2004, but it steadily declined in the following years to reach 27.6 percent in 2008. During this period, the total external debt stock of the OIC countries also showed a declining share in the total external debt stock of the developing countries. It decreased from 29.5 percent in 2004 to 26.2 percent in 2008, though it showed an increase in 2006 and 2007 to reach 30.1 percent (Figure 3.21). The decline in this share implies that the debt stock of OIC countries increased less than other developing countries.



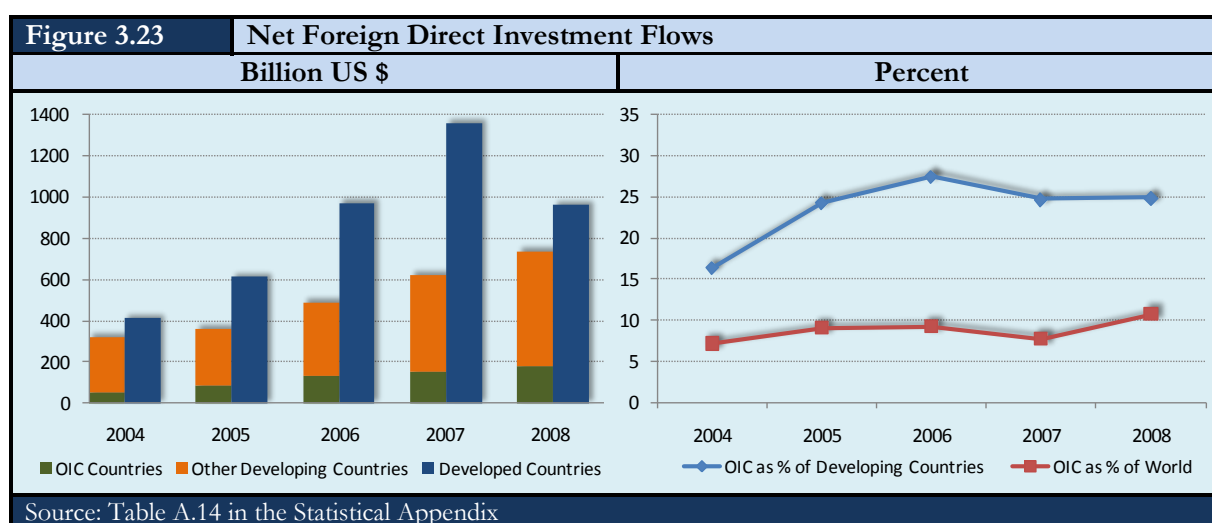
Debt-to-GDP ratio increased only in 5 OIC countries in this period. These countries are Maldives (from 47.2 percent to 78.3 percent), Djibouti (from 63.1 percent to 69.7 percent), Afghanistan (from 12.0 percent to 18.7 percent), Albania (from 21.2 percent to 24.5 percent), and Kazakhstan (from 76.0 percent to 79.4 percent). In contrast, this ratio decreased in 4 countries by 100 to 130 percentage points. These countries are Sierra Leone (from 149.6 percent to 19.9 percent), Gambia (from 167.8 percent to 55.2 percent), Guinea-Bissau (from 271.5 percent to 159.4 percent), and Mauritania (from 155.5 percent to 55.4 percent). As of 2008, there were only 2 countries with a Debt-to-GDP ratio of over 100 percent: Guinea-Bissau (159.4) and Somalia (110.9). In absolute terms, the top 5 most indebted OIC countries were Turkey (\$277.3 billion, corresponding to 38.0 percent of its GDP), Indonesia (\$150.9 billion, corresponding to 29.5 percent of its GDP), Kazakhstan (\$107.6 billion, corresponding to 79.4 percent of its GDP), Malaysia (\$66.2 billion, corresponding to 29.9 percent of its GDP) and Pakistan (\$49.3 billion, corresponding to 30.0 percent of its GDP) (Figure 3.22).



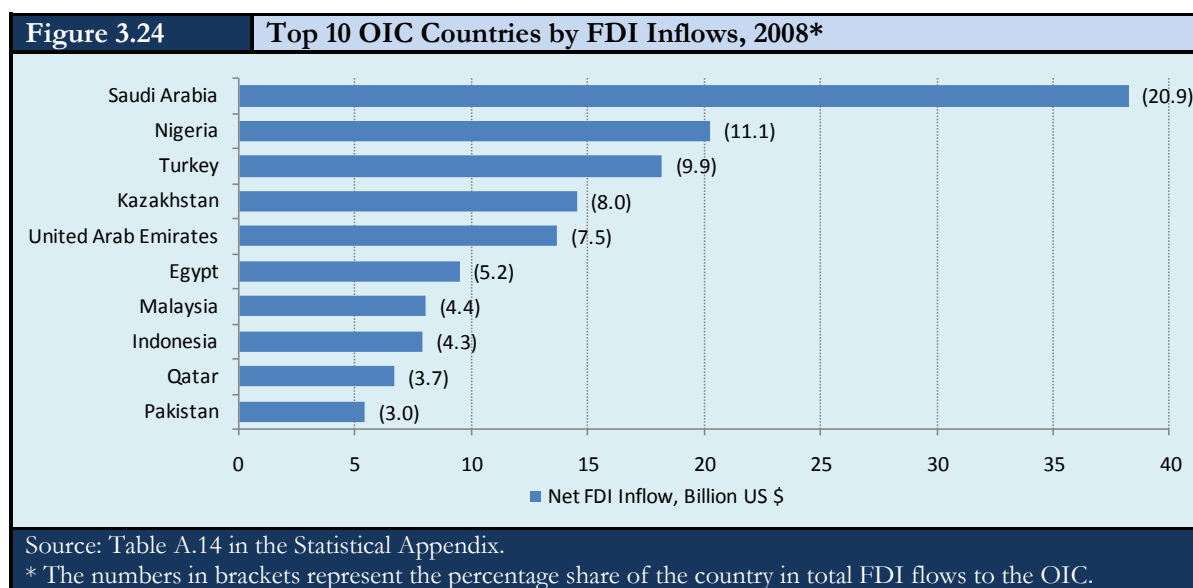
3.5.5. Foreign Direct Investments

Foreign direct investment (FDI) flows declined in 2008 all over the world, though they had continuously risen until 2007. World total FDI flows, with an annual decline of 14.2 percent, amounted to \$1697 billion in 2008, with most of these flows still going to developed countries (Figure 3.23). Developed countries were destination for 56.4 percent of the \$735 billion of FDI in 2004 and this share increased up to 68.7 percent in 2007. However, the decline in global FDI in 2008 was due to the decline in FDI flows to developed countries as the flows to developing countries continued to increase that year. Nevertheless, developed countries were still home to more than half of the global FDI flows in 2008 with the remaining 43.3 percent going to developing countries.

As for the OIC countries, FDI inflows during the period 2004-2008 were generally low. Nevertheless, there was a notable improvement in these flows as they continuously increased up to \$183 billion in 2008, 3.5 times the level of 2004. In 2008, inflows to OIC countries grew at almost the same rate as flows to other developing countries. Their share in total FDI flows to developing countries could increase only by 0.2 percentage point to reach 24.9 percent. This share was 16.5 percent in 2004. On the other hand, their share in world total FDI flows increased from 7.7 percent in 2007 to 10.8 percent in 2008 due mainly to sharp decline in FDI flows to developed countries (Figure 3.23).



As was the case in most of the major economic aggregates, FDI flows into OIC countries are also concentrated in only a few of them. In 2008, Saudi Arabia took the lead with \$38.2 billion of FDI inflow, accounting for 20.9 percent of the total FDI inflows to all OIC countries. Saudi Arabia was followed by Nigeria (\$20.3 billion), Turkey (\$18.2 billion), Kazakhstan (\$14.5 billion), and United Arab Emirates (\$13.7 billion). These five countries together accounted for 57.4 percent of the total FDI flows to all OIC countries. Together with Egypt, Malaysia, Indonesia, Qatar, and Pakistan, these OIC countries accounted for 77.9 percent of the total FDI flows to all OIC countries (Figure 3.24).



This picture shows that most of the OIC countries are still unable to create a favourable economic environment and to provide the required conditions to attract more FDI flows. OIC countries, in general, need to take certain measures to create an environment conducive to attracting more foreign investments. To achieve this goal, reforms are needed to improve the business climate and to introduce investment incentives for local and foreign investors. This requires building adequate infrastructure and investment in modern technologies to enhance their productive capacities, which is still more of a challenge to the majority of them.

4 Agricultural Development in OIC Countries: Challenges and Opportunities for Cooperation

4.1. Introduction

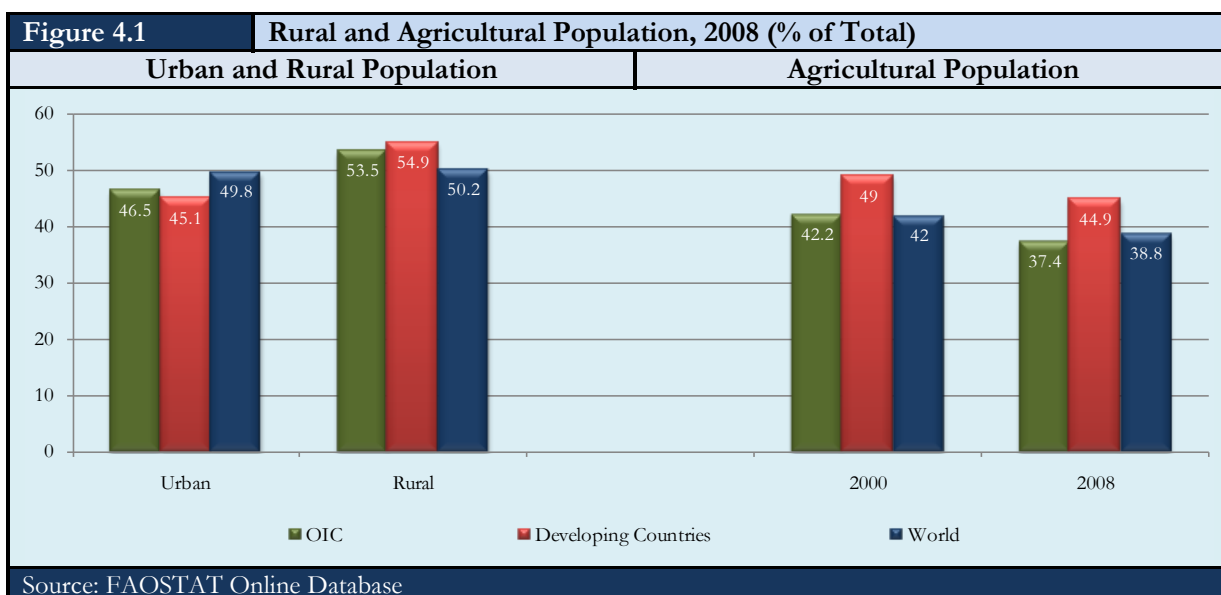
While agriculture is widely known as one of the primary economic activities and is assumed to play a major role in the economies of most developing countries, this is not the case in many developing countries and OIC countries, in particular. On average, the share of agriculture in the total GDP of the OIC countries was only 10.5% in 2008, gradually declining from 17.6% in 1990. In fact, in many OIC countries, agriculture has been gradually replaced over time by services and, to a lesser extent, by industry. This is due to a combination of policy, structural, climatic and geographical factors. These factors include economic transformation and structural diversification efforts in some countries, the increasing migration of agriculture labour force from rural to urban areas seeking higher wages in other sectors, mainly in the services sector, inadequate agricultural investment and infrastructure, low level of agricultural machinery and technology utilization, the fluctuations in world agricultural commodity prices and trade difficulties that many of these countries still face in the international commodity markets, and the scarcity of water resources in many OIC countries that are located in arid and semi-arid sub-regions of West Asia and North-eastern Africa.

However, employing 37.4% of the total population of the OIC countries in 2008, agriculture is still considered as an important economic activity with high potential to play a significant role in economic development. This is particularly true for the 22 OIC least-developed countries (OIC-LDCs), where the agriculture sector accounts, on average, for 25% of their total GDP in 2008, and reaches more than 30% of the GDP in half of them. Moreover, 18 OIC countries from different climatic regions are among the top 20 producers of major agricultural commodities worldwide. These commodities vary from cereals such as wheat, rice, and maize to tropical/temperate zone commodities such as cocoa, coffee, rubber, and sugar. The development of a modern agriculture sector in these countries would help reduce poverty, secure food sufficiency, provide additional job opportunities for millions, and promote other sectors in the economy that are related to agricultural production.

The present report highlights the recent state as well as the constraints and challenges of agricultural development in the OIC countries. It tackles major related issues such as agricultural population and land use in agriculture, water resources and their use in agriculture, agriculture production and productivity, and trade in agriculture commodities. It also sheds light on the importance of promoting intra-OIC investment in the agriculture sector and proposes some policy recommendations for enhancing OIC cooperation in this important area.

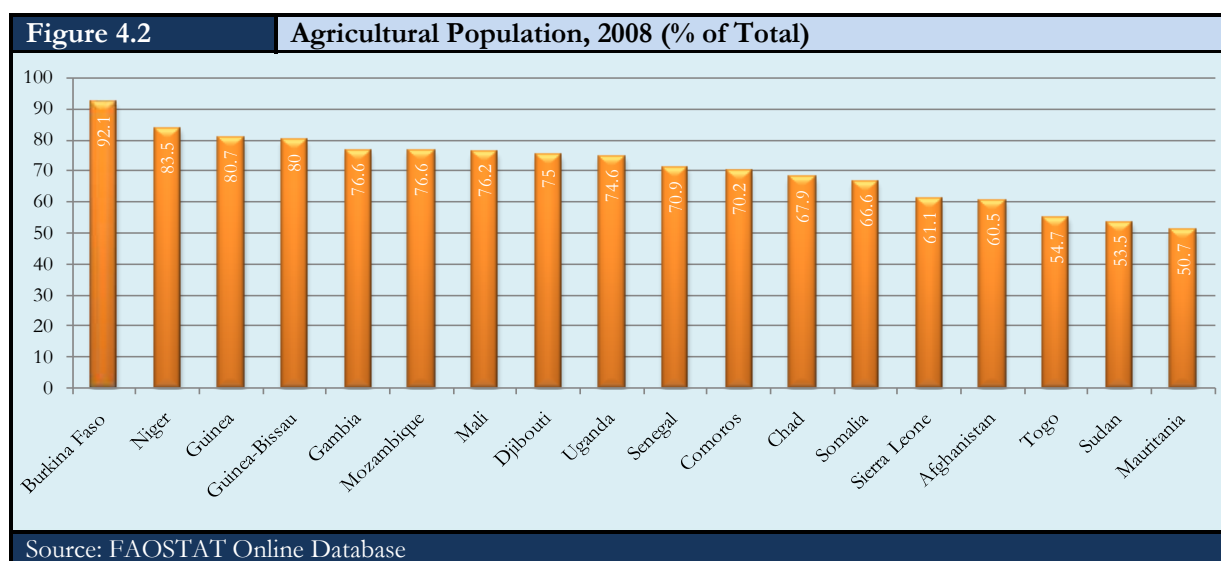
4.2. Agricultural Population and Land Use in Agriculture

The 57 OIC countries, with a total land area of 3.2 billion hectares and a total population of 1.5 billion in 2008, account for almost one-fourth of the world's total land area and slightly over one-fifth of its population (24.6% and 22.7%, respectively). They spread over a large geographical area in different climatic regions in four continents. In 2008, rural population in OIC countries accounted for 53.5% of their total population, compared to 54.9% in developing countries and 50.2% in the world (Figure 4.1).



During the period 2000-2008, the total population of the OIC countries increased by an average annual rate of 1.9% against 1.3% of the developing countries and 1.2% of the world total.

In 2008, the agricultural population in the OIC countries accounted for 37.4% of the total population compared to 42.2% in 2000 (Figure 4.1). This ratio remained below that of the developing countries (44.9%) and the world average (38.8%). Agricultural population still accounted for more than 50% of the total population in 18 OIC countries, most of them are least-developed countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, and even reached more than 70% in some of these countries like Burkina Faso, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Gambia, Niger, Djibouti, Uganda, Comoros and Senegal (Figure 4.2).



In addition to the agriculture labour force, the effective and productive use of land in agriculture is an essential element in the process of agricultural development. In this connection, the 57 OIC member countries had a total agricultural area of 1.4 billion hectares, corresponding to 36.4% of the total agricultural area of the developing countries and 28.4% of that of the world and

accounted for 43.7% of their total land area compared to 38.7% and 37.9% in the case of the developing countries and world average, respectively (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1: Land Use in Agriculture, 2007

	Agricultural Area		Cultivated Area				Permanent Pasture	
			Arable Land		Permanent Crops			
	Million Hectares	% (1)	Million Hectares	% (2)	Million Hectares	% (2)	Million Hectares	% (2)
OIC Countries	1401	43.7	290	20.7	49	3.4	1076	76.8
Developing Countries	3846	38.7	1071	27.9	121	3.1	2671	69.5
World	4932	37.9	1411	28.6	143	2.9	3378	68.5
OIC as % of:								
World	28.4		20.6		34.3		31.9	
Developing Countries	36.4		27.1		40.5		40.3	

Source: FAOSTAT Online Database

(1) % of total land area; (2) % of agricultural area

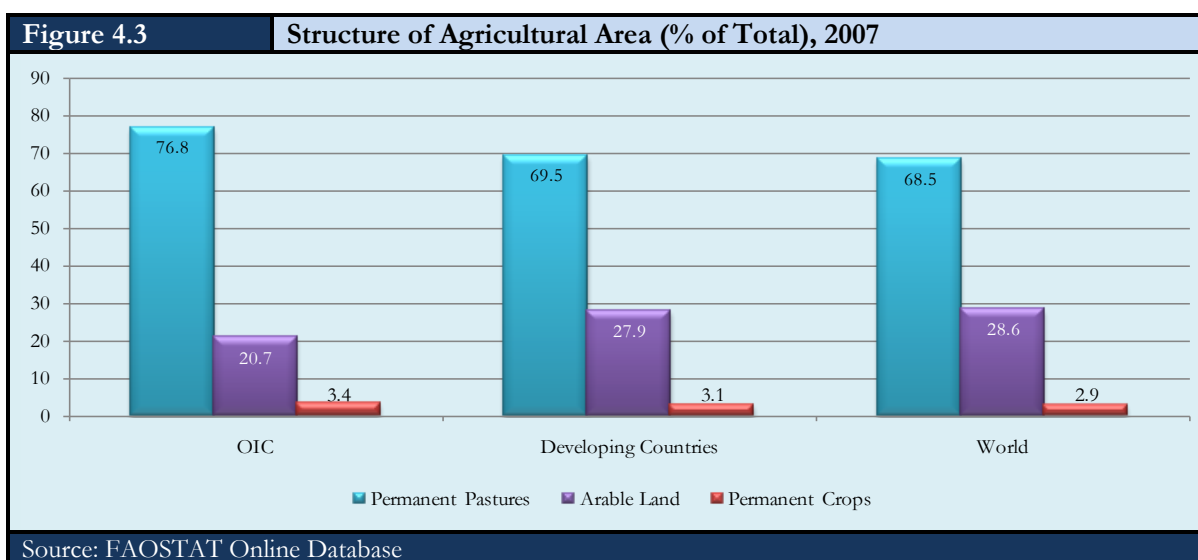
Agricultural area is the sum of arable, permanent crops and permanent pastures land areas.

Arable land is the land under temporary crops, temporary meadows for mowing or pasture, land under market and kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow.

Permanent crops land is the area cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and that do not need to be replanted after each harvest. This does not include woodland and forests.

The arable land area of the OIC countries amounted to only 290 million hectares, corresponding to 20.7% of their agricultural area, and accounted for 27.1% of the arable land of the developing countries and 20.6% of that of the world. Thus, the percentage of the arable land of the OIC countries in their total agricultural area was lower than that of the developing countries (27.9%) and the world average (28.6%).

The permanent crops land of the OIC countries (49 million hectares) accounted for 34.3% of the total permanent crops land in the world and 40.5% of that of the developing countries. Although the permanent crops land of the OIC countries accounted for only 3.4% of their total agricultural area, this ratio was slightly higher than that of the developing countries (3.1%) and the world average (2.9%). As shown in Figure 4.3, the bulk of the agricultural area in the OIC countries (76.8% or 1.1 billion hectares) is permanent pastureland used for grazing of livestock.



Land use in agriculture in the OIC countries reflects large differences at both the individual country and sub-regional levels. With large agricultural area relative to their total land area, some OIC countries, like Saudi Arabia (80.8%), Kazakhstan (77%), Djibouti (73.4%), Somalia (70.2%) and Turkmenistan (69.4%), have very small arable land areas (less than 10% of their agricultural areas) and even negligible permanent crops land areas. This is due to the fact that the bulk of the agricultural area in these countries is permanent pastureland (more than 90%) used for the grazing of livestock. In contrast, with small agricultural area relative to their total land area, some OIC countries like Egypt, Indonesia, Malaysia, Guyana, Suriname, Cameroon, Jordan, UAE, Qatar and Palestine, have relatively large arable and permanent crops land areas in terms of the percentage of these areas in their agricultural areas.

The share of arable land area in agricultural area was over 50% in 11 OIC countries. These countries are Bangladesh (88.1%), Egypt (85.3%), Pakistan (78.8%), Benin (76.7%), Suriname (69.9%), Togo (67.8%), Cameroon (65.1%), Turkey (55.6%), Iraq (55%), Comoros (53.3%) and Albania (51.7%). This ratio was less than 10% in 11 OIC countries. In contrast the share of permanent crops land in agricultural area was higher than 30% in only 8 OIC countries. These countries are Malaysia (73.5%), Maldives (61.5%), Brunei (43.9%), Bahrain (40%), UAE (37%), Comoros (36.7%), Indonesia (32%) and Palestine (30.6%). Moreover, it is observed that permanent crops land is negligible (less than 1%) in 16 OIC countries.

While the percentage of agricultural area in total land area of the OIC countries is quite higher than that of the developing countries and the world average, the percentage of their arable land area in total agricultural area is still significantly below the average levels of the world and the developing countries. Among other factors, this is due to the unsatisfactory use of land in agriculture, particularly due to the scarcity of water resources and the use of insufficient irrigation systems and techniques.

4.3. Water Resources and their Use in Agriculture

Considering that the bulk of the world's water resources is used in agriculture and that the global demand for food is increasing rapidly, the role of water resources management, through efficient irrigation systems and techniques, has recently assumed greater importance in agricultural development and food security. Water is a scarce resource in arid and semi-arid regions where many OIC countries are located, particularly in West Asia and North-eastern Africa where most of the OIC countries in these regions are facing severe pressures due to limited opportunities for the exploitation of new water resources. These pressures are expected to increase in the face of expanding populations and the increased per capita water use associated with economic development, as well as due to the expected negative climate change impacts in the future. Therefore, the efficient use of water resources in agriculture, through improving irrigation systems and techniques, is one of the most urgent needs and prerequisites for sustainable agricultural development and food security in these countries, particularly those in water-scarce regions.

In the light of these challenges, this part of the report briefly highlights the state of water resources and their use in agriculture in the OIC countries with emphasis on the importance of irrigation systems. In this report, a distinction has been made between renewable and non-renewable water resources. Renewable water resources (RWR) are that part of the water resources generated from endogenous precipitation. They are computed on the basis of the water cycle by adding up the long-term average annual flow of rivers and lakes (surface water) and recharge groundwater reservoirs. Total renewable water resources (TRWR) are the total amount of a country's water

resources and defined as the sum of internal renewable water resources (IRWR) and external renewable water resources (ERWR), i.e. the incoming flow originating outside the countries' borders.

Non-renewable water resources are groundwater bodies (deep aquifers) that have a negligible rate of recharge on the human time-scale and thus can be considered non-renewable. Although non-renewable water resources are not considered in this report, some OIC countries have a high potential of fossil groundwater reserves such as the Continental Sahara, Murzuk, the Nubian Basin, the Senegal-Mauritania Basin, the Lullemeden Basin in Niger, and the Chad Basin. Also some OIC countries in Middle East and North Africa, such as Jordan, Libya, Saudi Arabia and Bahrain, have very important fossil aquifers, and rely heavily on these resources due to their limited renewable water resources. Therefore, the increasing depletion of these resources risks the long-term sustainable use of these resources since they cannot be renewed.

Table 4.2: Water Resources Indicators, 2007

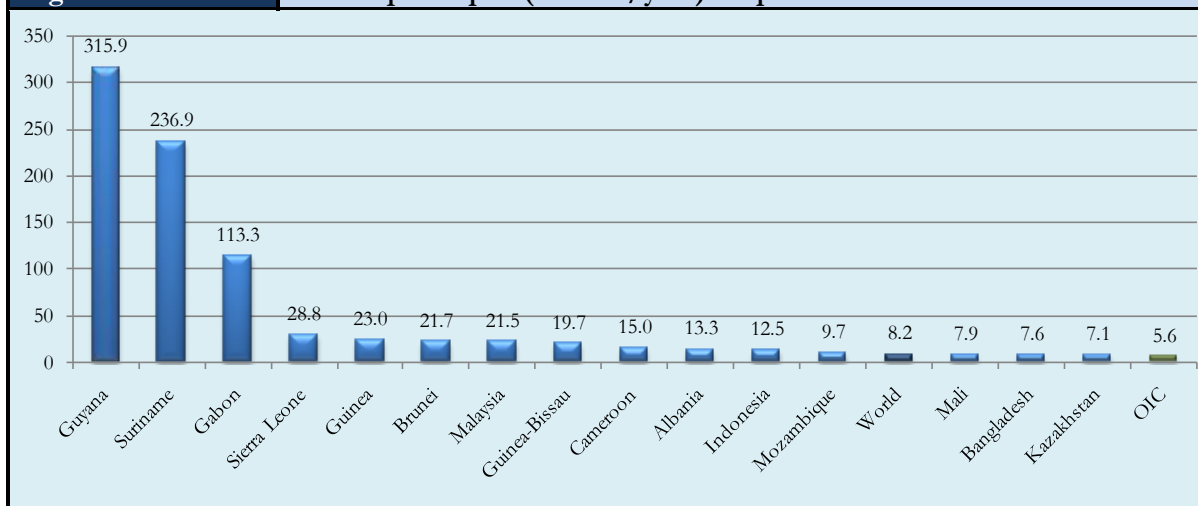
	Average Precipitation in Depth (mm/yr)	IRWR (km ³ /yr)	ERWR (km ³ /yr)	TRWR (km ³ /yr)	TRWR per Capita (m ³ /yr)	Dependency Ratio (%)
OIC Countries	47209	6126.64	2270.42	8397.06	5587	27.04
World	211159	43042.69	11919.86	54864.25	8224	21.73
OIC as % of:						
World	22.4	14.2	19.0	15.3		

Source: FAO AQUASTAT Online Database

Water scarcity is defined as the imbalance of supply and demand of water. The minimum level of TRWR required for basic domestic, agricultural, and industrial activities is estimated at a threshold of 1700 m³/year per capita. Countries or regions with TRWR/year per capita below this level are considered suffering water stress and those with TRWR/year per capita less than 1000 m³/year are considered suffering water scarcity. When TRWR/year per capita of a country or a region falls below 500 m³, this country or region is considered suffering absolute water scarcity (FAO, UN-Water, 2007).

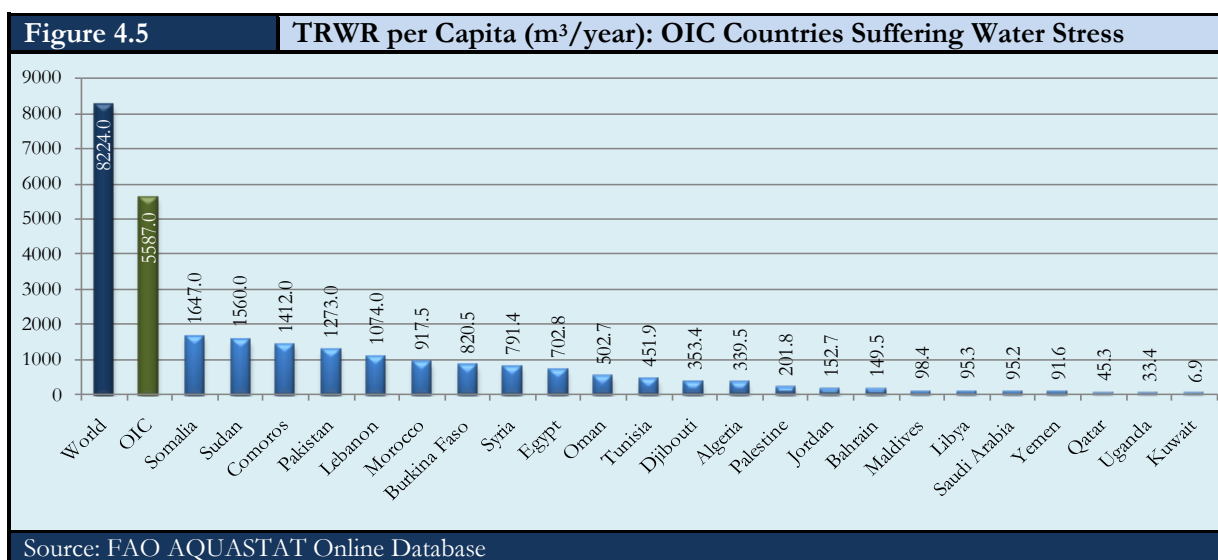
Figure 4.4

TRWR per Capita (1000 m³/year): Top OIC Countries



Source: FAO AQUASTAT Online Database

The distribution of water resources within the OIC region is far from being uniform. Land relief, location with respect to the sea, latitude and resulting hydro-climatic conditions, diversity in hydrographical, and geological structures are all factors which lead to extremely different water situations in the OIC countries. At the individual country level, while TRWR per capita is higher than the world average of 8224 m³/year in 12 OIC countries, 23 OIC Countries are suffering water stress with TRWR per capita less than 1700 m³/year (Figure 4.4 and 4.5).



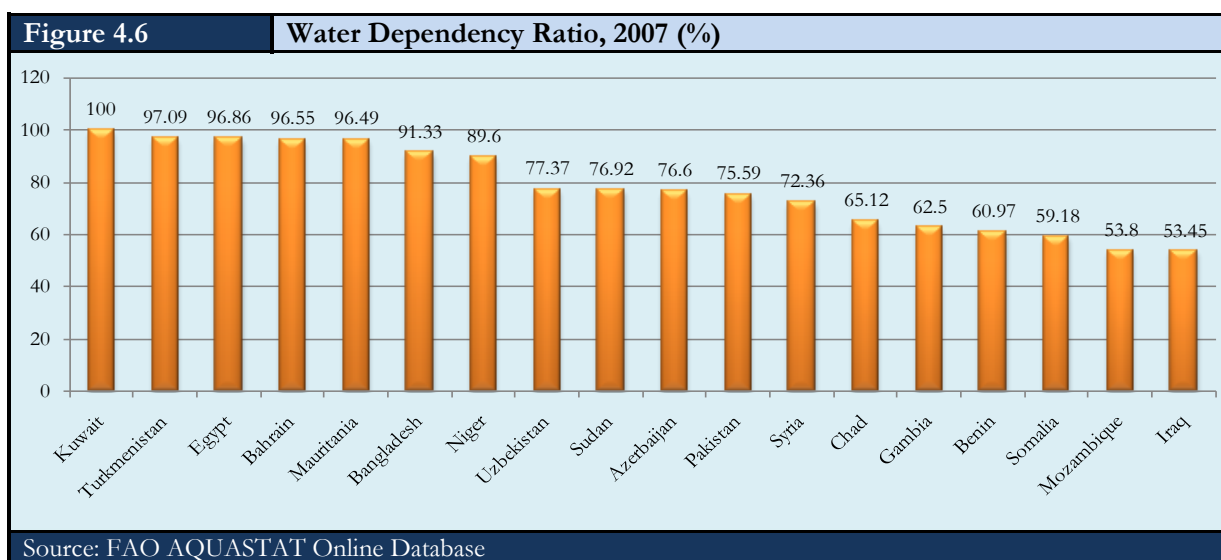
With TRWR per capita less than 1000 m³/year, 18 of these countries are suffering water scarcity. Moreover, with TRWR per capita less than 500 m³/year, 13 of them are suffering absolute water scarcity and are among the poorest countries in the world in terms of water resources (Figure 4.5). With the highest level of 315.9 km³/year recorded in Guyana and the lowest level of almost 7 m³/year in Kuwait, the figures on TRWR per capita in OIC countries reflect an extreme heterogeneity in the state of water resources in these countries.

Many OIC countries depend to a large extent for their RWR on water flows originating outside their borders (i.e. ERWR). In fact, some large and networks of minor rivers as well as groundwater aquifers play significant role in water resources in many OIC countries. There are eight main international river basins in the OIC region: The Nile, Niger, Senegal, Lake Chad, and Limpopo River Basins in African Region; Euphrates and Tigris River Basin, Aral Sea Basin (Amu Darya and Syr Darya Rivers), and Ganges River Basin in Asian Region.

This situation reflects an average water dependency ratio of 27% in the group of OIC countries as a whole compared to the world average of 21.7% (Table 4.2). This ratio reached over 50% in 18 OIC countries (see Figure 4.6).

The OIC countries in the Middle East and North-eastern Africa recorded the highest water resources dependency ratios. For example, water dependency ratio reached 100% in Kuwait and 96.6% in Bahrain, where they depend heavily on groundwater aquifer flows from Saudi Arabia. Egypt (96.9%) depends on the Nile River from Ethiopia, and Mauritania (96.5%) on Senegal River. Sudan (76.9%) also depends on the Nile River from Ethiopia, and Syria (72.4%) depends on Euphrates from Turkey. To a lesser extent, but still over 50%, Somalia (59.2%) depends on Shebelli and Juba rivers, and Iraq (53.5%) depends on Euphrates and Tigris rivers. Some central and south Asian countries like Turkmenistan (97.1%), Uzbekistan (77.4%) and Azerbaijan (76.6%)

depend on external water resources, especially from Amu Darya and Syr Darya Rivers, Bangladesh (91.3%) and Pakistan (75.6%) depend on Ganges River from India.



Considering the rapid growth of their population, many OIC countries are still facing serious challenges in meeting the increasing demand for water for domestic use, particularly in agricultural activities. In this respect, water withdrawal,⁵ expressed as a percentage of IRWR, is an indicator on the capacity of the country to rely on its own water sources (i.e. the pressure on the water resources). Roughly speaking, pressure on water resources is considered high when this percentage is above 25%. In this respect, total water withdrawal in the OIC countries accounts for 24.5% of the world total water withdrawal. It makes up 15.3% their IRWR and 11.1.7% of their TRWR, compared to the world average of only 8.9% and 7%, respectively (Table 4.3). As a group, it seems that the OIC countries do not have a pressure on their water resources since their average water withdrawal as percentage of their IRWR is below the threshold of the pressure on water resources of 25%. However, at the individual country level, 28 OIC countries were suffering pressure on their water resources, where water withdrawal as percentage of their IRWR exceeded 25%.

Table 4.3: Water Withdrawal and Water Use in Agriculture, 2007

	Total Water Withdrawal			Agricultural Water Withdrawal		
	km ³ /yr	% of IRWR	% of TRWR	km ³ /yr	% of Total Withdrawal	% of TRWR
OIC Countries	934.9	15.3	11.1	837.3	89.6	10.0
World	3818.3	8.9	7.0	2674.2	70.0	4.9
OIC as % of:						
World	24.5			31.3		

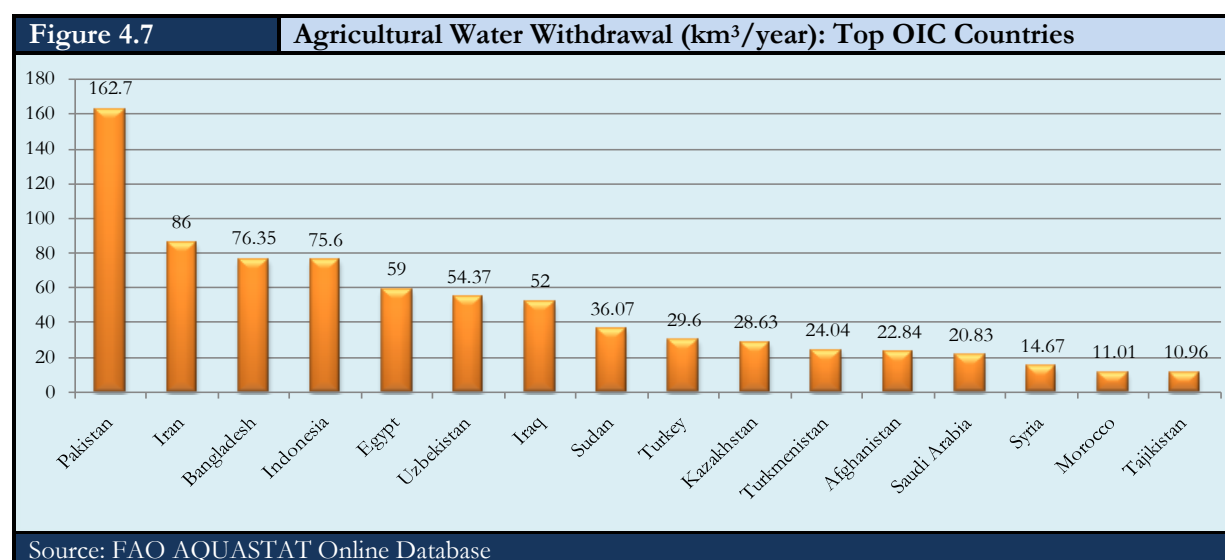
Source: FAO AQUASTAT Online Database

It should be mentioned that the countries which have values of water withdrawal as percentage of their IRWR above 100% are depending, in addition to their IRWR, on external renewable water resources (ERWR) flowing from outside the country and/or on non-conventional water resources (desalinated water and treated wastewater). These countries may also mine their groundwater resources. It is worth mentioning that non-renewable groundwater, desalinated water and treated

⁵ Total water withdrawal is the annual quantity of water withdrawn for agricultural, industrial, and domestic purposes. The use of desalinated and treated wastewater is thus included.

wastewater are used extensively as supplemental water resources in most of these countries, particularly in the Gulf countries, which convert a significant amount of saline water from the sea into drinking-water. According to the World Bank, three of these countries, namely Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Kuwait are by far the largest users of desalinated water in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), where they accounted for 77% of the total desalinated water and treated wastewater in the region (World Bank, 2007). It is also worth mentioning that, due to the scarcity of IRWR in these countries, particularly for the use in agricultural activities, the use of treated wastewater in irrigation is becoming a common practice.

As everywhere else, the bulk of total water withdrawal in OIC countries is used in agriculture activities. In 2007, agricultural water withdrawal⁶ in the OIC countries accounted for 89.6% of their total water withdrawal compared to the world average of 70%, and for 10% of their TRWR compared to the world average of only 4.9% (Table 4.3). Yet, the distribution of agricultural water withdrawal within the OIC region is far from being uniform. In absolute terms, 16 countries accounted for 91.3% of the total agricultural water withdrawals in all the OIC countries, and only 5 of them, namely Pakistan, Iran, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Egypt accounted for almost 55% (Figure 4.7).



The bulk of agricultural water withdrawal is used in irrigation. The terms “area equipped for irrigation”, “irrigation area” and “area under irrigation” all refer to the area of land equipped to provide water, other than direct rainfall, to the crops. According to this definition, the total area equipped for irrigation in the OIC countries covers 77.3 million hectares or 27% of that of the world, and accounts for only 5.5% of their total agricultural area compared to the world average of 5.8%. The total area equipped for irrigation in the OIC countries accounts for 26.7% of their arable land, a level which is quite higher than the world average of 20.3% (Table 4.4).

The distribution of the irrigation area in the OIC region is far from being uniform, where, to a large extent, it reflects the variation in TRWR in these countries. It should be mentioned that irrigation plays a crucial role in agricultural production in the countries located in arid and semi-

⁶ Including irrigation and livestock watering.

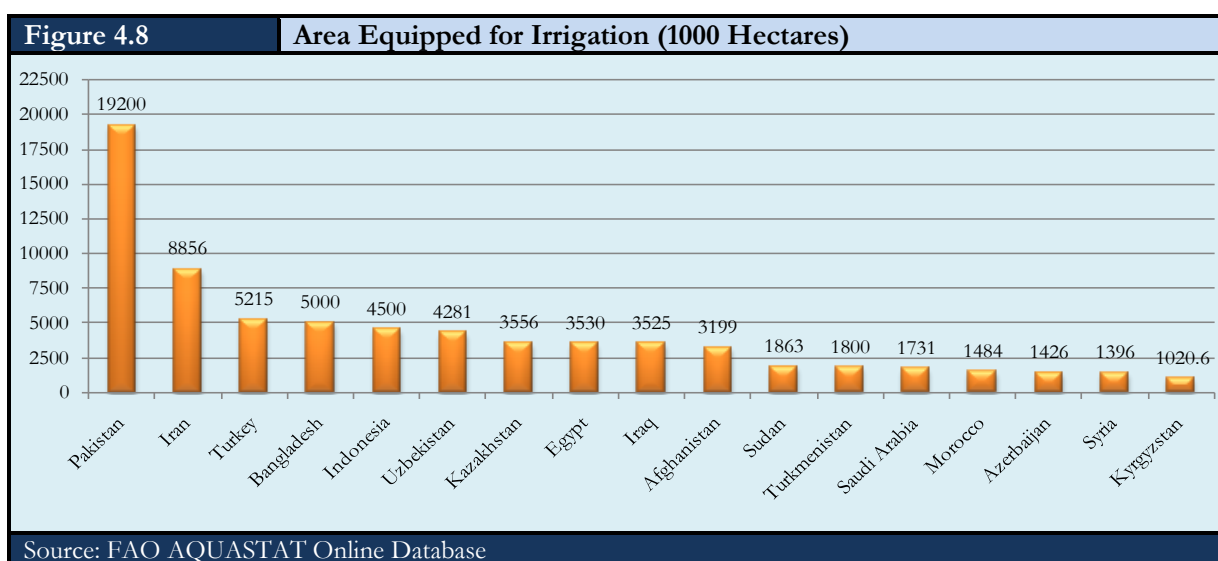
arid regions with low average levels of precipitation like the OIC countries in the Middle East and North Africa.

Table 4.4: Area Equipped for Irrigation and Irrigation Techniques, 2007

	Total Area Equipped for Irrigation			Irrigation Techniques		
	1000 Hectares	As % of		As % of Total Area Equipped for Irrigation		
		Agriculture Area	Arable Area	Surface Irrigation	Sprinkler Irrigation	Localized Irrigation
OIC Countries	77316	5.5	26.7	81.8	7.8	3.3
World	286794	5.8	20.3			

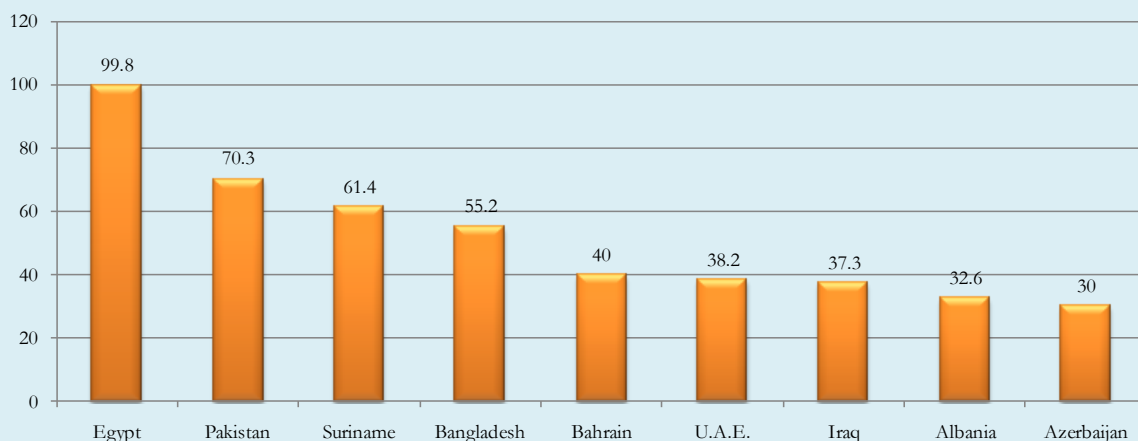
Source: FAO AQUASTAT Online Database

At the individual country level, the bulk of the total irrigation area of the OIC countries is concentrated in 17 countries (Figure 4.8), which are almost the same top OIC countries in terms of agricultural water withdrawal. Together, these countries accounted for 92.6% of the total irrigation area in all the OIC countries, and only 5 of them (Pakistan, Iran, Turkey, Bangladesh, and Indonesia) accounted for 55.3%.



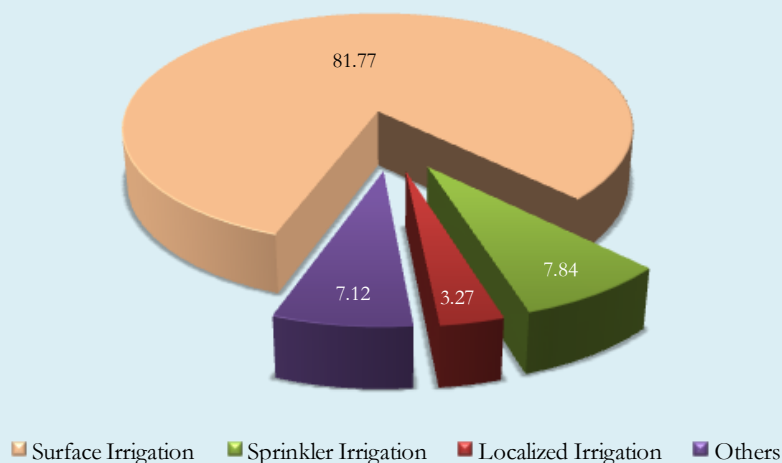
The share of irrigation area in agricultural land area varies considerably in the OIC countries. As of 2008, it reached more than 30% in only 10 countries (Figure 4.9) and less than 1% in 20 countries.

While the area under irrigation accounted for more than 50% of the arable land in 22 OIC countries, this ratio was lower than 5% in 18 countries. In fact, the part of the arable land area under irrigation has a crucial role in agricultural production in many OIC countries, particularly those suffering water scarcity in arid and semi-arid regions of the Middle East and North Africa. Therefore, irrigated agriculture and the use of efficient irrigation systems and techniques have a very important and greater role in agricultural development and food production in these countries.

Figure 4.9**Irrigation Area as % of Agricultural Area (OIC Countries with more than 30%)**

Source: FAO AQUASTAT Online Database

The available data on the irrigation techniques used in the OIC countries indicate that surface irrigation, which is the most traditional and least water-saving technique, is by far the most widely used technique, practised on 81.8% of the total area equipped for irrigation (Figure 4.10). This ratio reached more than 50% in 29 OIC countries. Huge amounts of the water diverted for irrigation in these countries are wasted at the farm level through either deep percolation or surface runoff.

Figure 4.10**Irrigation Techniques, 2007 (% of total area equipped for irrigation)**

Source: FAO AQUASTAT Online Database

Sprinkler irrigation technique⁷ is practised on 7.8% of the total area equipped for irrigation in the OIC countries. This technique, which is more water-saving than surface irrigation, is practised on more than 30% of the irrigation area in only 3 OIC countries. On the other hand, localized

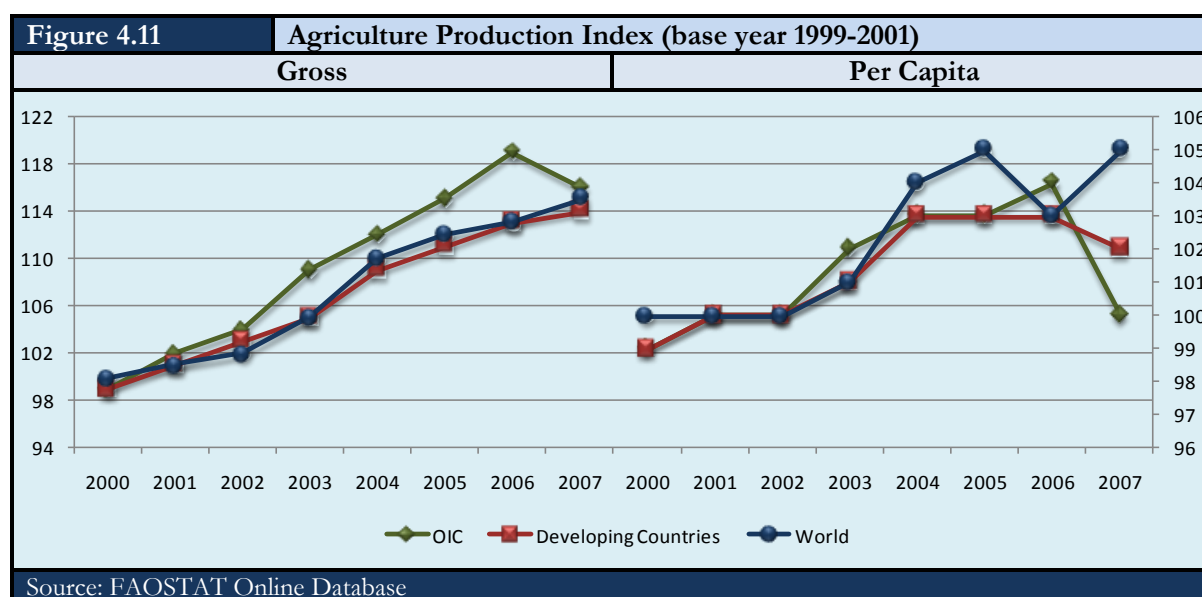
⁷ It is a method of irrigation by applying water under pressure when the water is sprinkled in the form of artificial rain through lines carrying distribution components: rotary sprinklers, diffusers with permanent water streams and perforated pipes.

irrigation technique,⁸ which is the most water-saving one, is practised on only 3.3% of the total area equipped for irrigation in the OIC countries. It is practised on more than 30% of the irrigation area in only 2 OIC countries. In Saudi Arabia, sprinkler irrigation technique is by far the most predominant (59.5%), while in Uganda and Jordan, localized irrigation is the most widely used technique; being practised on over half of their irrigation areas (86% and 79%, respectively). The countries in arid regions, without large rivers, choose to develop the localized and sprinkler irrigation techniques more intensively to save water.

4.4. Agriculture Production and Productivity

Agriculture is widely known to be the primary economic activity and is assumed to play a major role in the economies of most developing countries. However, this feature does not stand firm in the case of many OIC countries. In part, this is due to the inefficient use of land in agriculture in many of these countries due to scarcity of water resources and the use of insufficient irrigation systems. It is also due to other factors such as the increasing migration of agricultural population from rural to urban areas seeking higher incomes, particularly in the services sector. On average, the share of agriculture in the total GDP of the OIC countries amounted to only 10.5% in 2008, gradually declining from 16.3% in 1990 (Figure 3.2).

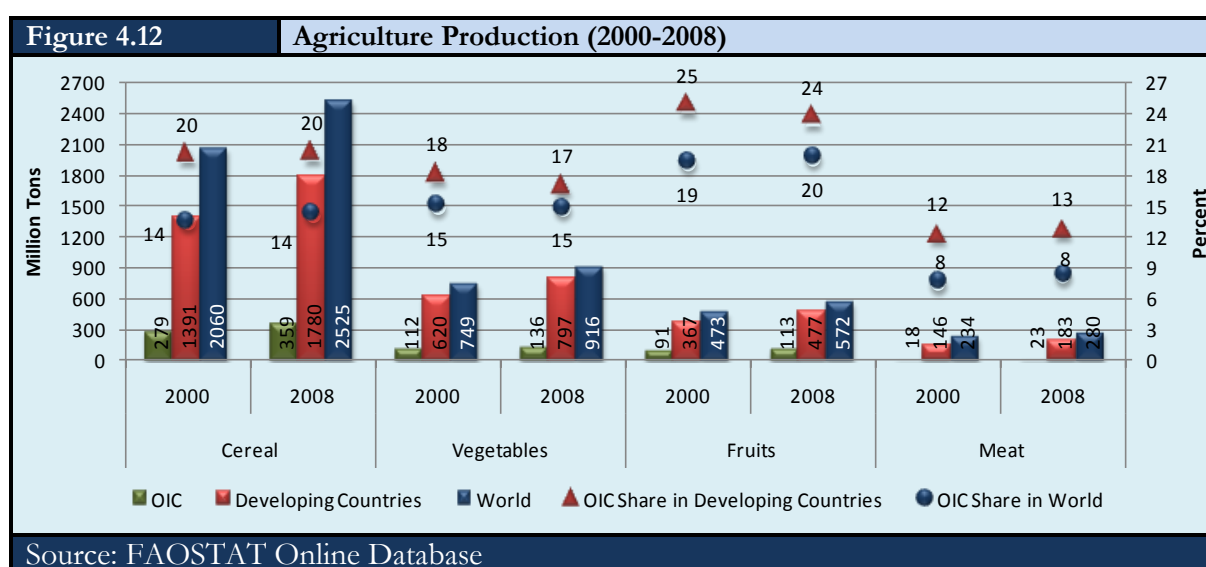
At the individual country level, the share of agriculture in GDP varies quite a lot among the OIC countries. As of 2008, the agriculture sector dominates in only 7 countries, namely Afghanistan, Comoros, Guinea Bissau, Niger, Sierra Leone, Somalia, and Togo, all of which are least-developed countries (LDCs). The highest share of 60.1% was recorded by Somalia while the lowest share of only 0.1% was recorded by Qatar.



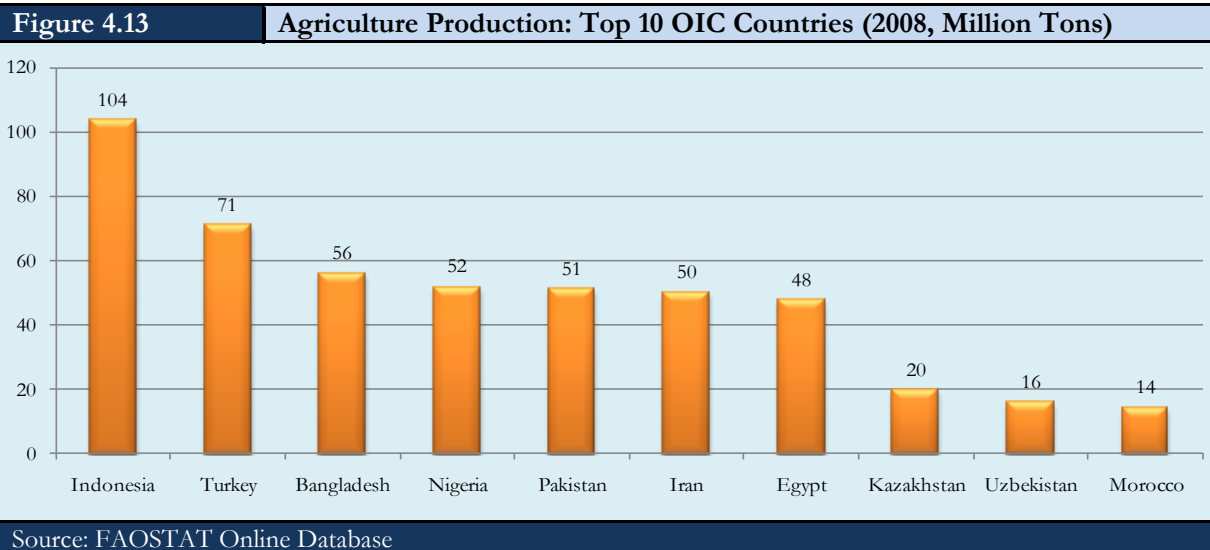
⁸ It is a method of irrigation (with different techniques) when water is applied to and causing wetting of only part of the soil in the field at the base of the plant (plant root zone) in small but frequent quantities, i.e. drop by drop. It includes the following terms or systems: trickle irrigation, drip irrigation, daily flow irrigation, drop irrigation and sip irrigation.

In terms of 2007 agricultural production index of the FAO, although the OIC countries, as a group, were, on average, performing a slightly better than the group of the developing countries and the world average during the period 2000-2007 (Figure 4.11), as of 2007, there were 25 OIC countries which recorded a lower agriculture production index than that of the world average. Moreover, according to this index, the agriculture production decreased, during the period under consideration, by 50% in Maldives, 39% in Uganda, 31% in Gambia, 25% in Senegal and 21% in Qatar.

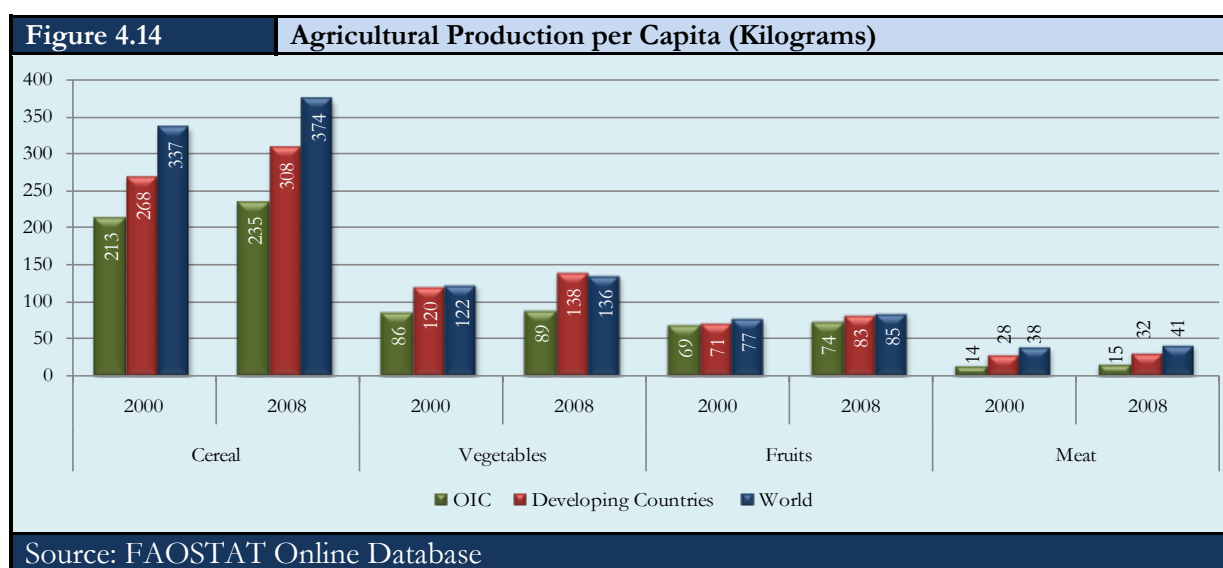
When per capita agriculture production index is considered during the same period, it is observed that the average per capita agriculture production for the OIC countries was slightly increasing and following similar trends of both the world average and the average of the group of the developing countries until 2006. In 2007, the index for the OIC countries declined significantly (back to 2001 level), falling quite below the averages of both the world and the developing countries. At the individual country level, as of 2007, there were 35 OIC countries which recorded a lower per capita agriculture production index than that of the world average, and 29 countries of them recorded a decrease in their per capita production index.



In terms of the volume of agriculture production, as for 2008, the OIC countries accounted for 14.2% of the world total cereals production and 20.2% of that of the developing countries, with a very slight increase compared to their level in 2000 of 13.5% and 20.1%, respectively. In the same year, their share in the world vegetables production recorded at 14.8%, decreasing slightly from 15% in 2000, and their share in the developing countries recorded at 17.1%, decreasing slightly from 18.1% in 2000. The share of the OIC countries in the total production of fruits in the developing countries decreased slightly from 24.8% in 2000 to 23.7% in 2008. In contrast, their shares in the total production of meat of the world and the developing countries increased slightly from 7.7% and 12.3%, respectively in 2000 to 8.2% and 12.6%, respectively in 2008 (Figure 4.12).



The total OIC agricultural production concentrated in a few member countries, where only 10 countries, which are Indonesia, Turkey, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Pakistan, Iran, Egypt, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Morocco, produced 76.2% of the total volume of OIC agriculture production of cereals, vegetables, fruits and meat (Figure 4.13).



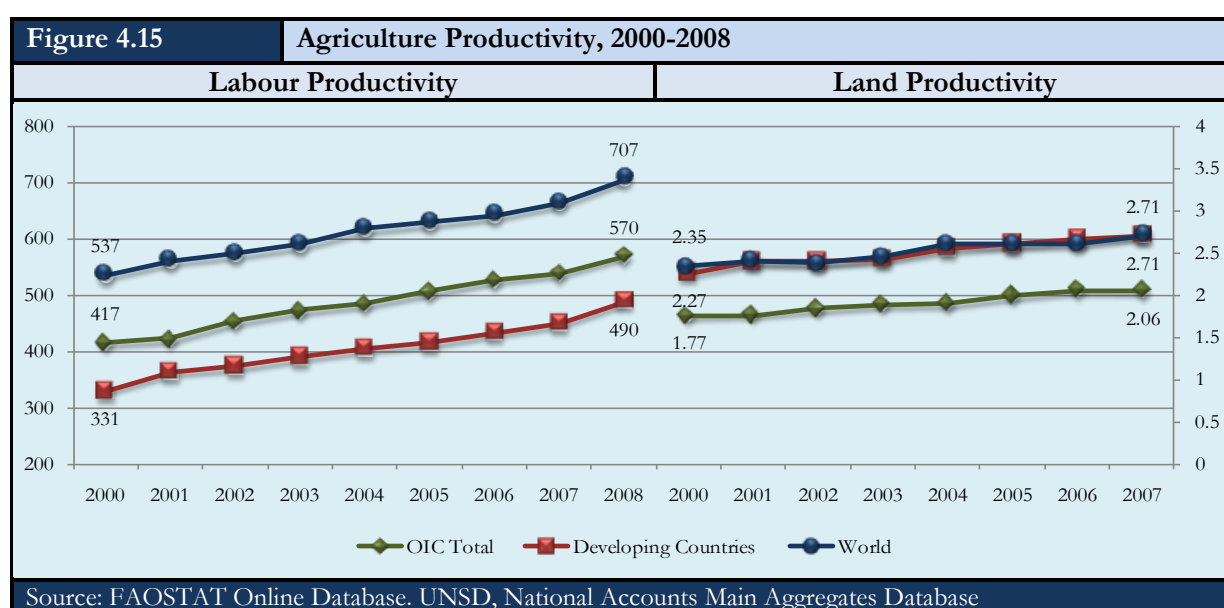
Although the average production per capita of these agricultural products in the OIC countries, as a group, increased slightly in 2008 compared to 2000, the averages of the OIC group were still below the levels achieved by the developing countries and the world (Figure 4.14).

This means that the OIC countries, as a group, do not have the capacity to produce enough agricultural products to meet the demand for food of their growing populations and, thus, rely heavily on agricultural imports, particularly of food products. As pointed out above, since many OIC countries are located in the world's most arid regions, drought causes sharp annual fluctuations in crop and livestock production, which in turn, leads to shortages in food security in many of these countries. On the other hand, the inefficient irrigation systems and use of land in agriculture together with other factors such as the inadequate agricultural investments and

technologies led to low levels of agricultural productivity in many OIC countries and in these countries as a group.

With more than half of their population living in rural areas and most of them depend on agriculture for their income and survival, enhancing agricultural productivity in the OIC countries is very crucial for growth and development, particularly through empowering the rural population with higher levels of income and, thus, reducing the incidence of poverty and food insecurity in these countries. In this respect, as the productivity of any other economic sector, agricultural productivity measures the output obtained per unit of input. Agricultural productivity depends on both the quantity and the quality of many inputs such as land, labour, water, machinery, fertilizers and pesticides, etc. However, since measuring the total agriculture factor productivity is beyond the scope of this report, only labour, land, fertilizers and tractors use are investigated.

As for labour productivity⁹ in the OIC countries, during the period 2000-2008, the average agricultural labour productivity in the OIC countries as a group followed in general a similar trend of that of the developing countries and the world average (Figure 4.15). Although the levels achieved by the group of OIC countries were higher than those of the developing countries, they remained below the levels of the world average.



As for land productivity¹⁰ in the OIC countries, Figure 4.15 shows that, during the period 2000-2008, the average land productivity in the OIC countries as a group followed in general a similar trend of the developing countries and the world average. However, although the levels achieved by the group of OIC countries were increasing very slightly, they remained below those of the developing countries and the world average.

⁹ Calculated by dividing agriculture value added at constant USD by the agricultural population.

¹⁰ Calculated by dividing the volume of agricultural production in tons by the arable land in hectares.

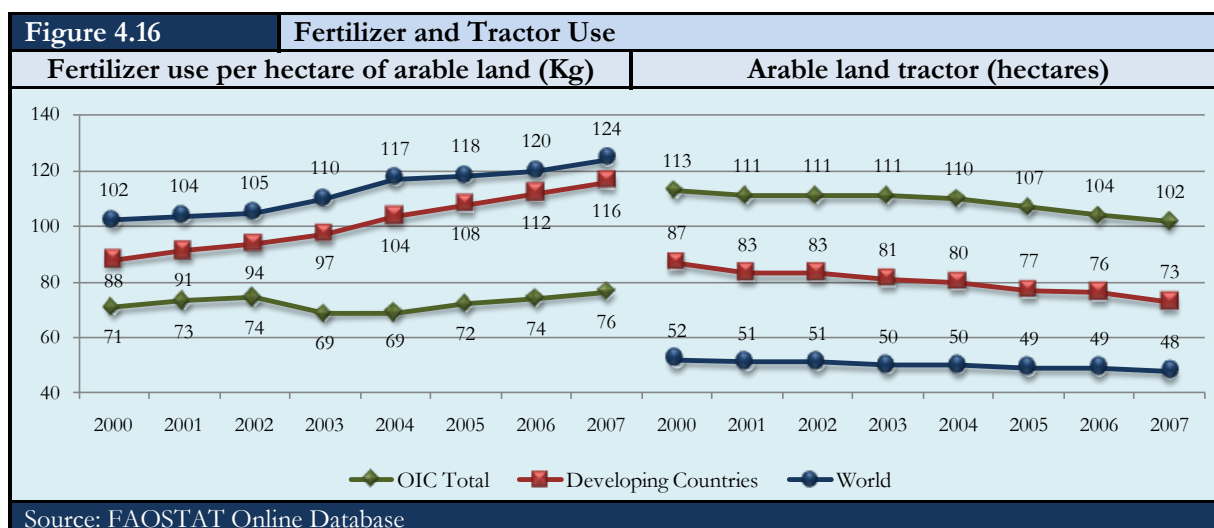


Figure 4.16 shows the relatively insufficient use of fertilizers where the average levels of fertilizers use per hectare of the arable land in the OIC countries were below the levels of the developing countries and the world average during the period 2000-2007. On average, only 76 kilograms of fertilizers were used per hectare of arable land in the OIC countries in 2007 compared to 116 kilograms in the developing countries and the world average of 124 kilograms. It seems that the use of agricultural machinery in the OIC countries is still insufficient. On average, one tractor is still used in more than 100 hectares of arable land in the OIC countries in 2007 compared to 73 hectares in the developing countries and significantly higher than the world average of 48 hectares (Figure 4.16).

Table 4.5: OIC Countries among Top-20 World Producers of Major Agriculture Commodities, 2007

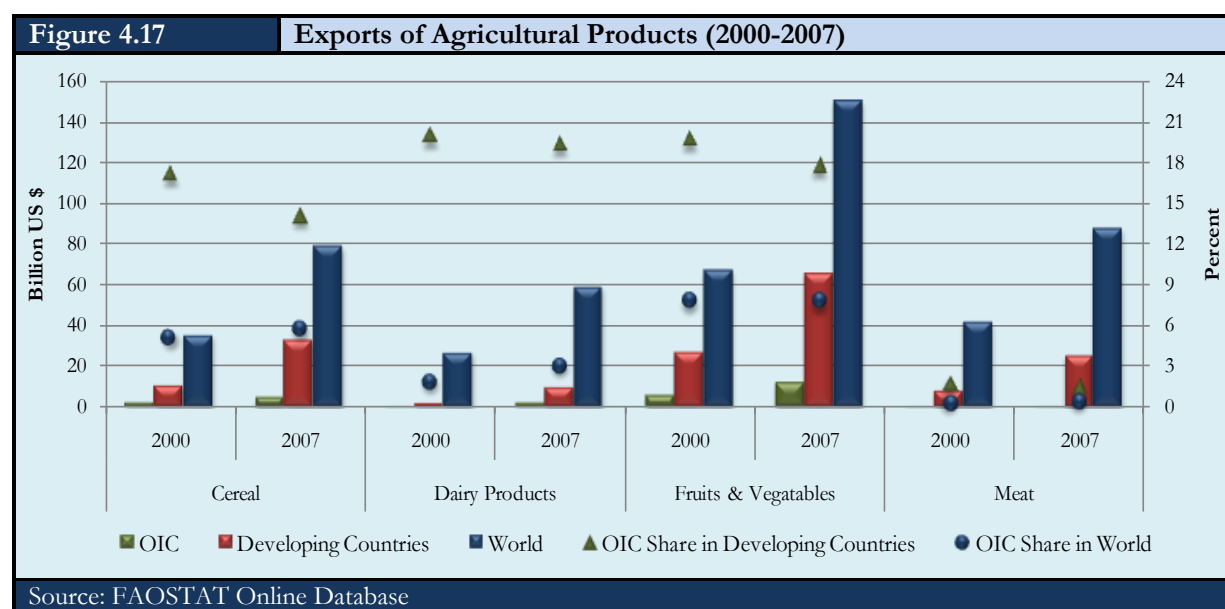
Commodities	Cocoa	Coffee	Cotton	Maize	Natural Rubber	Palm Oil	Rice	Soybean	Sugar Beet	Tea	Wheat
Countries											
Afghanistan											20
Bangladesh							4			11	
Burkina Faso			14								
Cameroon	6				14	13					
Côte d'Ivoire	1	11			8	8					
Egypt			12				13		12		15
Gabon					20						
Guinea	17				19						
Indonesia	2	4		8	2	1	3	10		7	
Iran								18	14	10	14
Kazakhstan			18								10
Malaysia	13				3	2					
Mozambique			20							18	
Nigeria	4		13	10	9	3	18	11			
Pakistan			4	18			12				6
Sierra Leone	16										
Syria			8								
Tajikistan			17								
Togo	8										
Turkey			7	12					6	5	8
Turkmenistan			9								
Uganda	19	12								13	
Uzbekistan			6								18

Source: FAOSTAT Online Database

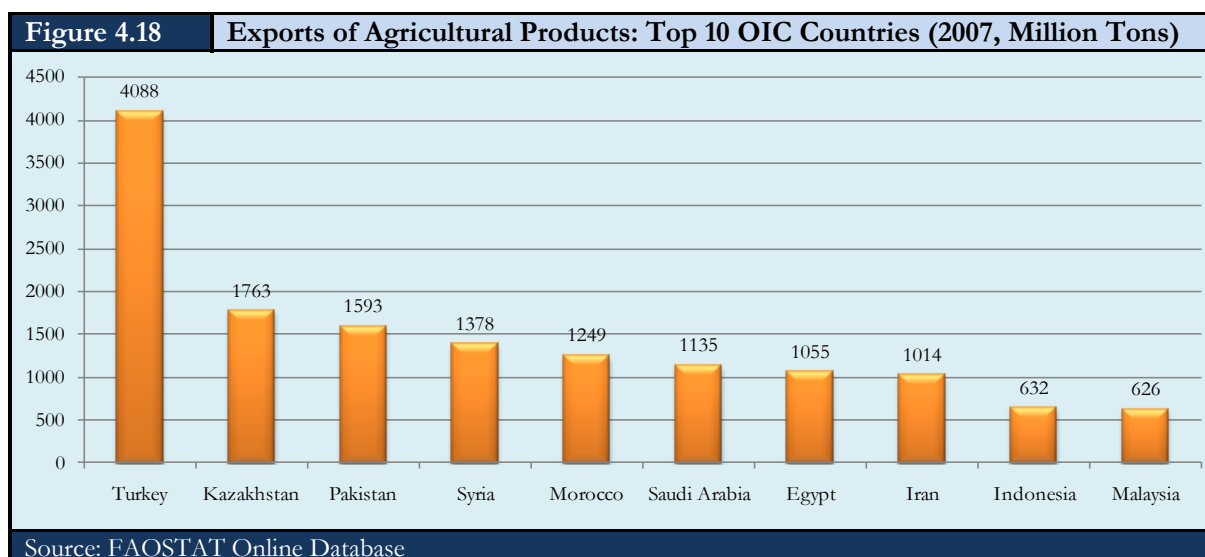
A significant number of OIC countries from different climatic regions are among the top 20 producers of major agricultural commodities worldwide (Table 4.5). These commodities vary from cereals such as wheat, rice and maize to tropical/temperate zone commodities such as palm oil, cocoa, coffee, rubber and sugar. However, for many of these countries, particularly those in which the bulk of their exports concentrate on a few of such agricultural commodities, price fluctuations in the international commodity markets may translate into additional risks and challenges. In addition, exporting these primary commodities without or with low value added due to inappropriate processing facilities is also another challenge related to the competitiveness of their commodities in the international markets. In this respect, investments in agriculture processing facilities can be another focal point in addressing agricultural development as well as protecting farmers and creating additional jobs. Together, these factors have significantly influenced trade in agricultural commodities in the OIC countries.

4.5. Trade in Agriculture Products

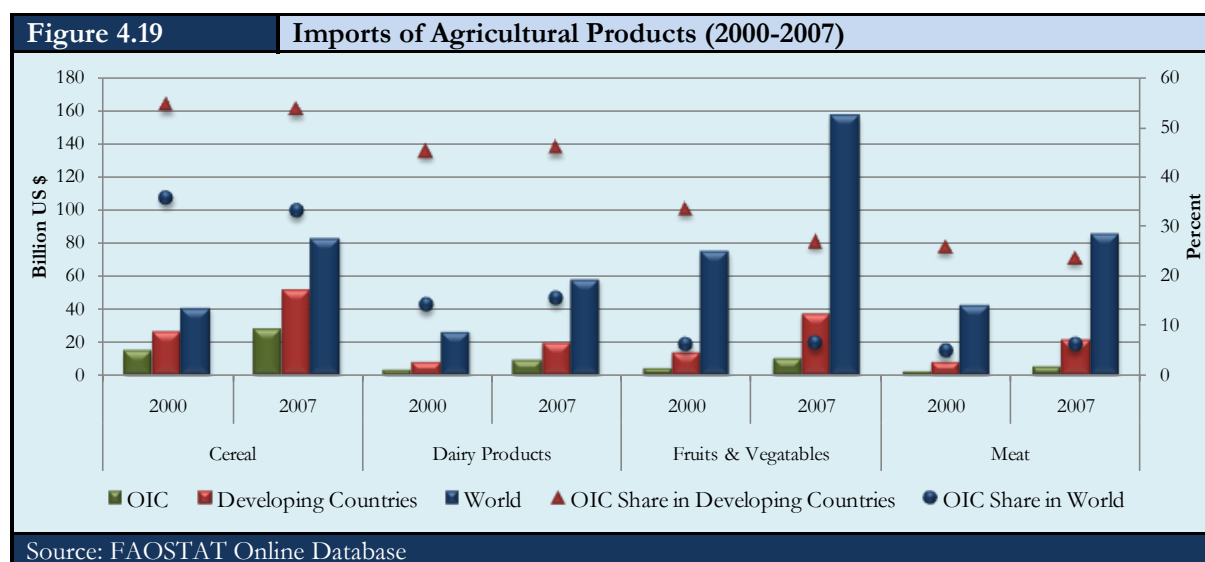
In terms of current US dollar, the total cereal exports of the OIC countries amounted to \$4.5 billion in 2007, accounting for only 5.7% of the world total cereal exports with a slight increase by 0.6 percentage points compared to their share in 2000. However, in the same year, the share of OIC countries in the total cereal exports of the developing countries decreased to 14% from 17.1% in 2000. In contrast, although the share of the OIC countries in total exports of dairy products of the world increased from 1.8% in 2000 to 3.1% in 2007, their share in the exports of dairy products of the developing countries decreased slightly in the same period from 19.9% to 19.3%.



The total exports of fruits and vegetables of the OIC countries accounted for 17.7% and 7.7% of that of the developing countries and world, respectively, decreasing slightly from 19.6% and 7.8%, respectively, in 2000. With the lowest share in the total exports of both the developing countries and the world, the total exports of meat of the OIC countries accounted for only 1.5% and 0.4% of that of the developing countries and the world, respectively in 2007 (Figure 4.17).



As in the case of agriculture production, it is also observed that the total exports of agriculture products of the OIC countries concentrated in a few member countries, where only 10 countries, namely Turkey, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Syria, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Iran, Indonesia and Malaysia accounted for 79.5% of the total OIC agriculture products exports of cereals, dairy products, fruits & vegetables and meat (Figure 4.18).

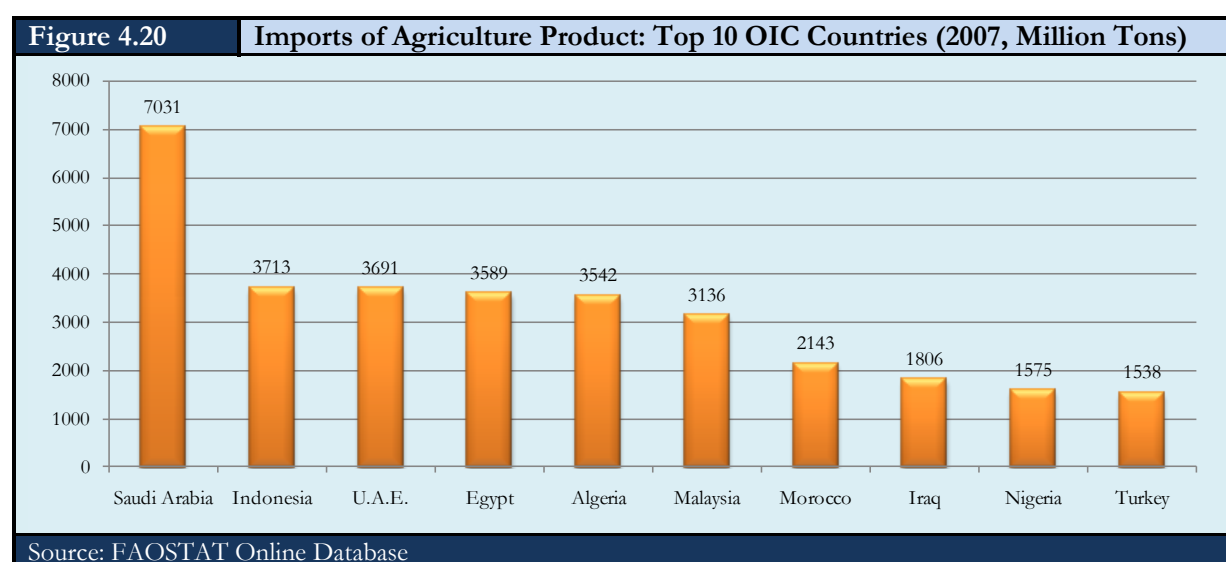


As pointed out above, with insufficient production capacity to produce enough agricultural products to meet the demand for food of their growing populations, the OIC countries, as a group, rely heavily on agricultural imports, particularly of food products. This becomes clear when their shares in total imports and exports of agriculture products of the world and the developing countries are compared. As shown in Figure 4.19, the share of OIC countries in the total imports of cereals of the developing countries in 2007 was almost 54%, declining slightly from the level of 54.7% in 2000.

Their share in the world total imports of cereals recorded at 33% in the same year compared to 35.6% in 2000. The total imports of dairy products in the OIC countries accounted for 46.2% of

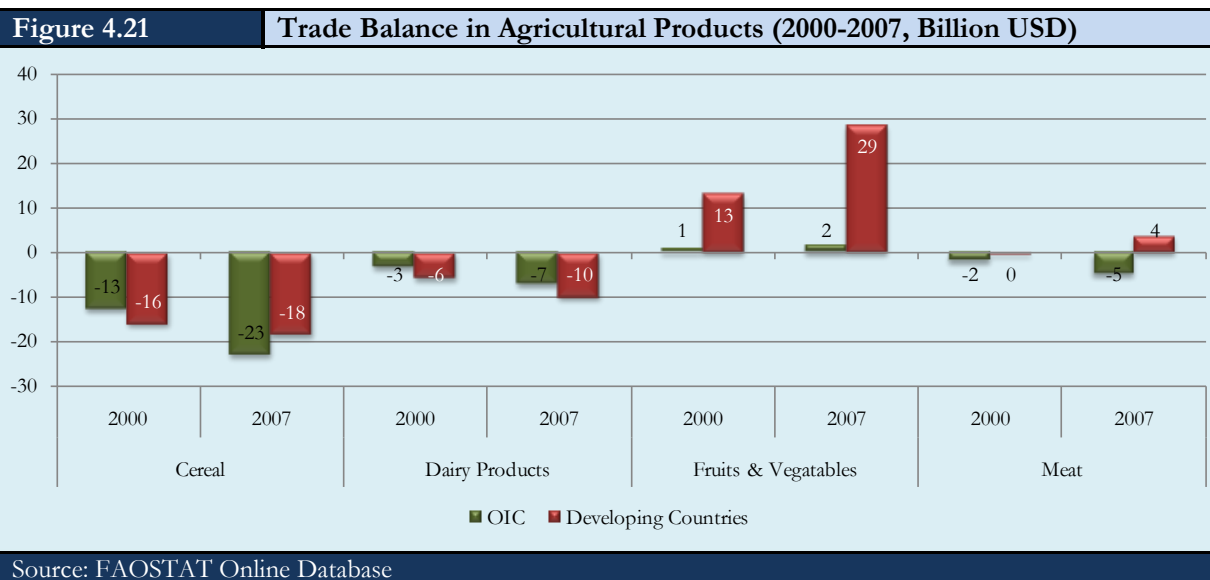
that of the developing countries in 2007 compared to 45.5% in 2000, and their share in the world total also increased from 14.1% in 2000 to 15.4% in 2007. In contrast, while their share in total imports of fruits and vegetables of the developing countries decreased to 27.3% in 2007 compared to 33.9% in 2000, their share in world total imports increased slightly from 6.1% to 6.4% in the same period. Similar situation was observed in case of imports of meat, where while their share in total imports of meat of the developing countries decreased from 26.1% to 24%, their share in world total increased from 4.8% to 6.1% in the same period.

As in the case of exports of agriculture products, the total imports of agriculture products of the OIC countries concentrated in a few member countries, where only 10 countries, namely Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, UAE, Egypt, Algeria, Malaysia, Morocco, Iraq, Nigeria and Turkey accounted for 61.6% of the total OIC agriculture products imports of cereals, dairy products, fruits & vegetables and meat (Figure 4.20).



As a result of the high dependence of many OIC countries on imports of agricultural products, the OIC countries as a group recorded significant trade deficits in most of these products (Figure 4.21). In terms of current US dollar in 2007, cereal trade deficit in the OIC countries was significantly higher than the deficit recorded by the developing countries. It increased from \$12.7 billion in 2000 to \$22.9 billion 2007. In the same year, the OIC countries' trade deficit in dairy products amounted to \$7.1 billion compared to \$3.3 billion in 2000 and accounted for 71% of the deficit of the developing countries. In contrast, the OIC countries, as a group, recorded a relatively small trade surplus in fruits and vegetables compared to the surplus recorded by the developing countries. While the developing countries recorded a trade surplus in meat in 2007, the OIC countries recorded a trade deficit in the same year that amounted to \$4.8 billion compared to their deficit of \$1.9 billion in 2000.

To sum up, when the trade balance of agricultural products (cereals, dairy, fruits, vegetables and meat) of the OIC countries is calculated, it was observed that the OIC countries, as a group, recorded a trade deficit in 2007, which is almost twice the deficit they recorded in 2000. In contrast, a trade surplus has been recorded in the group of the developing countries in the same year. At the individual country level, it was observed that only 6 OIC countries, namely Guinea Bissau, Guyana, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Turkey and Uzbekistan, recorded a trade balance surplus in the mentioned agricultural products.



This means that the supply of agricultural products, mainly food products, in most OIC countries does not keep pace with the rapidly increasing demand for food due to the rapid increase in their populations, leading to a widening food gap to be filled by imports. Moreover, food shortages due to inadequate rainfall and other adverse climatic conditions continued to affect some OIC countries, which faced food emergencies and were classified as food-deficit countries at the world scale. This, in turn, makes these countries highly vulnerable to any sharp rise in the international food prices in terms of increasing the food import bills and trade deficits, posing serious negative impacts on health and education, and consequently worsening the state of food security through increasing the number of undernourished people.

4.6. Promoting Intra-OIC Investment in Agriculture Sector

In general, agricultural development and food security in a country can be improved by increasing agriculture output, particularly food products, through either increasing agricultural productivity or extension of the arable land area (i.e. bringing more land under cultivation). This, of course, necessitates the availability of appropriate investments in agriculture sector at the national level and/or in terms of foreign direct investments (FDI). However, while investment in agriculture is a well-established economic activity in the developed countries, it is still lagging behind in many developing countries, particularly in the least-developed and low-income countries.

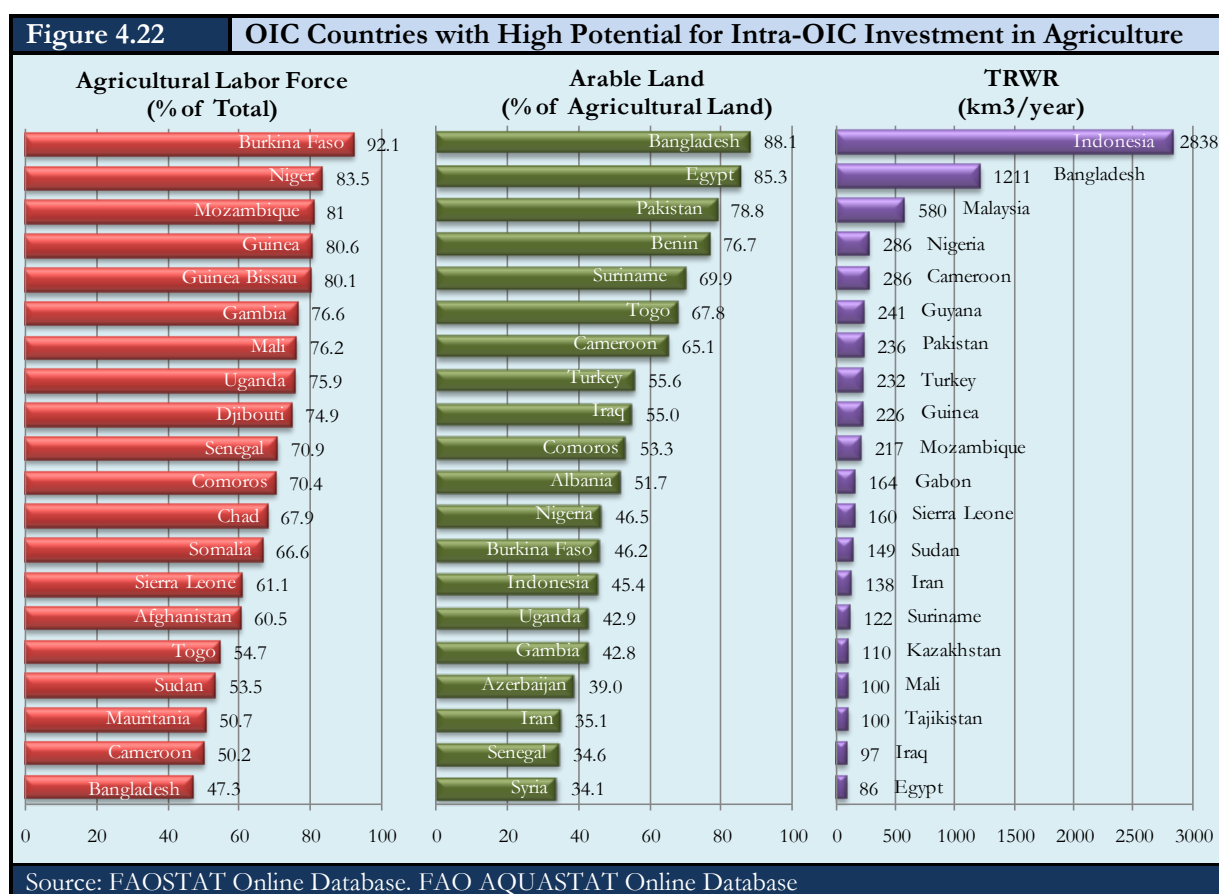
Investment in agriculture-oriented projects in these countries is often regarded as a high-risk investment. In general, this is due to factors related to the weak business and investment climate in most of these countries. These factors include, among others, conflict and political instability, inadequate physical infrastructures such as transportation, telecommunication, agricultural machinery and technologies, and inappropriate financial and banking systems. Accordingly, though they may well-endowed with high potential in agricultural resources such agricultural labour force, arable land and water resources, it is very difficult for many of these countries to gain access to appropriate financing for their agricultural development projects.

This is true in the case of many OIC least-developed and low-income countries where, due to limited financial resources, both domestically and in terms of FDI, the inherent agricultural potential of these countries does not manifest itself in the form of reasonable levels of agricultural

development and food security, where most of them are still classified as Low Income Food Deficit Countries (LIFDCs) with high levels of undernourished people. Therefore, intra-OIC investment in agricultural projects should be encouraged, particularly in the member countries which are well-endowed with high potential in agricultural resources. Intra-OIC FDI should be directed to these countries to increase agricultural productivity and/or extension of arable land through the supply of improved seeds, fertilizers, agricultural machinery and modern irrigation systems as well as through the development of agriculture-related infrastructures and processing of agricultural raw commodities, particularly food products with the aim of establishing agro-based industries to improve the state of food security at the OIC regional level.

In this respect, it is well known that some OIC member countries, particularly the GCC member countries, have been recently seeking investment opportunities in the agriculture sector in some OIC least-developed agricultural-based countries. In order to promote and encourage such intra-OIC investment, OIC member countries with high potential in agriculture sector, particularly in terms of agricultural labour force, arable land and water resources should be identified to ascertain their potential for encouraging intra-OIC investment in agriculture sector.

Accordingly, Figure 4.22 displays the OIC member countries with high potential to attract intra-OIC investment into the agricultural sector, where the top 20 OIC countries in terms of the overall availability of the three main agricultural resources (i.e. agricultural labour force, arable land and water resources) are selected. It is clear that 37 OIC countries (20 of them are least-developed countries) enjoy high potential at least in terms of one of the three-mentioned agricultural resources.



In general, this information highlights the OIC member countries that could be targeted for intra-OIC investments in the agriculture sector. In the light of such information, it could be possible to suggest to which member countries intra-OIC investments could be directed and encouraged. It could be also possible to roughly suggest the type of agricultural inputs that such of these investments should be focused on. On the other hand, in the light of this information it could be possible to suggest some broad recommendations to serve as policy guidelines to which the attention of these countries needs to be drawn in their efforts towards achieving sustainable agricultural development and attracting FDI in the agriculture sector.

In terms of the overall availability of the three main agricultural resources (labour, land and water), it seems that many OIC least-developed countries are exhibiting high potential for attracting intra-OIC investment in the agriculture sector. However, most of these countries need to improve their investment climate in order to be able to attract FDI in their agriculture sector. In particular, they have to increase the levels of their agricultural productivity through investing in the efficient use of water resources in agriculture and introducing modern irrigation systems and agricultural machinery. Thus, the challenge in these countries is to bring more land under cultivation through investing in improved seeds, fertilizers, agricultural machinery and modern irrigation systems as well as through the development of agriculture-related infrastructures and processing of agricultural raw commodities, particularly food products. As such, these countries need to focus on exploiting the unutilised potential of the existing arable land and water resources through improving the levels of agricultural productivity along with creating a reasonable business and investment environment.

Yet, there is still a need to identify specific agriculture-oriented projects and investment opportunities in these countries. This, of course, depends on the specific geographical and climatic conditions as well as on the specific features of the land and water resources in each country, and, thus, on the suitable crops to be feasibly cultivated. It should be also noted that, in general, if the other issues related to creating the favourable business and investment environment are resolved, then these countries may be among the top recipients of FDI in the agriculture sector at the OIC regional level.

5 Concluding Remarks and Policy Implications

Today, many developing countries around the world, including the OIC member countries, are now more integrated into the world economy and international financial system through the increasing trends of their foreign trade, FDI, and remittances. Consequently, they have become more vulnerable to the frequent shocks in international financial markets and global economy. Therefore, though rooted and deepened in developed countries, the global financial crisis have imposed serious adverse effects on the economies of many developing countries as well, particularly those with high level of integration into the world economy and international financial markets.

Economies are still suffering the negative effects of the recent economic downturn not only in developed countries but also in developing countries. Like many other developing countries, the OIC member countries have been also suffering various negative impacts of the current global financial crisis. Yet, the extent of these impacts has apparently varied from one country to another due to the variation in their economic structures and levels of economic integration into the world economy. The most common impacts are slowdown in their economic growth; fall in the demand for their exports; sharp drops in their private capital inflows; interruption in their inflows of ODA and remittances; high exchange rate volatility; deterioration in current account balances; and increase in unemployment.

Throughout the period under consideration, OIC countries recorded higher growth rates than the average growth rates for the world and the developed countries, but slightly lower than the average for the developing countries. When China and India are excluded from the group of the developing countries, it is observed that OIC countries kept good pace with the other developing countries in the period 2005-2008 and performed even better than them in 2009. It can be stated that the average economic growth in OIC countries in 2009 was not affected from the crisis as negatively as developed countries and other developing countries. Moreover, the projections for 2010 show that the group of OIC countries will continue to grow faster than the other groups of countries. Accordingly, the average growth for OIC countries is expected to be 4.8 percent while the averages for developed and developing countries (excluding China and India) are estimated to be 2.6 percent and 4.2 percent, respectively.

The mixed nature of the group of the OIC countries continues to reflect high levels of heterogeneity and divergence in the economic structure and performance of these countries. 22 of them are still classified as LDCs, almost all of which depend for their growth and development on the exports of a few non-oil primary commodities, mostly agricultural commodities. On the other hand, 19 OIC countries are classified as fuel-exporting countries, for which the prospects of growth and the development of their economies are dependant mainly on production and export of oil and/or gas. The average economic performance of the OIC countries is still highly dependent on the performance of a few members as only 10 countries accounted for 70.9 percent of the total output (GDP) of the OIC countries and 73.5 percent of their total exports in 2009. This, in turn, implies a wide income disparity within the OIC community and a huge gap among the member countries, where the highest GDP per capita was 220 times higher than the lowest one in 2009. High external debt and low FDI levels in many OIC member countries have further aggravated the situation, where 22 of these countries are still classified as Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs), and only 10 countries accounted for 77.9 percent of the total FDI flows to all OIC countries. Indeed, this heterogeneity is one of the major factors that hinder intra-OIC economic cooperation, particularly intra-OIC trade and investment.

Although OIC countries, as a group, maintained a slight diversification in the structure of their output in terms of the contribution (value added) of major economic sectors to the GDP, this diversification has been at the cost of the agriculture sector. While agriculture is widely known to be the primary economic activity and is assumed to play a major role in the economies of most developing countries, this is not necessarily true in the case of many OIC countries. In many OIC countries, agricultural development is still facing a number of serious constraints and challenges that should be carefully addressed by the relevant national authorities and policy makers as well as the representatives of the private sector. Over time, agricultural activity in most OIC countries has been gradually replaced by services and, to a lesser extent, by industrial activity, where the average share of agriculture in their total GDP was only 10.5 percent in 2008, gradually declining from 17.6% in 1990. In fact, various political, structural, climatic, and geographical factors were behind this state of affairs. In the majority of the OIC countries, these factors include

- the negative impacts of the economic transformation and structural diversification efforts on the agriculture sector,
- increasing migration of agriculture labour force from rural to urban areas seeking higher wages in other sectors, mainly in the services sector,
- the scarcity of water resources,
- the inadequate agricultural investment and infrastructure,
- the low level of agricultural machinery and technology utilization, and
- the fluctuations in world agricultural commodity prices and trade difficulties that many of these countries are still facing in the international commodity markets.

These factors, together, have adverse impact on the level of agricultural productivity in many OIC countries and on the average level of the group as a whole. Therefore, agriculture production and the supply of agricultural products, mainly food products, in most of the OIC countries did not keep pace with the rapidly increasing demand for food due to the rapid increase in populations, leading to a widening shortage in food supply to be filled by imports. This makes these countries, particularly the 35 OIC countries that are classified as “Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries (LIFDC)”, vulnerable to any sharp rise in the international food prices in terms of higher food import bills and trade deficits, posing serious negative impacts on health and education, and consequently, worsening the already deteriorated state of food security through increasing the number of undernourished people. Moreover, the internal conflicts in some of these countries caused a great number of farmers to abandon their lands and directly or indirectly affected agriculture production and trade. Meanwhile, food shortages due to inadequate rainfall and other adverse climatic conditions continued to affect some of these countries, which faced food emergencies and were classified as countries in crisis requiring external assistance.

The major constraints and challenges facing agricultural development, and, thus, food security in the majority of the OIC countries can be listed as follows:

- Inadequate use of land and water resources, due to the scarcity and insufficient use of water resources and agricultural machinery and technologies
- Inadequate land tenure and water rights due to the lack of appropriate legal rules and regulations frameworks, as well as problems related to cross-border water sharing agreements

- Low levels of agriculture productivity and limited access to production inputs and related infrastructure and services
- Inadequate agricultural investments and limited financial resources and fluctuations in world agricultural commodity prices and other trade difficulties in the international commodity markets
- Inadequate economic transformation and structural diversification policies and increasing migration of agriculture labour force from rural to urban areas seeking higher wages in other sectors, particularly in services sector
- Concerns on governance, political and economic stability, weak institutional capacities and administrative bureaucracy, and inadequate agricultural planning and strategies

Notwithstanding these constraints and challenges, employing 37.4 percent of their total population, agriculture is still considered a very important and crucial economic sector in many OIC countries with high potential to significantly improve the state of food security in these countries as a group. This is true considering the fact that the 57 OIC countries are dispersed over a large geographical area in different climatic regions over four continents and, as a group, they are well-endowed with potential economic resources in different fields and sectors such as water and arable land, energy and mining, human resources, and a large strategic trade region. Moreover, 23 OIC countries from different climatic regions are considered among the top 20 producers of major agricultural commodities worldwide. These commodities vary from cereals such as wheat, rice and maize to tropical/temperate zone commodities such as palm oil, cocoa, coffee, rubber and sugar.

Therefore, it is commonly believed that there still is a wide scope for the development of a sustainable agriculture and food sector in OIC countries. Overall, this requires the adoption of long-term strategies as well as medium to short-term plans and programmes at both the national and regional levels along with a process of creating cooperation and coordination among OIC countries. In this context, the following ten recommendations can be made to serve as broad policy guidelines to which the attention of these countries needs to be drawn at both the national and intra-OIC cooperation levels.

- ✓ At the national level, efforts should be made to increase agricultural productivity, particularly in food products, through the extension of the arable land area (i.e. bringing more land under cultivation) through appropriate national investments and/or through attracting foreign direct investments (FDI) in the agriculture sector.
- ✓ At the OIC cooperation level, efforts should be made to enhance and direct more intra-OIC investment in the agriculture sector, particularly in the OIC agricultural-based countries which are well-endowed with the basic agricultural resources such as arable land and water resources.
- ✓ An OIC Agricultural Investment Promotion Agency (OIC-AIPA) is recommended to be established with the aim of encouraging and promoting direct investments into the agriculture sector in OIC countries through facilitating investment opportunities for investors from both the OIC community and outside.

- ✓ An OIC Seed and Crop Improvement Centre (OIC-SCIC) is recommended to be established with the aim of creating, sharing and utilising knowledge and technology to improve agricultural productivity and profitability of farming systems with a view to achieving sustainable food security and reduce poverty in the OIC member countries.
- ✓ An online OIC Agriculture Commodity Exchange Market (OIC-ACEM) should be established in order to facilitate trade in agricultural commodities among the OIC member countries both physically and in terms of tradable securities. This could also work as a market information exchange system on the community-wide food markets. An OIC periodical bulletin related to this endeavour should be published.
- ✓ Efforts should be made to promote and enhance investment in agriculture processing facilities to increase the value added of the agricultural commodities of the OIC top producing countries and to increase their competitiveness in the international markets. In this respect, efforts should be made to produce well-known global OIC food brands through providing sufficient financing to the private sector in order to compete in the global markets. To this end, efforts should be made to establish an OIC Agro-Business Fund to encourage investments in food sector and food security programmes.
- ✓ An OIC Food Security Program should be initiated and developed for rehabilitation and rebuilding of the agriculture and food sector especially in the least developed OIC countries and LIFDCs in order to prevent and prepare for natural disasters in the agriculture sector. In this context, policy measures with the aim of protecting the poor from high food prices and food shortages should be considered as an immediate action by the governments of these countries. There is need to build storage facilities like grain houses to serve this need. In addition measures should be taken to put the basic framework of social security programs and safety nets in place. Efforts should be made to help the small subsisting farmers to exploit their true potential through establishment of micro-credit facilities both at the national and intra-OIC level.
- ✓ The issues of water shortage in the context of food security, public health and sanitation, and access to safe drinking water should be addressed at both the national and OIC cooperation level. In this respect, efforts should also be made to improve the infrastructure and irrigation systems in rural areas through encouraging investment in modern and water-save irrigation system.
- ✓ Improving business and investment environment at the national level should be considered a high priority with emphasis on the promotion of OIC investors in member countries through introducing specific measures in national regulatory frameworks. In this respect, efforts should be made to promote and encourage joint investment approaches such as joint trade/investments programmes and strategies and joint entries into OIC markets led by private investment banks.
- ✓ An emergency response mechanism should be developed and adopted at both the national and OIC cooperation level to minimise the impacts of climate change and consequence natural disasters like floods, droughts and cyclones, which often cause severe damage to agriculture sector and posing sever threats to the very survival of millions of people across the OIC member countries.

Services sector, with an average share of 43.7 percent in GDP in 2008, continued to play a major role and stayed as an important source of income in many OIC countries. However, in recent years, the contribution of industry sector to the economies of the OIC countries as a group has, on average, tended to outstrip that of the services sector. Including manufacturing, the share of industry sector in GDP recorded at 45.7 percent in 2008, rendering industry the leading sector in the OIC countries. Yet, the high share of industry in the total output of many OIC countries, particularly in the fuel exporting countries, may not be comfortably used as an indicator of the high level of industrialisation in these countries. The performance of the manufacturing sector must also be considered in order to present a clearer picture of industrialization in the OIC countries. Unfortunately, the share of manufacturing sector in GDP has continuously declined over time to reach down to 14.0 percent in 2008. Given that this share averaged at 26.0 percent in other developing countries, it can be stated that manufacturing activities is weak in OIC countries.

Overall, the economies of most OIC countries still heavily rely on the production and exportation of primary commodities, mostly oil and agricultural goods. Therefore, fluctuations in world commodity prices continue to carry high risks to sustainable economic growth in these countries. Given the high pace of globalisation and liberalisation in the world economy, the OIC countries seem to continue facing the challenge of high vulnerability to the negative effects arising from the intense competition in world markets, fluctuations in international commodity prices, the instability in global financial flows, and the rapid change in technology. This was recently obvious particularly during the period of the recent boom in food prices (food crisis in 2008) and the current global financial crisis where the sharp decline in international trade has been among the main transmission mechanism of the crisis to developing countries. Improving manufacturing facilities and technologies in these countries is of utmost importance for diversification of their productive base that would enable them to increase the value-added and quality of their products while helping them become less dependent on manufacturing imports and thereby relieve the pressure on their trade balance. There is a significant role for the international community to allow these countries to protect their domestic industries by imposing temporary protective measures and give free access to their market, especially for the commodity dependent countries.

This state of affairs necessitates strengthening and further enhancing economic and commercial cooperation among the OIC member countries more than ever before. Efforts should be made to move towards more integrated and concerted policy actions to recover from the crisis and improve the economic situation of the OIC community. There is a need for greater synergy to implement national and cooperation policies as well as comprehensive multilateral initiatives at the OIC level through joint projects, plans, and programmes at regional and sub-regional levels. OIC countries should seek more concrete and tangible projects for enhancing economic and commercial cooperation, particularly in intra-OIC trade and investment.

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STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Statistical Appendix

Table A.1: Major Recent Developments in the World Economy
(Annual percent change)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*	2011*
Output (Real GDP)							
World	4.5	5.1	5.2	3.0	-0.6	4.6	4.3
Developed countries	2.7	3.0	2.8	0.5	-3.2	2.6	2.4
United States	3.1	2.7	2.1	0.4	-2.4	3.3	2.9
European Union	2.2	3.4	3.1	0.9	-4.1	1.0	1.8
Japan	1.9	2.0	2.4	-1.2	-5.2	1.9	2.0
Newly Industrialised Asian Economies	4.8	5.8	5.8	1.8	-0.9	6.7	4.7
Developing countries	7.1	7.9	8.3	6.1	2.5	6.8	6.4
Developing countries excluding China and India	5.6	6.3	6.4	4.6	-1.0	4.2	5.6
Middle East and North Africa	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.1	2.4	4.5	4.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.3	6.5	6.9	5.5	2.1	4.7	5.9
Developing Asia	9.0	9.8	10.6	7.9	6.6	8.7	8.7
China	10.4	11.6	13.0	9.6	9.1	10.5	9.6
Real Domestic Demand							
Developed countries	2.7	2.8	2.3	0.1	-3.4	2.1	2.3
United States	3.2	2.6	1.4	-0.7	-3.4	3.3	2.8
Euro Area	1.9	2.9	2.4	0.7	-3.4	0.1	1.1
Japan	1.7	1.2	1.3	-1.3	-4.0	1.0	1.5
Newly Industrialised Asian Economies	2.9	4.2	4.3	1.9	-3.0	5.1	4.3
Inflation Rate (1)							
World	3.8	3.7	4.0	6.0	2.4	3.7	3.0
Developed countries	2.3	2.4	2.2	3.4	0.1	1.5	1.4
United States	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.8	-0.3	2.1	1.7
European Union	2.3	2.3	2.4	3.7	0.9	1.5	1.5
Japan	-0.3	0.3	0.0	1.4	-1.4	-1.4	-0.5
Developing countries	5.9	5.6	6.5	9.2	5.2	6.2	4.7
Fuel Exporting Countries	10.0	9.0	10.1	15.0	9.4	8.0	7.5
World Trade Volume (2)							
Goods and Services	7.7	8.8	7.2	2.8	-10.7	7.0	6.1
Goods	7.5	8.8	6.5	2.4	-11.8	8.0	6.2
World Exports Value (3)							
Goods and Services	13.9	15.1	16.4	14.3	-20.4	14.4	8.1
Goods	14.4	15.6	15.6	14.8	-22.5	16.3	8.5
World Trade Prices in US Dollars							
Oil	41.3	20.5	10.7	36.4	-36.3	29.5	3.8
Non-fuel primary commodities	6.1	23.2	14.1	7.5	-18.7	13.9	-0.5
Manufactures	3.6	3.7	8.7	8.5	-6.9	2.7	1.1
US Dollar Exchange Rate (4)							
Euro	0.8053	0.7972	0.7308	0.6835	0.7190	0.7555	
Pound sterling	0.5504	0.5435	0.4997	0.5451	0.6410	0.6565	
Japanese yen	110.21	116.29	117.79	103.41	93.62	91.33	
Current Account Balance (% of GDP)							
Developed countries	-1.2	-1.2	-0.9	-1.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5
United States	-5.9	-6.0	-5.2	-4.9	-2.9	-3.3	-3.4
European Union	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-1.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1
Japan	3.6	3.9	4.8	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.4
Newly Industrialised Asian Economies	5.3	5.4	6.1	4.9	8.9	6.6	6.6
Developing countries	4.2	5.2	4.2	3.7	1.8	2.1	2.2
China	7.2	9.5	11.0	9.4	5.8	6.2	6.5
Unemployment Rate (5)							
Developed countries	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.8	8.0	8.4	8.0
United States	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.4	8.3
Euro Area	9.0	8.4	7.5	7.6	9.4	10.5	10.5
Japan	4.4	4.1	3.8	4.0	5.1	5.1	4.9
Newly Industrialised Asian Economies	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.4	4.3	4.1	3.8

Source: IMF, WEO Database, April 2010; IMF, WEO Update, July 2010.

(*) IMF projections. (1) Annual percent change of consumer prices. (2) Average of annual percentage change for world exports and imports. (3) Average of annual percent change for world exports in billions of U.S. dollars. (4) Nominal exchange rate (currency units per U.S. dollar), period average. 2010 data are for the first half of the year. (5) Percent of labour force.

Statistical Appendix

Table A.2: Total Population (Million)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*
Afghanistan	25.7	26.7	27.4	28.1	28.9	29.7
Albania	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Algeria	32.9	33.8	34.4	34.5	35.0	35.5
Azerbaijan	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.0
Bahrain	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1
Bangladesh	153.1	156.0	158.8	161.7	164.7	167.7
Benin	8.4	8.6	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.6
Brunei	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Burkina Faso	13.1	13.4	13.7	14.0	14.4	14.7
Cameroon	17.8	18.3	18.9	19.4	19.9	20.4
Chad	9.0	9.3	9.5	9.7	10.0	10.2
Comoros	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Cote d'Ivoire	19.0	19.6	20.2	20.8	21.4	22.0
Djibouti	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Egypt	70.0	71.3	73.6	75.2	76.7	78.2
Gabon	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Gambia	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Guinea	9.3	9.6	10.0	10.3	10.6	11.0
Guinea-Bissau	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
Guyana	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Indonesia	219.9	222.7	225.6	228.6	231.5	234.6
Iran	68.5	70.5	71.7	72.9	74.1	75.4
Iraq	27.9	28.8	29.6	30.4	31.2	32.0
Jordan	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.1
Kazakhstan	15.1	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.6
Kuwait	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6
Kyrgyz Republic	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4
Lebanon	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9
Libya	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.5
Malaysia	26.0	26.4	26.8	27.3	27.8	28.2
Maldives	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mali	12.5	12.8	13.1	13.4	13.7	14.0
Mauritania	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2
Morocco	30.3	30.6	31.0	31.4	31.7	32.0
Mozambique	19.6	19.9	20.3	20.7	21.2	21.6
Niger	12.6	12.9	13.4	13.8	14.2	14.6
Nigeria	136.3	140.0	143.9	147.8	151.9	156.1
Oman	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1
Pakistan	152.5	155.4	158.2	161.0	163.8	166.6
Palestine	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1		
Qatar	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4
Saudi Arabia	23.1	23.7	24.3	24.9	25.5	26.1
Senegal	11.7	11.9	12.2	12.5	12.8	13.1
Sierra Leone	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.2
Somalia	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.9		
Sudan	35.3	36.2	37.2	38.1	39.1	40.1
Suriname	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Syria	18.4	18.9	19.4	19.9	20.4	20.9
Tajikistan	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5
Togo	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.0
Tunisia	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5
Turkey	67.9	68.1	68.9	69.7	70.5	71.4
Turkmenistan	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4
Uganda	28.8	29.9	30.9	32.0	33.2	34.4
United Arab Emirates	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.1
Uzbekistan	26.4	26.8	27.2	27.6	27.9	28.2
Yemen	21.0	21.6	22.3	23.0	23.7	24.4
OIC Total	1,410.6	1,439.8	1,469.4	1,498.3	1,514.5	1,543.9
World	6,419.2	6,497.2	6,575.5	6,655.0	6,733.8	6,812.7
Developed countries	986.4	992.7	999.7	1,006.3	1,011.8	1,017.6
Developing countries	5,432.8	5,504.5	5,575.8	5,648.7	5,722.0	5,795.1

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; IMF, WEO Database, April 2010.

(*) IMF projections.

Statistical Appendix

Table A.3: GDP at Current Prices (Billion U.S. Dollars)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*
Afghanistan	6.5	7.7	9.7	11.8	14.0	17.0
Albania	8.2	9.0	10.7	13.0	12.2	12.0
Algeria	103.2	117.3	134.3	170.2	140.8	156.8
Azerbaijan	13.2	21.0	33.1	46.4	43.1	51.8
Bahrain	13.5	15.8	18.4	21.2	20.2	22.4
Bangladesh	61.1	65.2	74.0	84.5	94.5	104.6
Benin	4.4	4.7	5.5	6.7	6.7	7.4
Brunei	9.5	11.5	12.2	14.4	10.5	12.0
Burkina Faso	5.5	6.1	6.8	8.3	8.1	8.7
Cameroon	16.6	18.0	20.4	23.7	22.2	23.1
Chad	5.9	6.3	7.0	8.4	6.9	8.0
Comoros	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Cote d'Ivoire	16.4	17.4	19.8	23.5	22.5	23.6
Djibouti	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1
Egypt	89.8	107.4	130.3	162.4	188.0	215.8
Gabon	8.7	9.5	11.6	14.5	11.0	13.4
Gambia	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
Guinea	2.9	2.9	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.3
Guinea-Bissau	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
Guyana	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2
Indonesia	285.9	364.4	432.2	511.5	539.4	670.4
Iran	188.0	222.1	285.9	333.2	330.5	360.0
Iraq	31.4	45.1	57.0	86.5	65.8	80.3
Jordan	12.6	14.8	17.0	21.2	22.9	24.9
Kazakhstan	57.1	81.0	104.9	135.6	109.3	126.3
Kuwait	80.8	101.6	111.8	158.2	111.3	135.1
Kyrgyz Republic	2.5	2.8	3.8	5.1	4.6	5.1
Lebanon	21.9	22.4	25.0	29.5	33.6	37.0
Libya	44.0	56.5	71.7	89.9	60.4	76.6
Malaysia	138.0	157.1	186.3	221.6	191.5	213.1
Maldives	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5
Mali	5.5	6.1	7.2	8.8	9.0	9.5
Mauritania	1.9	2.7	2.8	3.5	3.0	3.6
Morocco	59.5	65.6	75.2	88.9	90.8	94.0
Mozambique	6.6	7.2	8.1	9.9	9.8	10.2
Niger	3.4	3.6	4.3	5.4	5.3	5.9
Nigeria	112.2	145.4	165.9	207.1	173.4	214.0
Oman	30.9	36.8	41.6	59.9	53.4	62.3
Pakistan	109.6	127.5	143.2	164.6	166.5	177.9
Palestine	4.5	4.4	4.9	6.2		
Qatar	42.5	56.9	71.0	100.4	83.9	110.8
Saudi Arabia	315.8	356.6	385.2	475.7	369.7	438.0
Senegal	8.7	9.4	11.3	13.3	12.7	13.5
Sierra Leone	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9
Somalia	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.7		
Sudan	27.4	36.4	46.5	58.0	54.7	65.7
Suriname	1.8	2.1	2.4	3.1	3.0	3.2
Syria	28.6	33.5	40.6	54.5	52.5	60.0
Tajikistan	2.3	2.8	3.7	5.1	5.0	5.5
Togo	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.9
Tunisia	29.1	31.1	35.6	40.8	40.2	41.8
Turkey	482.7	529.2	649.1	730.3	615.3	710.7
Turkmenistan	17.2	21.4	26.0	19.0	17.4	20.2
Uganda	9.2	10.0	11.9	14.4	15.7	17.7
United Arab Emirates	134.2	163.7	207.6	261.4	230.0	252.7
Uzbekistan	14.3	17.0	22.3	28.6	32.8	37.3
Yemen	16.7	19.1	21.7	26.9	25.1	31.1
OIC Total	2,702.0	3,186.9	3,794.0	4,605.4	4,154.8	4,807.2
World	45,431.0	49,154.6	55,392.5	61,221.0	57,937.5	61,781.5
Developed countries	34,684.6	36,475.4	39,873.6	42,270.7	40,056.1	41,564.1
Developing countries	10,746.4	12,679.2	15,518.9	18,950.3	17,881.4	20,217.4

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; IMF, WEO Database, April 2010.

(*) IMF projections.

Statistical Appendix

Table A.4: GDP per Capita* (Current U.S. Dollars)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010**
Afghanistan (L)	253	288	354	420	484	572
Albania (LM)	2,645	2,903	3,344	4,063	3,813	3,750
Algeria (UM)	3,137	3,470	3,904	4,933	4,023	4,417
Azerbaijan (LM)	1,535	2,414	3,761	5,213	4,789	5,756
Bahrain (H)	19,286	22,571	23,000	26,500	20,200	20,364
Bangladesh (L)	399	418	466	523	574	624
Benin (L)	524	547	618	736	713	771
Brunei (H)	23,750	28,750	30,500	36,000	26,250	30,000
Burkina Faso (L)	420	455	496	593	563	592
Cameroon (LM)	933	984	1,079	1,222	1,116	1,132
Chad (L)	656	677	737	866	690	784
Comoros (L)	667	667	833	714	714	857
Cote d'Ivoire (LM)	863	888	980	1,130	1,051	1,073
Djibouti (LM)	1,000	1,143	1,000	1,250	1,250	1,375
Egypt (LM)	1,283	1,506	1,770	2,160	2,451	2,760
Gabon (UM)	6,214	6,786	8,286	9,667	7,333	8,933
Gambia (L)	333	333	438	500	412	471
Guinea (L)	312	302	420	437	415	391
Guinea-Bissau (L)	333	400	400	438	500	529
Guyana (LM)	1,625	1,875	2,125	2,375	2,500	2,750
Indonesia (LM)	1,300	1,636	1,916	2,238	2,330	2,858
Iran (LM)	2,745	3,150	3,987	4,571	4,460	4,775
Iraq (LM)	1,125	1,566	1,926	2,845	2,109	2,509
Jordan (LM)	2,291	2,643	2,982	3,593	3,817	4,082
Kazakhstan (UM)	3,781	5,260	6,768	8,692	7,006	8,096
Kuwait (H)	26,933	31,750	33,879	46,529	31,800	37,528
Kyrgyz Republic (L)	490	538	717	962	852	944
Lebanon (UM)	5,763	5,895	6,579	7,763	8,615	9,487
Libya (UM)	7,458	9,417	11,754	14,500	9,587	11,785
Malaysia (UM)	5,308	5,951	6,951	8,117	6,888	7,557
Maldives (LM)	2,667	3,000	3,667	4,333	4,667	5,000
Mali (L)	440	477	550	657	657	679
Mauritania (L)	679	931	933	1,167	968	1,125
Morocco (LM)	1,964	2,144	2,426	2,831	2,864	2,938
Mozambique (L)	337	362	399	478	462	472
Niger (L)	270	279	321	391	373	404
Nigeria (LM)	823	1,039	1,153	1,401	1,142	1,371
Oman (H)	12,360	14,154	15,407	20,655	17,800	20,097
Pakistan (LM)	719	820	905	1,022	1,016	1,068
Palestine (LM)	1,184	1,128	1,225	1,512		
Qatar (H)	53,125	71,125	78,889	91,273	69,917	79,143
Saudi Arabia (H)	13,671	15,046	15,852	19,104	14,498	16,782
Senegal (L)	744	790	926	1,064	992	1,031
Sierra Leone (L)	218	250	298	339	317	306
Somalia (L)	274	294	310	303		
Sudan (LM)	776	1,006	1,250	1,522	1,399	1,638
Suriname (UM)	3,600	4,200	4,800	6,200	6,000	6,400
Syria (LM)	1,554	1,772	2,093	2,739	2,574	2,871
Tajikistan (L)	365	438	578	785	769	846
Togo (L)	344	349	385	439	426	414
Tunisia (LM)	2,910	3,079	3,490	3,961	3,865	3,981
Turkey (UM)	7,109	7,771	9,421	10,478	8,728	9,954
Turkmenistan (LM)	3,440	4,196	5,000	3,585	3,222	3,741
Uganda (L)	319	334	385	450	473	515
United Arab Emirates (H)	32,732	38,976	46,133	54,458	46,939	49,549
Uzbekistan (L)	542	634	820	1,036	1,176	1,323
Yemen (L)	795	884	973	1,170	1,059	1,275
OIC Average	1,915	2,213	2,582	3,074	2,743	3,114
World	7,077	7,566	8,424	9,199	8,604	9,069
Developed countries	35,163	36,744	39,886	42,006	39,589	40,845
Developing countries	1,978	2,303	2,783	3,355	3,125	3,489

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; IMF, WEO Database, April 2010; World Bank, WDI Database.

(*) (L) Low-income. (LM) Lower-middle income. (UM) Upper-middle income. (H) High-income.

(**) IMF projections.

Statistical Appendix

Table A.5: Structure of Output (Value Added by Economic Activity, Percent)

	Agriculture			Industry			Manufacturing			Services		
	2000	2007	2008	2000	2007	2008	2000	2007	2008	2000	2007	2008
Afghanistan ³	57.0	38.8	40.0	23.2	25.8	26.5	16.9	16.3	16.8	19.8	35.4	33.5
Albania	25.5	18.5	19.5	16.1	23.1	24.2	4.8	7.5	7.2	58.5	58.5	56.3
Algeria ¹	8.8	8.8	8.3	56.7	60.0	61.2	6.0	4.9	4.6	34.5	31.2	30.5
Azerbaijan ^{1, 3}	17.0	6.9	6.2	45.1	70.0	69.4	5.6	5.3	4.4	37.9	23.0	24.4
Bahrain ¹	0.7	0.3	0.3	40.0	42.5	46.6	10.5	13.9	14.1	59.3	57.2	53.1
Bangladesh ³	25.5	19.2	19.1	25.3	28.4	28.6	15.2	17.8	18.0	49.2	52.4	52.3
Benin ³	37.8	34.3	35.4	14.0	14.2	13.7	8.9	8.2	7.8	48.2	51.6	50.9
Brunei ¹	1.0	0.7	0.8	63.7	71.0	72.0	15.4	10.4	11.0	35.3	28.3	27.2
Burkina Faso ^{2, 3}	32.6	31.7	31.4	21.1	23.6	23.8	13.1	13.7	13.6	46.3	44.7	44.8
Cameroon ³	22.0	22.6	21.3	35.8	30.0	31.6	20.7	15.5	17.3	42.3	47.4	47.1
Chad ^{1, 3}	42.3	21.0	20.5	11.3	51.3	53.2	9.1	5.9	5.7	46.4	27.7	26.3
Comoros ³	47.7	48.3	48.3	11.3	10.4	10.5	4.5	4.0	4.1	41.0	41.4	41.3
Cote d'Ivoire ³	24.8	26.4	25.7	27.4	28.0	28.4	22.5	16.8	17.5	47.8	45.6	45.9
Djibouti ³	4.1	3.9	3.6	14.8	16.9	16.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	81.1	79.3	79.7
Egypt ³	14.1	14.7	14.7	31.4	35.2	35.3	16.9	17.0	16.7	54.5	50.1	50.0
Gabon ¹	6.7	5.2	5.2	60.4	63.5	64.5	4.4	4.9	4.9	32.9	31.3	30.3
Gambia ³	23.8	27.7	27.9	14.4	16.4	16.2	6.6	5.8	5.8	61.7	55.9	55.9
Guinea ^{2, 3}	21.6	17.3	17.2	33.8	36.3	34.5	3.8	4.3	4.0	44.5	46.4	48.3
Guinea-Bissau ^{2, 3}	58.8	59.5	59.3	12.3	12.0	12.1	9.0	8.1	8.1	28.9	28.5	28.6
Guyana ²	36.1	31.1	30.9	24.1	21.7	21.2	3.2	3.7	3.8	39.9	47.1	47.9
Indonesia ³	15.6	13.8	13.3	45.9	46.7	46.7	27.7	27.0	27.3	38.5	39.4	40.0
Iran ¹	13.3	9.5	9.7	36.6	42.7	42.4	13.4	10.4	10.6	50.1	47.8	47.9
Iraq ^{1, 3}	4.6	5.0	6.0	84.6	60.0	61.7	0.9	1.7	1.5	10.8	34.9	32.4
Jordan	2.3	2.8	2.8	24.4	29.1	32.9	14.8	18.8	19.8	73.3	68.1	64.3
Kazakhstan ¹	8.6	5.8	5.4	40.1	38.7	41.5	17.5	11.8	12.1	51.3	55.6	53.1
Kuwait ¹	0.3	0.2	0.2	57.2	60.1	60.8	6.7	4.8	5.7	42.5	39.7	39.0
Kyrgyz Republic ³	36.6	30.2	28.8	31.3	18.7	19.1	19.4	11.1	12.6	32.1	51.1	52.1
Lebanon	6.4	5.3	5.3	20.9	19.4	19.4	12.0	11.7	11.7	72.7	75.4	75.4
Libya ¹	6.5	2.1	2.1	47.4	75.8	76.5	5.5	4.5	4.5	46.1	22.1	21.4
Malaysia	8.3	10.0	10.1	46.8	46.8	47.6	29.9	27.4	25.8	44.9	43.2	42.3
Maldives	8.4	6.4	6.0	14.5	17.3	17.5	7.7	6.7	6.5	77.1	76.3	76.6
Mali ^{2, 3}	36.3	36.1	37.7	20.9	22.6	20.4	7.2	7.6	5.6	42.9	41.3	41.9
Mauritania ^{2, 3}	27.1	19.7	18.2	29.1	34.2	36.7	7.4	4.8	5.7	43.8	46.2	45.0
Morocco ³	14.2	13.0	14.4	27.7	25.8	26.2	17.5	14.4	15.1	58.1	61.2	59.4
Mozambique ^{2, 3}	23.6	28.4	27.3	24.1	24.7	25.1	12.0	14.5	15.1	52.3	46.9	47.7
Niger ³	38.7	43.5	45.9	13.2	14.7	14.1	6.7	5.6	5.3	48.1	41.7	40.0
Nigeria ^{1, 3}	26.0	32.7	30.9	52.2	40.7	43.1	3.7	2.5	2.5	21.8	26.6	26.0
Oman ¹	2.0	1.2	1.4	58.5	60.9	62.0	5.7	10.3	9.7	39.4	37.9	36.7
Pakistan ³	24.1	20.4	20.4	24.0	26.6	26.7	15.5	19.1	19.1	51.9	53.0	52.9
Palestine	11.3	7.4	7.1	25.7	26.0	25.9	13.1	14.4	14.1	63.0	66.6	66.9
Qatar ¹	0.4	0.1	0.1	69.5	70.2	75.4	5.3	7.3	6.7	30.1	29.7	24.5
Saudi Arabia ¹	4.9	2.8	2.3	53.6	65.3	70.1	9.6	9.2	8.3	41.5	31.9	27.5
Senegal ³	19.1	13.7	15.2	23.2	23.5	23.5	14.7	14.2	14.5	57.6	62.8	61.4
Sierra Leone ^{2, 3}	58.4	57.6	50.8	28.4	8.5	10.3	3.5	2.2	2.3	13.3	33.9	38.9
Somalia ³	60.1	60.1	60.1	7.3	7.3	7.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	32.6	32.6	32.6
Sudan ^{1, 3}	36.4	32.9	32.4	18.3	23.4	24.0	6.9	9.4	9.4	45.2	43.7	43.6
Suriname ²	11.9	5.6	5.9	30.9	45.2	43.8	17.7	22.9	22.0	57.2	49.2	50.4
Syria ³	24.8	20.4	20.5	33.3	34.4	33.3	1.5	6.0	4.5	41.9	45.2	46.2
Tajikistan ³	27.3	21.9	23.2	38.4	29.8	30.3	36.1	20.7	23.3	34.3	48.3	46.5
Togo ³	37.7	41.4	41.8	19.7	18.8	18.5	9.8	8.9	8.7	42.6	39.9	39.7
Tunisia	13.8	11.1	11.1	31.9	34.1	31.6	20.4	18.3	18.4	54.3	54.8	57.3
Turkey	10.8	8.7	8.8	30.0	27.8	27.0	21.4	18.7	17.8	59.2	63.5	64.2
Turkmenistan ^{1, 3}	22.9	22.6	22.6	41.8	41.4	41.9	35.0	37.4	37.6	35.2	36.0	35.5
Uganda ³	28.9	22.1	23.9	22.5	25.4	24.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	48.6	52.6	51.6
United Arab Emirates ¹	3.5	1.3	1.5	55.1	57.6	56.8	13.3	12.7	12.3	41.4	41.1	41.7
Uzbekistan ^{2, 3}	34.6	24.0	26.2	22.6	32.6	30.4	15.7	26.5	24.7	42.9	43.4	43.4
Yemen ^{1, 3}	12.8	8.9	9.4	44.2	42.5	44.3	5.5	9.3	7.9	43.1	48.6	46.4
OIC Average	12.5	10.9	10.5	41.0	44.1	45.8	15.8	14.7	14.0	46.5	45.0	43.7
Other Developing Countries	10.8	9.2	9.5	35.6	38.3	38.4	24.5	25.7	26.0	53.6	52.5	52.0

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; UNSD, National Accounts Main Aggregates Database.

(1) Fuel exporting countries. (2) Non-fuel primary product exporting countries. (3) Low-income food-deficit countries.

Statistical Appendix

Table A.6: Real GDP Growth Rates (Percent)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*
Afghanistan	16.1	8.2	14.2	3.4	22.5	8.6
Albania	5.8	5.4	6.0	7.8	2.8	2.3
Algeria	5.1	2.0	3.0	2.4	2.0	4.6
Azerbaijan	26.4	34.5	25.0	10.8	9.3	2.7
Bahrain	7.9	6.7	8.1	6.1	2.9	3.5
Bangladesh	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.4
Benin	2.9	3.8	4.6	5.0	2.7	3.2
Brunei	0.4	4.4	0.2	-1.9	-0.5	0.5
Burkina Faso	8.7	5.5	3.6	5.2	3.2	4.4
Cameroon	2.3	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.0	2.6
Chad	7.9	0.2	0.2	-0.4	-1.6	4.4
Comoros	4.2	1.2	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.5
Cote d'Ivoire	1.9	0.7	1.6	2.3	3.8	3.0
Djibouti	3.2	4.8	5.1	5.8	5.0	4.5
Egypt	4.5	6.8	7.1	7.2	4.7	5.0
Gabon	3.0	1.2	5.3	2.7	-1.4	5.4
Gambia	5.1	6.5	6.3	6.1	4.6	4.8
Guinea	3.0	2.5	1.8	4.9	-0.3	3.0
Guinea-Bissau	5.0	2.2	0.3	3.5	3.0	3.5
Guyana	-1.9	5.1	7.0	2.0	3.3	4.4
Indonesia	5.7	5.5	6.3	6.0	4.5	6.0
Iran	4.7	5.8	7.8	2.3	1.8	3.0
Iraq	-0.7	6.2	1.5	9.5	4.2	7.3
Jordan	8.1	8.0	8.9	7.8	2.8	4.1
Kazakhstan	9.7	10.7	8.9	3.2	1.2	2.4
Kuwait	10.6	5.1	2.5	6.4	-2.7	3.1
Kyrgyz Republic	-0.2	3.1	8.5	8.4	2.3	4.6
Lebanon	2.5	0.6	7.5	9.0	9.0	6.0
Libya	10.3	6.7	7.5	3.4	1.8	5.2
Malaysia	5.3	5.8	6.2	4.6	-1.7	4.7
Maldives	-4.6	18.0	7.2	6.3	-3.0	3.4
Mali	6.1	6.1	4.2	4.9	4.5	5.1
Mauritania	5.4	11.4	1.0	3.7	-1.1	4.6
Morocco	3.0	7.8	2.7	5.6	5.2	3.2
Mozambique	8.7	6.3	7.3	6.7	6.3	6.5
Niger	8.4	5.8	3.4	9.3	-0.9	4.4
Nigeria	5.4	6.2	7.0	6.0	5.6	7.0
Oman	4.9	6.0	7.7	12.3	3.4	4.7
Pakistan	7.7	6.1	5.6	2.0	2.0	3.0
Palestine	6.7	-4.7	-1.2	2.0		
Qatar	9.2	15.0	13.7	15.8	9.0	18.5
Saudi Arabia	5.6	3.2	2.0	4.3	0.1	3.7
Senegal	5.6	2.4	4.8	2.3	1.5	3.4
Sierra Leone	7.2	7.3	6.4	5.5	4.0	4.8
Somalia	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6		
Sudan	6.3	11.3	10.2	6.8	4.5	5.5
Suriname	4.4	3.8	5.2	6.0	2.5	4.0
Syria	4.5	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.0	5.0
Tajikistan	6.7	7.0	7.8	7.9	3.4	4.0
Togo	1.2	3.9	2.0	1.8	2.5	2.6
Tunisia	4.1	5.4	6.3	4.6	3.0	4.0
Turkey	8.4	6.9	4.7	0.7	-4.7	5.2
Turkmenistan	13.0	11.4	11.6	10.5	4.2	12.0
Uganda	6.3	10.8	8.4	8.7	7.1	5.6
United Arab Emirates	8.2	8.7	6.1	5.1	-0.7	1.3
Uzbekistan	7.0	7.3	9.5	9.0	8.1	8.0
Yemen	5.6	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.9	7.8
OIC Average	6.2	6.3	6.0	4.6	2.1	4.8
World	4.5	5.1	5.2	3.0	-0.6	4.6
Developed countries	2.7	3.0	2.8	0.5	-3.2	2.6
Developing countries	7.1	7.9	8.3	6.1	2.5	6.8

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; IMF, WEO Database, April 2010; WEO Update, July 2010.

(*) IMF projections.

Statistical Appendix

Table A.7: Real GDP Per Capita, Annual Growth Rate (Percent)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*
Afghanistan	11.7	4.2	11.2	0.7	19.4	5.8
Albania	5.2	5.0	5.9	7.3	2.3	1.8
Algeria	3.4	-0.7	1.2	2.2	0.5	3.0
Azerbaijan	25.0	33.0	23.7	9.6	8.4	1.9
Bahrain	5.7	4.6	6.0	4.0	-22.8	1.4
Bangladesh	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.1	3.5	3.5
Benin	-0.4	0.9	1.8	2.2	-0.1	0.4
Brunei	-2.9	2.4	-1.8	-3.9	-2.4	-1.5
Burkina Faso	6.1	3.1	1.2	2.8	0.9	2.1
Cameroon	-0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	-0.8	0.1
Chad	5.3	-2.3	-2.3	-2.9	-4.0	1.8
Comoros	2.1	-0.8	-1.6	-1.1	-0.9	-0.6
Cote d'Ivoire	-0.8	-2.2	-1.4	-0.7	0.7	0.0
Djibouti	1.3	2.3	2.5	3.2	2.4	1.9
Egypt	2.4	4.9	3.7	4.9	2.6	3.0
Gabon	0.5	-1.3	2.7	1.2	-2.8	3.9
Gambia	2.5	3.8	3.6	3.4	1.9	2.2
Guinea	-0.2	-0.7	-1.4	1.7	-3.4	-0.2
Guinea-Bissau	2.6	-0.1	-1.9	1.3	0.8	0.5
Guyana	-2.3	4.8	6.7	1.5	3.0	4.0
Indonesia	4.0	4.1	5.0	4.6	3.2	4.6
Iran	3.2	2.8	6.0	0.6	0.1	1.3
Iraq	-3.6	3.1	-1.4	6.5	1.5	4.5
Jordan	5.7	5.5	6.6	5.3	0.4	1.8
Kazakhstan	9.6	8.5	7.9	3.1	1.1	2.3
Kuwait	1.8	-1.2	-1.4	2.3	-5.2	1.1
Kyrgyz Republic	-1.1	2.0	7.3	7.2	1.2	3.2
Lebanon	2.5	0.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	4.6
Libya	8.1	4.6	5.4	1.4	-0.2	3.2
Malaysia	3.4	4.1	4.4	2.9	-3.4	3.0
Maldives	-7.5	14.5	7.2	6.3	-3.0	3.4
Mali	3.7	3.7	1.8	2.6	2.1	2.8
Mauritania	3.0	8.8	-1.3	1.2	-3.4	2.1
Morocco	1.7	6.4	1.5	4.1	4.3	2.4
Mozambique	6.5	4.2	5.2	4.6	4.2	4.4
Niger	5.2	2.6	0.3	6.0	-3.8	1.3
Nigeria	2.6	3.4	4.1	3.1	2.8	4.1
Oman	3.6	3.2	1.2	7.3	0.1	1.4
Pakistan	5.6	4.2	3.8	0.3	0.2	1.3
Palestine	3.1	-7.9	-4.4	-1.2		
Qatar	3.8	9.3	2.4	-1.9	-1.8	6.8
Saudi Arabia	2.9	0.6	-0.5	1.8	-2.3	1.4
Senegal	3.2	0.0	2.3	-0.1	-0.8	1.0
Sierra Leone	4.5	4.6	3.7	2.9	1.4	2.1
Somalia	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4		
Sudan	3.8	8.5	7.4	4.1	1.9	2.8
Suriname	3.2	2.6	4.0	4.8	1.3	2.8
Syria	2.4	1.9	1.8	2.6	1.5	2.5
Tajikistan	6.1	6.4	7.2	7.3	2.8	3.4
Togo	-1.4	1.4	-0.6	-0.8	0.0	0.0
Tunisia	3.1	4.3	5.3	3.6	1.9	3.0
Turkey	6.8	6.5	3.5	-0.4	-5.9	3.9
Turkmenistan	11.3	9.6	9.8	8.8	2.5	10.2
Uganda	2.7	6.9	4.6	4.9	3.3	1.9
United Arab Emirates	-0.9	5.6	-0.1	-1.0	-3.6	-1.7
Uzbekistan	5.8	5.9	7.9	7.5	6.7	6.7
Yemen	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	4.6
OIC Average	4.0	4.2	3.8	2.4	0.0	2.9
World	3.6	4.2	4.3	2.1	-1.4	3.4
Developed countries	1.9	2.3	2.0	-0.2	-3.7	1.7
Developing countries	6.0	6.8	7.2	5.0	1.3	5.3

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; IMF, WEO Database, April 2010.

(*) IMF projections.

Statistical Appendix

Table A.8: Inflation Rates (Annual % Change in Consumer Prices)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*
Afghanistan	12.3	5.1	13.0	26.8	-12.0	2.3
Albania	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.4	2.2	3.5
Algeria	1.6	2.3	3.6	4.9	5.7	5.5
Azerbaijan	9.7	8.4	16.6	20.8	1.5	4.7
Bahrain	2.6	2.0	3.3	3.5	2.8	2.4
Bangladesh	7.0	7.1	9.1	7.7	6.1	7.4
Benin	5.4	3.8	1.3	8.0	2.2	2.5
Brunei	1.1	0.2	0.3	2.7	1.8	1.8
Burkina Faso	6.4	2.4	-0.2	10.7	2.6	2.3
Cameroon	2.0	4.9	1.1	5.3	3.0	3.0
Chad	3.7	7.7	-7.4	8.3	10.1	6.0
Comoros	3.0	3.4	4.5	4.8	4.8	2.2
Cote d'Ivoire	3.9	2.5	1.9	6.3	1.0	1.4
Djibouti	3.1	3.5	5.0	12.0	1.7	3.0
Egypt	8.8	4.2	11.0	11.7	16.2	12.0
Gabon	1.2	-1.4	5.0	5.3	2.1	7.5
Gambia	5.0	2.1	5.4	4.5	4.6	3.9
Guinea	31.4	34.7	22.9	18.4	4.7	16.6
Guinea-Bissau	3.3	0.7	4.6	10.4	-1.7	2.5
Guyana	6.9	6.7	12.2	8.1	2.9	3.8
Indonesia	10.5	13.1	6.0	9.8	4.8	4.7
Iran	10.4	11.9	18.4	25.4	10.3	8.5
Iraq	37.0	53.2	30.8	2.7	-2.8	5.1
Jordan	3.5	6.3	5.4	14.9	-0.7	5.3
Kazakhstan	7.9	8.7	10.8	17.1	7.3	7.3
Kuwait	4.1	3.1	5.5	10.5	4.7	4.5
Kyrgyz Republic	4.3	5.6	10.2	24.5	6.8	8.4
Lebanon	-0.7	5.6	4.1	10.8	1.2	5.0
Libya	2.9	1.4	6.2	10.4	2.7	4.5
Malaysia	5.0	3.6	2.0	5.4	0.6	2.0
Maldives	2.5	3.5	7.4	12.3	4.0	4.3
Mali	6.4	1.5	1.5	9.1	2.2	2.1
Mauritania	12.1	6.2	7.3	7.3	2.2	4.8
Morocco	1.0	3.3	2.0	3.9	1.0	2.0
Mozambique	6.4	13.2	8.2	10.3	3.3	9.3
Niger	7.8	0.1	0.1	11.3	4.3	8.4
Nigeria	17.9	8.2	5.4	11.6	12.4	11.5
Oman	1.9	3.4	5.9	12.6	3.5	3.9
Pakistan	9.3	7.9	7.8	12.0	20.8	11.5
Palestine						
Qatar	8.8	11.8	13.8	15.0	-4.9	1.0
Saudi Arabia	0.6	2.3	4.1	9.9	5.1	5.2
Senegal	1.7	2.1	5.9	5.8	-1.1	1.6
Sierra Leone	12.1	9.5	11.7	14.8	9.2	15.5
Somalia						
Sudan	8.5	7.2	8.0	14.3	11.3	10.0
Suriname	9.9	11.3	6.4	14.6	0.7	5.5
Syria	7.2	10.4	4.7	15.2	2.5	5.0
Tajikistan	7.3	10.0	13.2	20.4	6.5	7.0
Togo	6.8	2.2	1.0	8.7	2.0	2.1
Tunisia	2.0	4.5	3.1	5.0	3.7	4.2
Turkey	8.2	9.6	8.8	10.4	6.3	9.7
Turkmenistan	10.7	8.2	6.3	14.5	-2.7	5.0
Uganda	8.0	6.6	6.8	7.3	14.2	10.5
United Arab Emirates	6.2	9.3	11.7	11.5	1.0	2.2
Uzbekistan	10.0	14.2	12.3	12.7	14.1	9.2
Yemen	9.9	10.8	7.9	19.0	3.7	9.3
OIC Average	7.8	8.4	8.5	11.9	7.0	7.0
World	3.8	3.7	4.0	6.0	2.4	3.7
Developed countries	2.3	2.4	2.2	3.4	0.1	1.5
Developing countries	5.9	5.6	6.5	9.2	5.2	6.2

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; IMF, WEO Database, April 2010.

(*) IMF projections.

Statistical Appendix

Table A.9: Total Merchandise Exports (F.O.B, Million U.S. Dollars)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Afghanistan	241	253	346	475	424
Albania	632	748	1,016	1,157	994
Algeria	46,047	54,547	59,227	79,280	43,977
Azerbaijan	4,347	6,372	6,058	47,756	20,013
Bahrain	15,932	19,940	24,306	28,578	23,581
Bangladesh	8,494	11,622	12,683	13,628	14,378
Benin	300	378	438	615	412
Brunei	5,633	7,099	7,160	10,267	8,067
Burkina Faso	373	417	483	536	514
Cameroon	3,581	4,649	4,894	5,581	3,927
Chad	1,840	2,280	2,276	3,599	2,103
Comoros	28	36	35	31	29
Cote d'Ivoire	7,253	8,138	8,046	9,858	10,306
Djibouti	276	363	339	412	370
Egypt	10,646	13,720	16,168	26,233	23,099
Gabon	5,084	4,626	6,167	7,999	6,539
Gambia	28	35	43	47	49
Guinea	1,331	1,543	2,118	1,919	1,495
Guinea-Bissau	109	87	301	132	121
Guyana	643	688	829	1,011	963
Indonesia	85,660	100,842	114,112	137,022	118,818
Iran	55,220	75,781	89,022	116,941	71,323
Iraq	17,624	27,461	35,196	54,435	33,608
Jordan	4,301	5,204	5,535	6,243	5,033
Kazakhstan	22,829	29,972	37,803	52,363	33,926
Kuwait	35,852	46,871	54,187	76,118	46,435
Kyrgyz Republic	634	796	1,134	1,618	1,302
Lebanon	2,172	2,489	3,255	3,914	3,247
Libya	29,049	39,412	43,840	61,655	35,840
Malaysia	140,980	160,659	176,213	199,510	175,641
Maldives	99	162	153	188	115
Mali	256	389	249	214	155
Mauritania	959	1,395	1,710	2,353	1,759
Morocco	10,643	12,730	15,126	19,151	13,305
Mozambique	1,745	2,381	2,412	2,653	1,853
Niger	298	431	385	289	536
Nigeria	43,531	57,708	66,895	85,250	52,003
Oman	18,462	21,462	23,480	35,100	22,940
Pakistan	16,053	16,588	18,880	21,526	19,292
Palestine					
Qatar	18,001	25,090	38,863	62,722	42,510
Saudi Arabia	154,804	196,107	208,960	300,204	176,612
Senegal	1,443	1,363	1,465	1,994	1,885
Sierra Leone	196	208	304	239	226
Somalia	242	292	355	427	437
Sudan	4,824	5,657	8,867	11,922	7,006
Suriname	925	1,184	1,393	1,572	1,337
Syria	9,793	11,388	12,879	16,402	11,265
Tajikistan	909	1,399	1,468	1,444	827
Togo	364	388	280	683	674
Tunisia	10,631	11,687	14,414	17,684	13,916
Turkey	73,592	85,512	107,373	132,313	102,228
Turkmenistan	4,997	5,618	6,282	9,941	2,946
Uganda	812	962	1,336	1,722	1,603
United Arab Emirates	96,315	118,556	135,825	187,902	119,705
Uzbekistan	3,496	5,132	6,131	7,023	5,032
Yemen	5,611	6,691	6,796	9,457	4,585
OIC Total	986,142	1,217,512	1,395,513	1,879,306	1,291,286
World	10,363,700	11,985,600	13,901,800	16,031,400	12,373,300
Developed countries	7,022,840	7,881,890	8,993,770	9,955,300	7,784,280
Developing countries	3,340,860	4,103,710	4,908,030	6,076,100	4,589,020

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; IMF, Direction of Trade Statistics Database, August 2010.

Statistical Appendix

Table A.10: Total Merchandise Imports (C.I.F, Million U.S. Dollars)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Afghanistan	2,992	3,789	4,877	5,649	6,758
Albania	2,606	3,002	4,094	4,637	4,227
Algeria	19,848	21,360	27,295	39,335	38,770
Azerbaijan	4,211	5,266	5,712	7,166	8,353
Bahrain	6,109	7,219	8,602	11,869	9,236
Bangladesh	13,851	16,096	18,476	23,821	21,803
Benin	893	3,641	5,115	6,988	5,936
Brunei	1,668	1,960	3,886	2,618	2,499
Burkina Faso	1,099	1,200	1,453	1,700	1,714
Cameroon	2,519	2,919	3,620	4,341	3,980
Chad	479	542	713	931	1,016
Comoros	116	151	160	223	179
Cote d'Ivoire	5,871	5,816	6,673	7,901	7,004
Djibouti	1,207	1,574	1,974	2,483	2,304
Egypt	19,812	20,594	27,033	52,772	44,934
Gabon	1,689	1,940	2,732	2,802	2,353
Gambia	635	708	831	881	825
Guinea	1,906	2,309	2,956	3,784	3,613
Guinea-Bissau	213	200	251	316	324
Guyana	723	944	1,010	1,369	1,132
Indonesia	57,714	61,073	74,484	129,274	116,918
Iran	38,904	40,686	45,168	70,141	60,421
Iraq	12,831	13,268	14,832	21,400	23,110
Jordan	10,498	11,548	13,531	16,987	14,075
Kazakhstan	20,175	27,110	37,516	43,155	32,323
Kuwait	15,236	16,574	21,291	25,597	19,197
Kyrgyz Republic	1,112	1,711	2,415	4,071	8,160
Lebanon	9,694	10,932	13,131	17,491	17,149
Libya	8,802	10,297	13,096	19,825	20,971
Malaysia	113,619	130,487	146,992	156,932	137,077
Maldives	745	880	1,098	1,418	1,048
Mali	2,068	2,373	2,828	3,204	2,956
Mauritania	1,346	1,410	1,794	2,278	2,098
Morocco	20,336	23,936	31,701	39,954	31,455
Mozambique	2,467	2,914	3,092	4,008	3,567
Niger	840	1,002	1,105	1,697	1,662
Nigeria	24,501	29,172	38,852	54,027	44,710
Oman	8,827	10,897	15,977	22,923	17,851
Pakistan	25,412	34,218	39,992	46,048	37,696
Palestine					
Qatar	9,093	12,688	22,680	28,193	22,442
Saudi Arabia	59,510	70,150	90,526	113,690	94,916
Senegal	3,217	3,422	4,430	5,654	4,535
Sierra Leone	606	550	616	844	801
Somalia	616	815	919	1,155	1,089
Sudan	6,690	8,074	8,742	10,075	8,305
Suriname	914	994	1,224	1,438	1,377
Syria	14,959	17,308	21,564	27,437	22,163
Tajikistan	1,330	1,725	2,538	3,245	3,473
Togo	590	713	780	957	983
Tunisia	13,327	15,028	19,784	25,068	20,597
Turkey	116,579	139,465	169,991	201,964	140,902
Turkmenistan	2,627	2,554	3,332	5,291	6,197
Uganda	2,054	2,557	3,495	4,526	3,170
United Arab Emirates	101,325	118,576	150,468	200,000	155,203
Uzbekistan	3,552	4,378	6,452	9,153	8,307
Yemen	4,800	7,934	9,840	10,915	9,387
OIC Total	805,365	938,647	1,163,738	1,511,622	1,263,247
World	10,742,900	12,325,200	14,302,200	16,510,100	12,887,200
Developed countries	7,689,170	8,666,010	9,762,420	10,895,100	8,331,520
Developing countries	3,053,730	3,659,190	4,539,780	5,615,000	4,555,680

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; IMF, Direction of Trade Statistics Database, August 2010.

Statistical Appendix

Table A.11: Current Account Balance (Billion U.S. Dollars)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*
Afghanistan	-0.16	-0.38	0.08	-0.19	0.10	-0.30
Albania	-0.50	-0.51	-1.11	-1.98	-1.71	-1.50
Algeria	21.18	28.95	30.60	34.45	0.49	3.96
Azerbaijan	0.17	3.71	9.02	16.45	10.17	13.12
Bahrain	1.48	2.19	2.91	2.26	0.83	1.23
Bangladesh	0.01	0.76	0.83	1.62	2.70	2.19
Benin	-0.24	-0.21	-0.52	-0.43	-0.47	-0.55
Brunei	5.03	6.46	6.23	8.35	4.95	5.49
Burkina Faso	-0.64	-0.55	-0.56	-0.97	-0.51	-0.66
Cameroon	-0.57	0.28	0.28	-0.43	-0.60	-0.99
Chad	0.14	-0.57	-0.75	-1.15	-2.23	-2.37
Comoros	-0.03	-0.02	-0.03	-0.06	-0.03	-0.06
Cote d'Ivoire	0.04	0.48	-0.14	0.57	1.64	1.05
Djibouti	-0.02	-0.11	-0.21	-0.27	-0.18	-0.29
Egypt	2.91	1.75	2.49	0.89	-4.42	-5.52
Gabon	1.98	1.51	2.10	3.10	1.28	0.28
Gambia	-0.09	-0.07	-0.08	-0.13	-0.11	-0.12
Guinea	-0.01	-0.06	-0.37	-0.52	-0.45	-0.43
Guinea-Bissau	0.00	-0.03	0.04	0.02	0.01	-0.01
Guyana	-0.13	-0.19	-0.19	-0.25	-0.17	-0.22
Indonesia	0.28	10.86	10.50	0.13	10.58	9.48
Iran	16.64	20.40	34.08	23.99	7.93	8.28
Iraq	1.92	8.53	7.24	13.07	-12.76	-16.85
Jordan	-2.27	-1.73	-3.00	-2.18	-1.28	-2.22
Kazakhstan	-1.06	-2.00	-8.32	6.28	-3.41	0.90
Kuwait	34.31	50.61	49.96	64.47	28.74	42.71
Kyrgyz Republic	0.07	-0.09	-0.01	-0.41	0.16	-0.79
Lebanon	-2.93	-1.18	-1.70	-3.40	-3.72	-4.74
Libya	17.12	25.18	29.14	36.60	10.18	18.73
Malaysia	20.70	25.82	29.25	38.85	31.99	32.77
Maldives	-0.27	-0.30	-0.44	-0.65	-0.42	-0.36
Mali	-0.47	-0.26	-0.56	-0.70	-0.87	-0.89
Mauritania	-0.88	-0.04	-0.52	-0.56	-0.39	-0.27
Morocco	1.06	1.41	-0.07	-4.64	-4.57	-4.69
Mozambique	-0.76	-0.77	-0.79	-1.18	-1.17	-1.39
Niger	-0.30	-0.31	-0.33	-0.71	-1.17	-1.33
Nigeria	7.25	38.57	31.19	42.26	20.12	26.63
Oman	5.18	5.66	2.59	5.47	0.14	1.48
Pakistan	-1.53	-4.99	-6.88	-13.87	-9.34	-6.80
Palestine						
Qatar	14.10	16.11	21.82	33.14	13.80	27.83
Saudi Arabia	90.11	99.07	93.45	132.50	20.48	39.86
Senegal	-0.68	-0.89	-1.33	-1.91	-1.11	-1.17
Sierra Leone	-0.09	-0.08	-0.09	-0.23	-0.16	-0.18
Somalia						
Sudan	-3.04	-5.54	-5.81	-5.23	-7.04	-5.52
Suriname	-0.23	0.16	0.18	0.12	-0.06	-0.18
Syria	-0.66	-0.61	-0.89	-1.94	-2.37	-2.39
Tajikistan	-0.06	-0.08	-0.32	-0.39	-0.36	-0.44
Togo	0.11	-0.07	-0.16	-0.21	-0.17	-0.20
Tunisia	-0.30	-0.62	-0.92	-1.71	-1.35	-1.13
Turkey	-22.14	-31.89	-37.68	-41.29	-13.85	-28.35
Turkmenistan	0.88	3.35	4.04	3.56	-1.68	-1.75
Uganda	-0.13	-0.34	-0.47	-0.47	-0.76	-0.94
United Arab Emirates	22.68	36.16	19.55	22.16	-7.02	19.75
Uzbekistan	1.10	1.55	1.63	3.56	1.66	1.89
Yemen	0.63	0.21	-1.51	-1.25	-2.69	-1.13
OIC Total	226.89	335.24	313.46	404.55	79.39	160.88
World	39.98	215.66	310.29	180.37	174.41	234.76
Developed countries	-409.76	-449.90	-347.64	-528.79	-147.34	-185.31
Developing countries	449.74	665.56	657.93	709.16	321.75	420.07

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; IMF, WEO Database, April 2010.

Statistical Appendix

Table A.12: Total Reserves minus Gold (End of Period, Million U.S. Dollars)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Afghanistan					
Albania	1,404	1,769	2,104	2,320	2,314
Algeria	56,303	77,914	110,318	143,243	149,041
Azerbaijan	1,178	2,500	4,273	6,467	5,364
Bahrain					
Bangladesh	2,767	3,806	5,183	5,689	10,219
Benin	657	912	1,209	1,263	1,230
Brunei	492	514	667	751	1,357
Burkina Faso	438	555	1,029	928	1,296
Cameroon	949	1,716	2,907	3,086	3,676
Chad	226	625	955	1,345	617
Comoros	86	94	117	112	
Côte d'Ivoire	1,322	1,798	2,519	2,253	3,267
Djibouti	89	120	132	175	242
Egypt	20,609	24,462	30,188	32,216	32,253
Gabon	669	1,113	1,227	1,923	1,993
Gambia	98	121	143	117	224
Guinea	95				
Guinea-Bissau	80	82	113	125	169
Guyana	252	280	313	356	631
Indonesia	33,141	41,103	54,976	49,597	63,563
Iran					
Iraq	12,104	19,932	31,298	50,043	46,255
Jordan	5,250	6,722	7,542	8,562	11,689
Kazakhstan	6,084	17,751	15,777	17,872	20,720
Kuwait	8,863	12,566	16,660	17,113	20,268
Kyrgyz Republic	570	764	1,107	1,153	1,494
Lebanon	11,887	13,376	12,910	20,245	29,103
Libya	39,508	59,289	79,405	92,313	99,026
Malaysia	69,858	82,132	101,019	91,149	95,432
Maldives	186	231	308	241	261
Mali	855	970	1,087	1,072	1,604
Mauritania	64	187	198	189	225
Morocco	16,187	20,341	24,123	22,104	22,797
Mozambique	1,054	1,156	1,445	1,578	
Niger	250	371	593	705	656
Nigeria	28,280	42,299	51,334	53,002	44,763
Oman	4,358	5,014	9,523	11,582	12,203
Pakistan	10,033	11,543	14,044	7,194	11,318
Palestine					
Qatar	4,542	5,383	9,416	9,649	18,370
Saudi Arabia	155,029	226,035	305,572	442,598	409,694
Senegal	1,191	1,334	1,660	1,602	2,123
Sierra Leone	171	184	217	220	405
Somalia					
Sudan	1,869	1,660	1,378	1,399	1,094
Suriname	126	215	401	433	659
Syria	17,347	16,467	17,013	17,062	17,398
Tajikistan	168.22	175.115			
Togo	195	375	438	582	703
Tunisia	4,437	6,773	7,851	8,849	11,057
Turkey	50,579	60,892	73,384	70,428	70,874
Turkmenistan					
Uganda	1,344	1,811	2,560	2,301	2,994
United Arab Emirates	21,010	27,617	77,239	31,695	36,104
Uzbekistan					
Yemen	6,115	7,512	7,715	8,111	6,936
OIC Total	600,369	810,561	1,091,590	1,243,012	1,273,681
World	4,244,243	5,305,721	6,750,798	7,405,932	8,538,797
Developed countries	2,096,858	2,290,067	2,466,748	2,537,686	3,020,912
Developing countries	2,147,387	3,015,654	4,284,050	4,868,247	5,517,885

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; IMF, IFS Database, August 2010.

Statistical Appendix

Table A.13: Total External Debt (Million U.S. Dollars)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Afghanistan ^{1,3}			929	1,974	2,200
Albania	1,547	1,832	2,343	2,775	3,188
Algeria ²	22,178	16,862	5,721	5,757	5,476
Azerbaijan ²	1,949	2,043	2,586	3,593	4,309
Bahrain ²					
Bangladesh ³	20,170	18,959	20,535	21,859	23,644
Benin ^{1,3}	1,925	1,842	813	859	986
Brunei ²					
Burkina Faso ^{1,3}	1,990	1,994	1,123	1,456	1,681
Cameroon ¹	10,290	7,260	3,229	2,946	2,794
Chad ^{1,3}	1,641	1,585	1,707	1,797	1,749
Comoros ^{1,3}	307	291	296	291	281
Cote d'Ivoire ¹	13,200	11,912	12,764	13,865	12,561
Djibouti ³	420	407	452	657	685
Egypt	31,141	29,655	29,351	32,830	32,616
Gabon ²	4,061	3,877	4,187	2,846	2,367
Gambia ^{1,3}	673	670	728	727	453
Guinea ^{1,3}	3,136	2,898	3,046	3,143	3,092
Guinea-Bissau ^{1,3}	1,105	1,044	1,098	1,158	1,157
Guyana ¹	1,363	1,216	1,141	736	816
Indonesia ²	137,092	146,266	132,512	142,638	150,851
Iran ²	20,924	21,867	19,376	21,069	13,937
Iraq ²					
Jordan	8,066	7,696	8,055	8,368	6,577
Kazakhstan	32,815	43,478	74,230	96,347	107,595
Kuwait ²					
Kyrgyz Republic ¹	2,111	2,027	2,366	2,504	2,464
Lebanon	23,144	23,363	25,138	25,639	24,395
Libya ²					
Malaysia ²	52,156	51,981	55,026	61,567	66,182
Maldives ³	366	390	484	576	987
Mali ^{1,3}	3,320	3,222	1,643	1,985	2,190
Mauritania ^{1,3}	2,324	2,308	1,618	1,700	1,960
Morocco	16,883	16,174	17,815	20,543	20,825
Mozambique ^{1,3}	4,782	4,467	2,931	3,012	3,432
Niger ^{1,2,3}	2,020	2,023	868	967	966
Nigeria	37,767	22,034	7,634	8,696	11,221
Oman ²					
Pakistan	35,536	33,158	35,987	40,737	49,337
Palestine					
Qatar ²					
Saudi Arabia ²					
Senegal ^{1,3}	3,942	3,865	1,923	2,589	2,861
Sierra Leone ^{1,3}	1,628	1,540	1,265	312	389
Somalia ^{1,3}	2,849	2,750	2,838	2,944	2,949
Sudan ^{1,3}	18,199	17,390	18,220	19,123	19,633
Suriname					
Syria					
Tajikistan	1,041	1,065	1,016	1,152	1,466
Togo ^{1,3}	1,834	1,683	1,795	1,980	1,573
Tunisia	19,503	17,875	18,638	20,445	20,776
Turkey	160,074	168,670	206,833	249,181	277,277
Turkmenistan ²	1,522	1,058	886	743	638
Uganda ^{1,3}	4,745	4,421	1,260	1,610	2,249
United Arab Emirates ²					
Uzbekistan ²	4,823	4,282	4,032	3,931	3,995
Yemen ³	5,550	5,439	5,644	6,089	6,258
OIC Total	722,110	714,842	742,082	845,714	903,037
All Developing countries	2,449,483	2,606,224	2,622,530	2,810,615	3,450,763

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; World Bank, WDI and GDF Databases;

(¹) Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC). (²) Net creditor. (³) Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

Statistical Appendix

Table A.14: Net Foreign Direct Investment Flows (Million U.S. Dollars)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Afghanistan	187	271	238	243	300
Albania	346	264	324	658	956
Algeria	882	1,081	1,795	1,662	2,646
Azerbaijan	3,535	1,679	-601	-4,817	11
Bahrain	865	1,049	2,915	1,756	1,794
Bangladesh	460	845	793	666	1,086
Benin	64	53	53	255	120
Brunei	334	289	434	260	239
Burkina Faso	14	34	34	344	137
Cameroon	319	225	309	284	260
Chad	467	-99	656	718	834
Comoros	1	1	1	8	8
Cote d'Ivoire	283	312	319	427	353
Djibouti	39	59	164	195	234
Egypt	2,157	5,376	10,043	11,578	9,495
Gabon	320	242	268	269	20
Gambia	49	45	71	76	63
Guinea	98	105	125	386	1,350
Guinea-Bissau	2	9	18	19	15
Guyana	30	77	102	152	178
Indonesia	1,896	8,336	4,914	6,928	7,919
Iran	2,863	3,136	1,626	1,658	1,492
Iraq	300	515	383	485	488
Jordan	816	1,774	3,268	1,950	1,954
Kazakhstan	4,157	1,971	6,278	11,126	14,543
Kuwait	24	234	122	123	56
Kyrgyz Republic	176	43	182	208	233
Lebanon	1,899	2,624	2,675	2,731	3,606
Libya	357	1,038	2,013	4,689	4,111
Malaysia	4,624	4,064	6,060	8,401	8,053
Maldives	15	9	14	15	15
Mali	101	224	83	73	127
Mauritania	392	814	155	153	103
Morocco	895	1,653	2,450	2,803	2,388
Mozambique	245	108	154	427	587
Niger	20	30	51	129	147
Nigeria	2,127	4,978	13,956	12,454	20,279
Oman	111	1,538	1,688	3,125	2,928
Pakistan	1,118	2,201	4,273	5,590	5,438
Palestine	49	47	19	28	29
Qatar	1,199	2,500	3,500	4,700	6,700
Saudi Arabia	1,942	12,097	18,293	24,318	38,223
Senegal	77	45	220	297	706
Sierra Leone	61	83	59	94	30
Somalia	-5	24	96	141	87
Sudan	1,511	2,305	3,541	2,436	2,601
Suriname	286	399	323	316	-234
Syria	320	583	659	1,242	2,116
Tajikistan	272	54	339	360	376
Togo	59	77	77	49	68
Tunisia	639	782	3,312	1,618	2,761
Turkey	2,785	10,031	20,185	22,046	18,198
Turkmenistan	354	418	731	804	820
Uganda	295	380	644	733	787
United Arab Emirates	10,004	10,900	12,806	14,187	13,700
Uzbekistan	187	88	195	739	918
Yemen	144	-302	1,121	917	463
OIC Total	52,766	87,715	134,522	153,235	182,912
World	734,892	973,329	1,461,074	1,978,838	1,697,353
Developed countries	414,186	613,089	972,762	1,358,628	962,259
Developing countries	320,706	360,240	488,312	620,210	735,095

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; UNCTAD, FDI Stat.

COUNTRY PROFILES

Country Profiles

Technical Notes

The following Country Profiles prepared by SESRIC give a general economic overview for each of the OIC Member Countries. These profiles include information on the country's key economic ratios, annual growth rates, structure of economy, inflation, trade as well as general social overview. The Country Profiles contain the latest available data from SESRIC, UNSD, UNESCO, World Bank, and IMF. The Country Profiles are intended for general information and background briefing purposes only.

Structure

The profiles exhibit data in both tables and charts. The data in the tables are presented in two main parts:

The first part presents data related to population, income, and social development indicators. The concerned country's data are then compared with the averages of the developing countries and world. In order to enhance the comparability, economic indicators such as Gross National Income (GNI) per capita, using Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) method, have also been included in the first part. GNI comprises the total value of currently produced final goods and services by the domestic economy of a country during a particular year (It is the same as Gross National Product: GNP). The Purchasing Power Parity method incorporates the relative purchasing power of different countries' currencies over the same types of goods and services with differential rates of inflation. This allows more accurate comparisons of living across countries, because the cost of goods and services may be higher in one country than in another.

The second part presents the basic economic indicators including key economic indicators, inflation and trade for the years 2007, 2008 and 2009, and economic structure and indebtedness for the years 2006, 2007 and 2008. Although most of the data are available for the majority of countries, the missing/unavailable data are denoted by three dots [...]

For a quick review of the data presented in the tables, 5 different charts are also displayed next to the tables. These charts include diamonds for the development and economic ratios, and time series graphs of inflation, current account balance, and intra-OIC merchandise trade.

A diamond chart visually compares several quantitative or qualitative aspects of a situation as shown in Chart 1. A visual comparison between the situations may be made when charts are drawn for several situations using the same axes. However; in a diamond chart, axes must not be interpreted as Cartesian coordinates. Any variable in the diamond can be compared to a reference diamond. For example, the red diamond in Chart 1 is the reference diamond. Each of the four variables of the reference diamond has been normalized to 1. The country's relative position is reflected by the blue diamond. Any point outside the reference diamond indicates the country's position exceeding the group average, while any point inside represents the country's position below the group

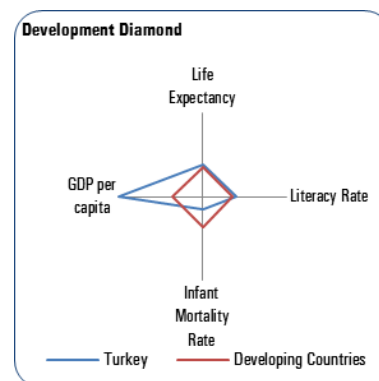


Chart 1: A diamond chart comparing a country's chosen aspects (blue) with the reference low income group (red).

average. For example, for the country presented in Chart 1, the country's average infant mortality rate is less than the average infant mortality rate of Developing Countries as the blue diamond is inside the red diamond for this variable.

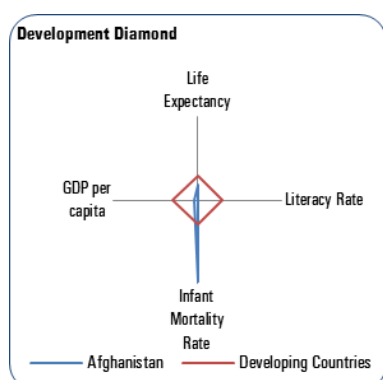


Chart 2: A partial diamond (blue) with its reference diamond (red) with intersection points on scale value of 1.

The diamond is considered to be partial when data are missing as shown in Chart 2. In Chart 2; since Literacy Rate data is not available for the country, it is not possible to draw a square by combining the values of the four aspects so a triangle is formed with values of Life Expectancy, GDP per capita and Infant Mortality Rate.

The development diamond in the Country Profiles illustrates the four chosen socioeconomic indicators (life expectancy, GDP per capita, literacy rate and infant mortality rates) for a given country in comparison with the related averages for the income classification to which the country belongs for the year 2008 or the latest year available.

The second diamond plots for the economic ratios, expressed as ratios to GDP, illustrates the four economic indicators (trade, domestic savings, capital formation and indebtedness) for a given country in comparison with the average of the Developing Countries. The four variables in these diamonds have been calculated as follows: trade is obtained by dividing the sum of total exports and imports of goods and services by GDP, gross domestic savings and gross fixed capital formation are also expressed as ratios to GDP, and indebtedness is total external debt divided by GDP.

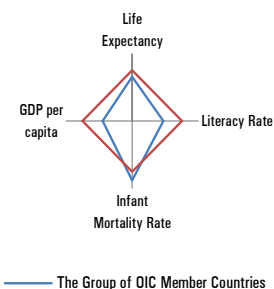
The last three charts show inflation, current account balance to GDP, and intra-OIC merchandise trade for the last five-year period of 2005 to 2009.

The Group of OIC Member Countries

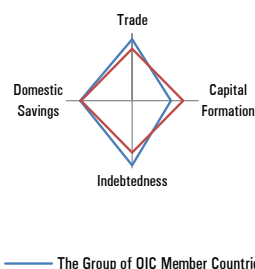
	The Group of OIC Member Countries	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income			
Population growth (%)	2009	1.08	1.30
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	39.54	46.22
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	2 743	3 125
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	4 801	5 571
Social Development Indicators			
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	47.22	44.76
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	70.22	79.18
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	52.40	49.87
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	64.35	66.89

Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Indicators	2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)	3 794.00	4 605.40	4 154.80
GDP (Annual % change)	6.00	4.55	2.06
GDP per capita (Annual % change)	3.81	2.43	0.04
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)	313.46	404.55	79.39
Current Account Balance / GDP	8.28	8.80	1.91
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)	153	183	..
Inflation (%)	2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices	8.48	11.91	6.98
Implicit GDP Deflator	9.80	15.79	-0.44
Trade (Million US\$)	2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports	1 395 513	1 879 306	1 291 286
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)	13.89	14.18	15.56
Merchandise Imports	1 163 738	1 511 622	1 263 247
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)	17.95	19.17	17.41
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture	10.85	10.93	10.49
Industry	44.84	44.06	45.78
Services	44.31	45.02	43.74
Household Final Consumption Expenditures	53.77	55.18	53.78
General Government Final Expenditure	13.09	12.78	12.58
Gross Capital Formation	22.57	23.70	23.17
Gross Domestic Savings	33.13	32.03	33.62
Exports of Goods and Services	45.53	44.52	46.64
Imports of Goods and Services	34.65	36.09	36.43
Indebtedness	2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP	32.23	30.53	27.57
Interest Payments / GDP	1.18	1.21	1.04
Total Debt Service / Exports	15.64	13.91	12.41

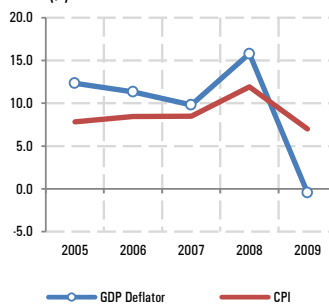
Development Diamond



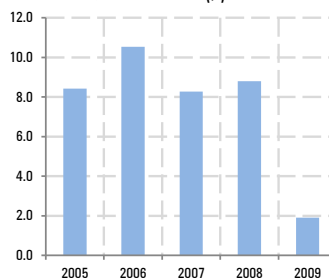
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



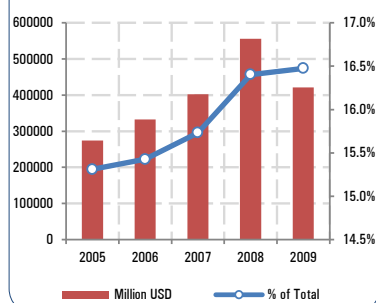
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



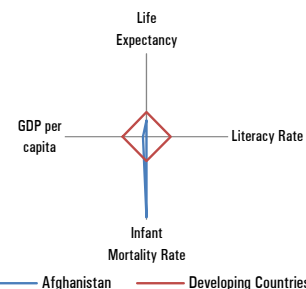
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



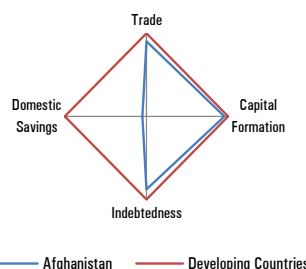
Afghanistan

		Afghanistan	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	2.67	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	32.06	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	484	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2008	1 110	5 306	10 342
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	24.04	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	...	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	165.00	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	43.95	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (US\$ billions)		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		9.73	11.79	14.04
GDP (Annual % change)		14.20	3.35	22.55
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		11.23	0.67	19.36
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		0.08	-0.19	0.10
Current Account Balance / GDP		0.86	-1.60	0.68
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		243	300	...
Inflation (%)				
Consumer Prices		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		13.04	26.76	-12.02
Implicit GDP Deflator		10.09	19.89	-2.82
Trade (Million US\$)				
Merchandise Exports		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		346	475	424
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		41.02	39.22	38.27
Merchandise Imports		4 877	5 649	6 758
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		52.15	49.91	38.43
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
Agriculture		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		40.18	38.79	39.96
Industry		27.57	25.82	26.52
Services		32.25	35.39	33.52
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		98.43	98.12	98.35
General Government Final Expenditure		9.90	10.60	9.36
Gross Capital Formation		32.83	30.58	28.78
Gross Domestic Savings		-8.32	-8.72	-7.71
Exports of Goods and Services		22.88	17.29	15.55
Imports of Goods and Services		64.02	56.59	45.80
Indebtedness				
Total External Debt / GDP		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		12.03	20.29	18.66
Interest Payments / GDP		0.07	0.07	0.07
Total Debt Service / Exports		0.50	0.59	0.59

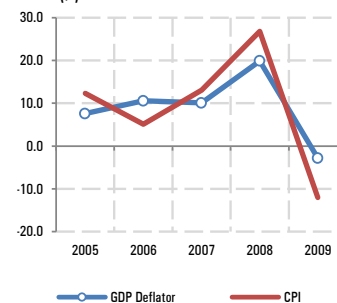
Development Diamond



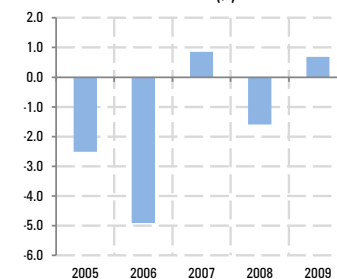
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



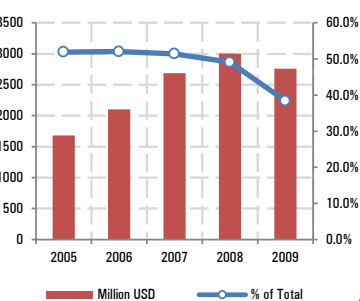
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



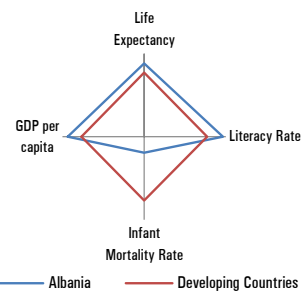
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



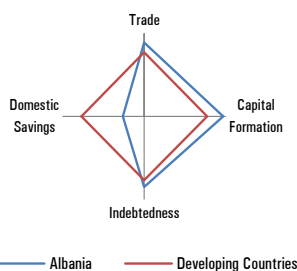
Albania

		Albania	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	0.50	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	45.02	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	3 813	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	8 170	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	46.72	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	99.00	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	12.60	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	76.63	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (US\$ billions)	2007	10.69	12.99	12.19
GDP (Annual % change)	2008	6.01	7.85	2.80
GDP per capita (Annual % change)	2008	5.89	7.25	2.29
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)	2007	-1.11	-1.98	-1.71
Current Account Balance / GDP	2008	-10.38	-15.21	-14.03
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)	2007	658	956	...
Inflation (%)				
Consumer Prices	2007	2.94	3.36	2.22
Implicit GDP Deflator	2008	3.36	4.35	3.07
Trade (Million US\$)				
Merchandise Exports	2007	1 016	1 157	994
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)	2008	2.64	3.39	0.94
Merchandise Imports	2007	4 094	4 637	4 227
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)	2008	8.71	8.41	8.17
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
Agriculture	2006	19.48	18.47	19.50
Industry	2007	25.19	23.07	24.23
Services	2008	55.33	58.45	56.27
Household Final Consumption Expenditures	2006	78.32	79.85	78.58
General Government Final Expenditure	2007	10.31	9.86	10.12
Gross Capital Formation	2008	34.72	35.54	38.52
Gross Domestic Savings	2006	11.36	10.29	11.30
Exports of Goods and Services	2007	24.69	27.12	27.24
Imports of Goods and Services	2008	48.04	52.56	54.05
Indebtedness				
Total External Debt / GDP	2006	26.03	25.97	24.55
Interest Payments / GDP	2007	0.53	0.60	0.59
Total Debt Service / Exports	2008	6.21	4.93	4.70

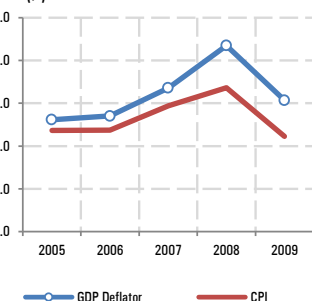
Development Diamond



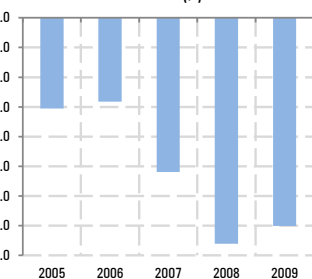
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



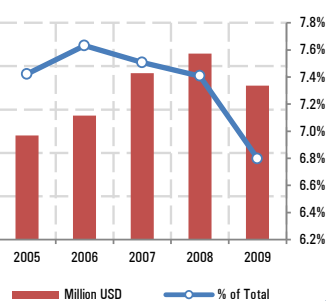
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



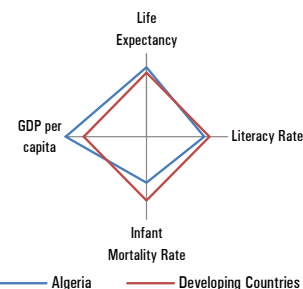
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



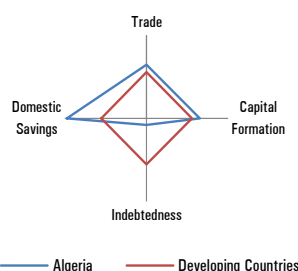
Algeria

		Algeria	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	1.50	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	42.12	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	4 023	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	8 130	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	65.22	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2006	72.65	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	35.99	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	72.39	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (US\$ billions)		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		134.30	170.23	140.85
GDP (Annual % change)		3.00	2.40	2.03
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		1.20	2.22	0.52
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		30.60	34.45	0.49
Current Account Balance / GDP		22.78	20.24	0.35
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		1 662	2 646	...
Inflation (%)				
Consumer Prices		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		3.56	4.86	5.74
Implicit GDP Deflator		6.04	15.37	-8.94
Trade (Million US\$)				
Merchandise Exports		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		59 227	79 280	43 977
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		5.63	7.23	8.45
Merchandise Imports		27 295	39 335	38 770
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		7.78	8.36	9.67
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
Agriculture		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		7.99	8.79	8.34
Industry		62.26	59.98	61.18
Services		29.74	31.23	30.49
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		31.64	31.68	28.66
General Government Final Expenditure		11.21	11.42	13.30
Gross Capital Formation		30.33	34.60	36.05
Gross Domestic Savings		57.16	56.90	58.04
Exports of Goods and Services		48.70	47.29	51.76
Imports of Goods and Services		21.87	24.99	29.77
Indebtedness				
Total External Debt / GDP		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		4.88	4.29	3.22
Interest Payments / GDP		0.53	0.17	0.11
Total Debt Service / Exports		23.49	2.20	1.45

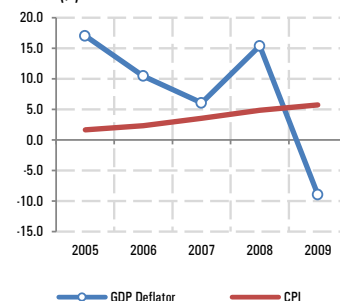
Development Diamond



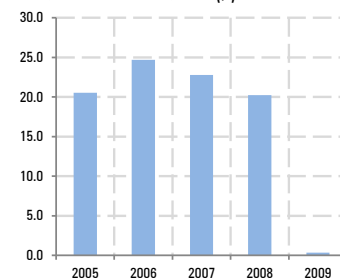
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



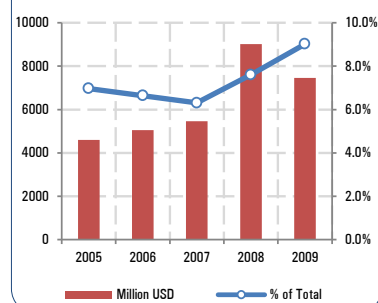
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



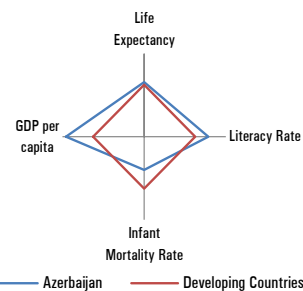
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



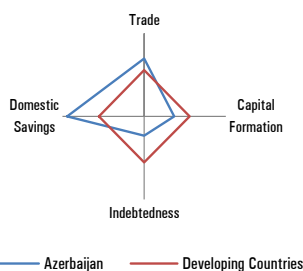
Azerbaijan

		Azerbaijan	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	0.80	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	47.79	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	4 789	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	9 030	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	51.92	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2007	99.50	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	31.93	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	70.18	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		33.09	46.38	43.11
GDP (Annual % change)		25.00	10.80	9.30
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		23.65	9.62	8.43
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		9.02	16.45	10.17
Current Account Balance / GDP		27.26	35.48	23.60
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		-4 817	11	...
Inflation (%)		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		16.60	20.79	1.47
Implicit GDP Deflator		21.03	20.95	-16.76
Trade (Million US\$)		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		6 058	47 756	20 013
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		36.40	6.51	13.72
Merchandise Imports		5 712	7 166	8 353
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		19.40	18.75	23.00
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		7.42	6.92	6.22
Industry		67.98	70.04	69.40
Services		24.60	23.03	24.38
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		37.10	33.40	34.89
General Government Final Expenditure		8.54	9.66	8.96
Gross Capital Formation		29.86	21.53	20.21
Gross Domestic Savings		54.36	56.94	56.16
Exports of Goods and Services		66.50	68.13	63.38
Imports of Goods and Services		38.76	28.51	24.78
Indebtedness		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		12.30	10.86	9.29
Interest Payments / GDP		0.26	0.27	0.24
Total Debt Service / Exports		1.94	0.90	1.02

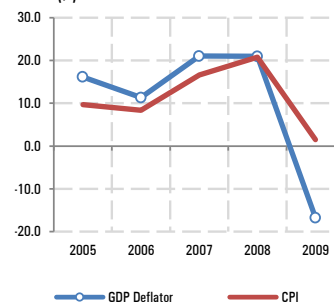
Development Diamond



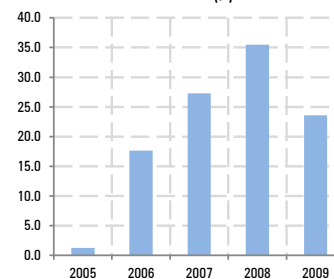
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



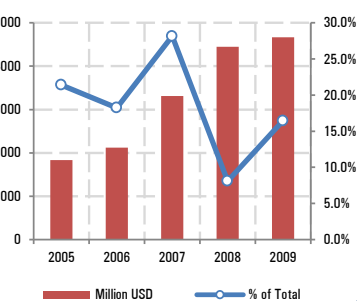
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



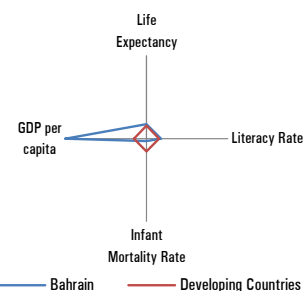
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



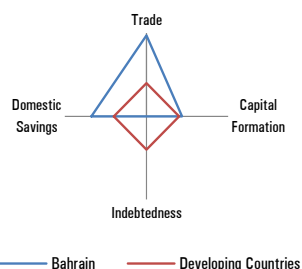
Bahrain

		Bahrain	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	33.38	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	46.83	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	20 200	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2008	33 480	5 306	10 342
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	88.52	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	90.80	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	9.60	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	75.91	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		18.44	21.24	20.21
GDP (Annual % change)		8.07	6.12	2.89
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		5.95	4.04	-22.82
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		2.91	2.26	0.83
Current Account Balance / GDP		15.76	10.62	4.08
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		1 756	1 794	...
Inflation (%)		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		3.25	3.53	2.79
Implicit GDP Deflator		7.68	8.50	-7.48
Trade (Million US\$)		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		24 306	28 578	23 581
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		10.69	12.33	10.16
Merchandise Imports		8 602	11 869	9 236
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		37.04	37.15	32.33
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		0.30	0.33	0.30
Industry		41.59	42.49	46.60
Services		58.11	57.18	53.10
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		35.51	33.53	30.77
General Government Final Expenditure		14.21	14.10	13.47
Gross Capital Formation		24.40	26.99	33.23
Gross Domestic Savings		50.28	52.37	55.77
Exports of Goods and Services		98.80	93.73	96.85
Imports of Goods and Services		72.92	68.35	74.31
Indebtedness		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		...	...	...
Interest Payments / GDP		...	...	...
Total Debt Service / Exports		...	...	...

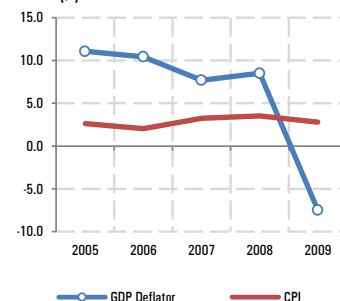
Development Diamond



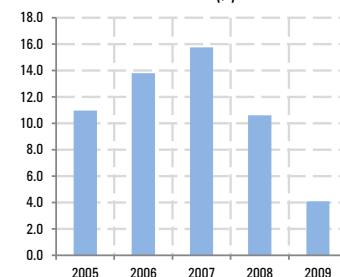
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



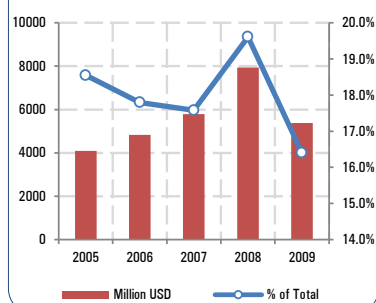
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



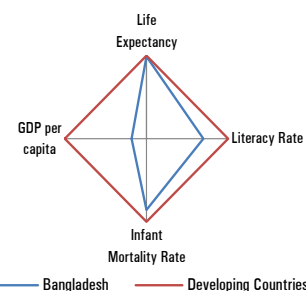
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



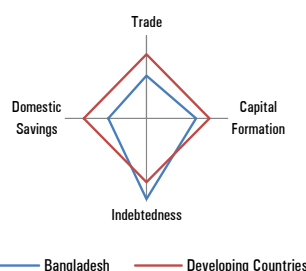
Bangladesh

		Bangladesh	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	1.83	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	47.98	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	574	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	1 580	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	27.14	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	55.00	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	42.89	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	66.15	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		73.97	84.52	94.51
GDP (Annual % change)		6.31	6.03	5.43
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		4.37	4.13	3.53
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		0.83	1.62	2.70
Current Account Balance / GDP		1.12	1.92	2.86
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		666	1 086	...
Inflation (%)		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		9.11	7.71	6.06
Implicit GDP Deflator		7.85	7.56	6.36
Trade (Million US\$)		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		12 683	13 628	14 378
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		3.95	4.70	5.31
Merchandise Imports		18 476	23 821	21 803
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		20.37	22.21	17.49
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		19.61	19.24	19.09
Industry		27.91	28.38	28.58
Services		52.48	52.38	52.33
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		74.21	74.12	74.50
General Government Final Expenditure		5.54	5.53	5.42
Gross Capital Formation		24.65	24.46	24.16
Gross Domestic Savings		20.25	20.35	20.08
Exports of Goods and Services		18.97	19.78	19.41
Imports of Goods and Services		25.24	26.70	27.59
Indebtedness		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		31.49	29.55	27.97
Interest Payments / GDP		0.36	0.35	0.31
Total Debt Service / Exports		6.16	7.43	6.82

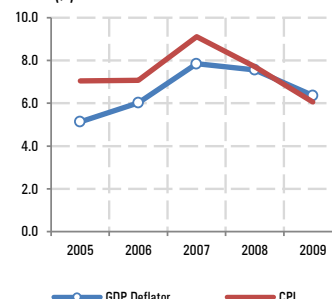
Development Diamond



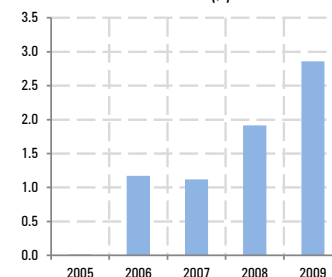
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



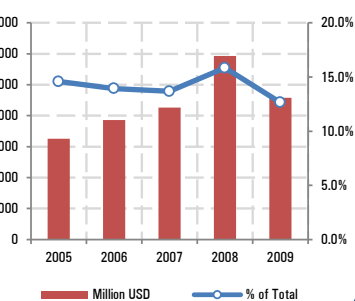
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



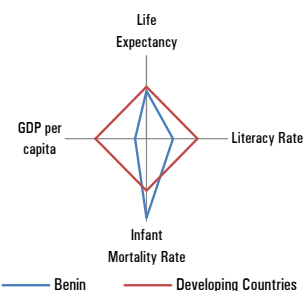
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



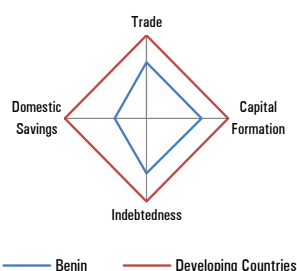
Benin

		Benin	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	2.79	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	41.34	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	713	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	1 510	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	41.20	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	40.80	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	76.28	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	61.38	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (US\$ billions)		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		5.55	6.72	6.67
GDP (Annual % change)		4.65	5.03	2.70
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		1.80	2.16	-0.10
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-0.52	-0.43	-0.47
Current Account Balance / GDP		-9.43	-6.41	-7.00
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		255	120	...
Inflation (%)				
Consumer Prices		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		1.26	7.96	2.16
Implicit GDP Deflator		2.60	7.20	2.05
Trade (Million US\$)				
Merchandise Exports		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		438	615	412
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		32.41	34.57	38.13
Merchandise Imports		5 115	6 988	5 936
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		12.76	13.37	13.63
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
Agriculture		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		35.36	34.28	35.37
Industry		14.18	14.16	13.68
Services		50.46	51.56	50.95
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		76.60	75.82	75.24
General Government Final Expenditure		12.11	12.25	11.83
Gross Capital Formation		20.55	20.73	20.60
Gross Domestic Savings		11.29	11.92	12.93
Exports of Goods and Services		18.48	19.52	19.79
Imports of Goods and Services		27.74	28.34	27.46
Indebtedness				
Total External Debt / GDP		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		17.17	15.49	14.68
Interest Payments / GDP		0.36	0.24	0.64
Total Debt Service / Exports		9.34	6.33	7.40

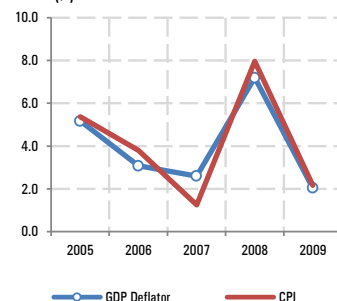
Development Diamond



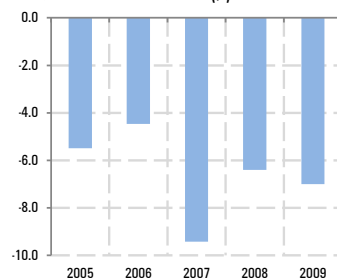
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



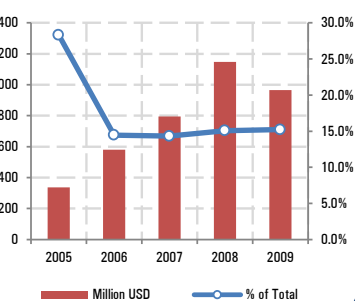
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



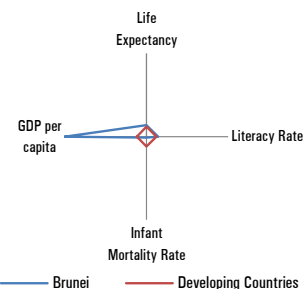
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



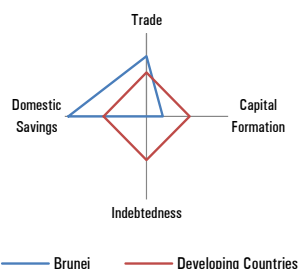
Brunei

		Brunei	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	2.04	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	48.98	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	26 250	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2008	50 920	5 306	10 342
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	74.82	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	95.00	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	5.50	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	77.36	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (US\$ billions)		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		12.25	14.42	10.55
GDP (Annual % change)		0.16	-1.94	-0.49
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		-1.81	-3.86	-2.44
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		6.23	8.35	4.95
Current Account Balance / GDP		50.88	57.89	46.96
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		260	239	...
Inflation (%)				
Consumer Prices		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		0.29	2.72	1.80
Implicit GDP Deflator		1.12	12.69	-24.43
Trade (Million US\$)				
Merchandise Exports		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		7 160	10 267	8 067
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		24.98	22.43	26.44
Merchandise Imports		3 886	2 618	2 499
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		13.03	22.13	20.95
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
Agriculture		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		0.70	0.69	0.78
Industry		73.39	71.04	72.00
Services		25.91	28.27	27.22
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		19.81	20.11	20.79
General Government Final Expenditure		18.06	20.76	19.08
Gross Capital Formation		10.44	12.95	11.58
Gross Domestic Savings		62.13	59.14	60.13
Exports of Goods and Services		71.72	67.66	69.85
Imports of Goods and Services		25.22	27.82	26.77
Indebtedness				
Total External Debt / GDP		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		...	...	...
Interest Payments / GDP		...	...	...
Total Debt Service / Exports		...	...	...

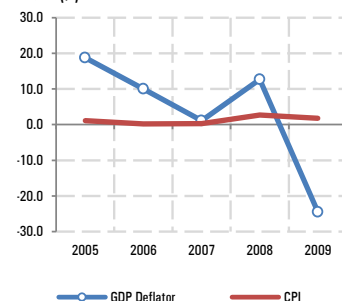
Development Diamond



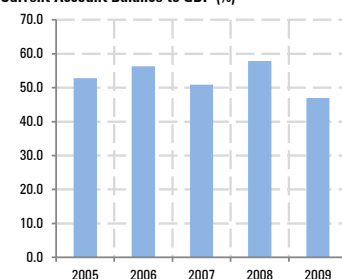
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



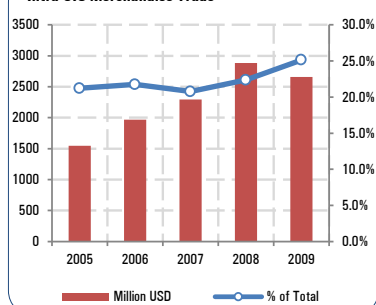
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



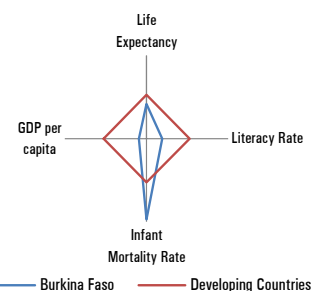
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



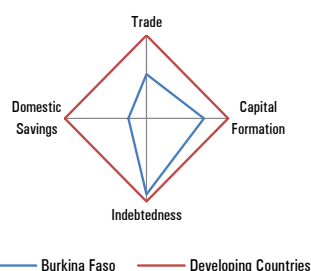
Burkina Faso

		Burkina Faso	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	2.30	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	45.33	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	563	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	1 170	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	19.56	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2007	28.73	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	92.09	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	52.99	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		6.80	8.30	8.11
GDP (Annual % change)		3.55	5.19	3.21
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		1.22	2.83	0.89
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-0.56	-0.97	-0.51
Current Account Balance / GDP		-8.25	-11.72	-6.33
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		344	137	...
Inflation (%)		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		-0.25	10.67	2.60
Implicit GDP Deflator		-1.04	7.84	4.24
Trade (Million US\$)		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		483	536	514
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		17.22	18.25	18.53
Merchandise Imports		1 453	1 700	1 714
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		37.93	42.13	38.26
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		34.66	31.70	31.40
Industry		20.54	23.61	23.77
Services		44.80	44.69	44.83
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		76.88	76.18	71.08
General Government Final Expenditure		22.91	22.86	21.54
Gross Capital Formation		14.16	15.26	21.53
Gross Domestic Savings		0.21	0.96	7.38
Exports of Goods and Services		11.51	10.48	11.63
Imports of Goods and Services		25.47	24.78	25.78
Indebtedness		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		18.49	21.43	20.27
Interest Payments / GDP		0.28	0.24	0.21
Total Debt Service / Exports		7.35	5.88	5.05

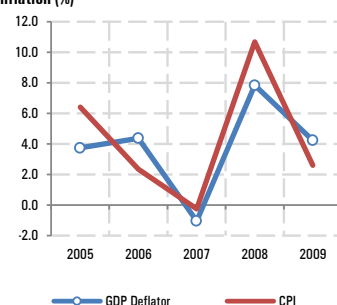
Development Diamond



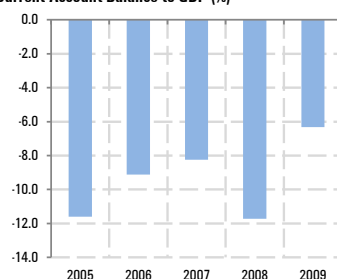
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



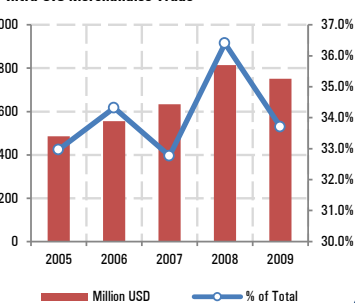
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



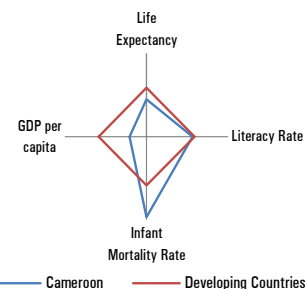
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



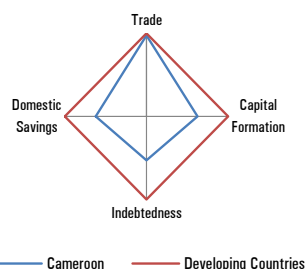
Cameroon

		Cameroon	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	2.80	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	39.41	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	1 116	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	2 200	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	56.76	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	75.90	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	82.30	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	51.06	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (US\$ billions)	2007	20.43	23.73	22.22
GDP (Annual % change)	2008	3.26	2.88	1.95
GDP per capita (Annual % change)	2008	0.45	0.08	-0.83
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)	2008	0.28	-0.43	-0.60
Current Account Balance / GDP	2008	1.38	-1.80	-2.72
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)	2008	284	260	...
Inflation (%)				
Consumer Prices	2007	1.13	5.34	3.04
Implicit GDP Deflator	2008	1.02	5.50	-3.35
Trade (Million US\$)				
Merchandise Exports	2007	4 894	5 581	3 927
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)	2008	8.60	8.48	11.31
Merchandise Imports	2007	3 620	4 341	3 980
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)	2008	23.20	23.86	22.60
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
Agriculture	2006	20.88	22.56	21.29
Industry	2007	33.00	30.02	31.60
Services	2008	46.12	47.42	47.11
Household Final Consumption Expenditures	2008	71.53	71.30	65.57
General Government Final Expenditure	2008	9.60	10.05	13.91
Gross Capital Formation	2008	16.82	16.78	19.07
Gross Domestic Savings	2008	18.87	18.64	20.52
Exports of Goods and Services	2008	23.00	24.22	35.01
Imports of Goods and Services	2008	20.95	22.35	33.57
Indebtedness				
Total External Debt / GDP	2006	17.98	14.42	11.77
Interest Payments / GDP	2007	0.78	0.70	0.50
Total Debt Service / Exports	2008	12.57	10.30	4.64

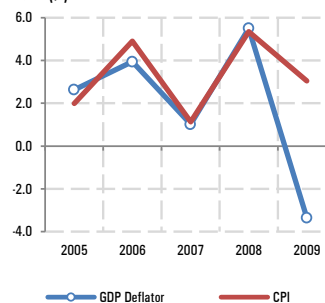
Development Diamond



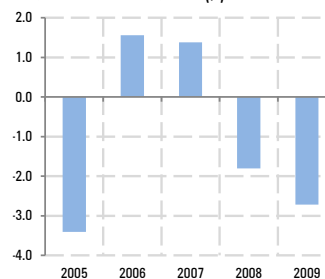
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



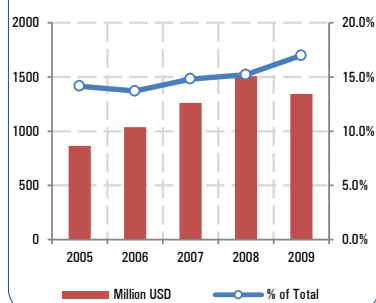
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



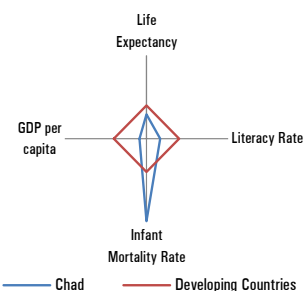
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



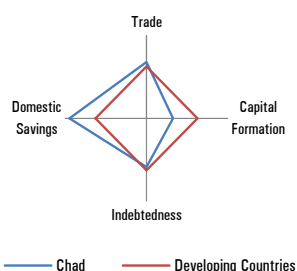
Chad

		Chad	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	2.50	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	38.37	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	690	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	1 230	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	26.68	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	32.70	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	124.02	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	48.73	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (US\$ billions)		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		7.02	8.39	6.85
GDP (Annual % change)		0.18	-0.44	-1.58
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		-2.26	-2.87	-3.98
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-0.75	-1.15	-2.23
Current Account Balance / GDP		-10.62	-13.72	-32.53
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		718	834	...
Inflation (%)				
Consumer Prices		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		-7.44	8.34	10.10
Implicit GDP Deflator		1.77	11.84	-12.30
Trade (Million US\$)				
Merchandise Exports		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		2 276	3 599	2 103
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		0.70	0.29	0.47
Merchandise Imports		713	931	1 016
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		27.11	29.84	23.14
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
Agriculture		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		21.08	21.04	20.48
Industry		54.18	51.29	53.22
Services		24.75	27.67	26.30
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		26.18	28.19	26.79
General Government Final Expenditure		23.33	23.42	23.24
Gross Capital Formation		15.58	16.07	15.89
Gross Domestic Savings		50.49	48.39	49.97
Exports of Goods and Services		57.04	54.70	55.14
Imports of Goods and Services		22.13	22.38	21.05
Indebtedness				
Total External Debt / GDP		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		27.07	25.61	20.85
Interest Payments / GDP		0.28	0.28	0.22
Total Debt Service / Exports		1.76	1.87	3.00

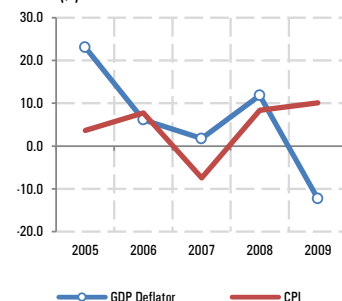
Development Diamond



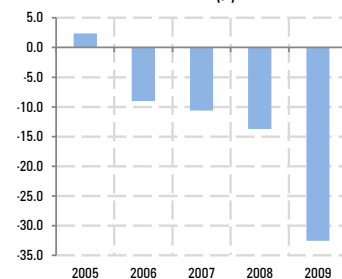
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



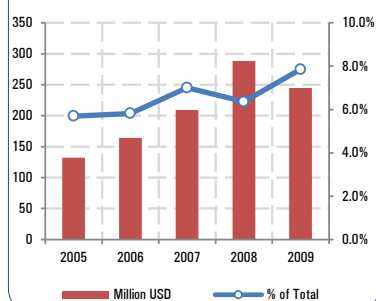
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



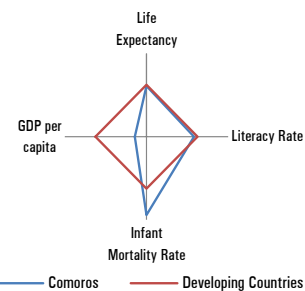
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



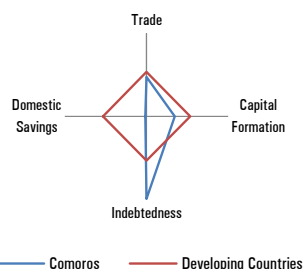
Comoros

		Comoros	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	2.15	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	49.02	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	714	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	1 300	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	28.08	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	73.60	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	75.49	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	65.35	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (US\$ billions)	2007	0.47	0.53	0.53
GDP (Annual % change)	2008	0.49	0.98	1.14
GDP per capita (Annual % change)	2009	-1.58	-1.10	-0.94
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)	2008	-0.03	-0.06	-0.03
Current Account Balance / GDP	2009	-6.71	-11.58	-5.11
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)	2008	8	8	...
Inflation (%)				
Consumer Prices	2007	4.49	4.80	4.81
Implicit GDP Deflator	2008	5.18	5.51	4.32
Trade (Million US\$)				
Merchandise Exports	2007	35	31	29
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)	2008	45.59	31.95	39.40
Merchandise Imports	2007	160	223	179
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)	2008	24.39	22.95	21.98
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
Agriculture	2006	48.03	48.25	48.27
Industry	2007	10.52	10.39	10.46
Services	2008	41.44	41.36	41.28
Household Final Consumption Expenditures	2006	101.04	102.27	103.00
General Government Final Expenditure	2007	14.15	14.25	15.26
Gross Capital Formation	2008	9.22	10.36	13.47
Gross Domestic Savings	2006	-15.19	-16.52	-18.26
Exports of Goods and Services	2007	14.20	14.76	12.87
Imports of Goods and Services	2008	38.61	41.65	44.60
Indebtedness				
Total External Debt / GDP	2006	73.27	62.45	52.72
Interest Payments / GDP	2007	0.34	2.86	0.79
Total Debt Service / Exports	2008	6.46	38.27	18.01

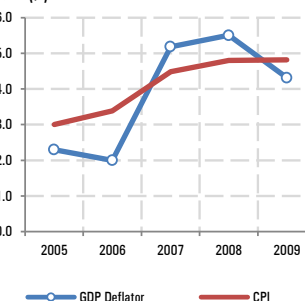
Development Diamond



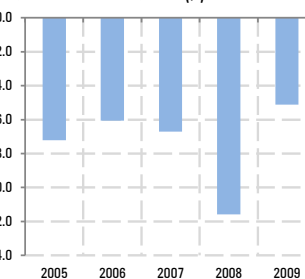
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



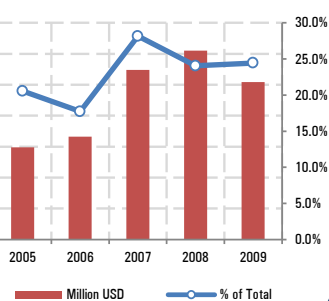
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



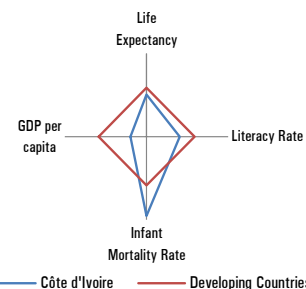
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



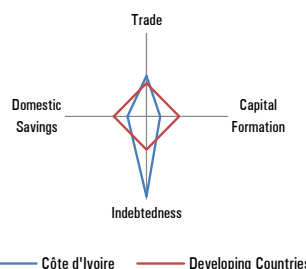
Côte d'Ivoire

		Côte d'Ivoire	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	3.00	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	39.45	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	1 051	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	1 640	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	48.78	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	54.60	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	80.90	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	57.44	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (US\$ billions)	2007	19.82	23.51	22.50
GDP (Annual % change)	2008	1.59	2.33	3.75
GDP per capita (Annual % change)	2009	-1.37	-0.65	0.73
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)	2008	-0.14	0.57	1.64
Current Account Balance / GDP	2008	-0.68	2.42	7.28
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)	2008	427	353	...
Inflation (%)				
Consumer Prices	2007	1.91	6.32	1.01
Implicit GDP Deflator	2008	2.84	8.00	0.02
Trade (Million US\$)				
Merchandise Exports	2007	8 046	9 858	10 306
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)	2008	28.35	25.08	23.99
Merchandise Imports	2007	6 673	7 901	7 004
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)	2008	30.81	37.28	29.65
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
Agriculture	2006	25.31	26.41	25.68
Industry	2007	28.59	27.99	28.43
Services	2008	46.10	45.60	45.89
Household Final Consumption Expenditures	2008	65.85	69.50	66.60
General Government Final Expenditure	2008	14.09	14.37	14.22
Gross Capital Formation	2008	10.15	10.86	12.68
Gross Domestic Savings	2008	20.06	16.13	19.18
Exports of Goods and Services	2008	53.67	47.60	46.30
Imports of Goods and Services	2008	43.76	42.32	39.16
Indebtedness				
Total External Debt / GDP	2006	73.43	69.94	53.43
Interest Payments / GDP	2007	0.29	0.42	0.94
Total Debt Service / Exports	2008	2.87	4.56	9.65

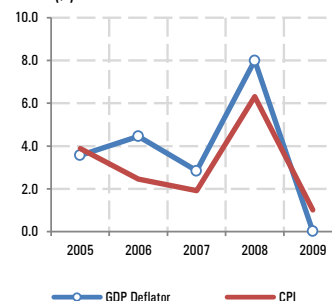
Development Diamond



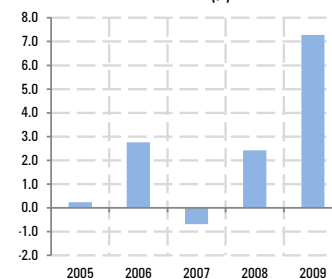
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



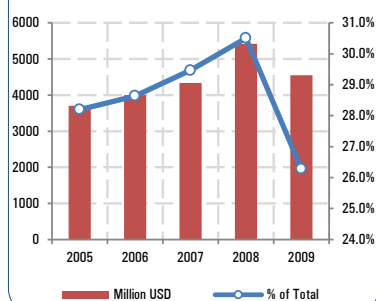
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



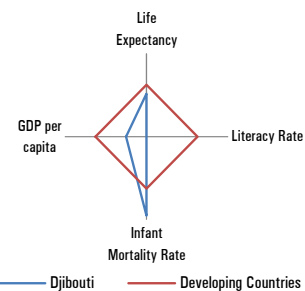
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



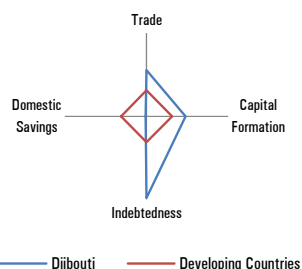
Djibouti

		Djibouti	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	2.55	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	44.35	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	1 250	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	2 480	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	87.30	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	...	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	75.95	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	55.39	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (US\$ billions)	2007	0.85	0.98	1.05
GDP (Annual % change)	2008	5.08	5.82	4.97
GDP per capita (Annual % change)	2008	2.51	3.24	2.41
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)	2008	-0.21	-0.27	-0.18
Current Account Balance / GDP	2008	-24.14	-27.58	-17.34
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)	2008	195	234	...
Inflation (%)				
Consumer Prices	2007	4.97	11.96	1.67
Implicit GDP Deflator	2007	4.98	9.50	1.67
Trade (Million US\$)				
Merchandise Exports	2007	339	412	370
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)	2007	94.44	92.26	88.90
Merchandise Imports	2007	1 974	2 483	2 304
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)	2007	34.06	36.80	31.45
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
Agriculture	2006	3.51	3.86	3.63
Industry	2006	16.38	16.89	16.62
Services	2006	80.11	79.26	79.75
Household Final Consumption Expenditures	2006	58.42	64.53	72.19
General Government Final Expenditure	2006	29.39	26.15	26.46
Gross Capital Formation	2006	34.98	42.16	46.71
Gross Domestic Savings	2006	12.19	9.31	1.35
Exports of Goods and Services	2006	40.57	38.07	39.73
Imports of Goods and Services	2006	63.51	70.92	85.09
Indebtedness				
Total External Debt / GDP	2006	58.78	77.48	69.68
Interest Payments / GDP	2006	0.65	0.78	0.74
Total Debt Service / Exports	2006	6.77	7.00	6.71

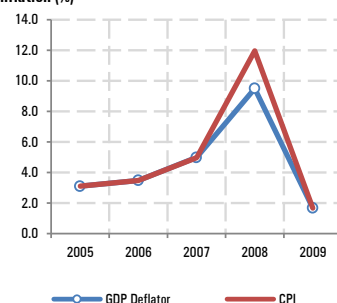
Development Diamond



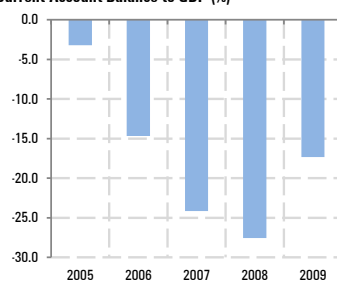
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



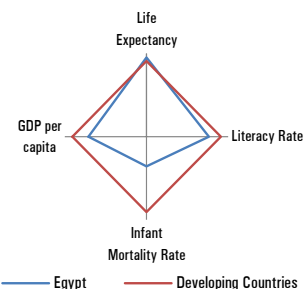
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



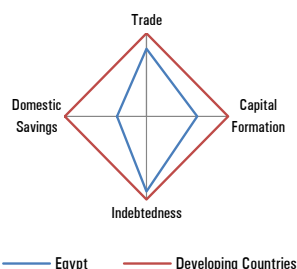
Egypt

		Egypt	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	2.00	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	32.28	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	2 451	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	5 690	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	42.72	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2006	66.37	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	19.75	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	70.14	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (US\$ billions)		2007	2008	2009
		130.35	162.44	187.95
GDP (Annual % change)		7.09	7.17	4.67
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		3.74	4.89	2.62
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		2.49	0.89	-4.42
Current Account Balance / GDP		1.91	0.55	-2.35
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		11 578	9 495	...
Inflation (%)				
		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		10.95	11.70	16.24
Implicit GDP Deflator		12.60	12.19	10.80
Trade (Million US\$)				
		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		16 168	26 233	23 099
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		19.35	32.01	40.06
Merchandise Imports		27 033	52 772	44 934
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		21.71	19.41	19.32
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		14.61	14.69	14.73
Industry		36.13	35.20	35.32
Services		49.26	50.11	49.96
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		72.89	72.88	75.92
General Government Final Expenditure		10.73	10.28	11.62
Gross Capital Formation		19.33	20.60	19.01
Gross Domestic Savings		16.38	16.45	12.00
Exports of Goods and Services		32.19	34.84	24.85
Imports of Goods and Services		35.14	39.10	32.40
Indebtedness				
		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		27.34	25.19	20.08
Interest Payments / GDP		0.72	0.68	0.58
Total Debt Service / Exports		6.89	5.72	7.61

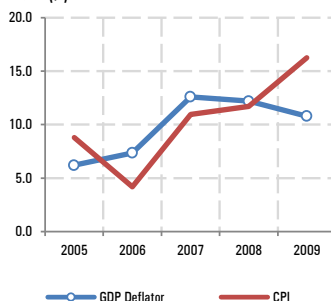
Development Diamond



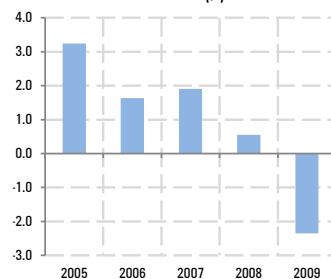
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



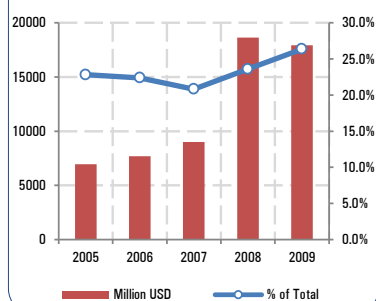
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



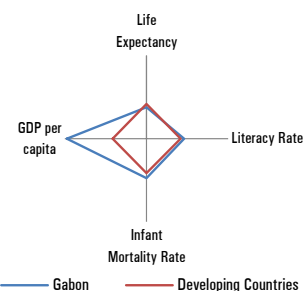
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



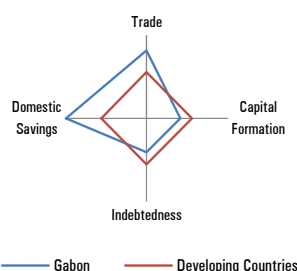
Gabon

		Gabon	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	1.44	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	47.44	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	7 333	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	12 460	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	85.04	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	87.00	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	57.20	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	60.44	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (US\$ billions)		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		11.56	14.54	11.02
GDP (Annual % change)		5.30	2.69	-1.42
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		2.73	1.20	-2.83
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		2.10	3.10	1.28
Current Account Balance / GDP		18.19	21.34	11.65
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		269	20	...
Inflation (%)				
Consumer Prices		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		5.03	5.26	2.10
Implicit GDP Deflator		5.36	14.51	-18.97
Trade (Million US\$)				
Merchandise Exports		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		6 167	7 999	6 539
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		7.95	3.57	3.15
Merchandise Imports		2 732	2 802	2 353
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		9.23	9.25	10.35
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
Agriculture		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		5.24	5.23	5.22
Industry		64.92	63.48	64.49
Services		29.84	31.28	30.29
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		31.40	32.13	30.10
General Government Final Expenditure		11.49	12.22	11.25
Gross Capital Formation		24.19	23.52	22.75
Gross Domestic Savings		57.11	55.65	58.65
Exports of Goods and Services		65.41	65.05	69.63
Imports of Goods and Services		32.49	32.91	33.62
Indebtedness				
Total External Debt / GDP		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		43.86	24.63	16.28
Interest Payments / GDP		0.44	3.34	1.15
Total Debt Service / Exports		2.73	35.92	5.85

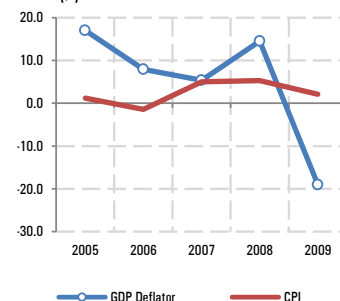
Development Diamond



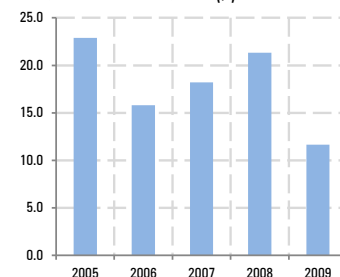
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



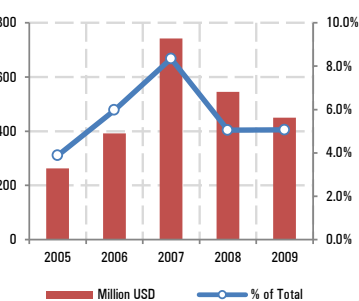
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



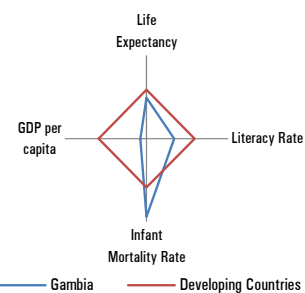
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



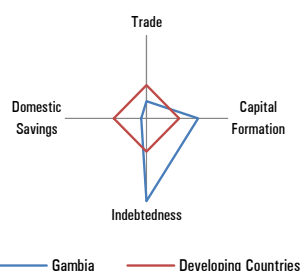
Gambia

		Gambia	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	2.58	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	44.75	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	412	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	1 330	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	56.42	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	45.30	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	79.90	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	55.93	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		0.65	0.82	0.74
GDP (Annual % change)		6.31	6.12	4.56
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		3.61	3.43	1.91
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-0.08	-0.13	-0.11
Current Account Balance / GDP		-12.33	-15.96	-14.27
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		76	63	...
Inflation (%)		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		5.37	4.45	4.55
Implicit GDP Deflator		6.77	6.16	2.78
Trade (Million US\$)		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		43	47	49
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		6.26	8.08	7.33
Merchandise Imports		831	881	825
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		32.65	36.14	31.22
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		27.44	27.71	27.88
Industry		17.23	16.41	16.22
Services		55.33	55.88	55.90
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		80.38	88.62	87.63
General Government Final Expenditure		6.00	6.55	6.97
Gross Capital Formation		38.75	37.64	48.38
Gross Domestic Savings		13.62	4.83	5.40
Exports of Goods and Services		1.20	3.08	2.81
Imports of Goods and Services		32.17	33.28	33.41
Indebtedness		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		143.31	111.67	55.24
Interest Payments / GDP		1.96	1.81	1.24
Total Debt Service / Exports		381.05	142.79	83.69

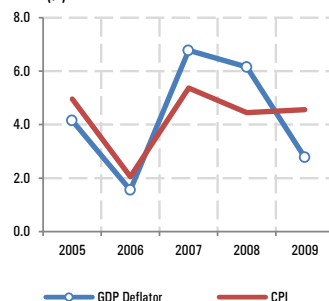
Development Diamond



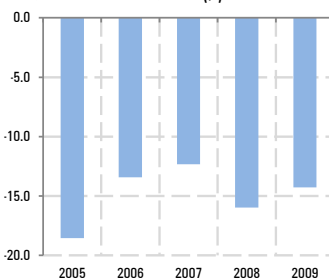
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



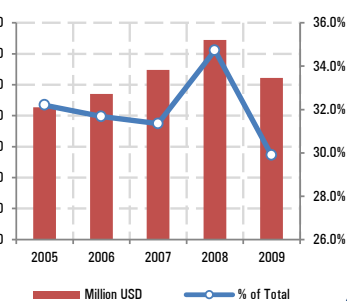
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



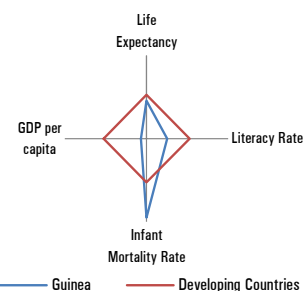
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



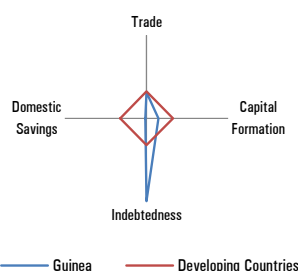
Guinea

		Guinea	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	3.23	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	47.98	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	415	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	940	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	34.44	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	38.00	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	90.17	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	57.82	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		4.16	4.52	4.39
GDP (Annual % change)		1.76	4.94	-0.29
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		-1.44	1.65	-3.40
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-0.37	-0.52	-0.45
Current Account Balance / GDP		-8.83	-11.45	-10.16
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		386	1 350	...
Inflation (%)		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		22.86	18.37	4.68
Implicit GDP Deflator		12.99	14.09	5.24
Trade (Million US\$)		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		2 118	1 919	1 495
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		2.71	4.93	5.06
Merchandise Imports		2 956	3 784	3 613
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		9.63	9.95	8.91
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		14.22	17.29	17.19
Industry		35.32	36.31	34.52
Services		50.46	46.41	48.29
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		83.39	93.46	90.24
General Government Final Expenditure		7.51	6.27	8.05
Gross Capital Formation		13.73	11.35	13.69
Gross Domestic Savings		9.09	0.27	1.70
Exports of Goods and Services		34.94	26.78	28.79
Imports of Goods and Services		39.58	35.78	39.60
Indebtedness		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		104.93	75.61	68.45
Interest Payments / GDP		1.75	1.22	0.83
Total Debt Service / Exports		14.86	15.86	10.23

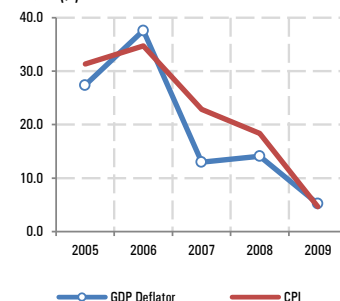
Development Diamond



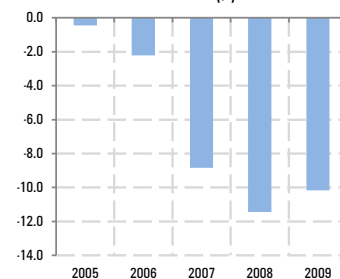
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



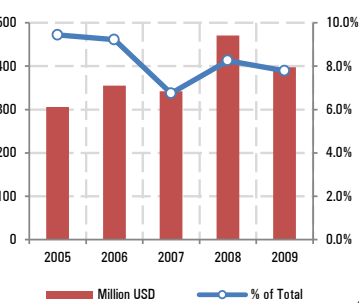
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



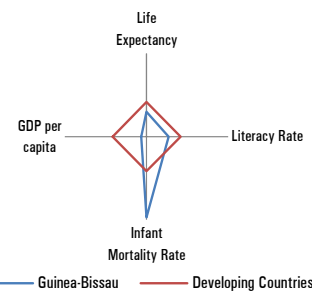
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



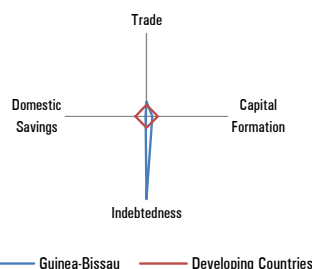
Guinea-Bissau

		Guinea-Bissau	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	2.22	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	40.95	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	500	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	1 060	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	29.84	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	51.00	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	116.57	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	47.82	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		0.63	0.73	0.83
GDP (Annual % change)		0.32	3.49	3.00
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		-1.90	1.25	0.77
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		0.04	0.02	0.01
Current Account Balance / GDP		5.79	2.75	1.57
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		19	15	...
Inflation (%)		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		4.62	10.45	-1.67
Implicit GDP Deflator		5.88	10.58	1.12
Trade (Million US\$)		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		301	132	121
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		11.02	33.15	34.81
Merchandise Imports		251	316	324
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		31.65	30.47	25.03
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		58.24	59.46	59.32
Industry		12.52	12.03	12.08
Services		29.24	28.51	28.60
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		76.02	81.61	79.31
General Government Final Expenditure		17.66	16.79	17.55
Gross Capital Formation		17.20	15.00	15.60
Gross Domestic Savings		6.32	1.60	3.14
Exports of Goods and Services		41.79	36.81	38.77
Imports of Goods and Services		52.67	50.22	51.22
Indebtedness		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		185.47	183.81	159.37
Interest Payments / GDP		0.55	0.55	0.52
Total Debt Service / Exports		12.34	12.17	10.73

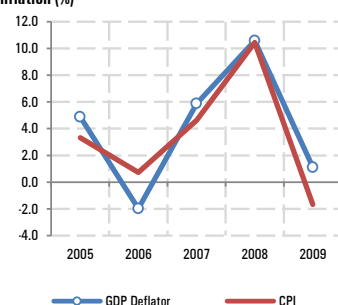
Development Diamond



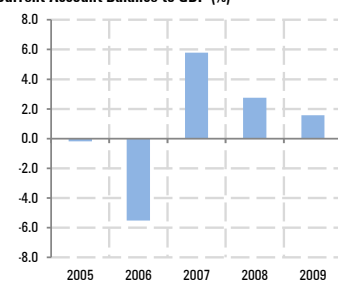
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



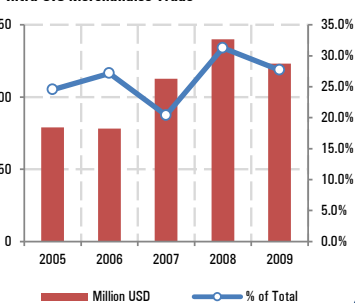
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



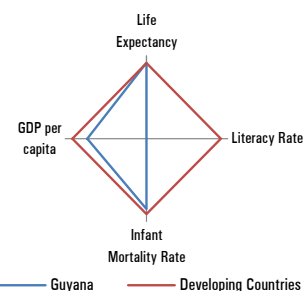
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



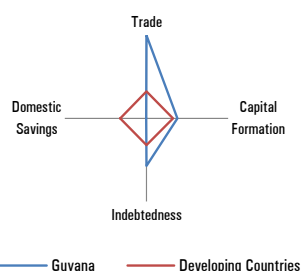
Guyana

		Guyana	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	0.39	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	44.77	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	2 500	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2008	3 030	5 306	10 342
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	28.38	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	...	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	46.50	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	67.11	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		1.74	1.92	2.02
GDP (Annual % change)		7.02	1.98	3.32
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		6.71	1.49	2.99
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-0.19	-0.25	-0.17
Current Account Balance / GDP		-11.10	-13.24	-8.52
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		152	178	...
Inflation (%)		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		12.20	8.10	2.92
Implicit GDP Deflator		12.70	9.02	2.13
Trade (Million US\$)		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		829	1 011	963
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		1.49	1.45	1.36
Merchandise Imports		1 010	1 369	1 132
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		3.34	2.95	2.90
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		35.26	31.14	30.89
Industry		19.70	21.71	21.23
Services		45.04	47.15	47.88
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		65.26	77.90	78.50
General Government Final Expenditure		24.19	24.54	27.28
Gross Capital Formation		45.23	39.93	36.47
Gross Domestic Savings		10.55	-2.44	-5.77
Exports of Goods and Services		95.05	109.97	101.69
Imports of Goods and Services		134.54	155.65	143.94
Indebtedness		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		78.42	42.32	42.59
Interest Payments / GDP		1.11	0.66	0.55
Total Debt Service / Exports		3.76	2.31	2.23

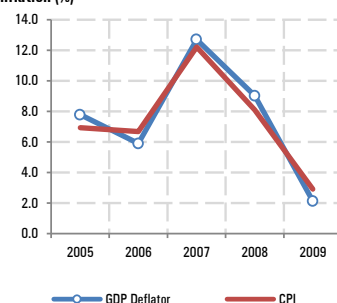
Development Diamond



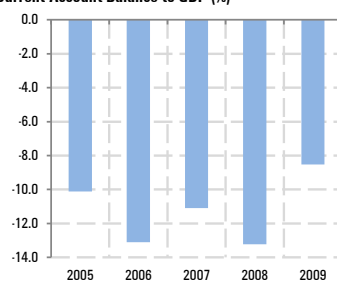
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



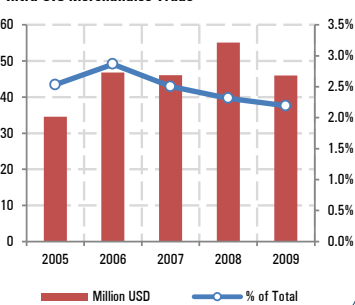
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



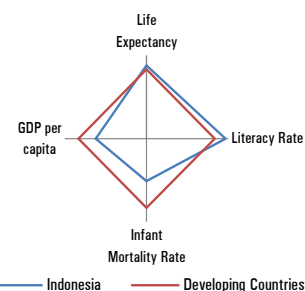
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



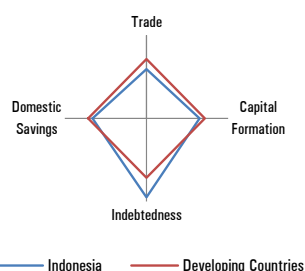
Indonesia

		Indonesia	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	1.30	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	49.62	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	2 330	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	4 060	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	51.46	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2006	91.98	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	30.73	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	70.79	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		432.23	511.49	539.38
GDP (Annual % change)		6.35	6.01	4.55
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		4.98	4.65	3.20
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		10.50	0.13	10.58
Current Account Balance / GDP		2.43	0.03	1.96
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		6 928	7 919	...
Inflation (%)		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		6.03	9.78	4.81
Implicit GDP Deflator		11.26	18.22	8.44
Trade (Million US\$)		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		114 112	137 022	118 818
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		11.23	11.82	9.56
Merchandise Imports		74 484	129 274	116 918
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		22.29	17.54	14.20
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		12.97	13.83	13.31
Industry		46.94	46.74	46.74
Services		40.09	39.43	39.95
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		62.66	63.46	60.95
General Government Final Expenditure		8.63	8.33	8.41
Gross Capital Formation		25.39	24.86	27.80
Gross Domestic Savings		28.71	28.21	30.64
Exports of Goods and Services		31.03	29.36	29.76
Imports of Goods and Services		25.62	25.33	28.63
Indebtedness		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		36.37	33.00	29.49
Interest Payments / GDP		1.24	1.42	1.09
Total Debt Service / Exports		25.17	17.94	14.57

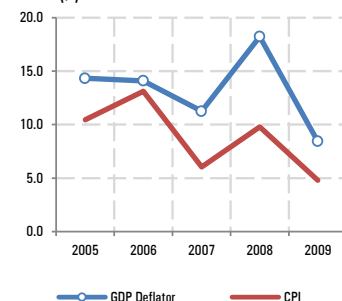
Development Diamond



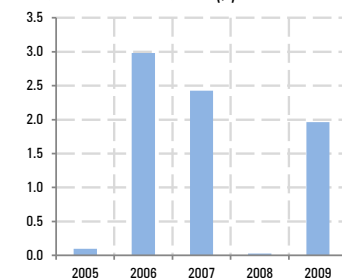
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



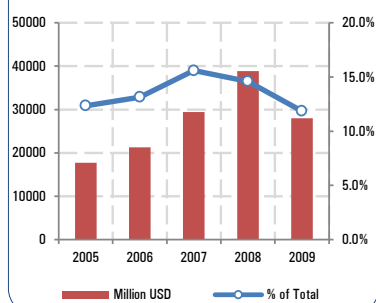
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



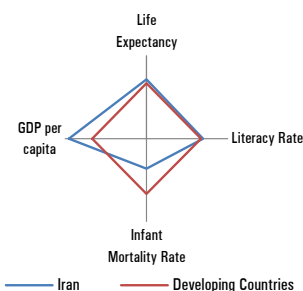
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



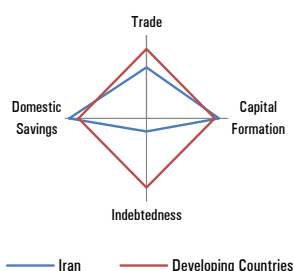
Iran

		Iran	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	1.69	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	38.61	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	4 460	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	11 490	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	68.46	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2006	82.33	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	27.06	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	71.44	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (US\$ billions)		2007	2008	2009
		285.93	333.24	330.46
GDP (Annual % change)		7.83	2.27	1.82
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		6.04	0.57	0.13
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		34.08	23.99	7.93
Current Account Balance / GDP		11.92	7.20	2.40
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		1 658	1 492	...
Inflation (%)				
		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		18.40	25.40	10.30
Implicit GDP Deflator		20.46	17.50	0.42
Trade (Million US\$)				
		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		89 022	116 941	71 323
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		12.09	11.98	10.51
Merchandise Imports		45 168	70 141	60 421
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		31.54	29.35	25.63
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		9.79	9.52	9.67
Industry		41.78	42.69	42.39
Services		48.43	47.79	47.94
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		46.00	46.28	50.08
General Government Final Expenditure		15.17	12.09	12.40
Gross Capital Formation		30.66	30.70	32.70
Gross Domestic Savings		38.83	41.64	37.52
Exports of Goods and Services		33.00	33.08	28.26
Imports of Goods and Services		24.83	22.14	23.45
Indebtedness				
		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		8.72	7.37	4.18
Interest Payments / GDP		0.46	0.33	0.19
Total Debt Service / Exports		3.68	3.06	2.85

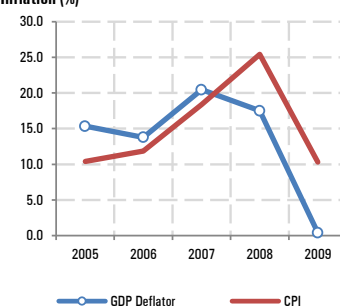
Development Diamond



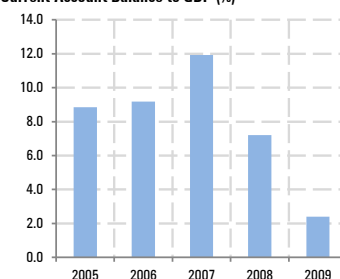
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



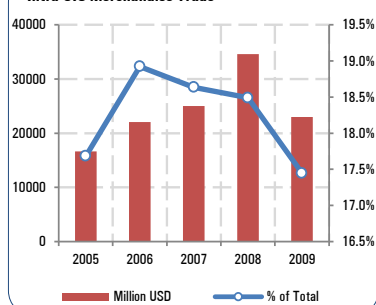
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



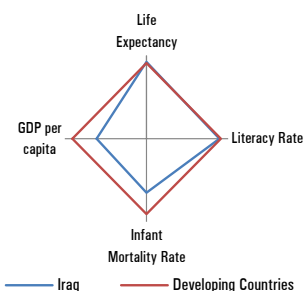
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



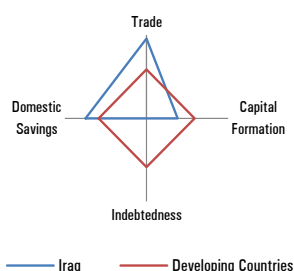
Iraq

		Iraq	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	2.70	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	24.28	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	2 109	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	3 340	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	66.60	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	77.60	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	35.67	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	67.93	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		56.98	86.53	65.84
GDP (Annual % change)		1.50	9.52	4.21
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		-1.37	6.53	1.47
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		7.24	13.07	-12.76
Current Account Balance / GDP		12.70	15.11	-19.39
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		485	488	...
Inflation (%)		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		30.82	2.67	-2.80
Implicit GDP Deflator		6.50	31.85	-28.40
Trade (Million US\$)		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		35 196	54 435	33 608
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		4.04	4.25	5.00
Merchandise Imports		14 832	21 400	23 110
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		58.24	57.90	51.18
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		5.80	5.03	5.99
Industry		61.14	60.04	61.66
Services		33.07	34.93	32.35
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		44.15	26.15	25.91
General Government Final Expenditure		18.62	36.61	32.04
Gross Capital Formation		22.47	18.09	19.92
Gross Domestic Savings		37.22	37.24	42.04
Exports of Goods and Services		60.63	62.03	68.45
Imports of Goods and Services		45.88	42.88	46.32
Indebtedness		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		...	...	...
Interest Payments / GDP		...	...	...
Total Debt Service / Exports		...	...	...

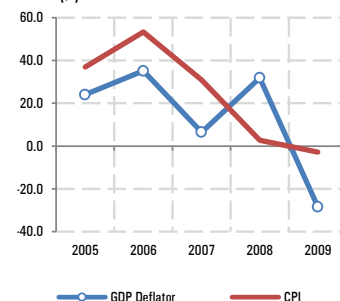
Development Diamond



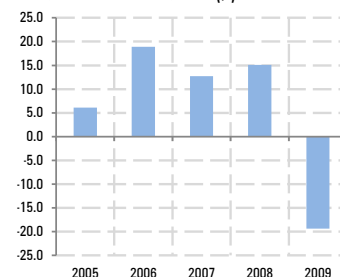
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



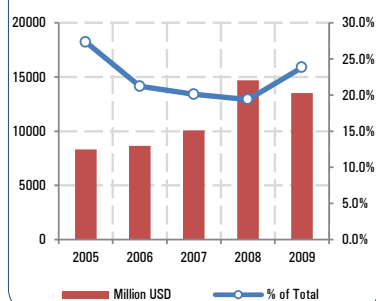
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



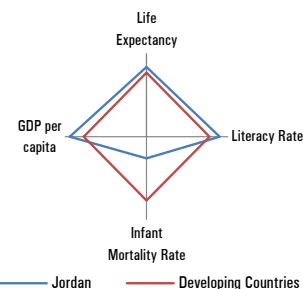
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



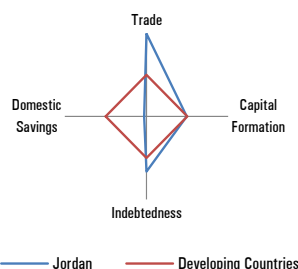
Jordan

		Jordan	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	2.31	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	32.32	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	3 817	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	5 840	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	78.42	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2007	92.20	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	16.95	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	72.71	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		17.01	21.22	22.93
GDP (Annual % change)		8.91	7.75	2.75
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		6.57	5.34	0.45
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-3.00	-2.18	-1.28
Current Account Balance / GDP		-17.61	-10.27	-5.56
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		1 950	1 954	...
Inflation (%)		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		5.39	14.93	-0.68
Implicit GDP Deflator		5.22	15.89	5.14
Trade (Million US\$)		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		5 535	6 243	5 033
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		47.32	46.26	56.08
Merchandise Imports		13 531	16 987	14 075
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		38.48	38.21	36.56
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		2.89	2.82	2.79
Industry		26.30	29.10	32.91
Services		70.81	68.09	64.30
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		80.12	82.53	79.43
General Government Final Expenditure		22.34	23.41	24.89
Gross Capital Formation		31.23	32.02	29.90
Gross Domestic Savings		-2.46	-5.94	-4.32
Exports of Goods and Services		54.67	55.41	59.81
Imports of Goods and Services		88.36	93.37	94.03
Indebtedness		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		54.28	49.21	30.99
Interest Payments / GDP		1.68	1.67	1.09
Total Debt Service / Exports		8.50	8.17	21.25

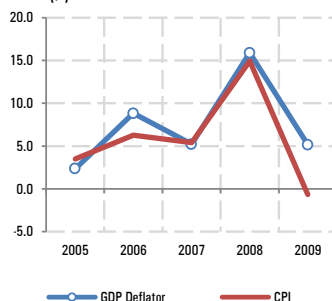
Development Diamond



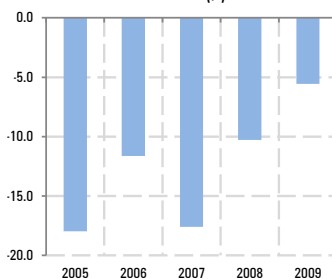
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



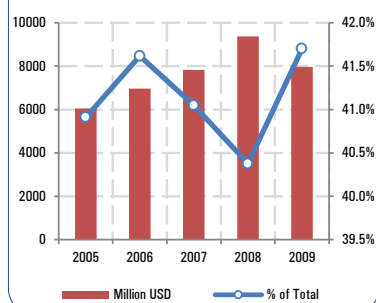
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



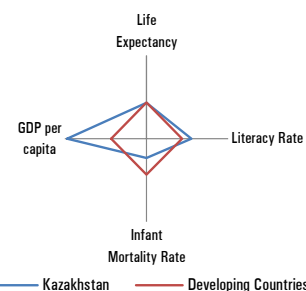
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



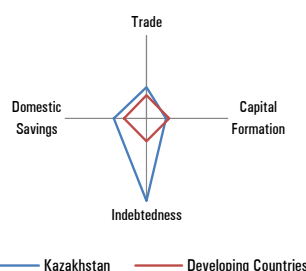
Kazakhstan

		Kazakhstan	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	0.10	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	54.04	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	7 006	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	10 270	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	57.94	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	99.70	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	26.88	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	66.44	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		104.85	135.55	109.27
GDP (Annual % change)		8.90	3.20	1.17
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		7.92	3.10	1.06
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-8.32	6.28	-3.41
Current Account Balance / GDP		-7.94	4.63	-3.12
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		11 126	14 543	...
Inflation (%)		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		10.79	17.14	7.32
Implicit GDP Deflator		15.53	22.97	-2.30
Trade (Million US\$)		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		37 803	52 363	33 926
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		8.42	8.58	8.87
Merchandise Imports		37 516	43 155	32 323
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		6.07	5.43	5.49
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		5.70	5.80	5.40
Industry		40.79	38.65	41.50
Services		53.51	55.55	53.09
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		45.72	45.10	41.74
General Government Final Expenditure		10.18	11.05	10.45
Gross Capital Formation		33.90	35.53	26.30
Gross Domestic Savings		44.10	43.84	47.81
Exports of Goods and Services		51.14	49.44	57.63
Imports of Goods and Services		40.43	42.75	37.32
Indebtedness		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		91.64	91.89	79.37
Interest Payments / GDP		2.91	3.74	3.25
Total Debt Service / Exports		35.08	53.09	43.79

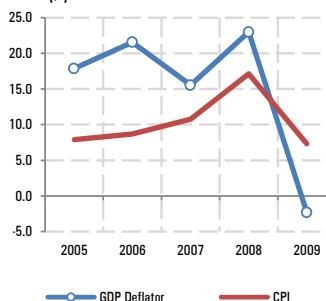
Development Diamond



Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



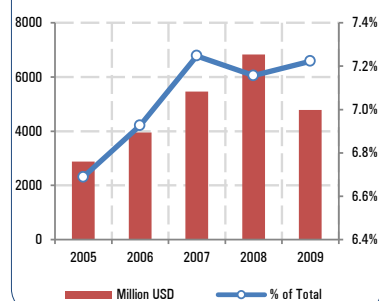
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



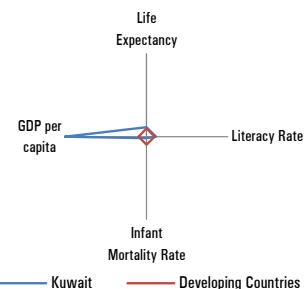
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



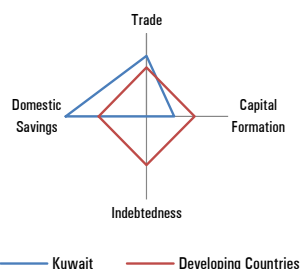
Kuwait

		Kuwait	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	2.70	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	52.38	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	31 800	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2008	53 590	5 306	10 342
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	98.36	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2007	94.46	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	9.40	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	77.97	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		111.76	158.15	111.31
GDP (Annual % change)		2.51	6.40	-2.67
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		-1.43	2.30	-5.22
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		49.96	64.47	28.74
Current Account Balance / GDP		44.71	40.77	25.82
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		123	56	...
Inflation (%)		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		5.47	10.50	4.68
Implicit GDP Deflator		5.10	25.85	-22.80
Trade (Million US\$)		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		54 187	76 118	46 435
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		15.49	13.31	13.93
Merchandise Imports		21 291	25 597	19 197
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		18.98	23.30	21.56
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		0.23	0.21	0.24
Industry		62.05	60.05	60.77
Services		37.73	39.74	38.99
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		28.57	30.49	31.44
General Government Final Expenditure		13.90	14.60	12.90
Gross Capital Formation		16.16	19.45	17.57
Gross Domestic Savings		57.54	54.91	55.65
Exports of Goods and Services		65.54	65.63	62.66
Imports of Goods and Services		24.17	30.17	24.17
Indebtedness		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		...	...	...
Interest Payments / GDP		...	...	...
Total Debt Service / Exports		...	...	...

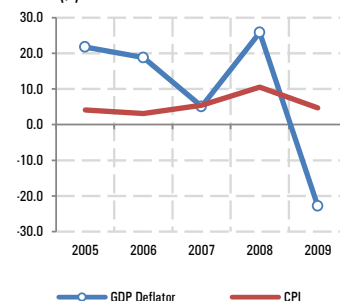
Development Diamond



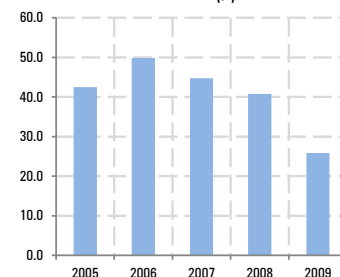
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



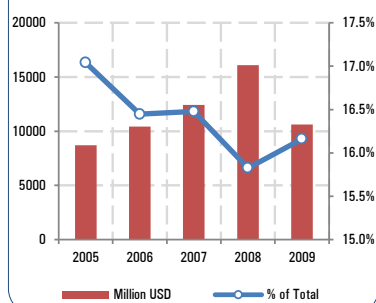
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



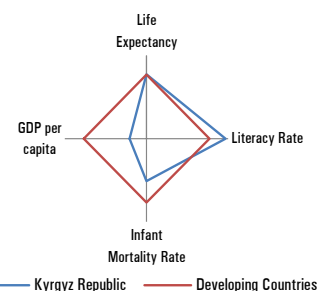
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



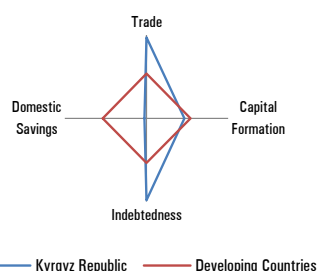
Kyrgyz Republic

		Kyrgyz Republic	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	1.11	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	47.49	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	852	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	2 200	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	36.28	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	99.30	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	33.30	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	67.37	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (US\$ billions)	2007	3.81	5.13	4.57
GDP (Annual % change)	2008	8.50	8.40	2.30
GDP per capita (Annual % change)	2009	7.32	7.22	1.19
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)	2008	-0.01	-0.41	0.16
Current Account Balance / GDP	2009	-0.15	-8.05	3.48
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)	2008	208	233	...
Inflation (%)				
Consumer Prices	2007	10.20	24.53	6.85
Implicit GDP Deflator	2008	14.92	22.22	2.10
Trade (Million US\$)				
Merchandise Exports	2007	1 134	1 618	1 302
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)	2008	45.09	37.40	40.14
Merchandise Imports	2007	2 415	4 071	8 160
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)	2008	21.43	16.70	8.10
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
Agriculture	2006	32.00	30.17	28.84
Industry	2007	19.59	18.72	19.06
Services	2008	48.41	51.11	52.10
Household Final Consumption Expenditures	2006	95.13	87.49	94.37
General Government Final Expenditure	2007	17.99	17.10	16.45
Gross Capital Formation	2008	24.20	26.64	24.76
Gross Domestic Savings	2006	-13.11	-4.59	-10.82
Exports of Goods and Services	2007	41.72	52.91	56.51
Imports of Goods and Services	2008	79.03	84.15	93.58
Indebtedness				
Total External Debt / GDP	2006	83.40	65.77	48.02
Interest Payments / GDP	2007	0.79	0.70	0.85
Total Debt Service / Exports	2008	7.40	8.83	11.49

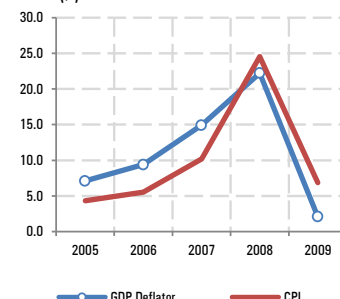
Development Diamond



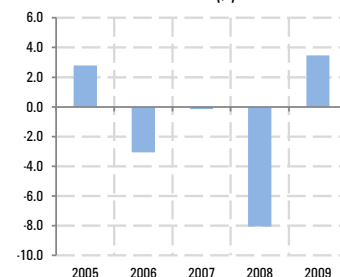
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



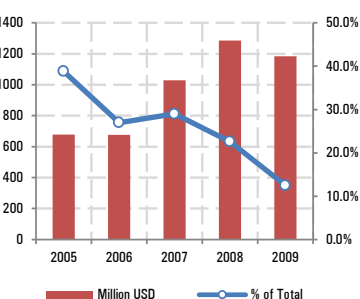
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



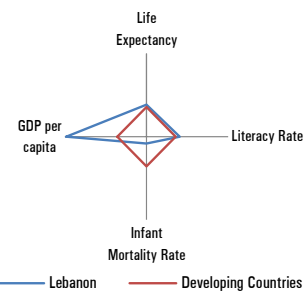
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



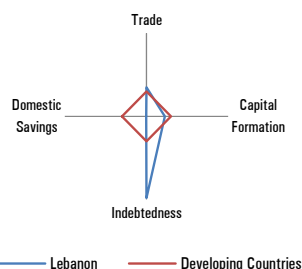
Lebanon

		Lebanon	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	1.29	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	33.52	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	8 615	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	13 230	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	86.96	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2007	89.61	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	11.85	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	72.05	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (US\$ billions)	2007	25.05	29.49	33.59
GDP (Annual % change)	2008	7.50	9.00	9.00
GDP per capita (Annual % change)	2008	7.50	7.60	7.60
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)	2008	-1.70	-3.40	-3.72
Current Account Balance / GDP	2008	-6.78	-11.52	-11.07
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)	2008	2 731	3 606	...
Inflation (%)				
Consumer Prices	2007	4.06	10.76	1.21
Implicit GDP Deflator	2007	3.84	8.00	4.50
Trade (Million US\$)				
Merchandise Exports	2007	3 255	3 914	3 247
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)	2007	69.92	72.49	76.06
Merchandise Imports	2007	13 131	17 491	17 149
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)	2007	30.01	28.87	26.05
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
Agriculture	2006	5.32	5.26	5.26
Industry	2006	19.47	19.37	19.37
Services	2006	75.21	75.37	75.37
Household Final Consumption Expenditures	2006	91.52	92.16	91.68
General Government Final Expenditure	2006	16.19	14.80	14.43
Gross Capital Formation	2006	14.51	19.33	21.14
Gross Domestic Savings	2006	-7.71	-6.96	-6.11
Exports of Goods and Services	2006	25.12	25.41	27.16
Imports of Goods and Services	2006	47.43	52.16	56.41
Indebtedness				
Total External Debt / GDP	2006	112.03	102.36	82.74
Interest Payments / GDP	2006	6.74	6.58	5.48
Total Debt Service / Exports	2006	81.32	74.97	58.67

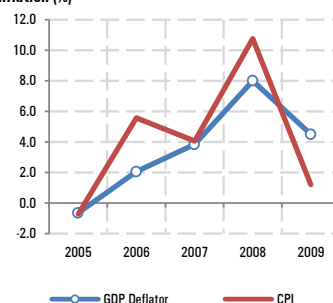
Development Diamond



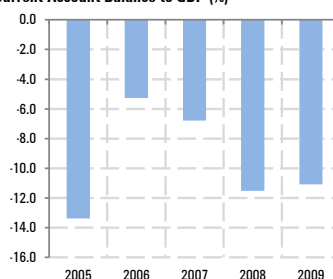
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



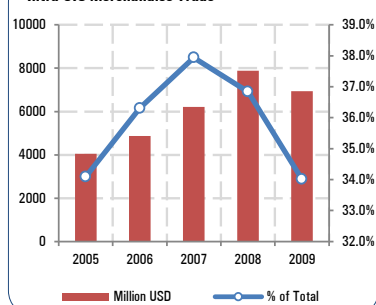
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



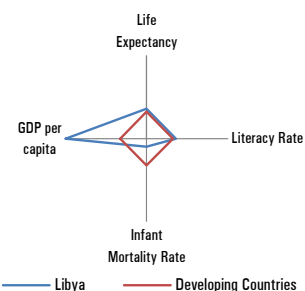
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



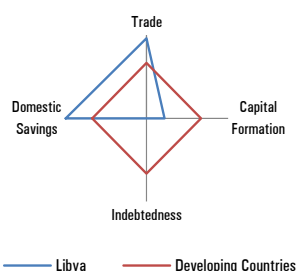
Libya

		Libya	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	1.98	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	36.46	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	9 587	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	16 430	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	77.54	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	88.40	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	15.27	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	74.33	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (US\$ billions)		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		71.69	89.91	60.35
GDP (Annual % change)		7.50	3.38	1.76
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		5.41	1.36	-0.23
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		29.14	36.60	10.18
Current Account Balance / GDP		40.66	40.71	16.87
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		4 689	4 111	...
Inflation (%)				
Consumer Prices		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		6.20	10.40	2.65
Implicit GDP Deflator		12.63	25.84	-32.05
Trade (Million US\$)				
Merchandise Exports		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		43 840	61 655	35 840
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		6.02	4.57	5.92
Merchandise Imports		13 096	19 825	20 971
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		19.73	21.29	23.59
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
Agriculture		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		2.02	2.13	2.11
Industry		77.97	75.80	76.48
Services		20.01	22.07	21.42
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		40.43	38.40	37.70
General Government Final Expenditure		13.77	13.23	13.23
Gross Capital Formation		10.56	10.25	10.09
Gross Domestic Savings		45.80	48.37	49.08
Exports of Goods and Services		70.32	73.05	73.35
Imports of Goods and Services		29.09	28.62	28.33
Indebtedness				
Total External Debt / GDP		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		...	...	...
Interest Payments / GDP		...	...	...
Total Debt Service / Exports		...	...	...

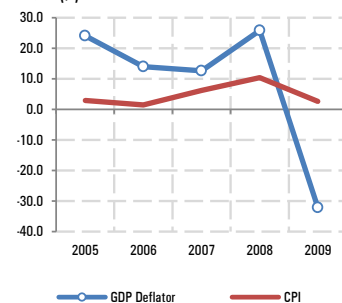
Development Diamond



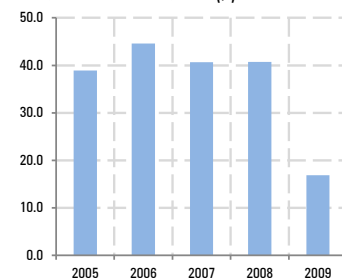
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



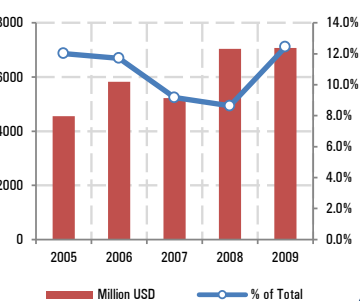
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



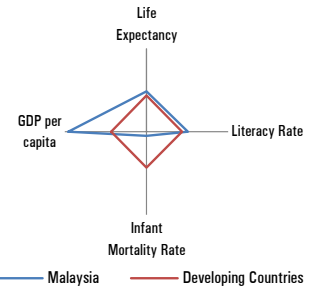
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



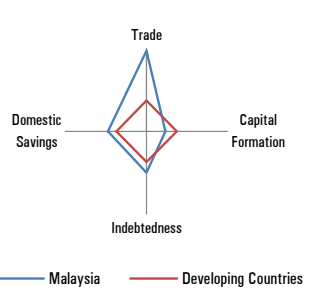
Malaysia

		Malaysia	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	1.70	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	43.43	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	6 888	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	13 530	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	70.36	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	92.10	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	5.92	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	74.38	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (US\$ billions)		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		186.34	221.60	191.46
GDP (Annual % change)		6.18	4.63	-1.72
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		4.41	2.88	-3.36
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		29.25	38.85	31.99
Current Account Balance / GDP		15.70	17.53	16.71
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		8 401	8 053	...
Inflation (%)				
Consumer Prices		2.03	5.40	0.60
Implicit GDP Deflator		4.89	10.35	-7.10
Trade (Million US\$)				
Merchandise Exports		176 213	199 510	175 641
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		8.73	10.19	10.00
Merchandise Imports		146 992	156 932	137 077
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		8.42	10.09	7.56
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
Agriculture		8.62	10.03	10.07
Industry		48.62	46.78	47.63
Services		42.77	43.19	42.30
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		44.87	45.61	45.24
General Government Final Expenditure		11.94	12.20	12.53
Gross Capital Formation		20.95	21.94	19.13
Gross Domestic Savings		43.19	42.20	42.24
Exports of Goods and Services		116.74	110.17	103.61
Imports of Goods and Services		94.49	89.91	80.50
Indebtedness				
Total External Debt / GDP		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		35.04	33.04	29.87
Interest Payments / GDP		1.50	1.40	1.13
Total Debt Service / Exports		4.18	5.07	3.82

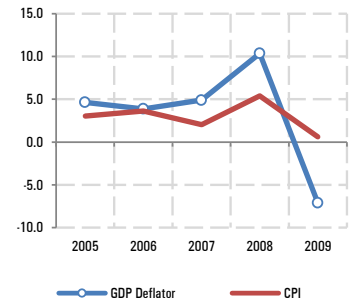
Development Diamond



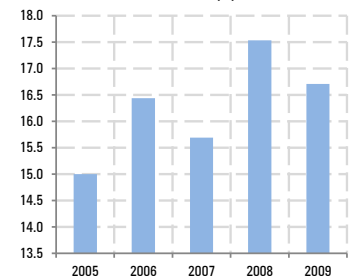
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



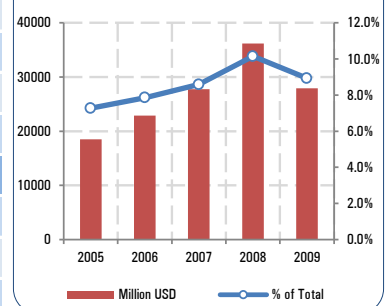
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



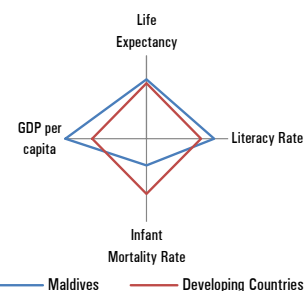
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



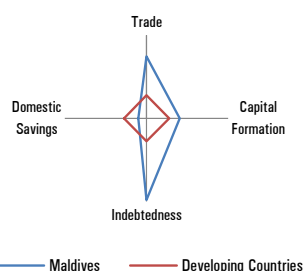
Maldives

		Maldives	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	0.00	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	46.43	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	4 667	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	5 230	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	37.86	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2006	98.40	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	24.20	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	71.58	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (US\$ billions)	2007	1.05	1.26	1.36
GDP (Annual % change)	2008	7.24	6.26	-3.03
GDP per capita (Annual % change)	2008	7.24	6.25	-3.03
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)	2008	-0.44	-0.65	-0.42
Current Account Balance / GDP	2008	-41.53	-51.41	-30.97
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)	2008	15	15	...
Inflation (%)				
Consumer Prices	2007	7.40	12.30	4.00
Implicit GDP Deflator	2007	7.40	12.49	11.00
Trade (Million US\$)				
Merchandise Exports	2007	153	188	115
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)	2007	3.09	2.45	3.20
Merchandise Imports	2007	1 098	1 418	1 048
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)	2007	33.19	31.54	30.64
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
Agriculture	2006	8.17	6.40	5.96
Industry	2006	16.90	17.31	17.48
Services	2006	74.93	76.30	76.56
Household Final Consumption Expenditures	2006	19.89	26.53	41.76
General Government Final Expenditure	2006	43.31	47.16	46.33
Gross Capital Formation	2006	59.73	52.20	44.75
Gross Domestic Savings	2006	36.80	26.31	11.91
Exports of Goods and Services	2006	79.59	76.28	73.94
Imports of Goods and Services	2006	102.53	105.09	114.28
Indebtedness				
Total External Debt / GDP	2006	52.90	54.65	78.33
Interest Payments / GDP	2006	1.69	1.87	1.68
Total Debt Service / Exports	2006	5.36	6.27	6.95

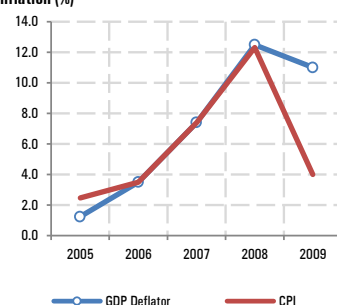
Development Diamond



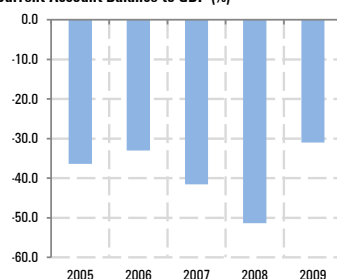
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



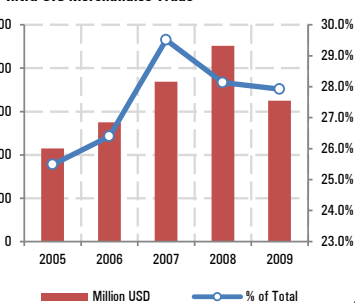
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



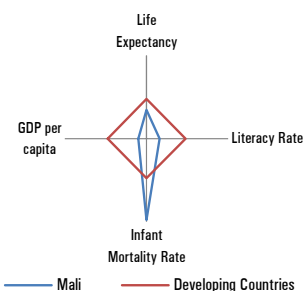
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



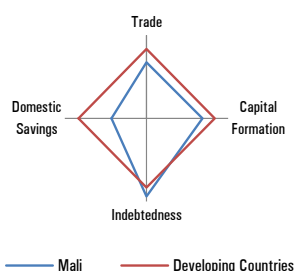
Mali

		Mali	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	2.30	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	28.88	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	657	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	1 190	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	32.18	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2006	26.18	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	102.50	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	48.43	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (US\$ billions)		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		7.16	8.76	8.97
GDP (Annual % change)		4.19	4.92	4.46
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		1.85	2.56	2.11
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-0.56	-0.70	-0.87
Current Account Balance / GDP		-7.80	-7.93	-9.68
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		73	127	...
Inflation (%)				
Consumer Prices		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		1.46	9.15	2.19
Implicit GDP Deflator		2.67	8.71	3.48
Trade (Million US\$)				
Merchandise Exports		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		249	214	155
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		21.34	21.14	29.14
Merchandise Imports		2 828	3 204	2 956
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		29.01	32.34	27.65
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
Agriculture		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		36.52	36.05	37.69
Industry		24.21	22.62	20.43
Services		39.27	41.33	41.87
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		65.32	64.68	65.51
General Government Final Expenditure		17.29	17.43	17.45
Gross Capital Formation		19.85	24.16	25.17
Gross Domestic Savings		17.40	17.89	17.04
Exports of Goods and Services		30.44	26.49	24.33
Imports of Goods and Services		32.89	32.75	32.46
Indebtedness				
Total External Debt / GDP		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		26.81	27.74	24.99
Interest Payments / GDP		0.42	0.28	0.28
Total Debt Service / Exports		4.88	3.54	3.25

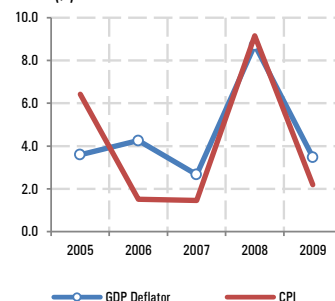
Development Diamond



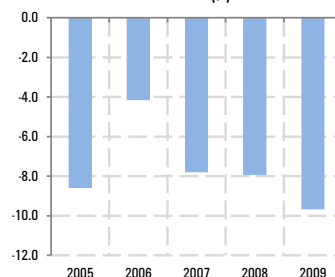
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



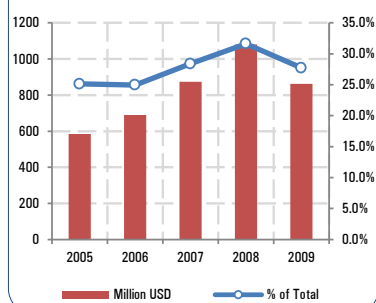
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



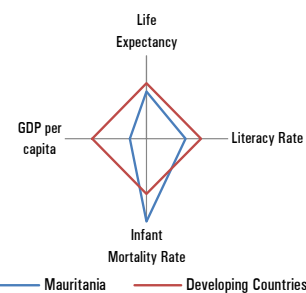
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



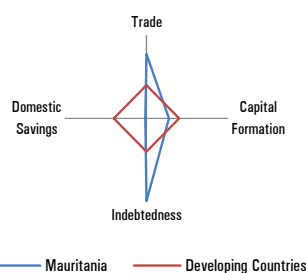
Mauritania

		Mauritania	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	2.41	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	42.11	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	968	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	1 960	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	41.00	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	56.80	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	74.60	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	56.73	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (US\$ billions)	2007	2.82	2008	3.03
GDP (Annual % change)	2007	1.02	2008	-1.07
GDP per capita (Annual % change)	2007	-1.34	2008	-3.38
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)	2007	-0.52	2008	-0.39
Current Account Balance / GDP	2007	-18.26	2008	-12.79
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)	2007	153	2008	103
Inflation (%)				
Consumer Prices	2007	7.26	2008	2.24
Implicit GDP Deflator	2007	0.21	2008	-6.17
Trade (Million US\$)				
Merchandise Exports	2007	1 710	2008	1 759
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)	2007	12.61	2008	12.78
Merchandise Imports	2007	1 794	2008	2 098
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)	2007	14.65	2008	13.56
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
Agriculture	2006	17.33	2007	18.23
Industry	2006	41.82	2007	36.72
Services	2006	40.85	2007	45.05
Household Final Consumption Expenditures	2006	54.58	2007	75.75
General Government Final Expenditure	2006	24.73	2007	22.87
Gross Capital Formation	2006	28.82	2007	20.98
Gross Domestic Savings	2006	20.69	2007	1.37
Exports of Goods and Services	2006	58.98	2007	58.34
Imports of Goods and Services	2006	67.11	2007	77.95
Indebtedness				
Total External Debt / GDP	2006	59.95	2007	55.37
Interest Payments / GDP	2006	0.93	2007	0.72
Total Debt Service / Exports	2006	6.26	2007	3.32

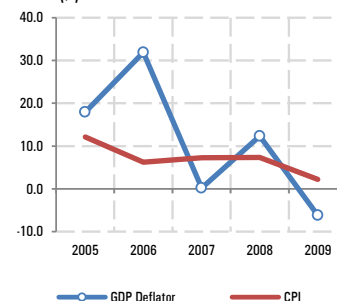
Development Diamond



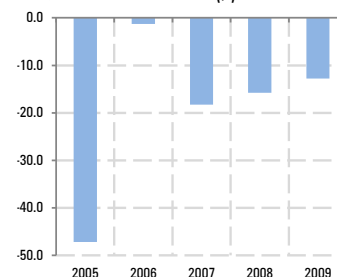
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



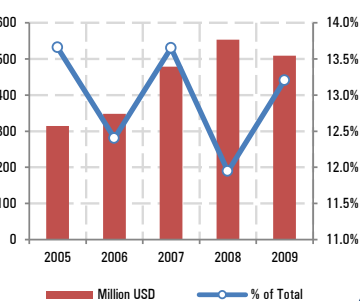
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



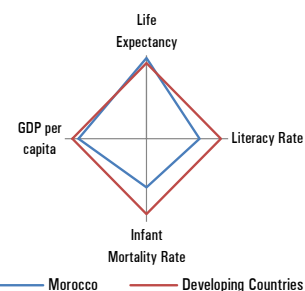
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



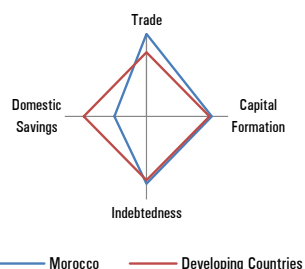
Morocco

		Morocco	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	0.85	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	37.32	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	2 864	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	4 450	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	56.02	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	56.40	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	32.32	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	71.29	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (US\$ billions)		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		75.22	88.88	90.82
GDP (Annual % change)		2.71	5.58	5.20
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		1.54	4.12	4.31
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-0.07	-4.64	-4.57
Current Account Balance / GDP		-0.09	-5.22	-5.03
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		2 803	2 388	...
Inflation (%)				
Consumer Prices		2.04	3.89	0.97
Implicit GDP Deflator		3.93	5.87	0.97
Trade (Million US\$)				
Merchandise Exports		15 126	19 151	13 305
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		7.68	8.12	9.92
Merchandise Imports		31 701	39 954	31 455
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		17.61	16.84	15.45
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
Agriculture		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		16.08	12.99	14.36
Industry		25.86	25.84	26.20
Services		58.06	61.17	59.44
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		57.50	58.42	64.10
General Government Final Expenditure		18.55	18.21	18.94
Gross Capital Formation		29.43	32.48	31.79
Gross Domestic Savings		23.95	23.37	16.96
Exports of Goods and Services		34.20	35.75	37.85
Imports of Goods and Services		39.68	44.86	52.68
Indebtedness				
Total External Debt / GDP		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		27.14	27.31	23.43
Interest Payments / GDP		0.94	0.92	0.85
Total Debt Service / Exports		15.14	14.94	12.83

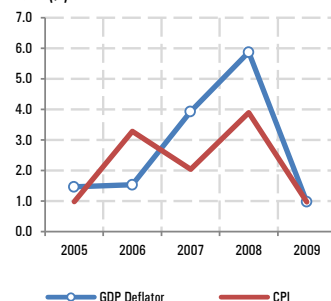
Development Diamond



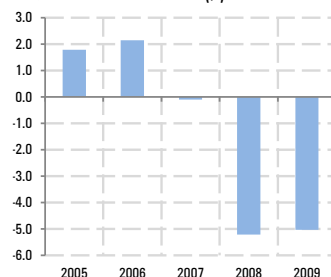
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



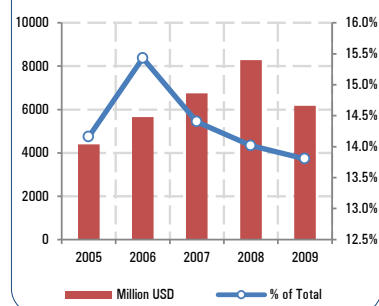
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



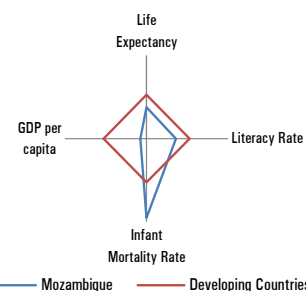
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



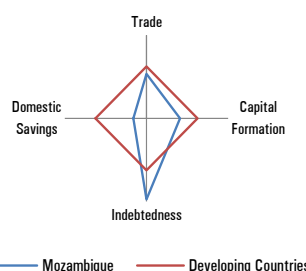
Mozambique

		Mozambique	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	2.00	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	48.05	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	462	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	880	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	36.84	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	54.00	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	90.40	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	47.89	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		8.12	9.92	9.83
GDP (Annual % change)		7.28	6.74	6.33
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		5.18	4.65	4.25
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-0.79	-1.18	-1.17
Current Account Balance / GDP		-9.67	-11.89	-11.92
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		427	587	...
Inflation (%)		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		8.16	10.33	3.25
Implicit GDP Deflator		7.38	8.18	3.25
Trade (Million US\$)		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		2 412	2 653	1 853
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		1.17	0.63	1.77
Merchandise Imports		3 092	4 008	3 567
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		7.58	6.22	6.19
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		27.08	28.38	27.27
Industry		25.68	24.74	25.07
Services		47.24	46.89	47.66
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		79.55	79.49	79.22
General Government Final Expenditure		12.33	11.80	12.19
Gross Capital Formation		16.99	16.35	20.09
Gross Domestic Savings		8.12	8.71	8.59
Exports of Goods and Services		30.44	29.39	24.83
Imports of Goods and Services		39.31	37.03	35.38
Indebtedness		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		40.62	37.09	34.60
Interest Payments / GDP		0.35	0.27	0.25
Total Debt Service / Exports		2.18	1.41	1.74

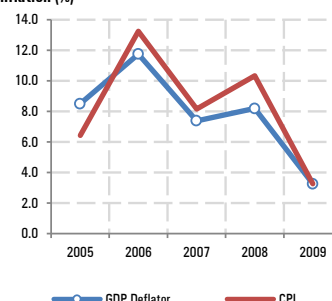
Development Diamond



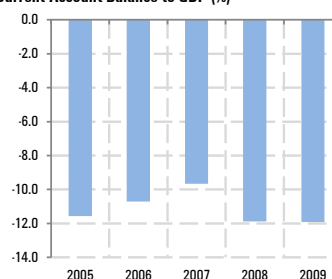
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



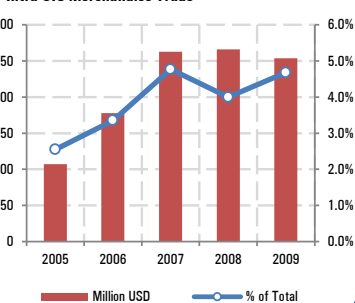
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



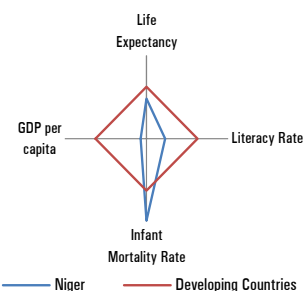
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



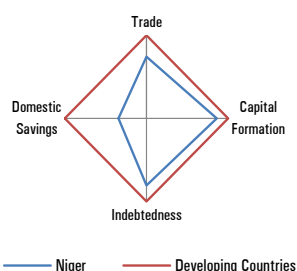
Niger

		Niger	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	3.09	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	31.24	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	373	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	660	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	16.54	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2005	28.67	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	78.72	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	51.40	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (US\$ billions)		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		4.30	5.40	5.26
GDP (Annual % change)		3.45	9.29	-0.86
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		0.34	6.01	-3.85
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-0.33	-0.71	-1.17
Current Account Balance / GDP		-7.75	-13.22	-22.27
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		129	147	...
Inflation (%)				
Consumer Prices		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		0.06	11.29	4.30
Implicit GDP Deflator		4.27	7.00	3.94
Trade (Million US\$)				
Merchandise Exports		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		385	289	536
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		29.44	48.86	24.23
Merchandise Imports		1 105	1 697	1 662
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		32.65	36.33	29.45
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
Agriculture		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		45.84	43.51	45.94
Industry		12.04	14.75	14.10
Services		42.12	41.75	39.96
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		72.86	73.25	72.84
General Government Final Expenditure		15.01	15.81	15.84
Gross Capital Formation		23.58	23.61	26.28
Gross Domestic Savings		12.13	10.93	11.32
Exports of Goods and Services		18.08	18.12	18.55
Imports of Goods and Services		29.53	30.80	33.51
Indebtedness				
Total External Debt / GDP		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		23.79	22.50	17.91
Interest Payments / GDP		0.32	0.22	0.13
Total Debt Service / Exports		27.13	3.40	2.77

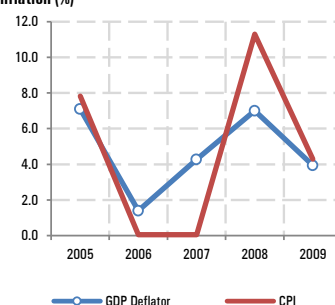
Development Diamond



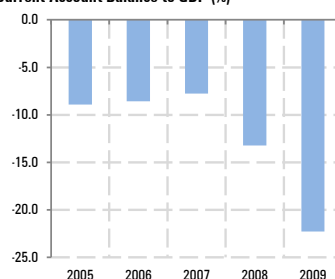
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



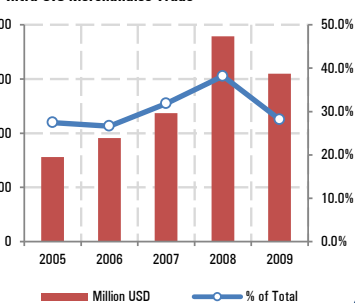
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



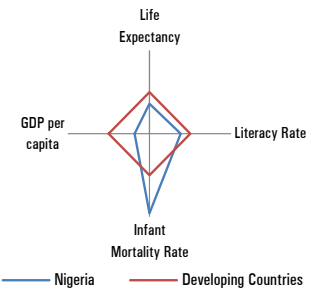
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



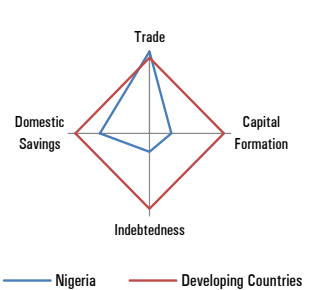
Nigeria

		Nigeria	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	2.75	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	32.15	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	1 142	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	1 980	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	48.36	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	60.10	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	95.80	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	47.91	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		165.92	207.12	173.43
GDP (Annual % change)		6.97	5.98	5.63
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		4.11	3.15	2.80
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		31.19	42.26	20.12
Current Account Balance / GDP		18.80	20.40	11.60
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		12 454	20 279	...
Inflation (%)		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		5.39	11.58	12.36
Implicit GDP Deflator		4.30	10.98	-0.79
Trade (Million US\$)		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		66 895	85 250	52 003
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		6.02	5.83	6.59
Merchandise Imports		38 852	54 027	44 710
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		6.61	7.47	6.81
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		32.00	32.71	30.87
Industry		41.92	40.65	43.13
Services		26.09	26.63	26.00
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		60.34	74.52	69.66
General Government Final Expenditure		6.86	7.87	8.24
Gross Capital Formation		8.27	9.18	8.95
Gross Domestic Savings		32.80	17.61	22.11
Exports of Goods and Services		45.96	36.75	44.63
Imports of Goods and Services		21.44	28.32	31.48
Indebtedness		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		5.25	5.24	5.42
Interest Payments / GDP		0.26	0.20	0.12
Total Debt Service / Exports		10.19	1.95	0.62

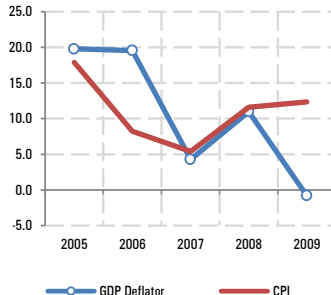
Development Diamond



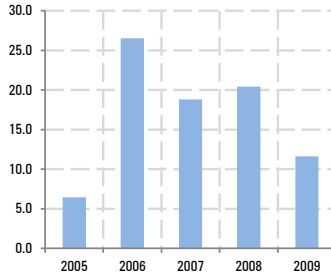
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



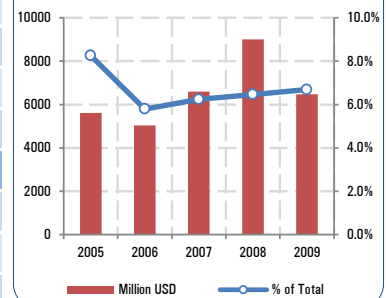
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



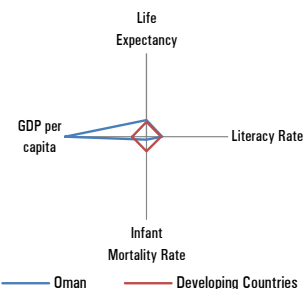
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



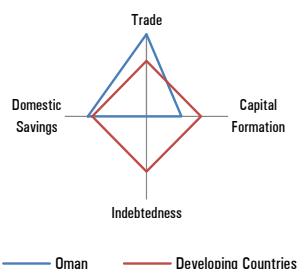
Oman

		Oman	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	3.28	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	37.78	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	17 800	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2008	24 370	5 306	10 342
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	71.62	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	86.65	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	10.30	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	75.91	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		41.64	59.95	53.40
GDP (Annual % change)		7.74	12.26	3.35
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		1.22	7.30	0.07
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		2.59	5.47	0.14
Current Account Balance / GDP		6.21	9.12	0.27
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		3 125	2 928	...
Inflation (%)		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		5.89	12.61	3.54
Implicit GDP Deflator		5.01	28.24	-13.82
Trade (Million US\$)		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		23 480	35 100	22 940
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		21.31	20.90	20.47
Merchandise Imports		15 977	22 923	17 851
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		35.49	37.72	36.73
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		1.33	1.24	1.36
Industry		62.72	60.86	61.96
Services		35.95	37.90	36.68
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		31.06	35.17	45.40
General Government Final Expenditure		18.52	18.20	18.96
Gross Capital Formation		26.53	30.91	19.64
Gross Domestic Savings		50.42	46.63	35.64
Exports of Goods and Services		55.77	55.90	60.17
Imports of Goods and Services		31.87	40.18	44.17
Indebtedness		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		...	...	...
Interest Payments / GDP		...	...	...
Total Debt Service / Exports		...	...	...

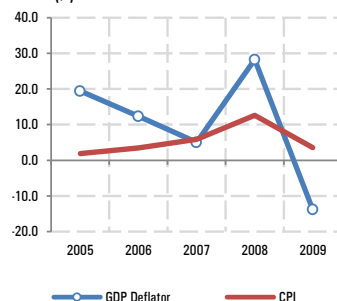
Development Diamond



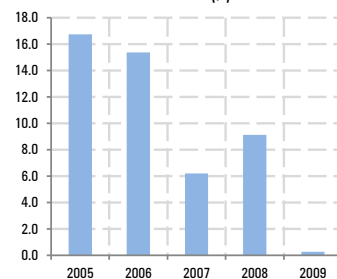
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



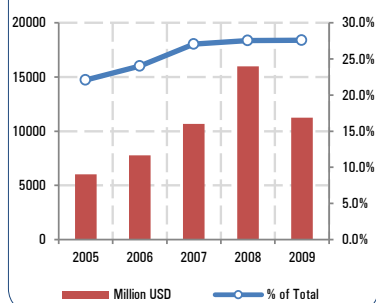
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



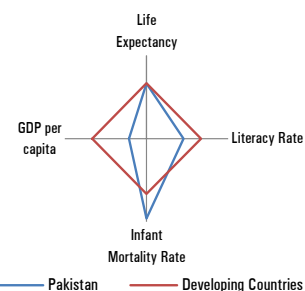
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



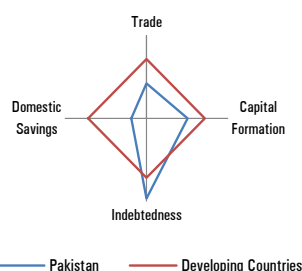
Pakistan

		Pakistan	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	1.74	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	33.61	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	1 016	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	2 710	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	36.16	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	53.70	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	71.91	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	66.53	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (US\$ billions)		2007	2008	2009
		143.20	164.56	166.52
GDP (Annual % change)		5.64	2.04	1.97
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		3.77	0.26	0.22
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-6.88	-13.87	-9.34
Current Account Balance / GDP		-4.80	-8.43	-5.61
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		5 590	5 438	...
Inflation (%)				
		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		7.77	12.00	20.78
Implicit GDP Deflator		7.70	16.21	24.87
Trade (Million US\$)				
		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		18 880	21 526	19 292
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		32.89	36.59	36.88
Merchandise Imports		39 992	46 048	37 696
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		36.43	40.72	36.42
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		20.56	20.36	20.43
Industry		26.60	26.60	26.69
Services		52.83	53.04	52.88
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		75.09	79.65	82.59
General Government Final Expenditure		9.13	8.84	8.74
Gross Capital Formation		22.90	21.55	21.55
Gross Domestic Savings		15.79	11.51	8.67
Exports of Goods and Services		14.11	12.09	14.14
Imports of Goods and Services		21.22	22.14	27.03
Indebtedness				
		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		28.23	28.45	29.98
Interest Payments / GDP		0.67	0.76	0.65
Total Debt Service / Exports		11.22	12.47	11.63

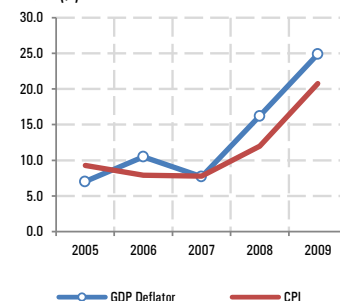
Development Diamond



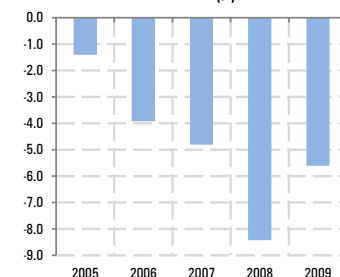
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



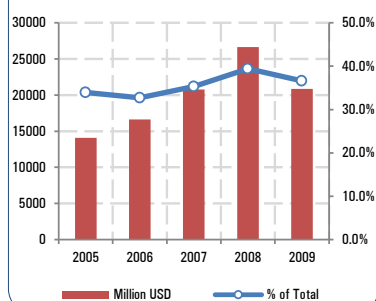
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade

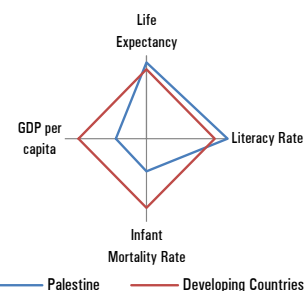


Palestine

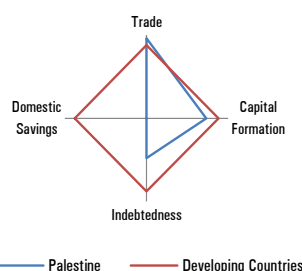
		Palestine	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2008	2.50	1.31	1.21
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	23.96	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2008	1 512	3 355	9 199
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	...	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	71.90	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	94.06	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	23.60	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	73.47	66.89	68.95

Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Indicators	2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)	4.94	6.16	0.00
GDP (Annual % change)	-1.20	2.00	0.00
GDP per capita (Annual % change)	-4.35	-1.18	0.00
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Current Account Balance / GDP	0.00	0.00	0.00
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)	28	29	...
Inflation (%)	2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices	0.00	0.00	0.00
Implicit GDP Deflator	0.00	0.00	0.00
Trade (Million US\$)	2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports	513	558	...
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)	...	...	...
Merchandise Imports	3 284	3 466	...
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)	...	...	...
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture	7.29	7.40	7.14
Industry	26.41	26.04	25.93
Services	66.30	66.56	66.94
Household Final Consumption Expenditures	108.41	115.38	115.85
General Government Final Expenditure	19.84	24.52	23.55
Gross Capital Formation	30.49	17.80	19.10
Gross Domestic Savings	-28.25	-39.90	-39.40
Exports of Goods and Services	12.66	10.30	13.10
Imports of Goods and Services	71.39	68.00	71.60
Indebtedness	2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP	...	...	...
Interest Payments / GDP	...	...	...
Total Debt Service / Exports	...	...	...

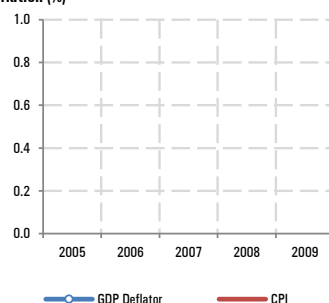
Development Diamond



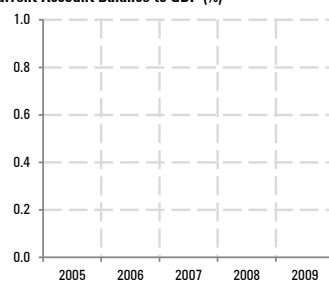
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



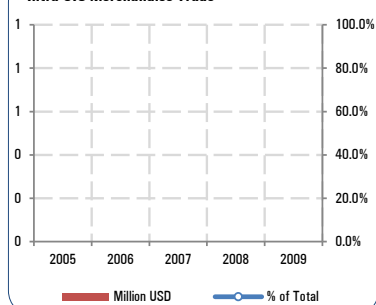
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



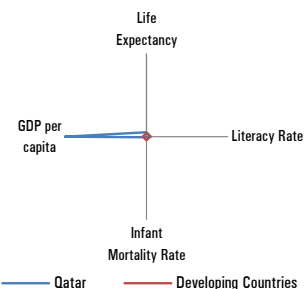
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



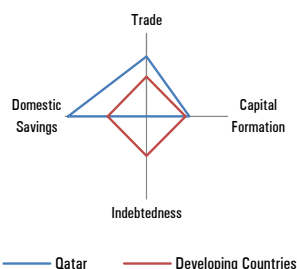
Qatar

		Qatar	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	10.93	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	70.22	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	69 917	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	...	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	95.64	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2007	93.08	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	9.21	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	75.94	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		71.04	100.41	83.91
GDP (Annual % change)		13.69	15.81	9.04
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		2.43	-1.85	-1.77
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		21.82	33.14	13.80
Current Account Balance / GDP		30.72	33.00	16.44
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		4 700	6 700	...
Inflation (%)		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		13.76	15.05	-4.87
Implicit GDP Deflator		9.78	22.04	-23.36
Trade (Million US\$)		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		38 863	62 722	42 510
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		7.04	6.63	6.84
Merchandise Imports		22 680	28 193	22 442
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		17.41	19.95	17.23
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		0.11	0.10	0.06
Industry		71.24	70.19	75.42
Services		28.65	29.71	24.52
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		23.11	19.08	20.13
General Government Final Expenditure		14.56	13.00	13.02
Gross Capital Formation		31.75	33.84	33.69
Gross Domestic Savings		62.33	67.92	66.85
Exports of Goods and Services		69.18	72.27	69.90
Imports of Goods and Services		38.34	38.19	36.66
Indebtedness		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		...	...	...
Interest Payments / GDP		...	...	...
Total Debt Service / Exports		...	...	...

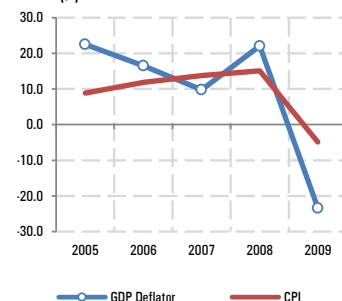
Development Diamond



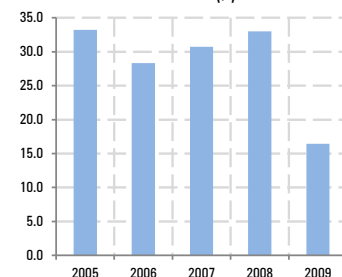
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



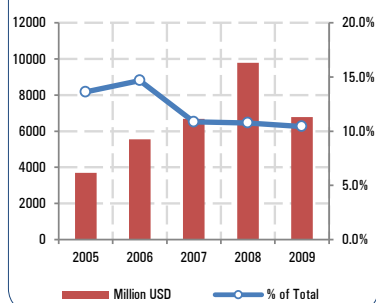
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



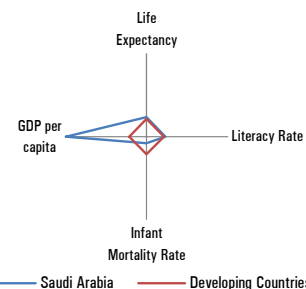
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



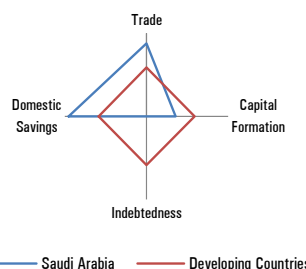
Saudi Arabia

		Saudi Arabia	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	2.50	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	36.64	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	14 498	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2008	24 000	5 306	10 342
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	82.42	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	85.50	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	18.40	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	73.12	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		385.20	475.73	369.67
GDP (Annual % change)		2.02	4.33	0.15
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		-0.47	1.79	-2.30
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		93.45	132.50	20.48
Current Account Balance / GDP		24.26	27.85	5.54
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		24 318	38 223	...
Inflation (%)		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		4.11	9.87	5.06
Implicit GDP Deflator		5.87	18.38	-22.41
Trade (Million US\$)		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		208 960	300 204	176 612
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		14.99	13.80	15.71
Merchandise Imports		90 526	113 690	94 916
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		12.00	13.63	13.02
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		2.93	2.78	2.33
Industry		64.31	65.33	70.13
Services		32.76	31.88	27.54
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		26.57	28.80	25.99
General Government Final Expenditure		23.29	22.40	20.30
Gross Capital Formation		18.73	21.68	18.55
Gross Domestic Savings		50.13	48.80	53.70
Exports of Goods and Services		63.23	64.99	69.93
Imports of Goods and Services		31.82	37.87	34.78
Indebtedness		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		...	...	...
Interest Payments / GDP		...	...	...
Total Debt Service / Exports		...	...	...

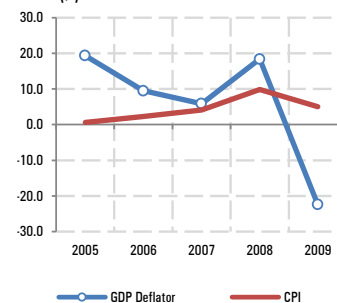
Development Diamond



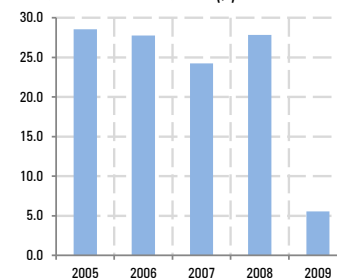
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



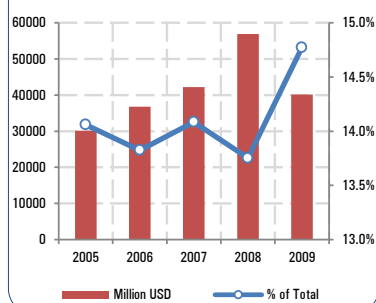
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



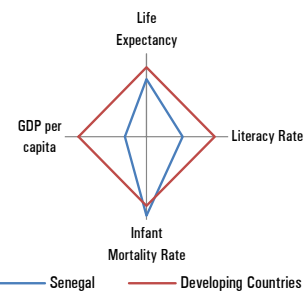
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



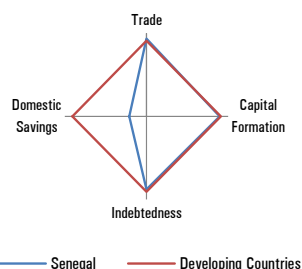
Senegal

		Senegal	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	2.40	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	42.95	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	992	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	1 790	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	42.38	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2006	41.89	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	56.90	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	55.60	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (US\$ billions)		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		11.29	13.32	12.74
GDP (Annual % change)		4.78	2.33	1.55
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		2.32	-0.07	-0.83
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-1.33	-1.91	-1.11
Current Account Balance / GDP		-11.81	-14.33	-8.73
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		297	706	...
Inflation (%)				
Consumer Prices		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		5.87	5.76	-1.05
Implicit GDP Deflator		5.42	7.30	-0.46
Trade (Million US\$)				
Merchandise Exports		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		1 465	1 994	1 885
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		50.15	48.72	45.50
Merchandise Imports		4 430	5 654	4 535
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		19.31	25.18	20.51
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
Agriculture		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		14.98	13.68	15.16
Industry		23.24	23.49	23.46
Services		61.78	62.82	61.38
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		78.70	78.74	75.98
General Government Final Expenditure		13.93	14.84	16.26
Gross Capital Formation		24.85	26.43	30.22
Gross Domestic Savings		7.37	6.42	7.76
Exports of Goods and Services		25.63	23.22	24.94
Imports of Goods and Services		43.10	43.23	47.40
Indebtedness				
Total External Debt / GDP		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		20.53	22.92	21.49
Interest Payments / GDP		0.79	0.55	0.41
Total Debt Service / Exports		8.08	6.98	5.45

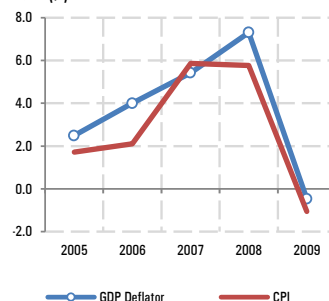
Development Diamond



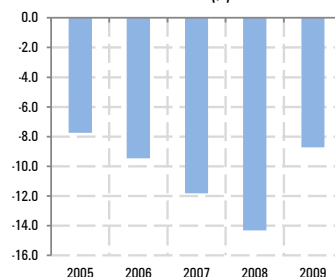
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



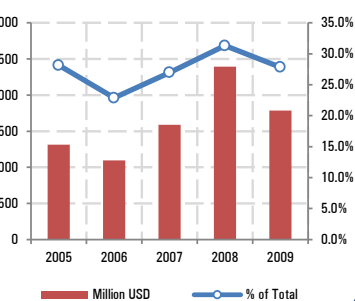
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



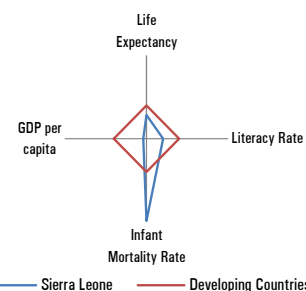
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



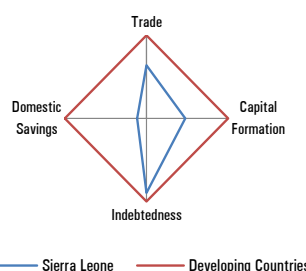
Sierra Leone

		Sierra Leone	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	2.60	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	37.79	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	317	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	790	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	37.76	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	39.80	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	123.38	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	47.60	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (US\$ billions)	2007	1.66	1.95	1.88
GDP (Annual % change)	2008	6.44	5.53	4.01
GDP per capita (Annual % change)	2008	3.74	2.86	1.37
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)	2008	-0.09	-0.23	-0.16
Current Account Balance / GDP	2008	-5.46	-11.67	-8.43
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)	2008	94	30	...
Inflation (%)				
Consumer Prices	2007	11.65	14.83	9.25
Implicit GDP Deflator	2007	10.78	11.20	5.77
Trade (Million US\$)				
Merchandise Exports	2007	304	239	226
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)	2007	4.32	3.47	9.82
Merchandise Imports	2007	616	844	801
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)	2007	23.50	19.34	19.67
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
Agriculture	2006	53.02	57.61	50.80
Industry	2006	8.86	8.53	10.27
Services	2006	38.11	33.86	38.94
Household Final Consumption Expenditures	2006	76.28	74.40	84.16
General Government Final Expenditure	2006	15.58	12.99	12.07
Gross Capital Formation	2006	29.47	28.99	14.52
Gross Domestic Savings	2006	8.14	12.61	3.77
Exports of Goods and Services	2006	19.24	18.92	17.03
Imports of Goods and Services	2006	40.58	35.31	27.78
Indebtedness				
Total External Debt / GDP	2006	89.02	18.76	19.93
Interest Payments / GDP	2006	0.86	0.29	0.16
Total Debt Service / Exports	2006	10.45	2.69	1.43

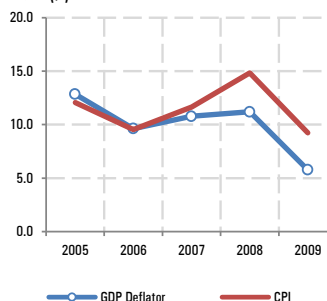
Development Diamond



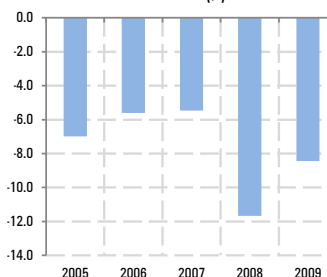
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



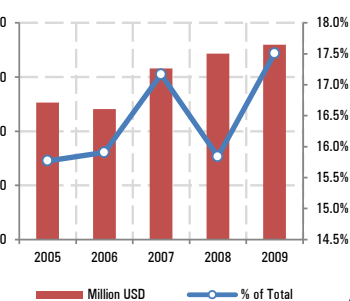
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



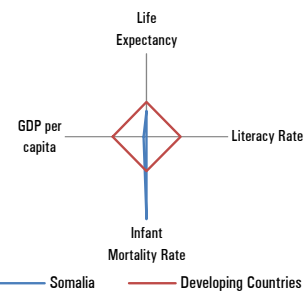
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



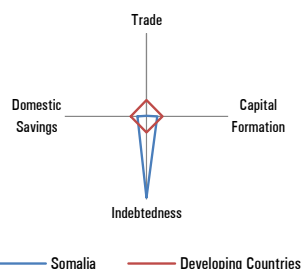
Somalia

		Somalia	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2008	2.30	1.31	1.21
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	38.77	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2008	303	3 355	9 199
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	...	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	36.52	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	...	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	119.16	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	49.84	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (US\$ billions)		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		2.68	2.66	0.00
GDP (Annual % change)		2.60	2.60	0.00
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		0.38	0.37	0.00
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		0.00	0.00	0.00
Current Account Balance / GDP		0.00	0.00	0.00
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		141	87	...
Inflation (%)				
Consumer Prices		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		0.00	0.00	0.00
Implicit GDP Deflator		0.00	0.00	0.00
Trade (Million US\$)				
Merchandise Exports		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		355	427	437
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		94.41	97.13	97.84
Merchandise Imports		919	1 155	1 089
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		54.74	53.29	54.28
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
Agriculture		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		60.09	60.09	60.09
Industry		7.35	7.35	7.35
Services		32.56	32.56	32.56
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		72.38	72.38	72.38
General Government Final Expenditure		8.67	8.67	8.67
Gross Capital Formation		20.33	20.33	20.33
Gross Domestic Savings		18.95	18.95	18.95
Exports of Goods and Services		0.31	0.31	0.31
Imports of Goods and Services		1.69	1.69	1.69
Indebtedness				
Total External Debt / GDP		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		112.08	109.67	110.85
Interest Payments / GDP		0.00	0.00	0.06
Total Debt Service / Exports		0.24	0.00	19.82

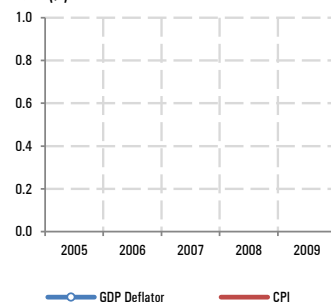
Development Diamond



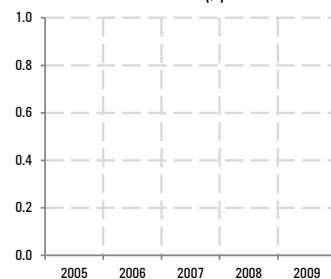
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



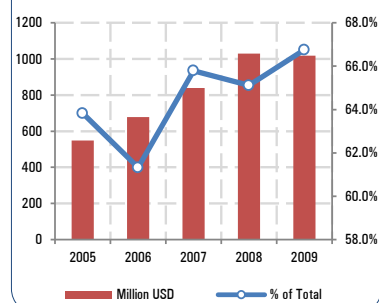
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



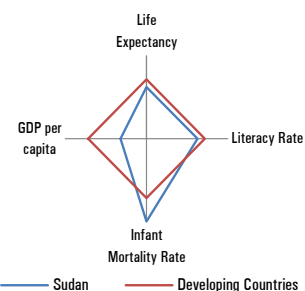
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



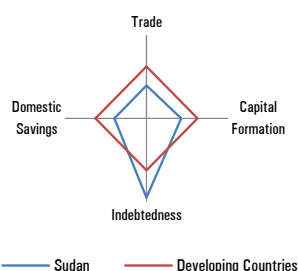
Sudan

		Sudan	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	2.60	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	31.68	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	1 399	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	2 000	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	43.44	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	69.30	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	69.65	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	58.15	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (US\$ billions)		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		46.53	58.03	54.68
GDP (Annual % change)		10.16	6.84	4.52
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		7.37	4.13	1.87
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-5.81	-5.23	-7.04
Current Account Balance / GDP		-12.49	-9.01	-12.88
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		2 436	2 601	...
Inflation (%)				
Consumer Prices		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		7.97	14.30	11.26
Implicit GDP Deflator		7.73	21.01	-0.80
Trade (Million US\$)				
Merchandise Exports		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		8 867	11 922	7 006
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		5.43	10.60	14.57
Merchandise Imports		8 742	10 075	8 305
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		27.83	33.20	32.41
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
Agriculture		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		31.42	32.89	32.41
Industry		25.28	23.42	24.02
Services		43.30	43.69	43.58
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		69.38	64.78	64.02
General Government Final Expenditure		16.73	14.77	15.09
Gross Capital Formation		24.82	24.25	20.79
Gross Domestic Savings		13.89	20.45	20.89
Exports of Goods and Services		16.52	20.09	22.40
Imports of Goods and Services		27.46	23.88	21.99
Indebtedness				
Total External Debt / GDP		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		50.05	41.10	33.83
Interest Payments / GDP		0.18	0.20	0.15
Total Debt Service / Exports		4.54	3.29	2.46

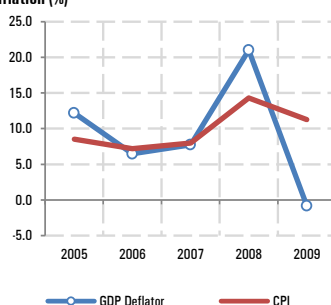
Development Diamond



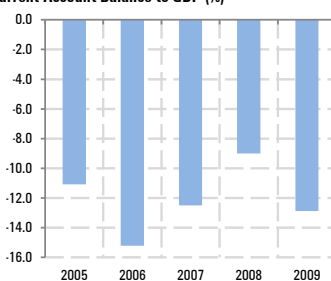
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



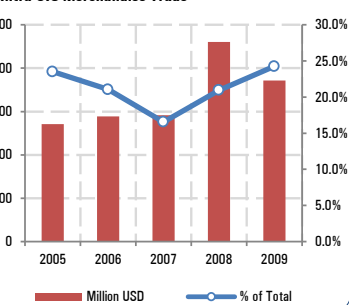
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



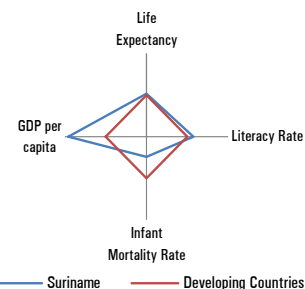
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



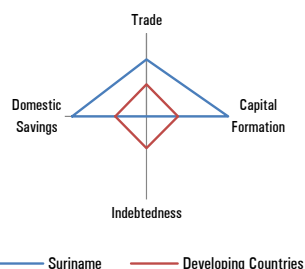
Suriname

		Suriname	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	1.16	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	36.68	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	6 000	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2008	6 690	5 306	10 342
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	74.92	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	90.70	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	24.56	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	69.02	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (US\$ billions)		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		2.42	3.06	2.96
GDP (Annual % change)		5.18	6.00	2.50
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		4.00	4.79	1.33
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		0.18	0.12	-0.06
Current Account Balance / GDP		7.54	3.94	-1.98
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		316	-234	...
Inflation (%)				
Consumer Prices		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		6.43	14.64	0.70
Implicit GDP Deflator		8.21	19.03	-5.50
Trade (Million US\$)				
Merchandise Exports		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		1 393	1 572	1 337
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		9.59	10.57	11.61
Merchandise Imports		1 224	1 438	1 377
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		1.73	1.94	1.64
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
Agriculture		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		5.84	5.59	5.86
Industry		43.96	45.16	43.78
Services		50.21	49.25	50.36
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		15.34	15.04	16.76
General Government Final Expenditure		4.40	4.31	4.81
Gross Capital Formation		70.94	79.73	79.53
Gross Domestic Savings		80.26	80.64	78.44
Exports of Goods and Services		65.38	65.42	62.74
Imports of Goods and Services		56.07	60.51	62.50
Indebtedness				
Total External Debt / GDP		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		...	...	...
Interest Payments / GDP		...	...	...
Total Debt Service / Exports		...	...	...

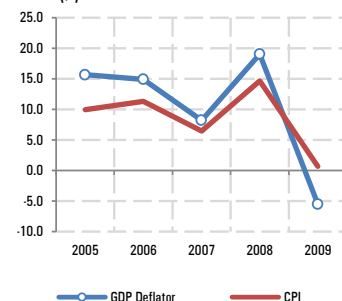
Development Diamond



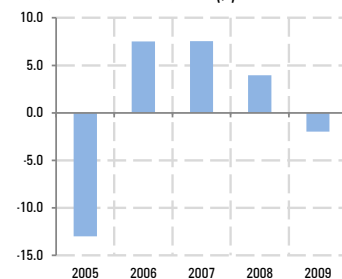
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



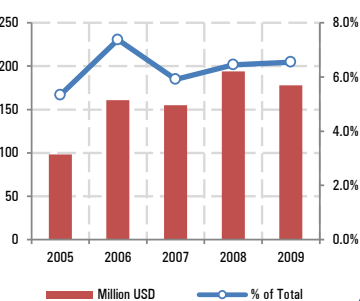
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



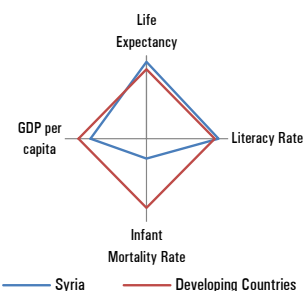
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



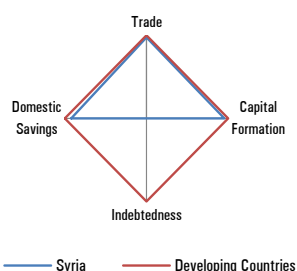
Syria

		Syria	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	2.45	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	32.71	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	2 574	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	4 620	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	54.22	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	83.60	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	14.32	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	74.23	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (US\$ billions)		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		40.56	54.48	52.52
GDP (Annual % change)		4.26	5.16	3.99
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		1.77	2.65	1.51
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-0.89	-1.94	-2.37
Current Account Balance / GDP		-2.18	-3.56	-4.51
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		1 242	2 116	...
Inflation (%)				
Consumer Prices		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		4.68	15.15	2.55
Implicit GDP Deflator		13.66	19.02	-7.54
Trade (Million US\$)				
Merchandise Exports		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		12 879	16 402	11 265
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		64.24	65.24	68.25
Merchandise Imports		21 564	27 437	22 163
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		41.86	43.11	43.46
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
Agriculture		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		20.54	20.36	20.45
Industry		35.26	34.43	33.30
Services		44.20	45.20	46.25
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		66.10	59.67	57.62
General Government Final Expenditure		11.48	12.29	11.86
Gross Capital Formation		18.54	27.23	29.14
Gross Domestic Savings		22.42	28.04	30.52
Exports of Goods and Services		39.65	38.61	34.77
Imports of Goods and Services		35.77	37.80	33.64
Indebtedness				
Total External Debt / GDP		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		...	...	...
Interest Payments / GDP		...	...	...
Total Debt Service / Exports		...	...	...

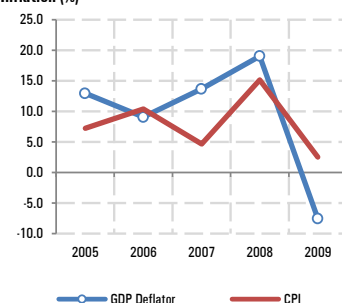
Development Diamond



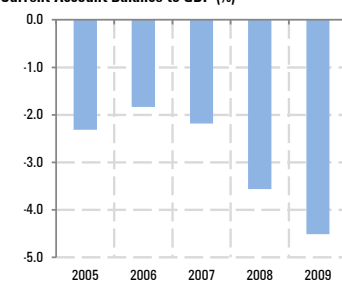
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



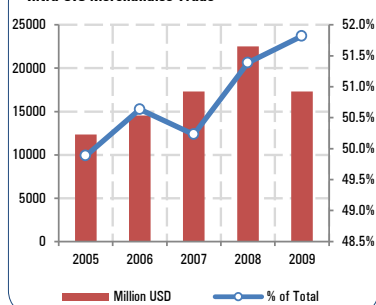
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



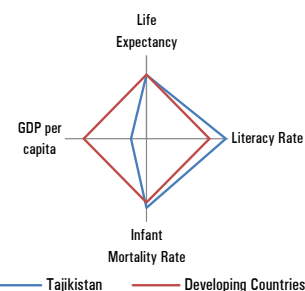
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



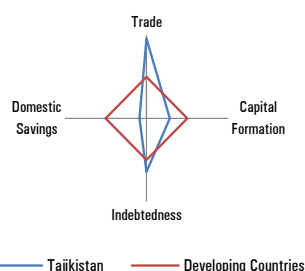
Tajikistan

		Tajikistan	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	0.60	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	41.11	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	769	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	1 950	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	26.46	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	99.70	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	54.14	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	66.75	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (US\$ billions)	2007	3.71	5.14	4.98
GDP (Annual % change)	2008	7.80	7.90	3.40
GDP per capita (Annual % change)	2008	7.16	7.26	2.78
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)	2008	-0.32	-0.39	-0.36
Current Account Balance / GDP	2008	-8.59	-7.66	-7.27
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)	2008	360	376	...
Inflation (%)				
Consumer Prices	2007	13.17	20.44	6.47
Implicit GDP Deflator	2007	27.86	27.70	13.26
Trade (Million US\$)				
Merchandise Exports	2007	1 468	1 444	827
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)	2007	46.90	41.23	36.83
Merchandise Imports	2007	2 538	3 245	3 473
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)	2007	37.32	31.86	27.34
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
Agriculture	2006	23.92	21.90	23.20
Industry	2006	30.51	29.78	30.33
Services	2006	45.57	48.31	46.48
Household Final Consumption Expenditures	2006	82.58	84.22	82.64
General Government Final Expenditure	2006	11.41	8.90	11.64
Gross Capital Formation	2006	15.97	24.63	17.42
Gross Domestic Savings	2006	6.01	6.88	5.72
Exports of Goods and Services	2006	58.16	50.97	54.46
Imports of Goods and Services	2006	83.00	86.26	80.68
Indebtedness				
Total External Debt / GDP	2006	36.14	31.03	28.55
Interest Payments / GDP	2006	0.99	0.62	0.57
Total Debt Service / Exports	2006	5.43	5.57	10.04

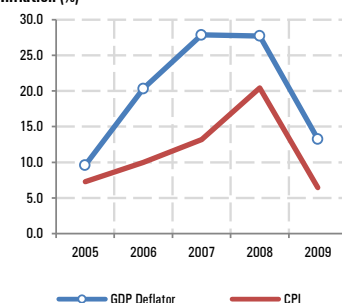
Development Diamond



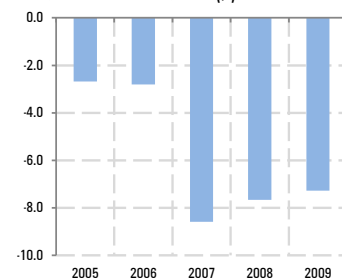
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



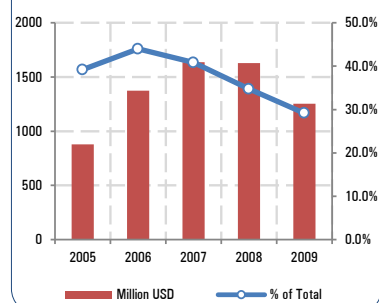
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



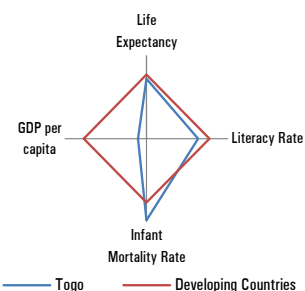
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



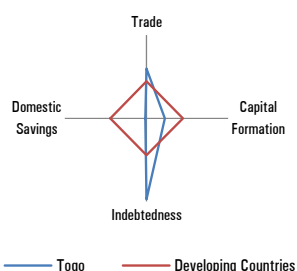
Togo

		Togo	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	2.54	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	44.40	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	426	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	850	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	42.00	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	64.90	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	63.70	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	62.51	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (US\$ billions)	2007	2.50	2.91	2.87
GDP (Annual % change)	2008	1.95	1.76	2.48
GDP per capita (Annual % change)	2009	-0.57	-0.75	-0.05
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)	2008	-0.16	-0.21	-0.17
Current Account Balance / GDP	2009	-6.25	-7.37	-5.74
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)	2008	49	68	...
Inflation (%)				
Consumer Prices	2007	0.96	8.66	1.98
Implicit GDP Deflator	2008	1.29	6.50	1.36
Trade (Million US\$)				
Merchandise Exports	2007	280	683	674
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)	2008	50.36	69.73	52.81
Merchandise Imports	2007	780	957	983
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)	2008	12.90	16.33	14.33
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
Agriculture	2006	40.89	41.37	41.80
Industry	2007	17.69	18.75	18.46
Services	2008	41.42	39.87	39.74
Household Final Consumption Expenditures	2008	95.60	93.32	94.96
General Government Final Expenditure	2007	13.40	12.87	10.20
Gross Capital Formation	2008	18.52	17.44	12.38
Gross Domestic Savings	2007	-9.00	-6.18	-5.16
Exports of Goods and Services	2008	31.22	31.54	40.93
Imports of Goods and Services	2007	54.06	53.99	58.48
Indebtedness				
Total External Debt / GDP	2006	80.86	79.11	54.04
Interest Payments / GDP	2007	0.17	0.16	1.86
Total Debt Service / Exports	2008	3.81	1.89	16.68

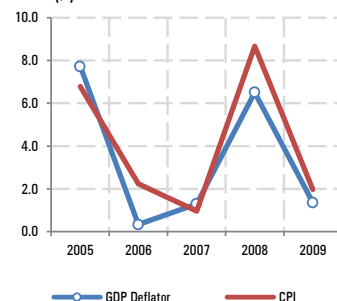
Development Diamond



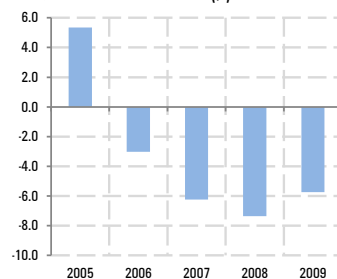
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



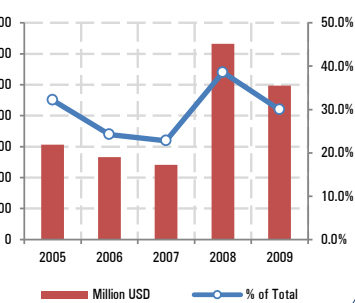
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



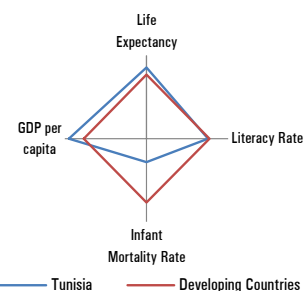
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



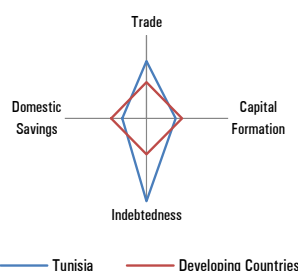
Tunisia

		Tunisia	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	0.99	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	36.69	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	3 865	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	7 820	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	66.50	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	77.56	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	18.30	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	74.30	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		35.61	40.84	40.17
GDP (Annual % change)		6.35	4.65	2.95
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		5.33	3.62	1.94
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-0.92	-1.71	-1.35
Current Account Balance / GDP		-2.57	-4.19	-3.36
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		1 618	2 761	...
Inflation (%)		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		3.15	5.05	3.73
Implicit GDP Deflator		3.62	5.39	4.68
Trade (Million US\$)		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		14 414	17 684	13 916
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		11.88	14.02	15.21
Merchandise Imports		19 784	25 068	20 597
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		11.72	15.85	14.89
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		11.99	11.08	11.11
Industry		32.54	34.14	31.64
Services		55.47	54.78	57.25
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		62.83	62.08	63.20
General Government Final Expenditure		14.97	14.48	14.14
Gross Capital Formation		24.40	25.64	25.01
Gross Domestic Savings		22.20	23.44	22.66
Exports of Goods and Services		50.76	55.67	54.34
Imports of Goods and Services		52.95	57.88	56.69
Indebtedness		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		59.91	57.41	50.87
Interest Payments / GDP		2.83	2.60	2.33
Total Debt Service / Exports		16.05	12.59	9.89

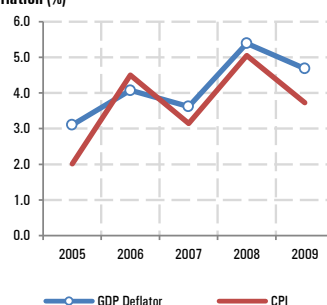
Development Diamond



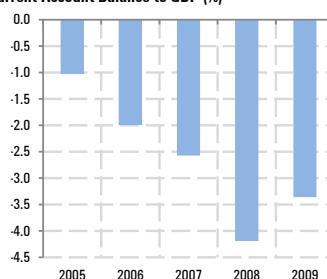
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



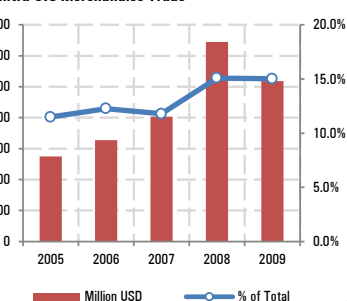
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



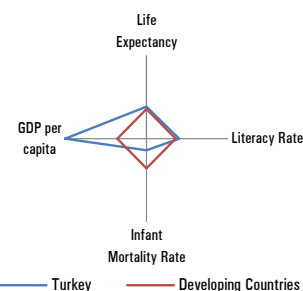
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



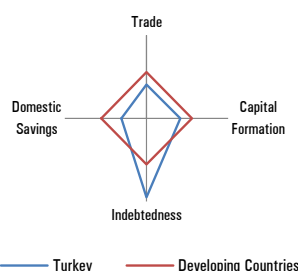
Turkey

		Turkey	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	1.26	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	34.85	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	8 728	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	13 730	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	68.68	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2007	88.66	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	19.92	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	71.89	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (US\$ billions)		2007	2008	2009
		649.13	730.32	615.33
GDP (Annual % change)		4.67	0.66	-4.74
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		3.51	-0.45	-5.93
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-37.68	-41.29	-13.85
Current Account Balance / GDP		-5.81	-5.65	-2.25
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		22 046	18 198	...
Inflation (%)				
		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		8.76	10.44	6.25
Implicit GDP Deflator		6.22	11.99	5.36
Trade (Million US\$)				
		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		107 373	132 313	102 228
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		18.83	24.64	28.04
Merchandise Imports		169 991	201 964	140 902
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		12.66	14.45	12.75
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		9.37	8.71	8.82
Industry		28.22	27.81	27.01
Services		62.40	63.48	64.17
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		70.52	70.67	69.48
General Government Final Expenditure		12.33	12.20	12.23
Gross Capital Formation		22.05	22.17	22.78
Gross Domestic Savings		17.14	17.13	18.29
Exports of Goods and Services		22.67	21.95	23.53
Imports of Goods and Services		27.58	26.99	28.00
Indebtedness				
		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		39.09	38.39	37.97
Interest Payments / GDP		1.83	1.83	1.79
Total Debt Service / Exports		33.38	33.16	31.19

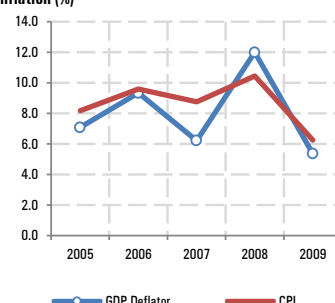
Development Diamond



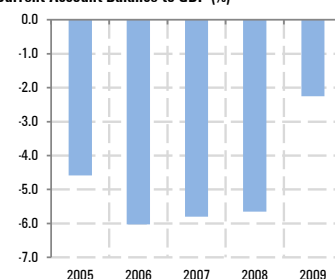
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



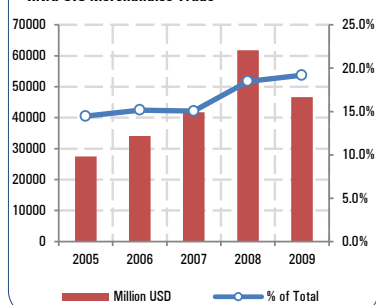
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



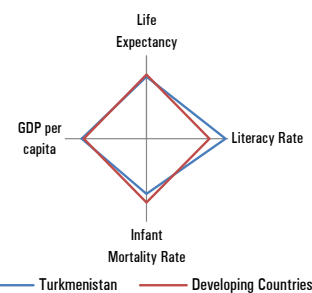
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



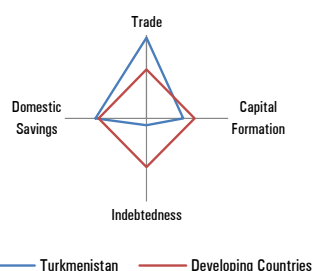
Turkmenistan

		Turkmenistan	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	1.59	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	46.83	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	3 222	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	6 990	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	48.62	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	99.50	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	43.10	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	64.82	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (US\$ billions)		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		25.96	19.00	17.40
GDP (Annual % change)		11.60	10.50	4.15
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		9.84	8.76	2.51
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		4.04	3.56	-1.68
Current Account Balance / GDP		15.55	18.74	-9.67
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		804	820	...
Inflation (%)				
Consumer Prices		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		6.26	14.54	-2.73
Implicit GDP Deflator		8.73	46.41	8.72
Trade (Million US\$)				
Merchandise Exports		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		6 282	9 941	2 946
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		19.07	14.58	37.08
Merchandise Imports		3 332	5 291	6 197
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		36.80	35.43	30.13
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
Agriculture		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		22.52	22.57	22.60
Industry		41.74	41.44	41.90
Services		35.75	36.00	35.49
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		55.06	54.47	51.92
General Government Final Expenditure		12.66	12.87	12.93
Gross Capital Formation		23.80	23.26	23.32
Gross Domestic Savings		32.28	32.66	35.16
Exports of Goods and Services		63.00	63.24	63.76
Imports of Goods and Services		54.65	53.99	52.14
Indebtedness				
Total External Debt / GDP		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		4.14	2.86	3.16
Interest Payments / GDP		0.18	0.13	0.14
Total Debt Service / Exports		5.84	3.99	3.01

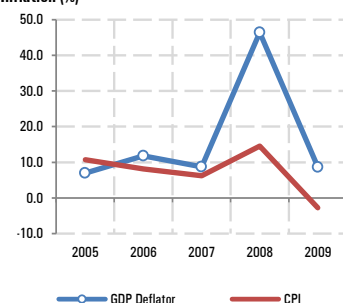
Development Diamond



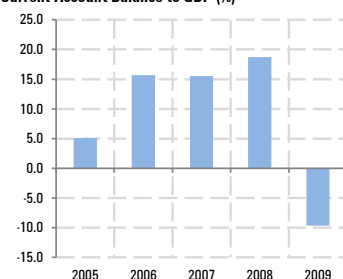
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



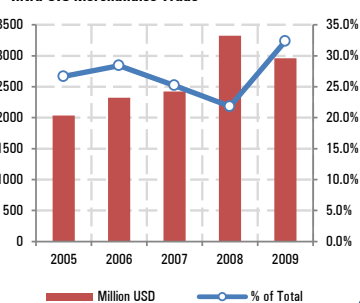
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



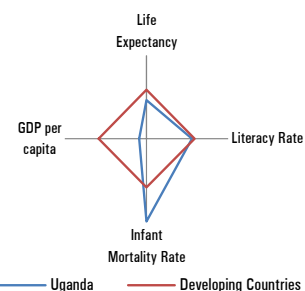
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



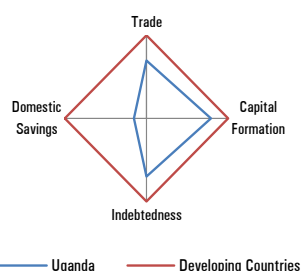
Uganda

		Uganda	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	3.60	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	43.09	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	473	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	1 190	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	12.98	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	74.60	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	84.50	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	52.67	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (US\$ billions)		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		11.92	14.44	15.74
GDP (Annual % change)		8.41	8.71	7.06
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		4.65	4.93	3.34
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-0.47	-0.47	-0.76
Current Account Balance / GDP		-3.94	-3.25	-4.82
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		733	787	...
Inflation (%)				
Consumer Prices		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		6.80	7.30	14.20
Implicit GDP Deflator		7.54	6.36	14.28
Trade (Million US\$)				
Merchandise Exports		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		1 336	1 722	1 603
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		26.25	22.52	22.65
Merchandise Imports		3 495	4 526	3 170
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		20.05	22.59	21.65
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
Agriculture		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		24.04	22.06	23.88
Industry		23.69	25.36	24.48
Services		52.27	52.58	51.64
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		80.04	80.44	83.69
General Government Final Expenditure		13.35	11.91	11.14
Gross Capital Formation		20.73	22.62	24.13
Gross Domestic Savings		6.60	7.66	5.16
Exports of Goods and Services		14.89	16.10	15.05
Imports of Goods and Services		29.01	31.07	33.88
Indebtedness				
Total External Debt / GDP		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		12.65	13.51	15.57
Interest Payments / GDP		0.29	0.13	0.15
Total Debt Service / Exports		6.88	2.98	3.10

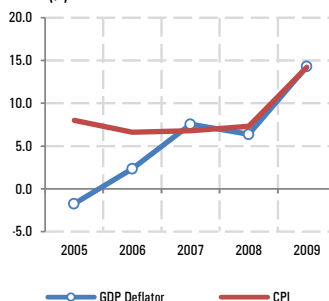
Development Diamond



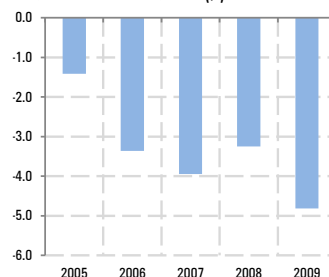
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



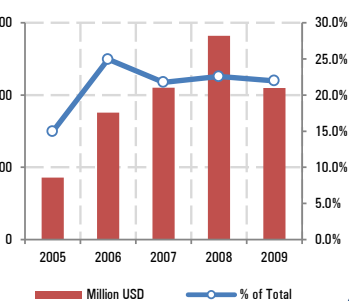
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



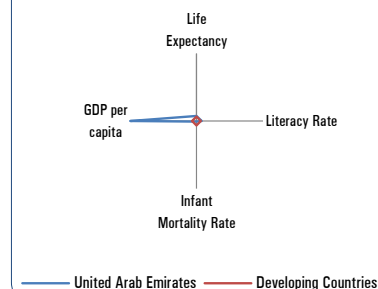
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



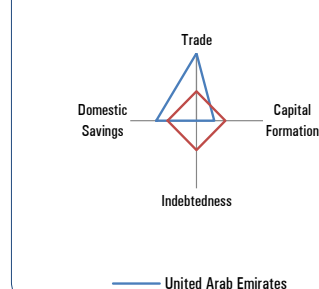
United Arab Emirates

		United Arab Emirates	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	3.00	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	62.74	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	46 939	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	...	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	77.88	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2005	90.03	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	7.05	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	77.75	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		207.56	261.35	229.97
GDP (Annual % change)		6.06	5.14	-0.67
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		-0.06	-0.97	-3.56
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		19.55	22.16	-7.02
Current Account Balance / GDP		9.42	8.48	-3.05
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		14 187	13 700	...
Inflation (%)		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		11.65	11.54	1.01
Implicit GDP Deflator		19.54	19.76	-11.41
Trade (Million US\$)		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		135 825	187 902	119 705
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		20.90	21.06	22.65
Merchandise Imports		150 468	200 000	155 203
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		15.60	17.36	15.33
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		1.51	1.29	1.50
Industry		56.74	57.56	56.77
Services		41.75	41.15	41.73
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		43.51	43.83	44.70
General Government Final Expenditure		9.28	10.44	9.12
Gross Capital Formation		20.44	21.37	18.75
Gross Domestic Savings		47.21	45.73	46.18
Exports of Goods and Services		85.60	91.04	93.66
Imports of Goods and Services		58.83	66.68	67.60
Indebtedness		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		...	...	...
Interest Payments / GDP		...	...	...
Total Debt Service / Exports		...	...	...

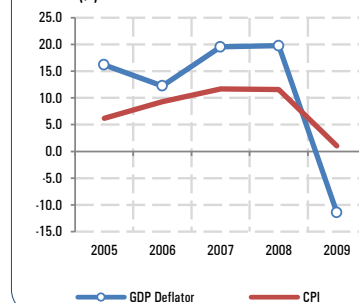
Development Diamond



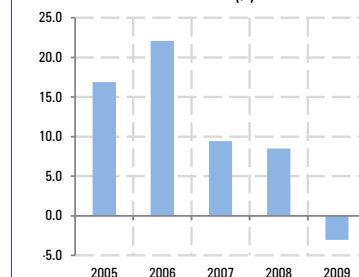
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



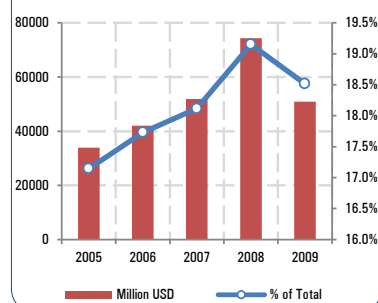
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



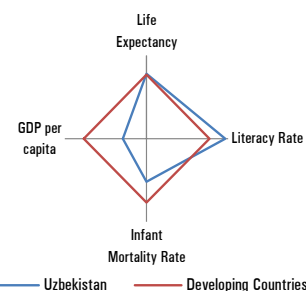
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



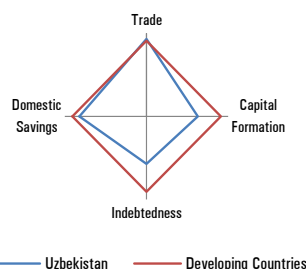
Uzbekistan

		Uzbekistan	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	1.30	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	44.89	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	1 176	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	2 890	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	36.82	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	99.20	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	33.66	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	67.76	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2007	2008	2009
GDP (US\$ billions)		22.31	28.61	32.82
GDP (Annual % change)		9.50	9.00	8.10
GDP per capita (Annual % change)		7.86	7.47	6.71
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		1.63	3.56	1.66
Current Account Balance / GDP		7.31	12.45	5.06
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		739	918	...
Inflation (%)		2007	2008	2009
Consumer Prices		12.28	12.75	14.08
Implicit GDP Deflator		24.00	22.86	17.87
Trade (Million US\$)		2007	2008	2009
Merchandise Exports		6 131	7 023	5 032
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		29.29	27.45	32.55
Merchandise Imports		6 452	9 153	8 307
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		13.97	13.88	12.95
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2006	2007	2008
Agriculture		26.54	23.98	26.19
Industry		29.96	32.60	30.45
Services		43.50	43.43	43.36
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		55.50	52.70	53.02
General Government Final Expenditure		17.87	17.12	17.13
Gross Capital Formation		18.49	21.80	21.10
Gross Domestic Savings		26.63	30.18	29.85
Exports of Goods and Services		41.15	40.47	40.43
Imports of Goods and Services		33.01	32.08	31.68
Indebtedness		2006	2007	2008
Total External Debt / GDP		23.68	17.62	13.97
Interest Payments / GDP		1.02	0.78	0.45
Total Debt Service / Exports		12.11	8.33	6.66

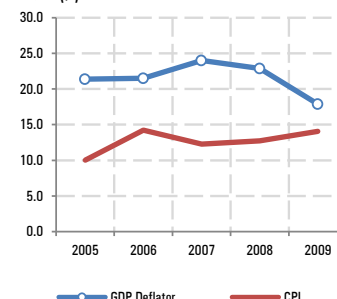
Development Diamond



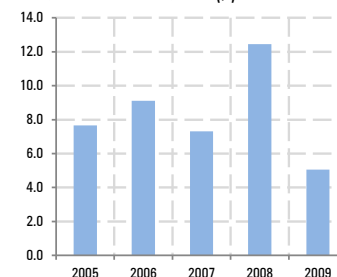
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



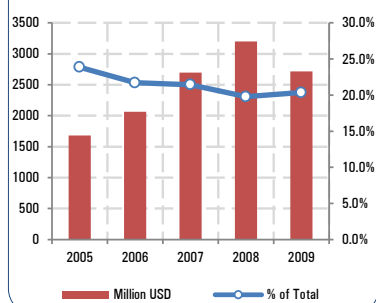
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



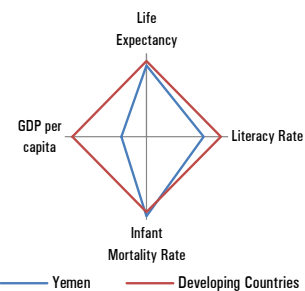
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



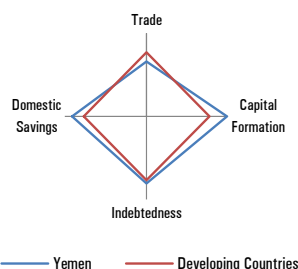
Yemen

		Yemen	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population growth (%)	2009	3.09	1.30	1.18
Labour force (% of total population)	2008	26.00	46.22	46.33
GDP per capita (current \$)	2009	1 059	3 125	8 604
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	2009	2 340	5 571	10 614
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2008	30.64	44.76	49.92
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2008	60.90	79.18	79.62
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2008	52.64	49.87	45.73
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	2008	62.92	66.89	68.95
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (US\$ billions)	2007	21.65	26.91	25.13
GDP (Annual % change)	2008	3.34	3.65	3.87
GDP per capita (Annual % change)	2008	0.24	0.54	0.76
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)	2008	-1.51	-1.25	-2.69
Current Account Balance / GDP	2008	-6.97	-4.65	-10.69
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)	2008	917	463	...
Inflation (%)				
Consumer Prices	2007	7.91	18.98	3.68
Implicit GDP Deflator	2008	10.89	20.38	-8.71
Trade (Million US\$)				
Merchandise Exports	2007	6 796	9 457	4 585
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)	2008	12.64	11.57	19.23
Merchandise Imports	2007	9 840	10 915	9 387
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)	2008	36.75	41.83	36.59
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
Agriculture	2006	9.11	8.90	9.35
Industry	2007	44.11	42.47	44.27
Services	2008	46.79	48.63	46.38
Household Final Consumption Expenditures	2008	56.52	53.66	49.93
General Government Final Expenditure	2008	13.00	12.70	10.93
Gross Capital Formation	2008	30.12	39.94	39.26
Gross Domestic Savings	2008	30.48	33.63	39.15
Exports of Goods and Services	2008	36.91	31.37	30.32
Imports of Goods and Services	2008	36.55	37.68	29.95
Indebtedness				
Total External Debt / GDP	2006	29.61	28.12	23.26
Interest Payments / GDP	2007	0.39	0.33	0.29
Total Debt Service / Exports	2008	2.97	3.49	3.01

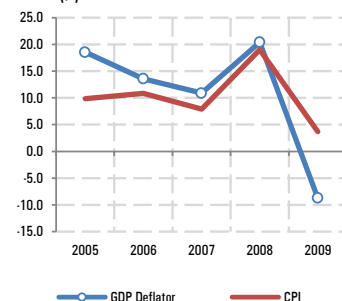
Development Diamond



Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade

