

2011

ANNUAL ECONOMIC REPORT

on the OIC Countries





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ON THE OIC COUNTRIES

2011

With Special Coverage

- Transportation Infrastructure and its Impact on Trade
- International Tourism



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Acronyms

ACI	Airports Council International
BPA	Brussels Programme of Action
CFM	Council of Foreign Ministers
COMCEC	The Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation
EU	European Union
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GCF	Gross Capital Formation
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
ICECS	The Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMFCR	IMF Credits
IPA	Istanbul Programme of Action
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LDC	Least Developed Countries
LDOD	Long-term Debt
LPI	Logistics Performance Index
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OIC	Organisation of Islamic Cooperation
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
R&D	Research and Development
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
STD	Short-term Debt



TRACECA	Transport Corridor Europe – Caucasus – Asia
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDESA	United Nations Development of Economic and Social Affairs
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
USD	United States Dollar
WB	World Bank
WDI	World Development Indicators

Foreword

The Annual Economic Report on the OIC Countries has been prepared by the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC) 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).

In the light of the recent major global and regional economic developments, the Annual Economic Report on the OIC Countries analyses and examines the trends in the major economic indicators of the OIC member countries, as a group, during the latest five-year period for which the data are available. It investigates these trends in a comparative manner with their counterparts in the groups of the developed and other developing countries as well as with the world economy as a whole. The analysis is usually carried out using current statistical 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 2011 is appearing in a time when the world economy has been demonstrating signs of recovery since 2010 following the severe recession in 2008-2009 due to the negative impacts of the global economic and financial crisis. While the recovery in the developed countries is slow with high unemployment rates, developing countries, on the other hand, are experiencing a robust recovery that is accompanied by inflationary pressures in some faster-growing economies. World economic recovery is expected to gain strength in 2011 and 2012. Yet, the sovereign debt and financial sector troubles in the euro area constitute a noticeable downside risk that requires urgent and strong policy response to avoid contagion. High oil prices, Japanese earthquake and the weak demand in the United States are other factors that may also debilitate the health of the world economy. Large capital inflows to the developing countries may also pose risks to global growth, especially if currency values rise suddenly or if asset bubbles emerge.

In the light of these developments in the world economy and considering the recent projections for 2011 and 2012, the current issue of the Annual Economic Report on the OIC Countries analyses the trends in the major economic indicators of the OIC countries

during the five-year period of 2006-2010. In this issue, the Report devotes a special section to shed light on transportation infrastructure in OIC countries and its impact on trade. Another section is devoted to evaluate the performance and economic role of the international tourism sector in the OIC countries. In so doing, the Report also highlights a number of constraints and 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
SESRIC

Executive Summary

Recent World Economic Situation and Prospects

Real GDP Growth

Before being hit by the global economic crisis, the overall global economy averaged a 3.2 per cent growth rate between 2000 and 2007. As the sub-prime crisis originated in the United States turned into a global crisis in fall 2008, the world recorded a contraction in real GDP in 2009 –for the first time since World War II. In absolute value terms, almost \$3.4 trillion of the global economy was wiped out.

Developed countries have contracted on average by 3.4 per cent in 2009. Japan was hit hardest and experienced a fall in real GDP over 6 per cent and economies in the European Union contracted over 4 per cent in 2009. Following the severe contraction, developed economies started growing only modestly or remained stagnating in 2010, with unsustainable debt levels and persistently high unemployment rates. Average growth rate in developed countries was 3 per cent in 2010 and the growth is likely to remain at around 2.5 per cent, well below the world average in 2011 and 2012.

In contrast, developing countries experienced a growth rate over 2.7 per cent in the crisis year of 2009, almost 4 per cent lower than their average growth rates between 2000 and 2007. However, the recovery has been stronger in developing economies, driven mainly by large infrastructure investments, surging domestic consumption and increasing competitiveness in export markets. This two-speed recovery process in 2010 has led to a change in the economic structure of the world as well. China overtook Japan as the world's second largest economy and Germany as the world's largest exporter.

Global Trade Volumes

The crisis led to a sharp fall in trade volumes and reduced the overall trade by more than 10 per cent in 2009. The declines have been widespread across countries and

products, largely reflecting the sharp drop in global demand. After this massive drop, many of the regions have experienced strong recovery in exports and imports, but the recovery in developing economies was stronger than that in developed economies. Growth in total world export reached to 12 per cent in 2010 and expected to be over 7.5 per cent in 2011 and 6.9 per cent in 2012.

Current Account and Fiscal Balances

Current account balance has deteriorated in most countries during the economic crisis. However, the crisis also produced partial improvements in the current account balance of a number of countries. In general, the fall in commodity prices, especially in food and energy, led to current account improvements in commodity importing countries but left the opposite impact on commodity exporting countries. After falling for two consecutive years (2008 and 2009), overall current account balance in the world remained in surplus, but partial recovery in 2010 has not been sufficient to reach to its level in 2007.

One of the big damages of the recent financial crisis and global recession has been the fiscal positions of governments around the world. The overall fiscal deficit in the world economy went from 2 per cent of GDP in 2008 to 6.7 per cent in 2009; in developed countries, from 3.6 per cent of GDP in 2008 to 8.8 per cent in 2009; in emerging economies from 0.6 per cent to 4.9 per cent; and in oil exporting countries from a surplus of 4.7 per cent in 2008 to a deficit of 4.4 per cent of GDP in 2009. Fiscal balances have deteriorated largely due to shrinking tax revenues and increasing outlays for rescue operations as well as for compensating the reduction in private consumption and investment. These efforts helped the global economy to avoid a deeper depression but raised concerns in developed countries about the debt sustainability, particularly in the Eurozone periphery and Japan.

Inflation and Unemployment

Due to falling demands and commodity prices, global inflation dropped from 6 per cent in 2008 to 2.5 per cent in 2009. Despite the recent commodity price hikes, global inflation increased to 3.7 per cent in 2010 but remained below its level in 2008, partly due to restrictions to wage increases and a tight macroeconomic policy stance in both advanced and developing countries. As demand bounces back, an expected inflation rate close to 7 per cent is likely to realize in developing countries in 2011. In the presence of high unemployment rates and excess industrial production capacities, inflation in developed economies is projected to remain around 2 per cent in 2011 and 2012.

Total global unemployment rate increased from 5.6 per cent in 2007 to 6.3 per cent in 2009, and, despite the modest economic growth in 2010, it was estimated at 6.2 per cent, a rate which is still well above the 5.6 per cent rate in 2007.

Prices of most of the commodity groups have at least doubled since 2000 until the crisis and more than quadrupled for some commodities. Despite sharp reductions during the

crisis, prices reached in May 2011 to almost the same levels in 2008 before the crisis took place. Rapidly increasing demand from developing countries and relatively stable demand from developed countries may push the prices further up in 2011, but on-going economic uncertainty will apparently prevent significant increases in prices of most commodities in the following years.

Capital Flows

Due to financial crisis and global recession, FDI flows worldwide have dropped sharply and fell to \$1.19 trillion in 2009 after nearing the threshold of \$2 trillion in 2007. In 2010, global FDI flows rose by 5 per cent to \$1.24 trillion, while those to developing economies surpassed for the first time the 50 per cent mark of global FDI flows. However, the FDI flows at the end of 2010 were still some 15 per cent below their pre-crisis average of \$1.472 trillion and nearly 37 per cent below their peak in 2007 of \$1.971 trillion. In line with improving global economic and investment outlook, particularly in emerging economies, the global investment trend in 2011 is likely to be upward.

Recent Economic Developments in the OIC Countries

Production and Income

Contribution of OIC countries to the global output has improved slightly, but it is still sub-potential

With 22.8 per cent of the world total population in 2010, the 57 OIC member countries, as a group, accounted only for 10.8 per cent of the world output – in terms of current USD and based on PPP. IMF sees the share of the OIC countries in the world output will hang around that value. The contribution of the 21 OIC *Least Developed Countries* remained below 1 per cent in 2010. The share of the OIC countries in the total output of the developing countries has declined by 1.5 per cent over the period 2006-2010 and a further decline is projected in 2011 and 2012.

Per capita output differential has widened further

In absolute terms, although both the total and per capita output – expressed in current USD and based on PPP – in the OIC countries has grown constantly over the period under consideration, other developing countries and the world as a whole kept better paces. The per capita GDP differential between the OIC countries and other developing countries increased from \$475 to \$1,255. The average GDP per capita in the OIC countries has diverged also from the world average as the differential increased from \$5,071 to \$5,980 over the period 2006-2010.

Imbalances among the OIC member countries remain

Diverse economic characteristics of the group of OIC countries manifest itself in considerable disparity in output levels, only a few countries accounting for a sizeable

portion of the total output. Notably, in 2010, the top 10 OIC countries by the volume of GDP accounted for as much as 71.3 per cent of the group's total output. The level of per capita output in the richest member country, on the other hand, was 17 times higher than the average of the OIC countries, signifying the huge imbalances in the standards of living among the member countries.

Economic Growth

OIC countries have seen a weak recovery following a shallow dip

It is observed that the OIC countries have recovered from the negative impacts of the slowdown in the global economic activity, which had been triggered by the global financial crisis. The impacts of the global financial turmoil on the average economic growth in the OIC countries were not as severe as those on the developed countries, the other developing countries and the world as a whole. In fact, at a time when the crisis-hit world suffered negative growth in its GDP, OIC countries continued to grow at around 2 per cent. Developed countries, and the developing countries other than China and India enjoyed sizeable bounce-backs in 2010 in return for their hardest hit.

The total output of the OIC countries grew 5.3 per cent in 2010 with the fastest growing OIC member countries saw impressive growth rates ranging from 7.5 to 16.3 per cent. However, the outlook for 2011-2012 is unsettled as the GDP growth in the OIC countries as a group is forecast by IMF to moderate to below 5 per cent.

Per capita GDP growth unrestored

Although the per capita GDP growth rate recovered from -0.2 per cent in 2009 to 3.5 per cent in 2010, it was slower compared to pre-crisis levels. On the whole, the pace of the real per capita GDP growth in the OIC member countries has followed closely that of the world and compared even favourably to the pace of growth in the developed countries over the period under consideration.

GDP by Major Economic Activities

Services sector takes back the lead in value-added to the economy

After showing signs of contraction during the crisis period and the resulting decrease in its share in 2008, the average share of the service sector in total GDP of the OIC countries started to recover and the sector continued to be the most important source of income in OIC countries as a group in 2009. As oil industry accounts for a significant portion of the total value-added by industry sector in the member countries, the falling oil prices in the wake of global financial crisis led to a significant contraction in the share of industry sector in the total GDP of the OIC countries in 2009.

GDP by Major Expenditure Items

High levels of final consumption drags down the prospects for increased capital formation

In 2009, final consumption continued to be the largest expenditure item in the group of OIC member countries, accounting for as much as 71.5 per cent of the total GDP of the group – 6.2 per cent more than the previous year's level. Notably, due to external aid, in Afghanistan, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Kyrgyz Republic, Palestine and Tajikistan, total final consumption expenditure, per se, exceeded the total GDP of the country. The increase in the share of final consumption was mainly accommodated by a contraction in the share of net exports of the member countries as a group.

High levels of final consumption expenditure, on the other hand, prevent the group of member countries from investing sufficiently in productive capacities. Indeed, the share of gross capital formation in the GDP of OIC countries as a group has improved very slightly from 24.7 per cent to 24.9 per cent since 1995.

Inflation

Inflationary pressures are in place for the short-term outlook of the OIC member countries

Unprecedented surge in food and energy prices during 2007-2008 pushed average inflation in the OIC countries above to double-digit levels. The moderation observed throughout 2009 and 2010 has already been replaced by the strong signs of acceleration for 2011 as the food and energy prices are back on the rebound and domestic demand is mending. The promising outlook for 2012 is still vulnerable to the deviations from expected decrease in food prices. The limited control of monetary policy in dollar-pegged OIC currencies further compounds the concerns over the ability of oil exporting member countries to curb their inflation.

Foreign Trade and Current Account Balance

Due to the global financial and economic crisis, total merchandise trade of the OIC countries witnessed a sharp decline in 2009. Nevertheless, after bottoming out, it started to recover and increased to \$3.2 trillion in 2010, up from \$2.5 trillion in 2009. But despite this impressive recovery it remained below the pre-crisis level of \$3.4 trillion in 2008. Due to their heavy reliance on oil and other primary commodities, exports of OIC member countries witnessed much deeper decline in 2009 compared to both developing and developed countries. Nevertheless, recovery in global economic activity and increase in oil demand in 2010 resulted into a steeper growth in exports of member countries as well.

On the import side, OIC member countries witnessed comparatively less decline in 2009 and their imports recovered substantially in 2010. Meanwhile, the share of OIC countries in the world and developing countries' exports was recorded at 11.2 per cent and 28.9 per cent in 2010, respectively; whereas their share in world and developing countries imports was recorded at 9.7 per cent and 26.6 per cent, respectively. Similar to output,

OIC trade remained highly concentrated in a few member countries. In 2010, top ten exporting countries accounted for 74.5 per cent of the total merchandise exports of the OIC group whereas top ten importing countries accounted for 69.8 per cent of the total merchandise imports.

Although, OIC member countries continued to register trade surplus during the period 2009-2010, it was significantly lower compared to the levels in the previous years and it accounted for only 3.6 per cent of their GDP in 2010 compared to 8.7 per cent in 2006. A similar trend has been also observed for current account balance of the OIC countries. In 2010, member countries current account balance surplus accounted for only 3.3 per cent of GDP compared to 10.2 per cent in 2006.

Intra-OIC trade

After witnessing an increasing trend over the years before the crisis, intra-OIC trade volume has declined to \$411 billion in 2009. However, in parallel with the improvement in trade all over the world, it rebounded to \$533 billion in 2010. Throughout the period 2006-2010, the share of intra-OIC trade in OIC total merchandise trade continued to increase and it accounted for 16.8 per cent of member countries total trade in 2010, corresponding to an increase by 0.3 percentage points over 2009. Despite the decline in intra-OIC exports volume to \$195 billion in 2009, the share of intra-OIC exports in total OIC exports increased to 15.4 per cent, indicating that OIC countries' exports to non-OIC countries fell more than the exports to OIC countries. In 2010, although intra-OIC exports recovered back to \$251 billion, their share in OIC total exports, however, witnessed slight decline by 0.4 percentage points. Intra-OIC imports also witnessed an increasing trend before the crisis, however this trend was reversed in 2009 and its share in OIC total imports declined to 17.8 per cent compared to 19.0 per cent in 2008. In 2010, intra-OIC imports rebounded and accounted for 18.8 per cent of OIC total imports. Similar to the total trade, intra OIC trade also remained concentrated in few member countries and 75.9 per cent of the intra-OIC exports were undertaken by only 10 OIC countries in 2010.

Total Reserves (excluding gold)

The total reserves (excluding gold) of the OIC countries increased from \$0.8 trillion in 2006 to \$1.4 trillion in 2010. In contrast, the share of OIC countries in total reserves of developing countries showed a declining trend in this period. With 0.9 percentage points decline from the previous year, it reached down to 22.3 per cent in 2010, compared to 27.0 per cent in 2006. The bulk of the total reserves of the OIC countries are still accumulated in only a few of these countries where only 10 countries accounted for 82.6 per cent of the total reserves of the OIC group in 2010. OIC member countries performed well in terms of reserves equivalent to monthly imports and accumulated reserves higher than the threshold level of three months worth of imports. With the

exception of Maldives and Sudan, all member countries with available data kept reserves at import value of more than three months in 2009.

External Debt and Capital Flows

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). The total external debt stock of the OIC countries showed an increasing trend during the period 2005-2009. In 2009, the total external debt of the OIC countries amounted to \$903 billion, with 1.4 per cent increase over 2008. However, the Debt-to-GDP ratio for the OIC countries and their share in the total debt of developing countries witnessed a downward trend in this period. Average Debt-to-GDP ratio for the indebted OIC countries was 35.3 per cent in 2005, but it steadily declined in the following years to reach 28.9 per cent in 2009. On the other hand, their share in the total external debt stock of the developing countries also decreased from 28.3 per cent in 2005 to 25.5 per cent in 2009. The decline in this share implies that the debt stock of OIC countries increased less than other developing countries.

The composition of the total external debt of the OIC countries remained slightly different from that of other developing countries. Although long-term debt accounted for the largest portion of total external debt in both groups, its share in OIC countries remained comparatively higher.

Foreign Direct Investment Flows

After declining in 2009, FDI flows to OIC member countries experienced a trivial increase in FDI flows and it reached to \$131.6 billion in 2010 compared to \$131.2 billion in 2009. In 2010, FDI flows to OIC countries accounted for 11 per cent of world total and 21 per cent of total FDI flows to developing countries. As was the case in most of the major economic aggregates, FDI flows to OIC countries are also concentrated in only a few of them. In 2010, only ten member countries accounted for 73.3 per cent of the total FDI flows to all OIC countries. This trend shows that most of the OIC countries are still unable to create a favourable business environment and conditions to attract more FDI flows.

Official Development Assistance Flows

Official development assistance (ODA) flows to the developing world, especially to the LDCs continue to constitute a significant part of the total net financial flows to these countries and play a key role in their economic growth and development. Many OIC member countries especially the LDCs also rely heavily on ODA, however, over the years ODA flows to OIC member countries has witnessed a declining trend and it was recorded at \$44.2 billion in 2009 compared to \$53.3 billion in 2005. Accordingly, OIC share in total ODA flows to developing countries also declined from 61.4 per cent in 2005 to 47.5 per cent in 2009. This means that OIC member countries received lesser ODA compared to the other developing countries. ODA flows to the member countries

are concentrated in a few countries, where only 10 member countries received 60.0 per cent of total ODA flows to all countries in 2009. Moreover, during 2005-2009, ODA to GDP ratio as well as per capita ODA flows declined across the OIC member countries.

Unemployment

The recent global financial crisis has slowed down the pace of economic growth across the globe. As a result, millions of workers have been laid off, or experienced cuts in hours worked, wages and other benefits. OIC member countries were no exception and nearly 31 million of the 628 million people in the OIC labour force were not able to find a job in 2010. Over the years, OIC countries recorded higher average adult unemployment rates compared to the world and developing countries averages. In 2009, adult unemployment rate in OIC member countries was recorded at around 5% which declined slightly to 4.8% in 2010. Meanwhile, although member countries registered globally comparable performance in terms of male labour force participation rates, their performance in case of female participation rate remained significantly lower.

Transportation Infrastructure in the OIC Countries

In terms of both capacity and performance, the present situation of transportation networks in the OIC countries is still far from reaching the desired level of impact on intra-OIC trade and tourism activities. According to the recent available data, OIC countries have a total road network length of 3.6 million km, only 43% of which is paved. Considering the total land area of OIC countries, this indicates a very low level of road network density of only 126 km per 1000 km², compared to 268 km in the non-OIC developing countries, 315 km world average, and 479 km in the developed countries.

Similarly, the OIC countries, as a group, are still lagging behind in terms of the railway network infrastructure, where their total railway network length is around 100 thousands km, corresponding to average railway density of only 3.27 km rail line per 1000 km² of land area. This level is significantly lower than the world average of 9.2 km, the average of non-OIC developing countries of 7.7 km and the average of the developed countries of 17.4 km. The total volume of goods transported via rail networks in OIC countries amounts to only 337 billion tonnes-km compared to 6356 billion tonnes-km carried within the rail network in the non-OIC developing countries.

When the maritime transport in OIC countries is considered, the available data indicate that the total fleet capacity of OIC countries is around 53.1 million tonnes, corresponding to only 4 per cent of the world total fleet capacity and 7 per cent of that of the developing countries. On the other hand, the number of international airports in the OIC countries accounted for 18 per cent of the total international airports in the world while those of the non-OIC developing countries accounted for 35 per cent. Air transport in OIC countries suffers from low aircraft density, which is estimated at only 1.2 aircraft departures per 1000 people compared to the world average of 4 aircraft departures and

the average of the developed countries of 18.4 aircraft departures. Also, OIC countries, as a group, has a very low average air passenger density of 118 passengers per 1000 people compared to 128 in non-OIC developing countries, 346 world average, and 1558 in the developed countries. In OIC countries, the airplanes carried, on average, only 7 billion tonnes-km compared to 26 billion tonnes-km in non-OIC developing countries.

The low level of transport capacity in OIC countries, as a group, has undoubtedly, reflected in poor transport performance and ineffective use of the existing transport facilities, a factor which has, among others, negative impact on trade and tourism activities in these countries. In this connection, it is worth mentioning that the share of the total exports of the 57 OIC member countries in the world total exports is around 12% and the share of their imports is around 11%. The average lead times for export and import in OIC countries, as a group, were estimated at 31 and 35 days, respectively, compared to 25 and 28 in non-OIC developing countries and only 10 and 11 in the developed countries. On the other hand, despite the fact that, as a group, the OIC countries have a high potential for the development of a sustainable international tourism sector, considering their rich and diverse natural, geographic, historical and cultural heritage assets, they still accounted for a modest share in the world tourism market with about 14% share in world tourist arrivals and almost 12% share in world tourism receipts.

Poor transportation performance reflects the lack of adequate transport facilities

The poor transport capacity figures observed in the group of OIC member countries translates into incompetency in logistics, which is the backbone of trade. As of 2009, 35 per cent of the OIC member countries had poor logistics performance figures – based on the Logistics Performance Index – compared to 23 per cent of other developing countries. Moreover, as a result of inadequate direct air link and poor rail networks connectivity among member states, the share of the OIC countries as a group in global rail and air transport continued to be modest in 2009.

International Tourism in the OIC Countries

Worldwide, international tourism activity has been growing, over the last five decades, at substantial and sustainable rates in terms of both tourist arrivals and tourism receipts. The number of international tourist arrivals worldwide reached to 880 million in 2009, and the revenues generated by those tourists, i.e. international tourism receipts in terms of current US dollar prices, reached to US\$ 852 billion, corresponding to US\$ 2.3 billion per day or US\$ 968 per tourist arrival. Meanwhile, it is observed that, in addition to the two traditional tourist-receiving developed regions of Europe and the Americas, new destinations have been emerged in the developing regions as well. International tourism activity has even become one of the main economic activities in many developing

countries. In particular, international tourism activities constitute an important source of foreign exchange earnings and employment in many of these countries.

As a substantial part of the developing countries, international tourism activity in the OIC member countries has been also growing substantially in terms of both tourist arrivals and tourism receipts. The number of international tourist arrivals into the OIC countries reached to 129.7 million in 2009, corresponding to 14.7 per cent share in world total international tourist arrivals and growing by an average annual growth rate of 4.9 per cent during the period 2004-2009. The revenues generated by those tourists, i.e. international tourism receipts in terms of current US dollar prices, reached to US\$ 109.5 billion, corresponding to 12.9 per cent share in the world's total tourism receipts and growing by an average annual growth rate of 8.9 per cent during the period 2004-2009.

However, at the individual OIC country level, international tourism activity in terms of both tourist arrivals and tourism receipts is still concentrated in a few countries. For example, in 2009, only 10 OIC countries, namely Turkey, Malaysia, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Tunisia, Indonesia, Syria, Kuwait and Jordan hosted 108.5 million international tourist arrivals, corresponding to a share of 83.6 per cent of the total OIC tourism market. Similarly, international tourism receipts in the OIC countries are also concentrated in a few countries, the majority of them being the main OIC tourist destinations, namely Turkey, Malaysia, Egypt, Morocco, Lebanon, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia and Jordan are the top 10 OIC countries in terms of tourism receipts. This group of OIC countries earned US\$ 94.3 billion as international tourism receipts in 2009, corresponding to a share of 86.1 per cent of the total OIC tourism receipts in that year.

As an attempt to assess the economic role of the international tourism sector in the economies of the OIC countries, the balance of international tourism has been calculated for each individual country for which the relevant data are available in the period of 2004-2009 by deducting the international tourism expenditure from the international tourism receipts. The net contribution of the international tourism sector to the economies of OIC countries is then examined by relating the balance of international tourism as a percentage of the GDP of each country. The sector is also evaluated as a source of foreign exchange earnings by relating the international tourism receipts in each country, as a percentage, to its total merchandise exports in the same period.

In this context, it was observed that the economic role of the international tourism sector in the economies of the OIC countries is neither a function of the size nor the level of development of the economy. For example, with an average of 43.3 per cent of GDP during 2004 through 2009, international tourism is the major economic activity in the Maldives. International tourism activity plays a relatively important role compared to the size of the economy in 10 OIC countries for which the balance of international tourism accounts, on average, for 3 to almost 10 per cent of their GDP. This group includes a significant number of the OIC's main tourism destination and earner

countries (e.g., Lebanon, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Syria, Malaysia, Turkey and Bahrain). In contrast, international tourism activity is found to have a negligible or even negative role in the economies of many OIC countries for which the data are available where 29 countries recorded, on average, a deficit in their balance of international tourism during 2004 through 2009. During the same period, the net contribution of international tourism activity accounted, on average, for 0.5 per cent of the total GDP in the OIC countries.

In contrast, it was observed that, as a source of foreign exchange earnings, international tourism activity plays a more significant role in the economies of the OIC countries. This was clear when the international tourism receipts in each country have been calculated as a percentage to its total merchandise exports during the period 2004-2009. On average, during this period, international tourism generated foreign exchange earnings almost 3.8 times, on average, more than those generated by exports in the Maldives, almost 2.3 times in Lebanon, around 1.7 times in Gambia, and 1.5 times in Albania. In the same period, international tourism receipts accounted, on average, for more than 70 per cent of the total exports of Mali and Comoros, 61.7 per cent in Egypt, almost 52 per cent in Morocco and Jordan, and more than 30 per cent in Benin, Uganda and Kyrgyz Republic. Moreover, international tourism receipts accounted for 15 to almost 30 per cent of the value of the exports in Senegal, Tunisia, Turkey, Syria, Sierra Leone, Niger and Burkina Faso. Yet, in 29 OIC countries, international tourism receipts were still accounted for less than the average of the OIC of 8.3 per cent of their total merchandise exports.

On the other hand, intra-OIC tourism activity in the OIC member countries has been also growing substantially in terms of both intra-OIC tourist arrivals and intra-OIC tourism receipts. In this context, it was observed that, except with a slight decline by 1 per cent in 2005, intra-OIC tourist arrivals have been growing steadily during the five-year period of 2003-2007. The number of these tourists increased from 33.6 million in 2003 to 50.2 million in 2007, corresponding to an annual average growth rate of 10.6 per cent. In 2007, intra-OIC tourist arrivals accounted for 39.9 per cent of the total international tourists arrivals in the OIC countries. A similar trend was observed in the case of the intra-OIC tourism receipts during the same period where they increased from US\$ 18.3 billion in 2003 to US\$ 34.7 billion in 2007, corresponding to an annual average growth rate of 17.3 per cent. In 2007, intra-OIC tourism receipts accounted for 32.8 per cent of the total international tourism receipts in the OIC countries.

As a group, the OIC countries have in fact a high potential for the development of a sustainable international tourism sector. This is particularly true not only considering their rich and diverse natural, geographic, historical and cultural heritage assets, but also the fact that their citizens travel in large numbers around the world for business, leisure, and other purposes. However, given the modest share of the OIC region in the world tourism market and the concentration of international tourism activity in only a

few OIC countries, it seems that a large part of the tourism potential of the OIC region remains unutilised. The problems facing tourism and the development of a sustainable international tourism sector in the OIC countries are diverse as each country has its own tourism features, level of development and national development priorities and policies. In the case of many OIC countries, those problems range from the lack of technical know-how and weak promotional and public awareness to insufficient tourism-related infrastructures and investments and the lack of tourism diversification and safety. However, in spite of these problems and challenges, it is widely believed that there still is a wide scope for the development of a sustainable international tourism industry in the OIC countries. In fact, if properly planned and managed, tourism sector could play a significant role in the socio-economic development of the OIC countries

1

Recent Developments in the World Economy

The rapid economic expansion in the world economy during the early 2000's was interrupted by a severe economic crisis and global recession starting in 2008. The growth in global economic activity in 2008 shrank 2.5 per cent compared to its level in 2007 and could grow only by 2.9 per cent. In 2009, world growth turned to recession for the first time since World War II. The world economy, however, demonstrated signs of recovery in 2010, although growth divergences between developed and developing countries persisted. While the recovery in developed countries remained slow with stubbornly high unemployment rates, developing countries have been experiencing a robust recovery that is accompanied by inflationary pressures in some faster-growing economies. Higher commodity prices helped commodity-exporting low-income countries to return to pre-crisis growth rates, but created concerns over the food security for poor people living in developing countries.

Figure 1.1 shows the growth rates in real GDP from 2006 to 2012. After contracting by 0.5 per cent in 2009, global GDP have grown by 5 per cent in 2010 and forecasted to rise by 4.4 and 4.5 per cent in 2011 and 2012, respectively. Growth in the world economy will remain dominated by developing economies, which are estimated to grow at around 6.5

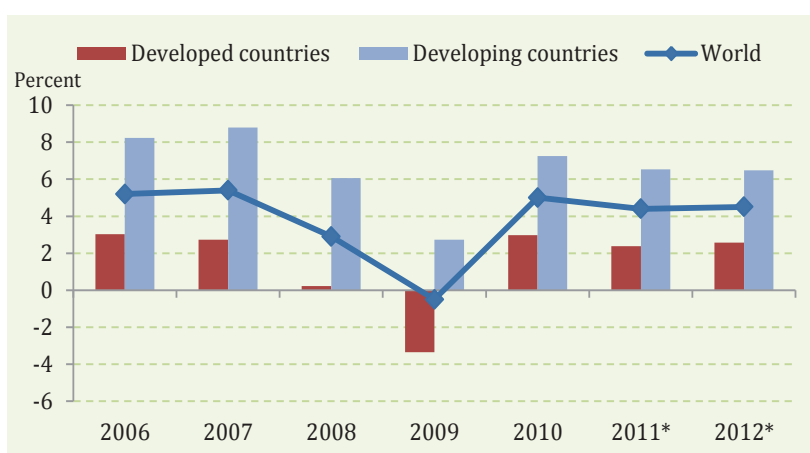


Figure 1.1: GDP Growth in the World

Recovery in developed countries remained below the world average

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook Apr. 2011.
(*) IMF projections

per cent, while rates in advanced economies are expected to remain at around 2.5 per cent in the forecast period (2011 and 2012). Being hit hardest by the crisis, developed countries remain heavily indebted, with insufficient recovery in financial institutions compared to the overall economy. On the other hand, with robust recovery, developing countries face new challenges related with strong domestic demand, rapid credit growth and large capital inflows.

The world economic recovery is expected to gain strength in 2011 in the face of numerous downside risks. The sovereign debt and financial sector troubles in the euro area constitute a noticeable downside risk and require strong policy responses to avoid contagion. High oil prices triggered by turmoil in Arab countries, Japanese earthquake and weak US demand are the other factors that may debilitate the health of global economy. Large capital inflows to developing economies may also pose risks to global growth, especially if currency values rise suddenly or if asset bubbles emerge.

Modest recovery in developed countries

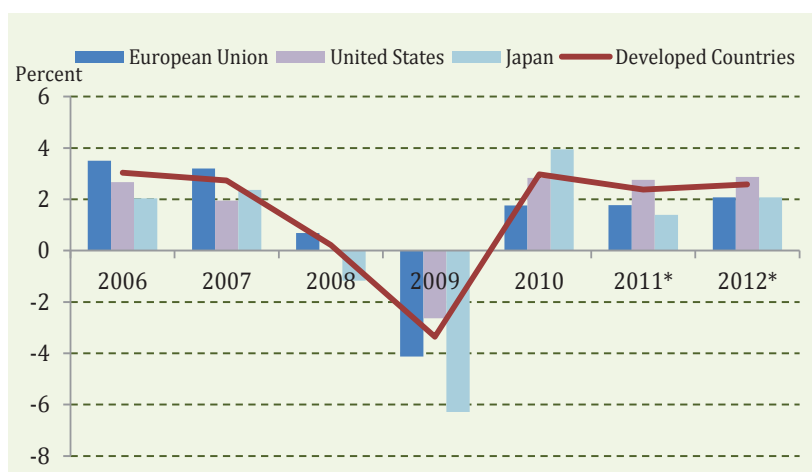
Economic growth in developed countries was steadily falling since 2006, but has remained positive until the crisis. With the global economic crisis, the growth turned to negative and developed economies contracted at a rate of 3.4 per cent in 2009 (Figure 1.2). Following the severe contraction, developed countries partly recovered growing by 3 per cent in 2010. In 2011 and 2012, the growth in developed countries is projected at 2.4 and 2.6 per cent, respectively. Among the developed countries, Japan was affected most heavily from the crisis and experienced a fall in GDP over 6 per cent in 2009, but it grew by almost 4 per cent in 2010. The Japanese earthquake and tsunami, however, have deteriorated the outlook and reduced the growth forecasts to 1.4 per cent for 2011. Only in 2012, Japan is expected to grow over 2 per cent.

Growth in developed countries resumed but it is modest

Figure 1.2: GDP Growth in Developed Countries

Contractions exceeded 6 per cent in some developed countries

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook Apr. 2011.
(*) IMF projections



European Union was hit hardest after Japan with contraction exceeding 4 per cent in 2009. Real economic activity in the European Union partly recovered in 2010 by growing

1.8 per cent but the expansion for 2011 is projected to remain at 1.8 per cent and barely exceed 2 per cent in 2012. Despite the strength of the euro, some Eurozone countries, particularly Germany, are well positioned to benefit from the strong demand recovery in emerging economies and this is expected to play an important role in strengthening the rebound. The main risk to the economic outlook in Europe, however, emerges due to troubles in the euro area periphery. Weak fiscal and financial balances in some European countries generate concerns on the extension of the crisis to the outside of the region. Fiscal consolidation and strengthening banks' financial positions remain critical issues in evading the deepening of current threats.

Although the crisis instigated in the United States, impact of the crisis on US economy has been less severe compared to other developed countries. Economic activity contracted by 2.6 per cent in 2009, but recovered by growing at a rate of 2.8 per cent in 2010. This growth rate, however, may not be enough to reduce the high unemployment rates in the country, spawning debates on the risk of another "jobless recovery". At a time when the rate of unemployment forecast to remain above 9 per cent until end of 2011, sluggish growth in wages is also set to curb spending. With weak private consumption expenditure, the US economy is most likely to demonstrate a modest recovery. US growth is projected to stay at 2.8 per cent in 2011 and 2012, higher than the growth in other developed countries.

Strong recovery in emerging economies

In contrary to developed economies, the recovery in developing economies has been robust. Some developing countries, notably China, Brazil and South Africa, suffered comparably less from the global economic crisis, enjoying government-led investment programmes to boost demand. These countries maintained growth rates over 7 per cent even during the years of crisis (2008 and 2009) and are projected to grow more than 8 per cent during the forecast period. Overall, developing countries were growing around

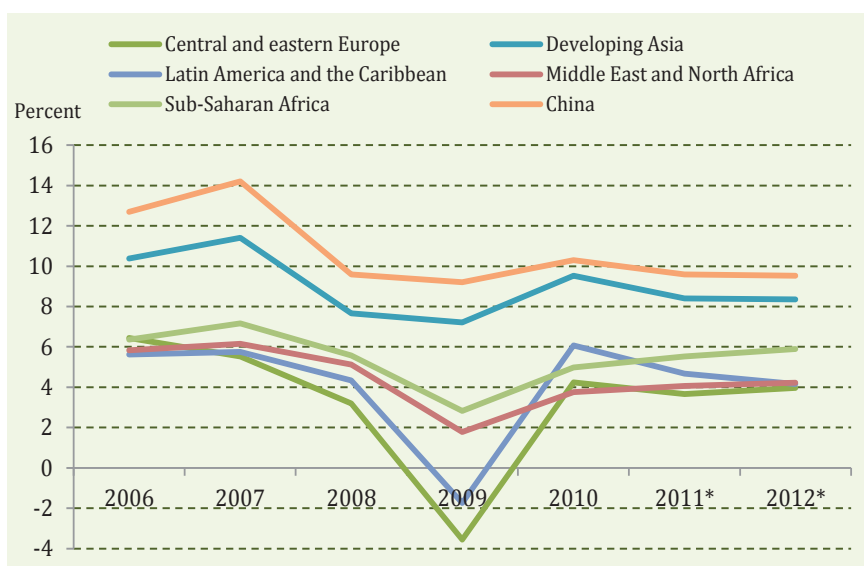


Figure 1.3: GDP Growth in Developing Countries

Recovery has been strong in developing countries

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook Apr. 2011.
(*) IMF projections

6 per cent more than developed countries before the crisis, but this gap is likely to remain at 4 per cent in 2011 and 2012.

Except Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) regions, other developing regions did not experience a contraction in their output. Growth in developing Asia and China decelerated to some extent but they achieved growth rates above 9 per cent in 2010 and the growth is projected to remain above 8 per cent in 2011 and 2012. Economic growth in China is expected to slow to 9.6% in 2011, down from 10.3 in 2010. The slowdown follows the measures introduced to cool the economy due to increasing inflationary pressure through increases in banks' reserve requirements, interest rates and curbs on bank lending.

High commodity prices helped some countries to maintain positive growth rates

Owing to high commodity prices and less sophisticated financial markets, Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries achieved growth rates close to 3 per cent in 2009 and near to 5 per cent in 2010. This trend is expected to continue in 2011 and 2012. Middle East and North African (MENA) countries similarly attained positive growth rates during the crisis year and the growth in that region is expected to stabilize around 4 per cent during the forecast period.

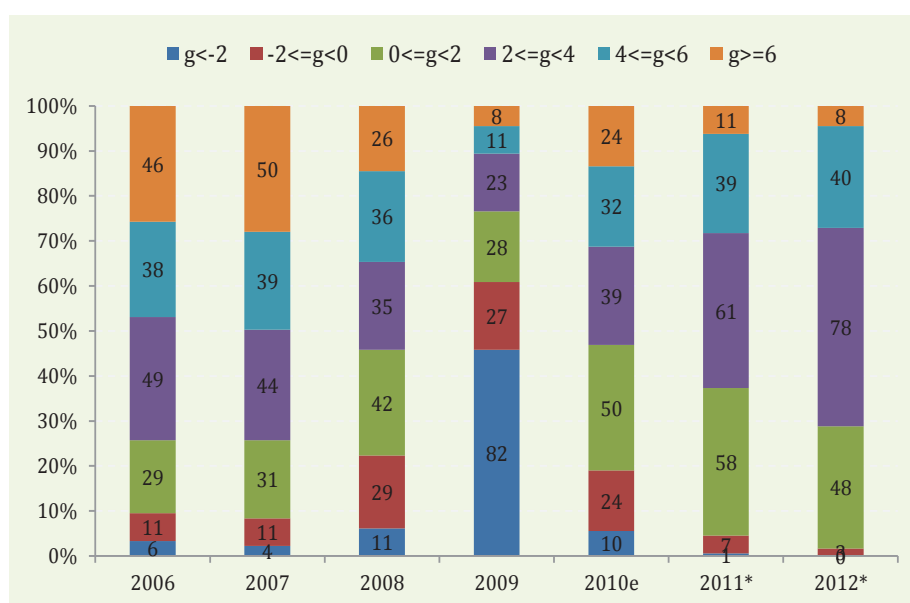
Negative growth rates are expected to be curtailed

Out of 179 countries, for which the data is available, 82 countries recorded a contraction of more than 2 per cent in 2009. More than 60 per cent of the countries experienced deteriorations in their per capita GDP. In 2010, the number of countries with negative growth rates is estimated to shrink to 34. Although it is still below the number before the crisis, 24 countries are expected to experience growth rates over 6 per cent in their per capital income. In 2011 and 2012, almost all of the countries are forecast to grow at positive rates. The number of countries with a negative growth rate in GDP per capita

Figure 1.4:
Distribution of
Countries by GDP
per capita Growth

Most of the countries
grow over 2 per cent in
2010.

Source: IMF, World Economic
Outlook Apr. 2011. (*) IMF
projections. (e) Includes
estimations for some countries.
(g) Growth rate.



will remain at 8 in 2011 and only 3 in 2012 (Figure 1.4).

Growth projections of world economy differ

Since projections made by various international institutions rely on different assumptions, the results of these projections do not always match. A comparison of projections on GDP growth rates made by three international organizations proves this proposition (Figure 1.5). IMF projections are generally more optimistic compared to the projections made by the UN and World Bank. IMF forecasts 4.4 per cent growth in world GDP in 2011 compared to 3.3 and 3.2 per cent growth forecast by UN DESA and World Bank, respectively. Similarly for 2012, IMF forecasts are about 1 per cent higher than those of the UN and WB.

The figures for developing and developed country groups are, however, more resembling. Developed countries are expected to grow around 2 per cent in 2011 and 2.5 per cent in 2012. On the other hand, according to calculations made by these three institutions, developing countries are estimated to grow over 6 per cent in the same two years. Despite the slight differences in the projections, growth rates are expected to be higher in 2012 compared to 2011 and developing countries are expected to grow by 3.5 to 4 per cent more than developed countries in both years.

Developing countries are estimated to grow over 6 per cent in 2011 and 2012

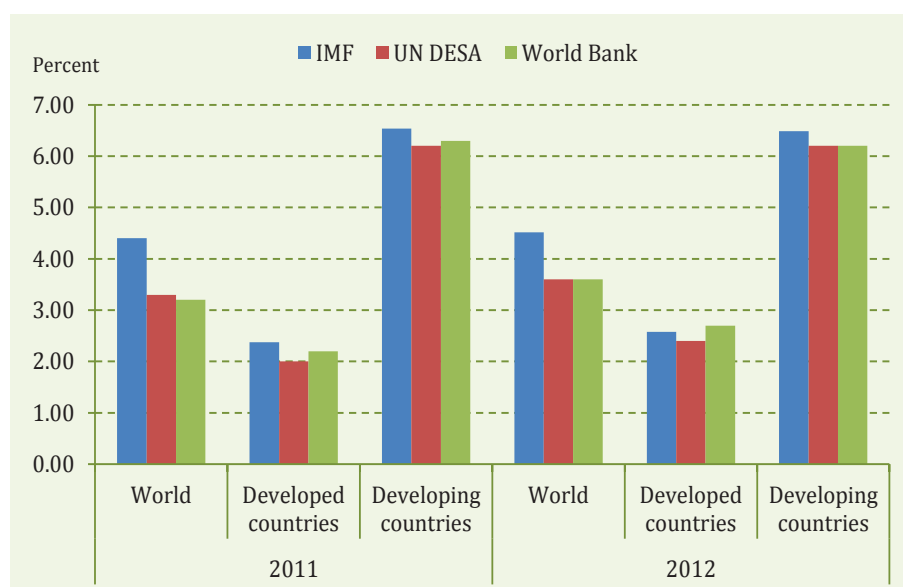


Figure 1.5:
Comparison of
Growth Projections

Projections do not
always match.

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook, Apr. 2011; UN DESA Global Economic Outlook, June 2011; World Bank, Global Economic Prospects, June 2011.

Share of investment in GDP is increasing in developing countries

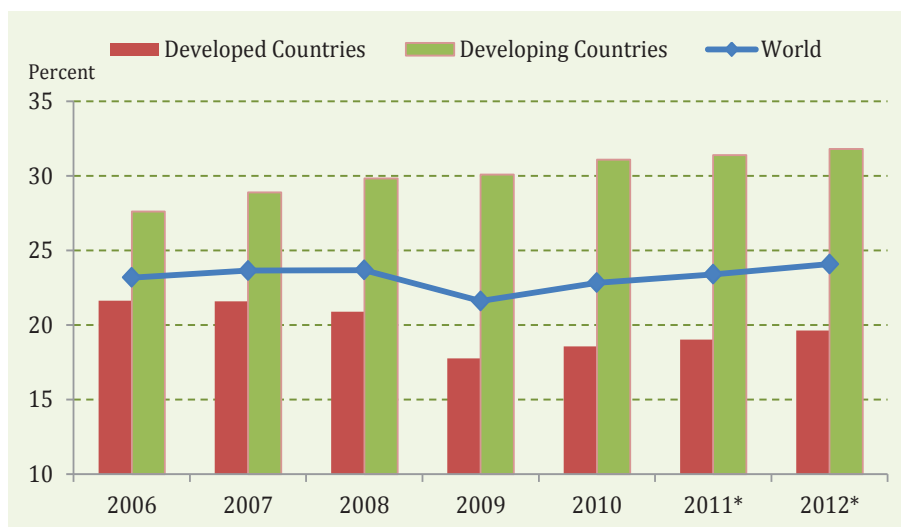
Investment is an important stimulus in fostering and sustaining economic growth, especially in developing countries. It ensures continuous enhancement and expansion of productive capacities for the future growth and development of countries. Figure 1.6 shows that the share of investment in GDP is continuously increasing in developing countries, verifying the solid growth in economic activities in these countries. Even

during the global economic crisis, developing countries, though slightly, continued to increase the share of investment in GDP. In contrast, the share of investment in GDP has significantly decreased in developed countries and they are not expected to attain even the same level in the pre-crisis times during 2011 and 2012.

Figure 1.6: Share of investment in GDP

Developing countries are investing more.

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook Apr. 2011. (*) IMF projections



The substantial fall in investment in developed countries is expected to rebound slightly, during the forecast period, but it will remain well below its pre-crisis level even in 2012. Developing countries, on the other hand, maintained the share of investment in GDP and even increase by 0.2 per cent in 2009, a substantial improvement compared to 3.2 per cent reduction in developed countries in the same period. The share of investment in GDP of developing countries is expected to increase further in 2011 and 2012. Predominantly higher investment in infrastructure to increase the physical capacities in developing countries will be the main factor behind further increase in investment in these countries. In this respect, developing countries will remain the engines of world economic growth in the coming years.

Growth in export and import is likely to remain over 5 per cent

Global economic crisis led to a sharp fall in trade volume by over 10 per cent in 2009. The declines of trade have been widespread across countries and products, largely reflecting the sharp drop in global demand. In terms of export volumes, most severe contraction has taken place in developed countries, where the average contraction exceeded 12 per cent (Figure 1.7). The reduction in developing countries remained at around 7.5 per cent. Following this massive drop in 2009, most of the countries have experienced strong recovery in exports of goods and services. The growth rate in world total exports in 2010 was 12.8 per cent, but the recovery in developing countries was stronger than that in developed countries, with respective growth rates of 14.5 and 12 per cent. Due to limited impact of the crisis on SSA and MENA countries, the fall in exports in these two regions remained marginal compared to other regions and they

experienced a rather smooth transition from the crisis in terms of export flows. The growth in world exports in 2011 and 2012 is projected to be at 7.5 per cent and 6.9 per cent, respectively, with the growth of exports in developing countries expected to be 2-4 per cent higher than the growth in developed countries.

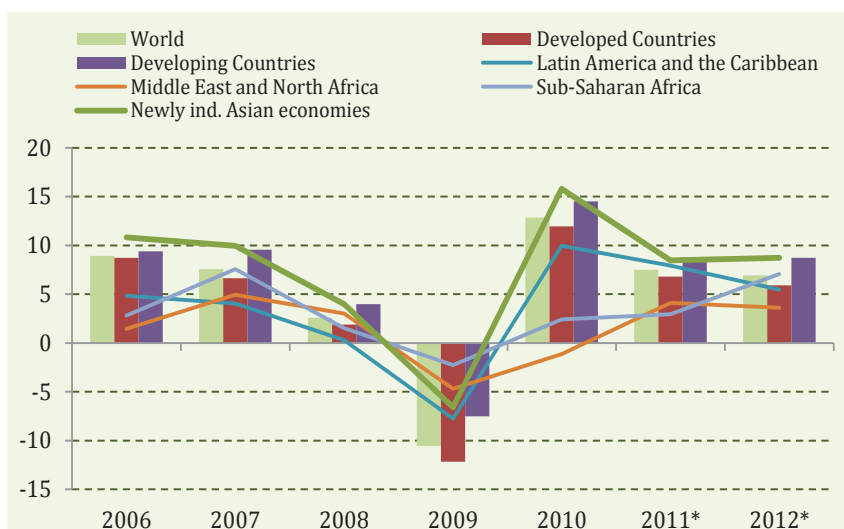


Figure 1.7: Export Volume of Goods and Services (Annual % Change)

Strong recovery realized in export volume.

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook Apr. 2011. (*) IMF projections

A similar pattern is observed in imports of goods and services (Figure 1.8). Total imports in the world contracted by 11.2 per cent in 2009 but increased by 12 per cent in 2010. Except for LAC region, developed countries were again hit hardest by the crisis. The fall in import volume in 2009 exceeded 12.5 per cent in developed countries. The 11.2 per cent increase in import volume in 2010, however, remained below the 13.5 per cent average growth in developing countries. In 2011 and 2012, growth rates in import volumes are expected to stabilize at around 5.5 per cent in developed countries and around 10 per cent in developing countries.

LAC countries have suffered the most severe contraction in import volume in 2009 by

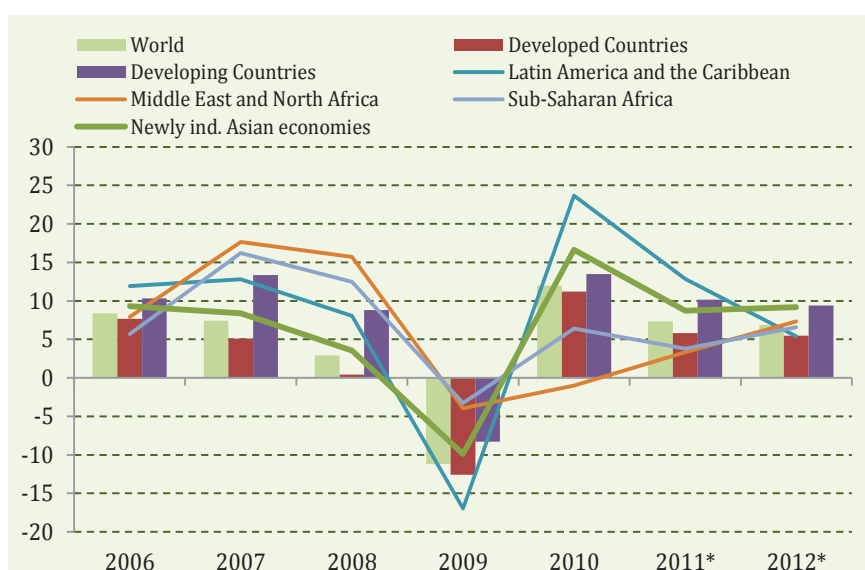


Figure 1.8: Import Volume of Goods and Services (Annual % Change)

Growth in imports will remain higher in developing countries.

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook Apr. 2011. (*) IMF projections

over 15 per cent, but they experienced strong growth in 2010 at a rate over 23 per cent, which can partly be explained by scale effects. The growth in imports before the crisis was highest in SSA and MENA regions, but contraction and recovery remained limited in these countries.

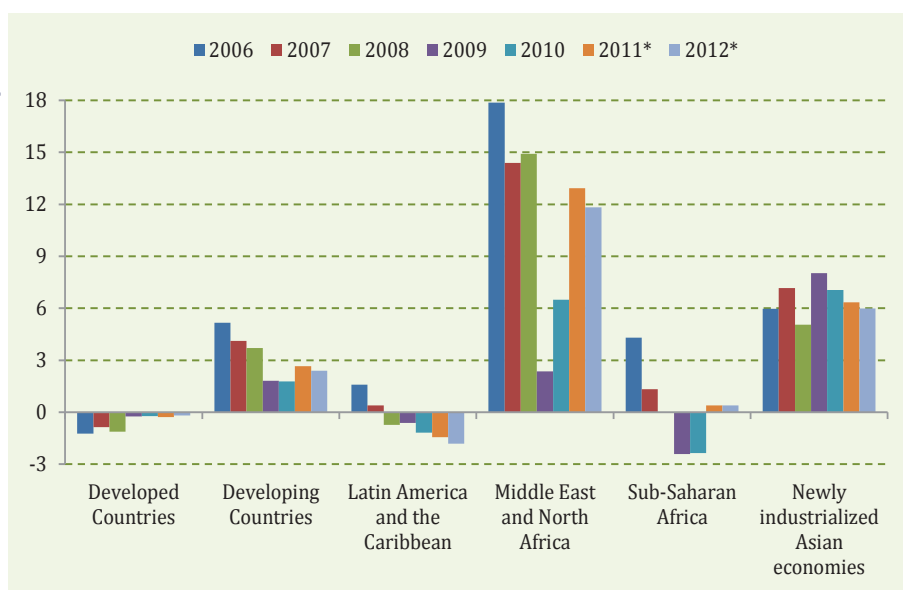
Current account balance improving in most regions ...

Current account balances have deteriorated in most countries during the economic crisis (Figure 1.9). However, the crisis also led to improvements in current account balances in a number of countries, including developed countries as well as some newly industrialized Asian economies. In general, the fall in commodity prices, especially in food and energy, led to current account improvements in commodity importing countries but left the opposite impact on commodity exporting countries. Current account surpluses in developing countries have been already decreasing since 2006 and it decreased further in 2009 and 2010. Developing countries are projected to improve their surplus position starting with 2011. Developed countries, on the other hand, are expected to retain a stable current account deficit at slightly above 0.2 per cent of GDP in 2011 and close to 0.3 per cent in 2012.

Figure 1.9: Current Account Balance (% of GDP)

MENA countries continue to have large current account surpluses.

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook Apr. 2011. (*) IMF projections



Comparing the regional averages, the most sizeable worsening in current accounts has been experienced by MENA countries, largely due to falling oil prices. Thanks to rapid increase in oil prices, the recovery is expected to be rapid in MENA countries. SSA countries were not able to bounce back in 2010 from the deterioration in 2009, but expected to return to surplus in 2011. The current account balance in LAC countries has been getting worse since 2006 and further deterioration is expected during the coming years.

... but global imbalances will still remain a major concern

Overall current account balance in the world is in surplus but partial recovery in 2010 has not been sufficient to reach to its level in 2007 (Figure 1.10). However, for the coming years, driven largely by rapid increase in excesses in developing countries, a surge in global current account surplus is expected. According to UN DESA estimations, developed countries are expected to have large deficits in trade balance reaching up to \$300 billion after 2010, which is, however, expected to be moderately improved by net income transfers from abroad (UN DESA Global Economic Outlook, June 2011).

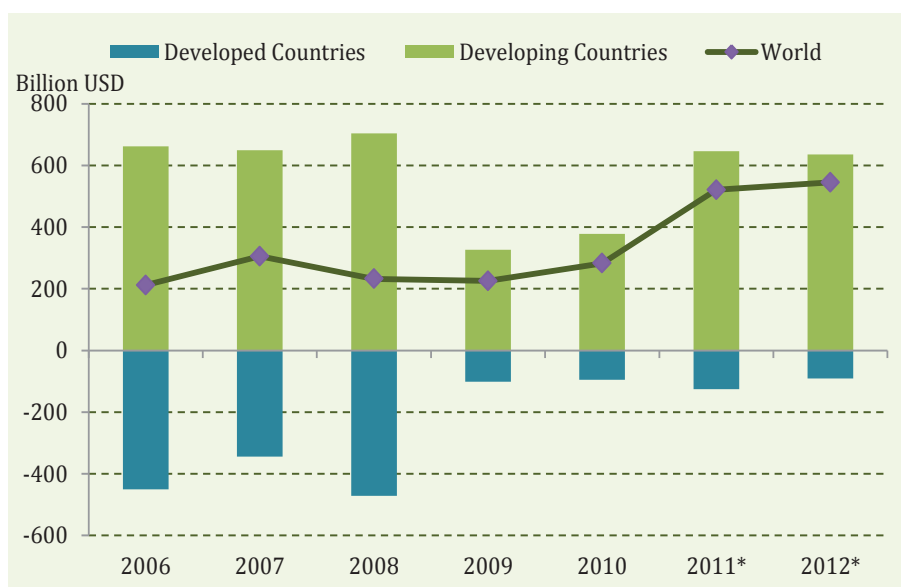


Figure 1.10:
Current Account
Balance and Global
Imbalances

Current account deficits
in developed countries
dropped significantly
after the crisis.

Source: IMF, World Economic
Outlook Apr. 2011. (*) IMF
projections

The recent stabilization in global imbalances was mainly driven by falling demands and declining commodity prices. Although not as severe as the pre-crisis years, potential widening macroeconomic imbalances during the coming years due to highly differentiate recovery and increasing commodity prices will create a major concern for growth prospects and economic stability. These imbalances cause uncertainty and increase the risk of financial instability, thereby escalate the downside risks for sustainable economic growth.

Fiscal balances are severe in developed countries

One of the big damages of the recent financial crisis and global recession has been the fiscal positions of governments around the world. Fiscal balances have overall deteriorated in 2009 and 2010 due to shrinking tax revenues and increasing outlays for rescue operations as well as for compensating the reduction in private consumption and investment. These efforts helped



Debt Crisis in Europe

Unsustainable budget deficits and fragile fiscal positions in some Eurozone countries led to a severe sovereign debt crisis in Europe in 2010. Some European countries responded by adopting stringent fiscal consolidation measures, which partly consisted of contracting public expenditures. Such measures led to cutting of many public service sector jobs and deteriorated the already high unemployment rate.

the global economy to avoid a deeper depression but raised concerns about the debt sustainability, especially in developed countries including the Eurozone periphery and Japan. Therefore, to reduce the primary fiscal deficits, a marked tightening of fiscal policy is expected in 2011. The major adjustments have to be made by countries most at risk, such as Ireland, Portugal and Spain.

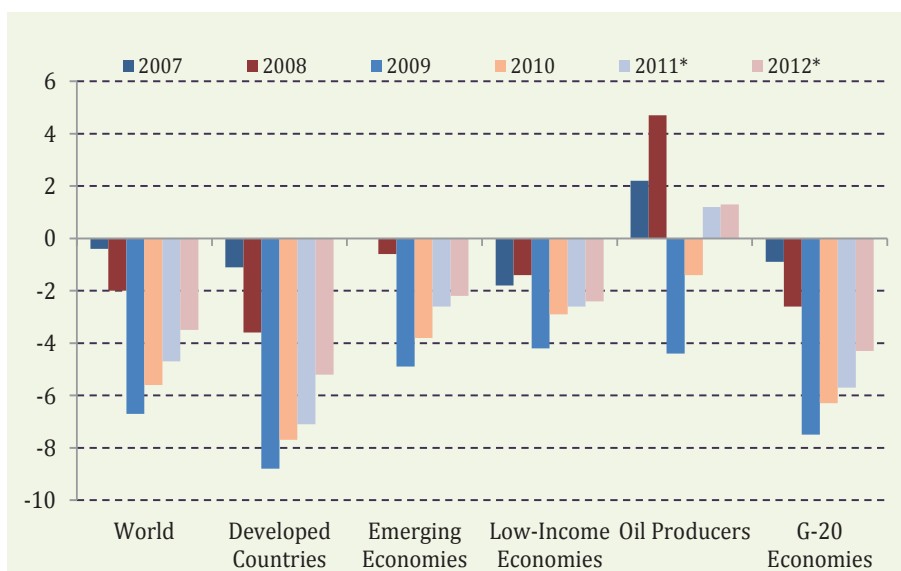
The recession would have been much worse if governments had not been so aggressive in using fiscal policy.

The numbers on fiscal deterioration are indeed startling. The overall fiscal deficit in the world went from 2 per cent of GDP in 2008 to 6.7 per cent in 2009; in developed countries, from 3.6 per cent of GDP in 2008 to 8.8 per cent in 2009; in emerging economies from 0.6 per cent to 4.9 per cent; and in oil exporting countries from a surplus of 4.7 per cent in 2008 to a deficit of 4.4 per cent of GDP in 2009 (Figure 1.11). As of 2010, fiscal deficits started declining in both developed and developing economies. Fiscal consolidation in developing countries is supported by sustained growth and higher commodity prices. Oil and commodity exporters in developing countries have witnessed a significant improvement in their fiscal balance position due to high commodity prices. In 2011, the pace of fiscal consolidation is expected to slow, amid rising risks from food and fuel price increases. For oil importing countries in particular, rising energy prices are likely to increase pressure for spending on wages and subsidies and hamper the fiscal consolidation.

Figure 1.11: Fiscal Balances (Percentage of GDP)

Pace of fiscal consolidation must be accelerated

Source: IMF, Fiscal Monitor Nov. 2010 and Fiscal Monitor Apr. 2011. (*) IMF projections



Inflation remains a serious concern in developing countries

Following the contraction in demand and reduction in prices after the global recession, global inflation dropped from 6 per cent in 2008 to 2.5 per cent in 2009 (Figure 1.12). Despite the recent commodity price hikes, global inflation of 3.7 per cent in 2010 has remained below its level in 2008, partly due to restrictions to wage increases and a tight macroeconomic policy stance in both advanced and developing countries. Average consumer prices in developing countries have been on average 5 per cent higher than developed countries.



Figure 1.12:
Inflation, average
consumer prices
(Percentage change)

Developing countries
will continue to suffer
from high inflation rates.

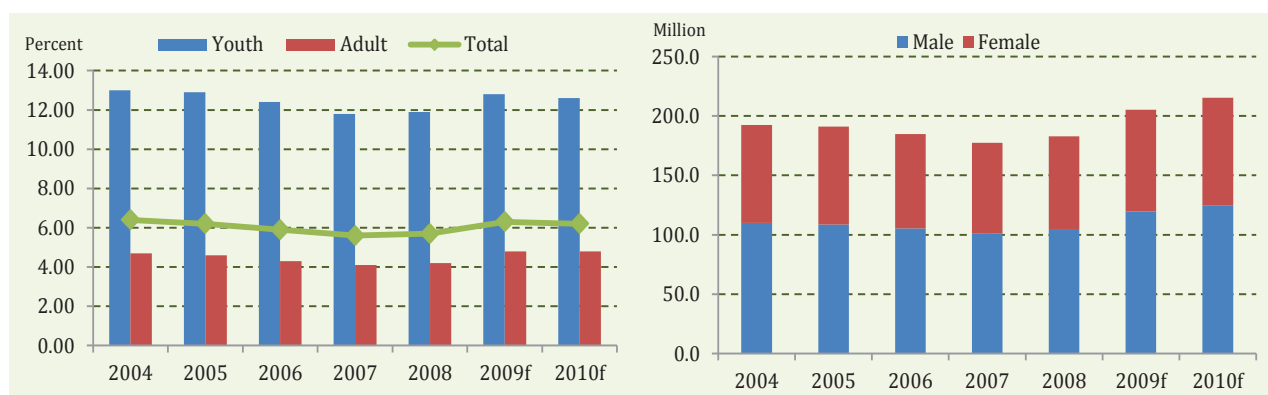
Source: IMF, World Economic
Outlook Apr. 2011. (*) IMF
projections

In line with their growth performance, average consumer prices in developing countries were on the rise until recent global recession. It reached to over 9 per cent in 2008, before falling back to 5 per cent in 2009. As demand bounces back, an expected inflation rate close to 7 per cent is likely to realize in developing countries in 2011. Assuming broadly stable food and energy prices, the IMF forecast sees inflation declining to around 5 per cent in 2012. In the presence of high unemployment rates and excess industrial production capacities, inflation in developed economies is projected to remain at 2.2 per cent in 2011 and 1.7 per cent in 2012, as wages are expected to rise only gradually amid weak labour market conditions.

Inflation in developed countries dropped to a level as low as 0.14 per cent in 2009 and fuelled the deflationary risks. The 1.56 per cent increase in 2010 removes some of the risks but not from the all countries in the developed world. In response to persistently high unemployment and fears about deflation, central banks in these countries keep their monetary policy highly expansionary. Emerging economies are likely to attract large amounts of capital due to such policies, but capital inflows will spur domestic demand in developing countries and bring the risk of inflationary pressures with them. While the developed countries continue to contend with the threat of deflation, inflation will be a growing concern in many emerging economies. Central banks in the emerging world are generally reluctant to raise interest rates for fear of encouraging further capital inflows, but this will not be sustainable if inflation continues to rise. Some developing countries may face then an economic growth – inflation trade-off during the coming years.

Ability to create new jobs bounded

According to the ILO *Global Employment Trends 2011* report, total global unemployment rate increased from 5.6% in 2007 to 6.3% in 2009, and, despite the modest economic growth in 2010, it was estimated at 6.2%, a rate which is still well above the 5.6% rate in 2007 (Figure 1.13, left panel).

Figure 1.13: Unemployment Rate

Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, October 2010. (f) Forecast.

Despite the strong rebound in economic growth for many countries, global unemployment in 2011 is likely to remain at the record highs of the past three years (2008-2010). The ILO projects a global unemployment rate of 6.1 per cent in 2011, equivalent to 203.3 million unemployed, as the labour market registers a highly differentiated recovery with persistently high levels of unemployment in developed countries, and employment growth in developing regions with constantly high levels of vulnerable employment.

Stubbornly high unemployment rates highlight the need for long-term policies that prioritize quality job creation.

Adult unemployment rate (% of labour force aged 24 and over) increased from 4.1% in 2007 to 4.8% in 2009 and estimated at the same level in 2010. Youth people (age 15 to 24 years) faced greater challenges in finding suitable jobs due to the latest global financial crisis. The average youth unemployment rate worldwide rose from 11.8% in 2007 to almost 13% in 2009. According to the ILO, 78 million young people were unemployed in 2010, well above the pre-crisis level of 73.5 million in 2007, but down from 80 million in 2009. Youth unemployment stood at 12.6 per cent in 2010, 2.6 times the adult rate of unemployment. The number of male unemployed has sharply increased in 2009 (14.7 million) and a further increase is estimated for 2010 (Figure 1.13, right panel). The increase in unemployment in 2010 is estimated to be 4.9 million for the male but 5.3 million for the female.

Commodity prices continue to pose risk to development

Prices of most commodities have been on the rise over the last decade. After sharp reduction in the second half of 2008, prices could not endure at low levels for too long and began to rebound in February 2009 (Figure 1.14). The upturns were, however, more than anticipated, reflecting strong demand from rapidly growing developing economies. As of the second quarter of 2011, metal and food prices reached to their pre-crisis levels. Soaring commodity prices continue to pose risks to sustainable growth, as it deteriorates the current account balances in commodity importing countries and triggers price rises in other commodities.

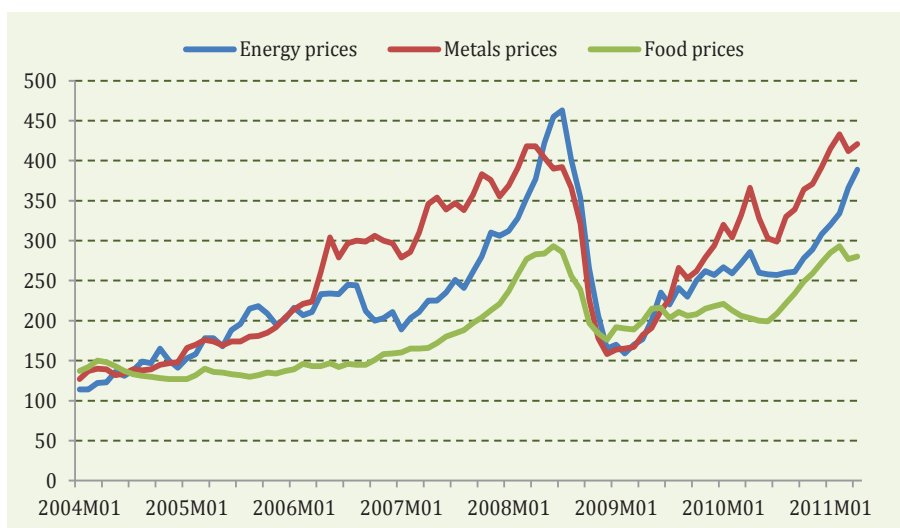


Figure 1.14:
Commodity Prices
(Index, 2000=100)

Commodity reached to its pre-crisis level within two years.

Source: World Bank, Prospects for Global Economy June 2011. 2000=100.

As seen in Figure 1.14, prices of the main commodity groups have at least doubled from 2000 until the crisis and more than quadrupled for some commodities. Despite sharp reductions during the crisis, prices reached in May 2011 to almost the same levels before the crisis took place. Rapidly increasing demand from developing countries and relatively stable demand from developed countries may push the prices further up in 2011, but on-going economic uncertainty will apparently prevent significant increases in prices of most commodities in the following years. Except for metals, partial reduction in prices is forecasted in other commodities for 2012. In the medium to longer term, the prices for base metals are expected to be supported by robust growth in the developing world.

Table 1.1: Commodity Forecasts (Constant US 2000\$ index)

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	2015	2020
Energy	19.3	153.2	79.0	100.0	224.2	285.0	281.3	270.7	251.1	216.8
Non-energy commodities	184.5	176.9	115.3	100.0	220.4	253.5	232.1	208.9	186.2	167.9
Agriculture	190.0	194.5	113.1	100.0	191.3	219.7	188.6	168.9	157.2	148.0
Beverages	230.4	272.7	116.9	100.0	209.8	225.5	193.5	172.5	155.2	135.4
Food	203.7	199.5	115.5	100.0	185.3	210.5	182.3	164.9	157.5	149.4
Grains	205.1	198.6	121.1	100.0	178.4	217.1	197.8	167.6	161.6	154.3
Raw materials	136.1	142.7	105.1	100.0	196.4	239.3	201.3	176.7	157.5	151.0
Fertilizers	81.6	177.4	98.4	100.0	231.6	275.1	230.2	215.5	198.0	181.9
Metals and minerals	184.9	140.7	121.7	100.0	278.8	320.3	321.5	290.1	244.3	207.2
Base Metals	200.3	145.4	124.5	100.0	246.3	283.3	297.6	272.3	242.7	198.4

Source: World Bank, Prospects for Global Economy June 2011. 2000=100, constant 2000\$.

Notes: Data for 2009 are actual prices and data for 2010 - 2020 are price forecasts. Constant prices and indices are shown in 2000 US dollars.

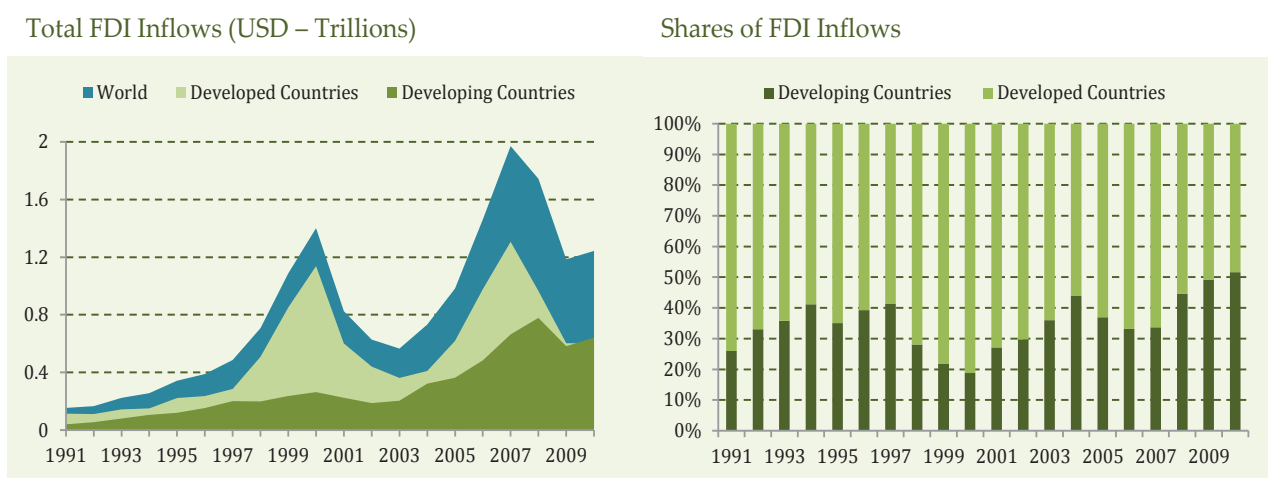
Even though food prices have already reached to their levels in 2008, volatility in food prices remained low compared to energy and metal prices. The increase in internationally traded food prices was produced by a confluence of factors. Despite the

differences in approach, many studies recognize biofuels production in the U.S. and EU as a major driver of food prices.¹ As reported in Table 1.1, agricultural prices are estimated to decline beyond 2012 but they will be supported by the increase in emerging-market consumption, population growth and the impact of biofuels production. Structural changes on the supply side –including increasing urbanisation and resultant reduction in arable land, declining global water resources and the unpredictable consequences of climate change on weather patterns– constitute major risks on the agricultural prices.

FDI inflows contracted dramatically

Foreign direct investments (FDI) as a major source of international capital flows saw two peaks during the last two decades (Figure 1.15, left panel). Steadily increasing global FDI flows until 1991 have reached to its highest level in 2000, and then plunged by nearly 40% in 2001. Three years of dramatic contraction was followed by four years of rapid recovery, with emerging markets accounting bulk of the increase. After reaching its all-time peak in 2008 with more than \$2 trillion investment flows, another dramatic contraction has been experienced. Due to financial crisis and global recession, FDI flows have almost halved in two years, falling to \$1.19 trillion in 2009.

Figure 1.15: Foreign Direct Investment Inflows



Source: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat database and WIR 2011.

In both boom-bust cycles, contractions in developed countries have been more severe compared to developing countries. With returns to investments declining, FDI inflows to developed economies dropped by 38 per cent in 2009. Owing to global risk aversion and higher requirements for investment returns, inflows to developing economies declined only by 25 per cent. Share of developing countries in total FDI inflows is

¹ The increase in biofuels production not only increased demand for food commodities but also led to significant changes in land use which reduced supplies of wheat and crops that compete with food commodities used for biofuels.

correspondingly increased in 2009 to its highest level of 49.1 per cent (Figure 1.15, right panel).

According to the World Investment Report 2011 of UNCTAD, FDI inflows in developed countries have further decreased in 2010, albeit slightly, by 0.15 per cent. Global FDIs rose 5 per cent to \$1.24 trillion in 2010, while those to developing economies surpassed for the first time the 50 per cent mark of global FDI flows. However, the FDI flows at the end of 2010 were still some 15 per cent below their pre-crisis average of \$1.472 trillion and nearly 37 per cent below their peak in 2007 of \$1.971 trillion. In line with improving global economic and investment outlook, particularly in emerging economies, the global investment trend in 2011 is likely to be upward. UNCTAD estimates the level of global FDI inflows in 2011 will fall in the range of \$1.4 to \$1.6 trillion, rising in 2012 to between \$1.6 and \$1.8 trillion.

Share of developing countries in FDI inflows exceeded 50% for the first time in 2010.

Table 1.2: Net Private Capital Flows to Developing Countries (USD – Billions)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^e	2011 ^f	2012 ^f
Net private inflows	725.9	1132.1	743.3	557.4	857.8	892.7	963.5
Net equity inflows	497	664.9	561.2	498.1	633.2	674.1	733.9
Net FDI inflows	389.3	529.8	614.4	390	485.4	555	603.6
Net portfolio equity inflows	107.7	135.1	-53.2	108.2	147.8	119.1	130.3
Net debt flows	159.3	467.2	209.9	135.6	297	218.6	229.6
Short term debt	83.91	184.25	-14.01	6.4	120.5	105	100
<i>Memorandum Items</i>							
Workers' remittances	226.3	278.2	325	307.6	324.7	348.6	374.5
<i>As % of GDP</i>							
Net private inflows	6.4	8.2	4.5	3.5	4.6	4.3	4.2
Net equity inflows	4.4	4.8	3.4	2.7	3.7	3.2	3.2
Net FDI inflows	3.5	3.8	3.7	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.6
Net portfolio equity inflows	1	1	-0.3	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6

Source: World Bank. e = estimate, f = forecast.

Capital flows to developing countries rebounded

Capital flows to emerging economies reached to their all-time peak in 2007 by crossing \$1 trillion. After 34 per cent sharp decline in 2008 and another 25 per cent in 2009, capital flows rebounded in 2010 but remained below previous highs of pre-crisis periods (Table 1.2). Low interest rates and high liquidity created by central banks in developed countries in response to the recent crisis eased the strong portfolio inflows to emerging economies. This improved the access to international financing for a growing number of developing countries.

Rising capital flows, however, have been historically associated with rapid credit growth and unwarranted increase in asset prices. Soaring liquidity generally stimulates domestic demand, creates inflationary pressures and thus challenges the ability of authorities to manage inflation and exchange rates. Strong capital flows can eventually

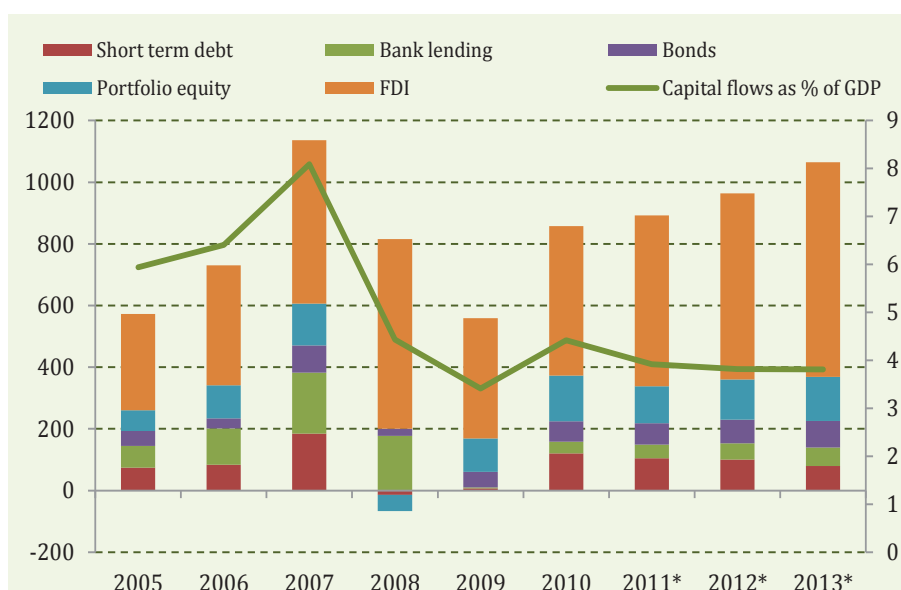
contribute to financial imbalances and vulnerabilities in developing countries. In order to hinder potential instability, the measures should be taken by allocating resources towards productive purposes and by increasing supply to curb excessive asset appreciation.

Due to liquidity problems during the crisis, short term debt flows have even turned to negative in 2008, indicating net debt payments by developing countries. Though it turned back to positive in 2009, the level was barely 3.5 per cent of its level in 2007. Workers' remittances have increased around 17 per cent in 2008 and the fall in 2009 was only modest. It has potentially helped to smooth the consumption in developing countries for households that are particularly hit by the crisis.

Figure 1.16: Net Private Capital Flows to Developing Countries (USD – Billions)

FDIs remain the main source of capital flows.

Source: World Bank, Prospects for Global Economy June 2011. (*) World Bank projections



Equity flows continues to represent a greater share of inflows, reflecting the lower return to investment and slower recovery in developed countries. Equity flows to developing countries are dominated by foreign direct investments (Figure 1.16). The structure of the capital flows indicated that there is no serious concern over the nature of the flows. The share of short term debt is small compared to other types of flows. During the crisis period, there were even negative short term debt flows.

2

Recent Economic Developments in the OIC Countries

2.1 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. After graduation of Maldives from the UN list of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in Jan. 2011, out of the world's remaining 48 LDCs, 21 are OIC countries (see Table A.19 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. The per capita GDP based on purchasing power parity (PPP) in the richest member country was 17.1 times higher than the average of the OIC countries in 2010. 18 OIC member countries are currently classified by the World Bank as *low-income* countries and 32 are Middle-income countries (18 lower middle-income and 14 upper middle-income). In contrast,

² In 2010, the OIC member countries as a group accounted for 26.7 per cent of the total population, 22.5 per cent of the total GDP PPP and, 28.9 per cent of the total merchandise exports of the developing countries (calculated based on the data in Tables A.1, A.10 and A.12 in the Statistical Appendix).

only 7 OIC member countries are classified as *high-income* countries (see Table A.2 in the Statistical Appendix).³ The total output (GDP) and trade of the group of the OIC countries are still heavily concentrated in a few OIC countries; in 2010, only 10 countries accounted for 71.3 per cent of the total GDP, based on purchasing power parity (PPP), of the OIC countries and 74.5 per cent of their total merchandise exports, both measured in current US Dollars (see Tables A.1 and A.12 in the Statistical Appendix, respectively).

The rest of this section examines in detail the trends in the major economic indicators of the OIC countries as a group for the latest 5-year period in comparison with averages of the world, developed and other non-OIC developing countries. For many indicators, OIC Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are analysed as a separate group.

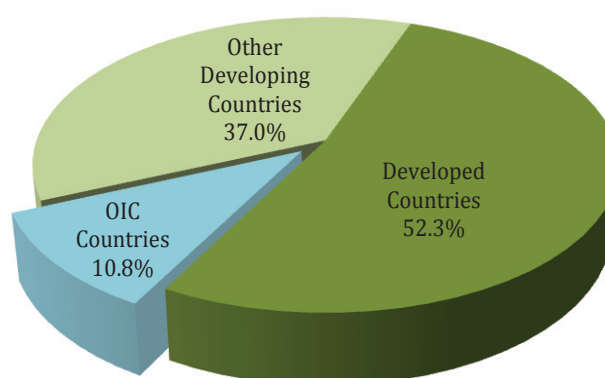
2.2 Output and Investment

2.2.1 Production and Growth

The group of OIC countries are well-endowed with potential economic resources in different fields and sectors such as agriculture, energy and mining, human resources, and they constitute 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 individual OIC countries as well as in the OIC countries as a group. In 2010, having accounted for 22.8 per cent of the world total population, the 57 OIC member countries produced only 10.8 per cent of the world total GDP – expressed in current USD and based on PPP (see Figure 2.1). LDCs within the group of OIC countries accounted for only 0.9 per cent and 8.2 per cent of the world output and the total output of the OIC countries, respectively.

Figure 2.1: Gross Domestic Product, PPP Current USD (2010)

Contribution of the OIC countries to the global output is inadequate



Source: Table A.1 in the Statistical Appendix

Over the last 5 years, the group of OIC countries has increased its share in the world output by 0.6 per cent to 10.8 per cent (Figure 2.2). Considering the fact that the individual countries such as United States and China had higher shares than that of the

³ Income classification of countries is based on World Bank data for GNI per capita for the year 2010. The groups are low-income countries, \$1,005 or less; lower-middle-income countries, \$1,006 - \$3,975; upper-middle-income countries, \$3,976 - \$12,275; and high-income countries, \$12,276 or more

OIC countries as a group in 2010 (19.2 and 13.2 per cent, respectively), it can be stated that the contribution of the OIC countries to the world output is below potential. On the other hand, the share of the OIC countries within the developing countries group has declined by 1.5 per cent over the same period and was recorded as 22.5 per cent in 2010 (Figure 2.2).

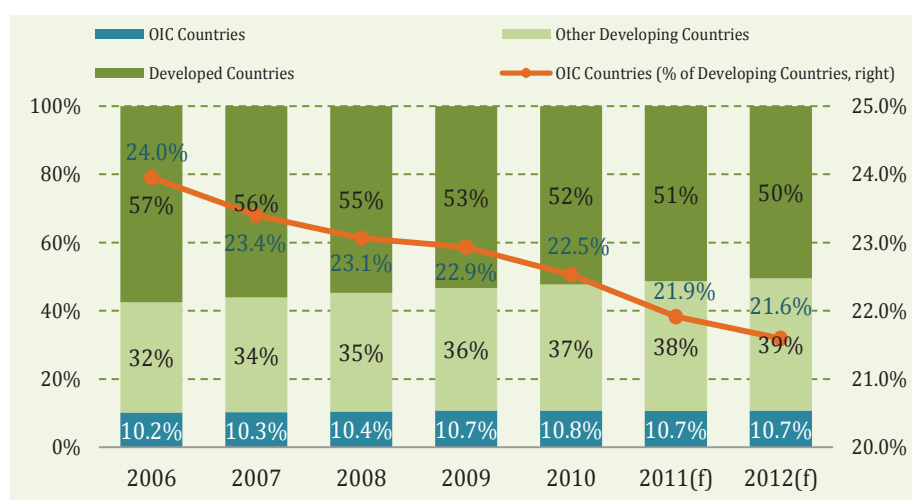


Figure 2.2: Gross Domestic Product, PPP Current USD

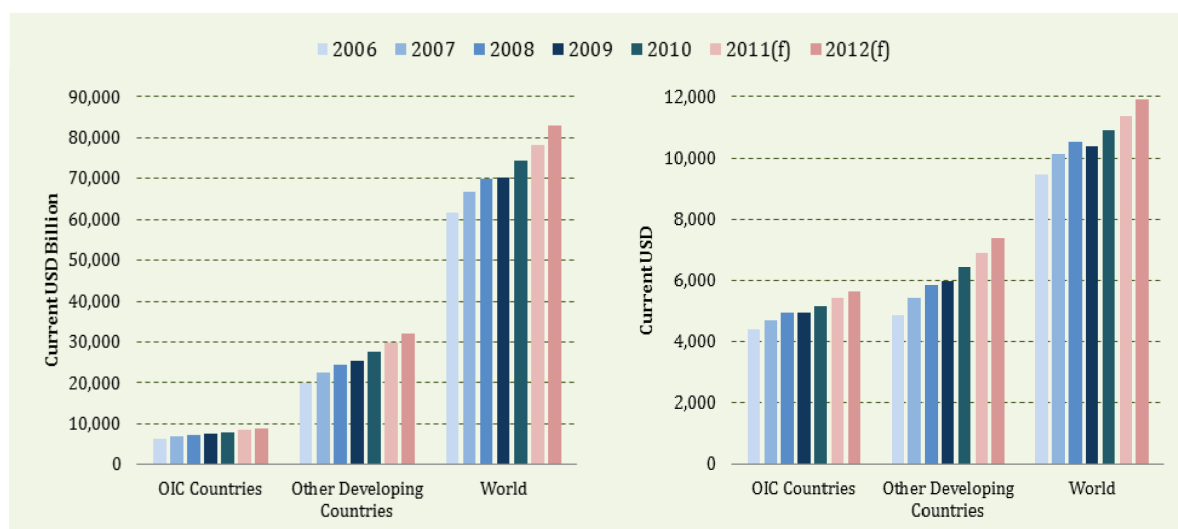
The share of the member countries in developing countries output continued to decline.

Source: Table A.1 in the Statistical Appendix. (f) IMF forecast

The decline in the share of the OIC countries in total GDP of the developing countries indicates that the OIC economies have performed poorer than other developing countries in expanding their output. Although the projections for 2011 and 2012 indicate that the GDP of the OIC countries as a whole will continue to grow, it is predicted that the share of the OIC countries in the total output of the developing countries is estimated to shrink further to 21.9 per cent in 2011 and to 21.6 per cent in 2012 (Figure 2.2).

The total volume of the GDP in the OIC countries has grown constantly over the period 2006-2010. Compared to \$6.3 trillion in 2006, it increased to \$8 trillion in 2010 (Figure 2.3, left panel). During the same course of time, other developing countries experienced a more rapid increase in their output as the total GDP in these countries reached \$27.5 trillion as of 2010, which is well above the \$19.9 trillion recorded in 2006.

During the period 2006-2010, the average GDP per capita in the OIC countries – expressed in current USD and based on PPP – has increased continuously and, as of 2010, reached \$5,182 (Figure 2.3, right panel). However, the gap between the average per capita GDP levels of the OIC member countries and other developing countries has widened further. The per capita GDP differential between the two latter groups increased from \$475 to \$1,255. The average GDP per capita in the OIC countries has diverged also from the world average as the differential increased from \$5,071 to \$5,980 over the period 2006-2010.

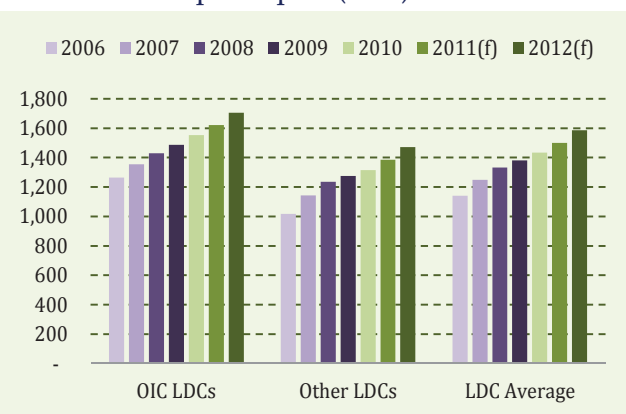
Figure 2.3: Total GDP and GDP per capita, based on PPP

Source: Table A.1 and A.2 in the Statistical Appendix. (f) IMF forecast

Furthermore, the most significant contribution to the total GDP of the OIC countries still comes from a few member countries. In 2010, the top 10 OIC countries by the volume of GDP produced 71.3 per cent of the total OIC countries output (Figure 2.4, left panel). The overall economic performance of the group of OIC member countries remained highly dependent on the developments in these countries. Fuel is the main source of export earnings for 4 out of these 10 OIC countries; namely, Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, Iran and Algeria (see Table A.5 in the Statistical Appendix).

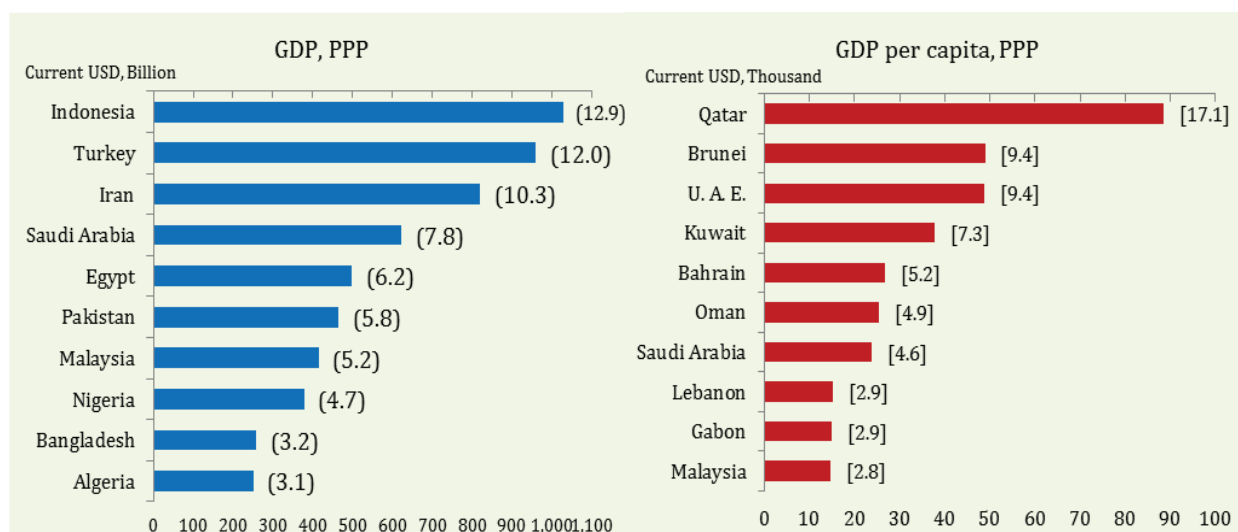
The level of the per capita GDP in Qatar, the OIC country with the highest GDP per capita level both within the group and in the world, was 17.1 times as the OIC countries average in 2010 (Figure 2.4, right panel). This situation points to a high level of per capita income disparity between the countries with high and low levels of income generation.

Box 2.1: GDP per capita (PPP) in the LDCs



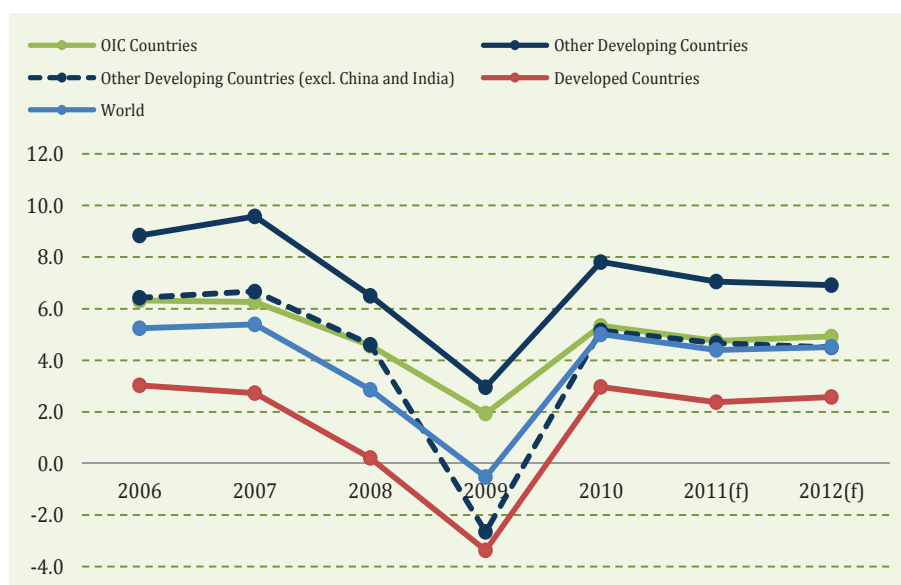
Data Source: Table A.2 in the Statistical Appendix (f): IMF forecast

LDCs as a group suffer from low levels of per capita GDP. It was recorded at \$1,434 in 2010. Over the last five years, OIC LDCs had on average a higher GDP per capita than other LDCs. It reached \$1,533 in 2010. However, this is still less than one third of that of the OIC countries as a group. In 2011 and 2012, the average per capita GDP in the OIC LDCs is expected to rise to \$1,621 and \$1,706, respectively.

Figure 2.4: Top 10 OIC Countries by GDP and GDP per capita (2010)

Source: Tables A.1 and A.2 in the Statistical Appendix. Share in the total GDP PPP of the OIC countries in round brackets (left). Ratio to the average of the OIC countries in square brackets (right).

The OIC countries, as a group, recorded an average growth rate of 5.3 per cent in their real GDP in 2010 compared to 1.9 per cent in 2009 (Figure 2.5). It is observed that the OIC countries have recovered from the negative impacts of the slowdown in the global economic activity, which had been triggered by the global financial crisis. The deceleration had started in 2008 when the average real growth in the OIC member countries had decreased to 4.6 per cent from 6.3 per cent in 2007. The economic performance of other developing countries, on the other hand, has so far been highly influenced by the pace of growth in the two leading Asian economies: China and India. Indeed, the average real GDP growth rates in the other developing countries excluding China and India were almost the same as that of the OIC countries over the period 2006-

**Figure 2.5: Real GDP Growth, Annual Percentage Change**

Shallow-dip/weak-recovery in OIC countries as world escapes a double-dip recession

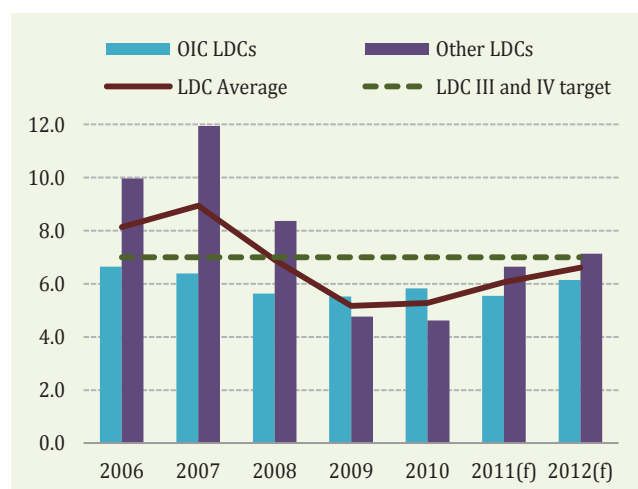
Source: Table A.3 in the Statistical Appendix. (f): IMF forecast

2008 as well as in 2010. In 2009, the growth in the OIC countries even outpaced the growth in the other developing economies, again excluding China and India. Moreover, the impacts on the average economic growth in the OIC countries of the global financial turmoil were not as severe as those on the developed countries, the other developing countries and the world as a whole. However, the outlook for 2011-2012 is unsettled, with an expected moderation in the average rate of growth in the OIC countries to 4.8 per cent in 2011 and only a slight rebound to 4.9 per cent in 2012. Yet, these figures are still higher than the predicted average rates for other developing economies excluding China and India, as well as the world average (Figure 2.5).

Box 2.2: Real GDP growth in the LDCs

Significant and steady growth of GDP was seen as the main requirement for reaching the overarching goal of the Brussels Programme of Action (BPA) of 2001, which was to alleviate poverty in the LDCs. Indeed, LDCs weathered the crisis relatively better owing to their limited exposure to the international financial system. Another reason for their apparent resilience was, in case of a number of non-fuel exporters, the relatively low exports-to-GDP ratios. Yet, none of them have been entirely immune to the synchronized global slowdown. The welfare losses suffered by LDCs in 2008 and 2009 are expected to be long-lasting as the average GDP growth in the outlook for 2011 and 2012 will not only be below pre-crisis levels, but also fall short of the 7 per cent target set by 4th UN Conference on the LDCs.

During 2006-2010, OIC LDCs grew faster than the OIC countries as a whole. At a time when the average real GDP growth rate of the OIC countries decreased to 1.9 per cent in 2009, the OIC LDCs continued to grow at 5.5 per cent. Until 2009, however, growth in other LDCs outpaced that of OIC LDCs. This situation was reversed in 2009, mainly due to the sharp declines in the growth rates of two non-OIC oil-exporter LDCs: Angola and Equatorial Guinea. In 2010, the growth rate in the OIC LDCs reached 5.8 per cent and it is projected to experience a slight moderation to 5.5 per cent in 2011, followed by a rebound to 6.1 per cent in 2012.



A number of OIC LDCs have been severely affected by natural disasters. Droughts have severely affected Chad, Mauritania and especially Niger, where up to half the population has faced acute food shortages. In Benin, months of heavy rain has resulted in the worst flooding since 1963. Meanwhile, Afghanistan obtained some financial support through debt relief. Bangladesh, the most populous LDC, proved to be relatively more resilient to the financial crisis owing to robust domestic demand. Political instability and fragile security conditions are affecting

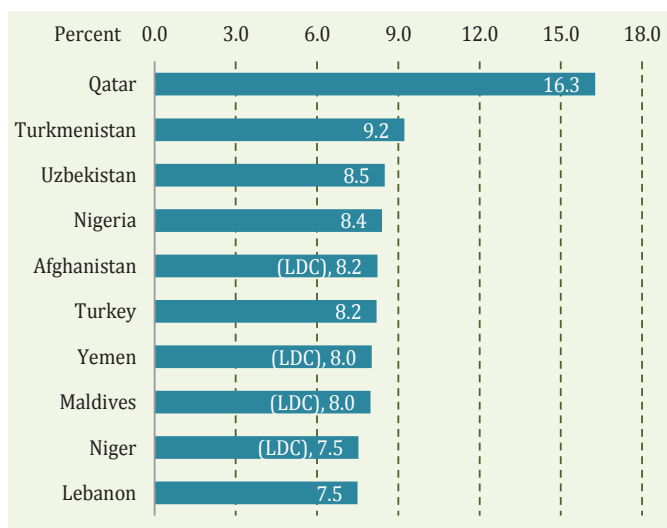
economic development in a number of OIC LDCs, including Comoros, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo and Yemen.

Data Source: Table A.3 in the Statistical Appendix (f): IMF forecast

Qatar, with a growth rate of 16.3 per cent in 2010, was listed as the highest growing country both within the group of OIC countries and in the world (Figure 2.6). Lebanon, 10th among the OIC countries, was the 30th fastest growing economy in the world in the same year. 4 OIC LDCs, namely Afghanistan, Yemen, Maldives and Niger, were among the top 10 fastest growing OIC economies with real GDP growth rates ranging between 7.5 per cent and 8.2 per cent.

During the period 2006-2008, the average growth rate of the real GDP *per capita* in the OIC countries has been positive, implying that the real GDP in the member states has grown on average faster than the population. This can be interpreted as a real increase in wealth within the OIC community. Recorded at 4.1 and 4.0 per cent in 2006 and 2007, respectively, the average growth in real GDP *per capita* in the OIC member countries slowed down to 2.4 per cent in 2008. In 2009, however, the real GDP *per capita* contracted by 0.2 per cent (Figure 2.7). Although the growth rate recovered to 3.5 per cent in 2010, it was slower compared to the levels observed in 2006 and 2007. On the whole, the pace of the real GDP *per capita* growth in the OIC member countries has followed closely that of the world and compared even favourably to the pace of growth in the developed countries. Yet, it remained slower than that of the group of other developing countries. The average

Figure 2.6: Top 10 OIC Countries by GDP Growth (2010)



Source: Table A.3 in the Statistical Appendix

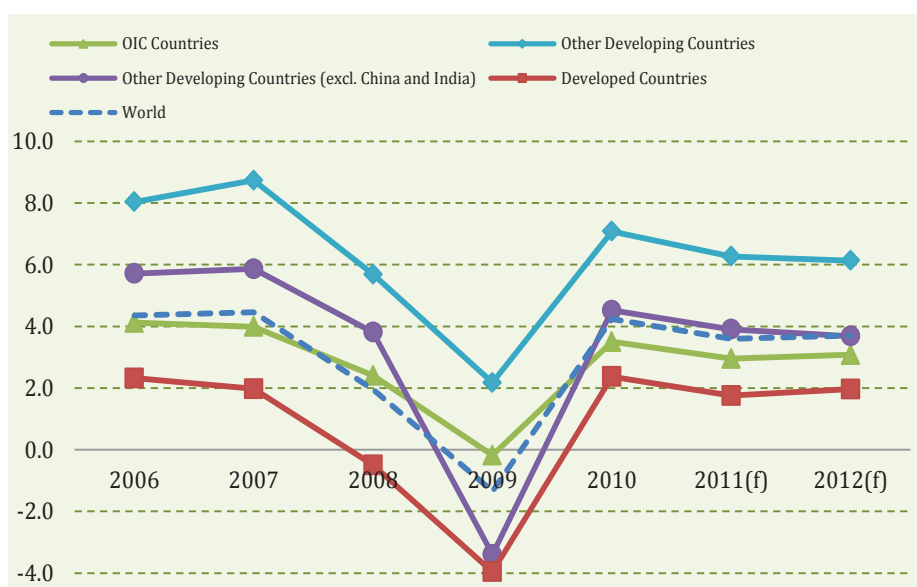


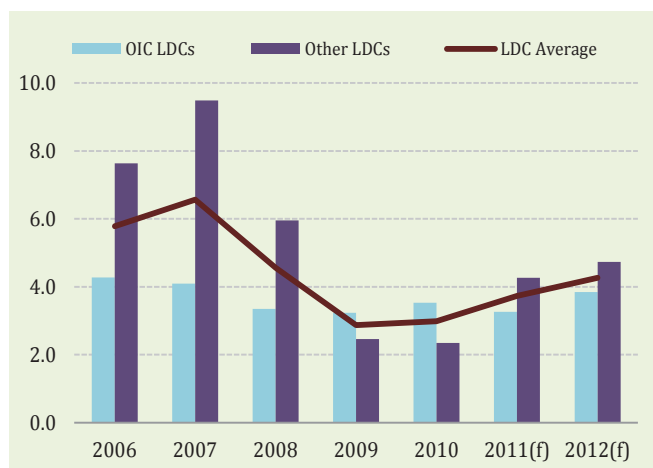
Figure 2.7: Real GDP per capita Growth, Annual Percentage Change

Strong signs for a weak recovery in the outlook

Source: Table A.4 in the Statistical Appendix. (f): Forecast by IMF

growth in real GDP *per capita* in the OIC countries is projected to decline to 3 per cent in 2011 and experience a slight rebound to 3.1 per cent in 2012.

Box 2.3: Real GDP *per capita* Growth in the LDCs



Formidable challenges remain in the long-run development of many LDCs. Although average per capita growth for these countries is expected to return to near pre-crisis levels in the outlook, it may not be sufficient to fully make up for the setbacks caused by the crisis. In particular, the recovery in many LDCs will be below potential. *Per capita* GDP growth in LDCs is expected to reach 3.7 and 4.3 per cent during 2011 and 2012, respectively, which are below the annual average of 5.3 and 6.6 per cent achieved in 2006 and 2007, respectively. In comparison to

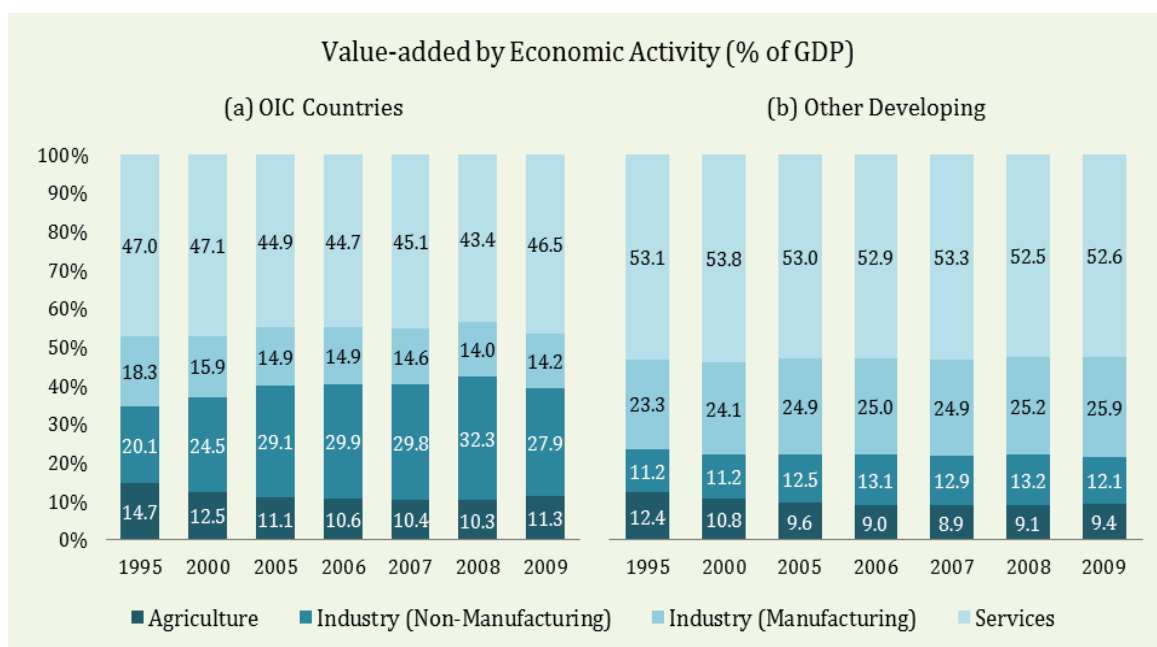
the other LDCs as a group, OIC LDCs seemed relatively less affected by the recent developments in the global economy. In 2008 and 2009, the *per capita* GDP growth in OIC LDCs decelerated moderately to 3.3 and 3.2 per cent, respectively. In other LDCs, however, it declined from its peak at 9.5 per cent in 2007 to 2.5 per cent in 2009. This was again primarily due to the steep declines in the oil revenues of Angola and Equatorial Guinea.

Data Source: Table A.4 in the Statistical Appendix (f): IMF forecast

2.2.2 GDP by Major Economic Activities

Figure 2.8 displays the average shares of the value-added by four major sectors in the total GDP of the OIC countries, in comparison to the other developing countries. Although agriculture is widely known to be the primary economic activity and assumed to play a major role in developing economies, this feature does not stand firm in the case of OIC countries as a group. Indeed, the share of agriculture in the total GDP of the OIC countries has gradually declined from 14.7 per cent in 1995 to 11.3 per cent in 2009. A similar trend is observed in the growth of other developing countries, where the share of agriculture decreased to 9.4 per cent in 2009, from 12.4 per cent in 1995 (Figure 2.8).

At the individual country level, in 2009, the agriculture sector still accounted for *more* than one third of the total value-added in 11 individual OIC countries; namely Afghanistan, Benin, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, and Togo, 10 of which were listed among the LDCs in the same year (see Table A.5 in the Statistical Appendix). The share of agriculture in GDP varied substantially among the OIC countries, with the highest share of 60.2 per cent recorded by Somalia and the lowest share of only 0.1 per cent by Qatar.

Figure 2.8: Value-added by Major Sectors of the Economy

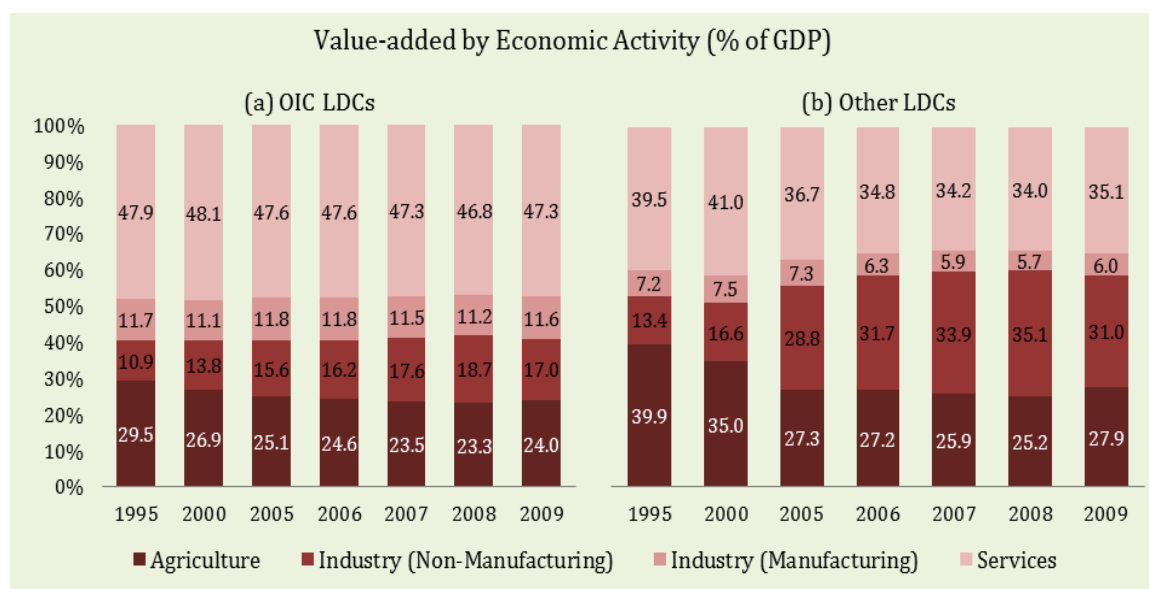
Source: Table A.5 in the Statistical Appendix

The services sector continued to play a major role and still constitutes the most important source of income in many OIC countries. After the signs of a contraction during the crisis period and the resulting decrease in its share to 43.4 in 2008, the average share of the service sector in GDP started to recover and reached 46.5 per cent in 2009 (Figure 2.8, left panel). Yet, the contribution of the services sector to the economy was *less* than one third of the GDP in 8 OIC member countries; namely Algeria, Azerbaijan, Brunei Darussalam, Chad, Libya, Nigeria, Somalia and Tajikistan (Table A.5 in the Statistical Appendix). In 2009, the share of the services sector in GDP varied from 24.9 per cent in Libya to 78.4 per cent in both Djibouti and Maldives. As for other developing countries, the sector still accounts for over half of the total GDP (Figure 2.8, right panel).

Industry sector – including manufacturing – accounted on average for 42.1 per cent of the total GDP of the OIC member states in 2009 (Figure 2.8, left panel). Its 46.3 share in 2008 was more than that of the services sector, however, the situation was reversed in 2009 and the industry continued to be the second largest sector following the services sector in the group of OIC countries as of 2009. Compared to other developing countries where the sector's contribution to the GDP averaged at 38.0 per cent in 2009, industrial activity apparently constitutes a larger portion of the economic activity in the OIC member countries.

Box 2.4: Structure of the Economy in the LDC Countries

Agriculture plays a crucial role in almost all LDCs, both in promoting food security and as the major economic activity for much of the population. Although, its average share in GDP has declined significantly since 1995, agricultural sector constituted as much as 24 per cent of total output in the OIC LDCs in 2009 (see figure below, left panel). This is more than twice the average share of the sector in total GDP of the OIC countries (see Figure 2.8, left panel).



The average share of the non-manufacturing industry sector in the GDP of OIC LDCs peaked at 18.7 per cent in 2008 and declined to 17 per cent in 2009. The expansion of the non-manufacturing industry sector is more apparent in the other developing countries as the sector's share increased from 13.4 per cent in 1995 to 31 per cent in 2009. This was primarily due to the rapid expansion of the oil industry mainly in two countries, namely, Angola and Equatorial Guinea, starting from the early 2000s.

The shares of the services and manufacturing sectors in the GDP of OIC LDCs have been rather stable around 11 per cent and 47 per cent, respectively, during the same period. These sectors accounted on average for a smaller portion of the output in other LDCs in 2009, namely, 35.1 per cent and 6 per cent, respectively. BPA (2001) attached critical importance to manufacturing sector for the pursuit of sustained growth in the LDCs. Since then, however, the share of manufacturing, which has been the driving force of economic development in many middle-income countries, has increased only slowly in OIC LDCs and even contracted in other LDCs. Istanbul Programme of Action (IPA), adopted by the UN member states during the 4th UN Conference on the LDCs in 2011, urged LDCs to diversify local productive and export capability with a focus on dynamic value added sub-sectors in agriculture, manufacturing and services.

Data Source: Table A.5 in the Statistical Appendix

However, the share of industry in the GDP of a country, per se, does not reflect the actual industrialization level of an economy. Particularly in the case of OIC countries, the oil industry accounts for a significant portion of the total value-added by industry sector. Figure 2.8 reveals that, during the period 2005-2007, the share of manufacturing

sector in total GDP of the OIC countries has been slightly above 14 per cent (left panel). In 2008, the share of the sector shrunk to 14 per cent and improved slightly to 14.2 per cent in 2009. Yet, the share of manufacturing sector in total GDP of the OIC countries is much below its 1995 level of 18.3 per cent. In contrast, the share of the manufacturing sector in the total GDP of the other developing countries was recorded at 25.9 per cent in 2009.

Industrial Production

Although the industry has been losing ground to services sector in terms of its share in world total value-added since early 1970s, the industry sector is still one of the key determinants of economic performance. In 2009, industrial production accounted for 29 per cent of the world total GDP.⁴ The share of the OIC countries as a group in the world total industrial value-added has increased steadily until 2008 and reached 12.1 per cent (Figure 2.9). In 2009, however, the share of the group decreased by 1.1 per cent to 11 per cent, primarily due to the sharp decline in the price of fuel products. When considered as a part of the developing countries, it is observed that the share of the OIC countries remained between 28 and 29 per cent until 2008. In 2009, this share declined by 3 per cent to 26 per cent, however. The relatively faster contraction in the share of OIC countries in the developing countries' industrial production indicates that the industrial output in other developing countries were relatively less prone to the adverse effects of the global economic slowdown, in comparison to the OIC countries as well as the world as a whole.

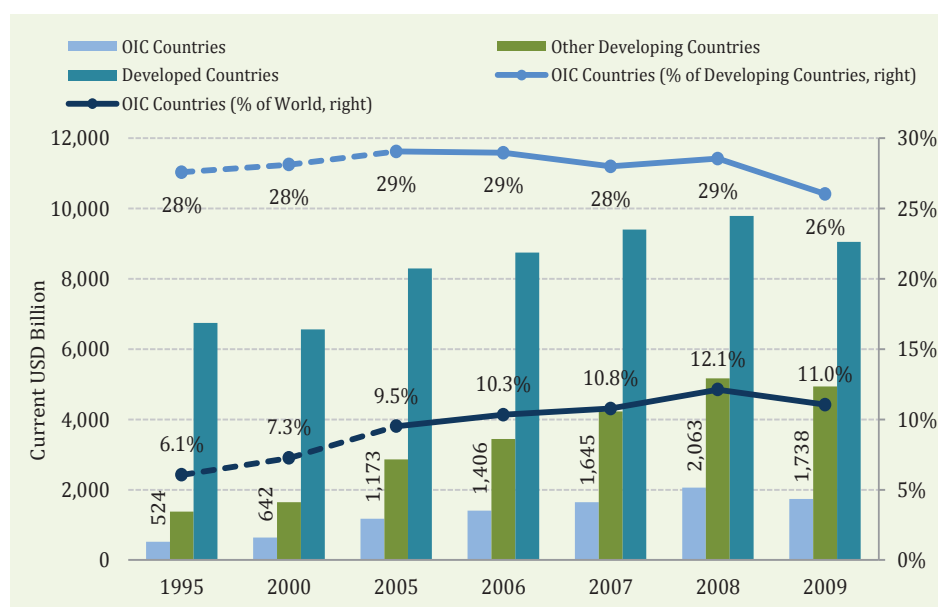
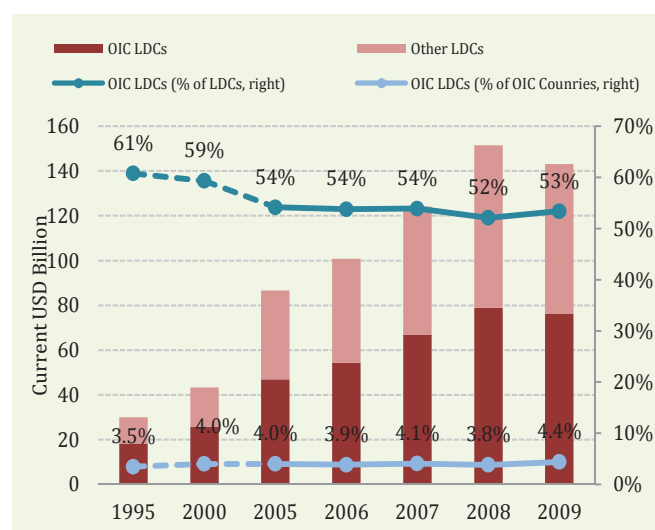


Figure 2.9:
Industrial
Production, Volume
and Share (right)

Prospects for industrial
recovery remains
pegged to the fuel
market

⁴ UNSD National Accounts Main Aggregates Database.

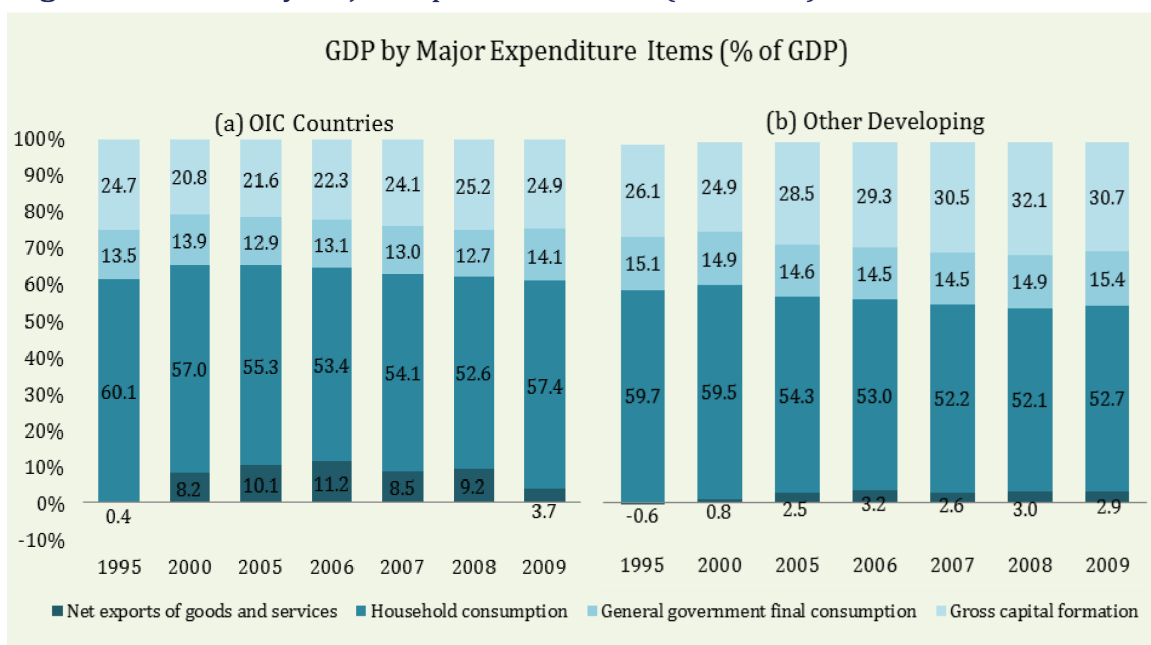
Box 2.5: Industrial Production in the LDCs

Data Source: Table A.7 in the Statistical Appendix

In 2009, the share of the OIC LDCs in total industrial production of LDCs was 53 per cent, which was well below the 61 per cent and 59 per cent levels observed in 1995 and 2000, respectively. Quick expansion of the non-manufacturing industry sector in a few other LDCs was the main cause of the decline. Furthermore, the contribution of the OIC LDCs to the total industrial production in the OIC countries has been rather stable during the same period, recently being recorded at 4.4 per cent.

2.2.3 GDP by Major Expenditure Items

The shares of the major expenditure groups in the total GDP of OIC countries are shown in Figure 2.10, along with a comparison to other developing countries. In 2009, final consumption continued to be the largest expenditure item in the group of OIC member countries, accounting for 71.5 per cent of the total GDP of the member countries (left panel). As constituents of the final consumption expenditure, expenditure by households and governments accounted for 57.4 and 14.1 per cent of the GDP,

Figure 2.10: GDP by Major Expenditure Items (% of GDP)

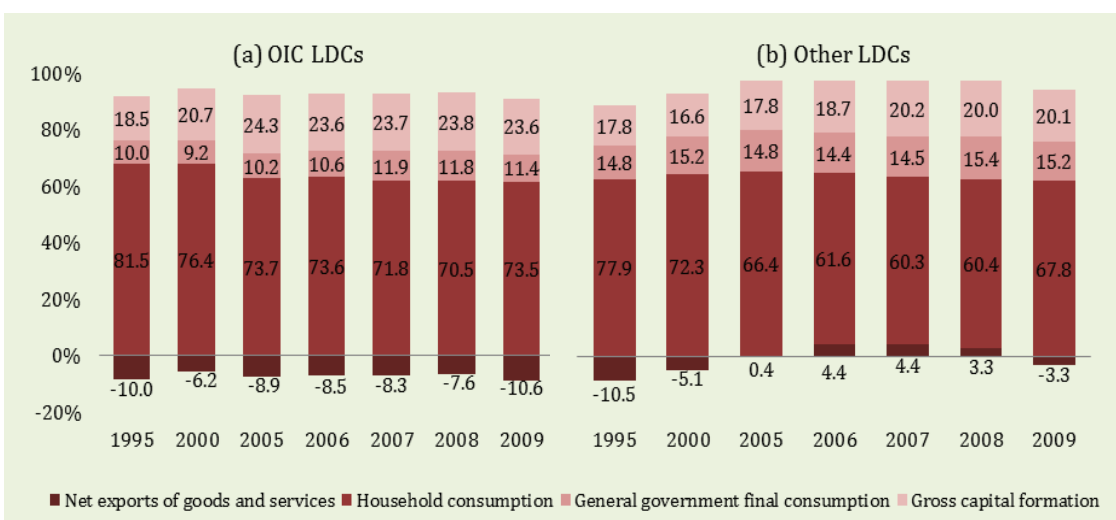
Source: Table A.6 in the Statistical Appendix

respectively. These figures marked an increase in the shares of both consumption groups from the previous year. Namely, the share of government spending in the total GDP of the OIC member countries increased by 1.4 per cent whereas the share of household consumption grew 4.8 per cent in 2009. The increase in the share of final consumption was mainly accommodated by a contraction in the share of net exports from 9.2 per cent in 2008 to 3.7 per cent in 2009. On the other hand, the share of final consumption in total GDP of other developing countries was recorded at 68.1 per cent in 2009 and household consumption, with a 52.7 per cent share in GDP, was again the main source of final consumption expenditure in these countries (Figure 2.10, right panel).

Box 2.6: GDP by Major Expenditure Items in LDCs

In each year within the period 2005-2009, the total annual expenditure in the OIC LDCs exceeded their total output (GDP). In other words, these countries were net importers of goods and services. In 2009, the average share of the final consumption expenditure in the GDP amounted to as much as 84.9 per cent of the total GDP (73.5 and 11.4 per cent by households and governments, respectively). Notably, in Afghanistan, Comoros and Guinea-Bissau, total final consumption expenditure by households and the government, per se, exceeded the total GDP of the country (see Table A.6 in the Statistical Appendix). The average share of final consumption expenditure in the GDP of other LDCs was recorded at 83 per cent in 2009 (67.8 and 15.2 per cent by households and governments, respectively), which is slightly lower than that in the OIC LDCs.

The investment-to-GDP ratio target of 25 per cent set in the BPA (2001) was met only partially by a few countries. OIC LDCs increased the average share of investments in GDP to 23.6 per cent in 2009, which is only 1.4 per cent below the target. On the other hand, despite the significant progress since 2000, the share of the gross capital formation in GDP remained only slightly above 20 per cent in other LDCs.



As of 2009, many OIC LDCs were still net importers, which increased their vulnerability to rapid declines in export earnings and capital flows during the crisis period. Since 2005, other LDCs have been able to maintain a positive balance in trade, except for 2009. The negative trade balance of 3.3 per cent of GDP in 2009 was still lower than the trade deficits run by OIC LDCs.

Data Source: Table A.6 in the Statistical Appendix

Gross Capital Formation

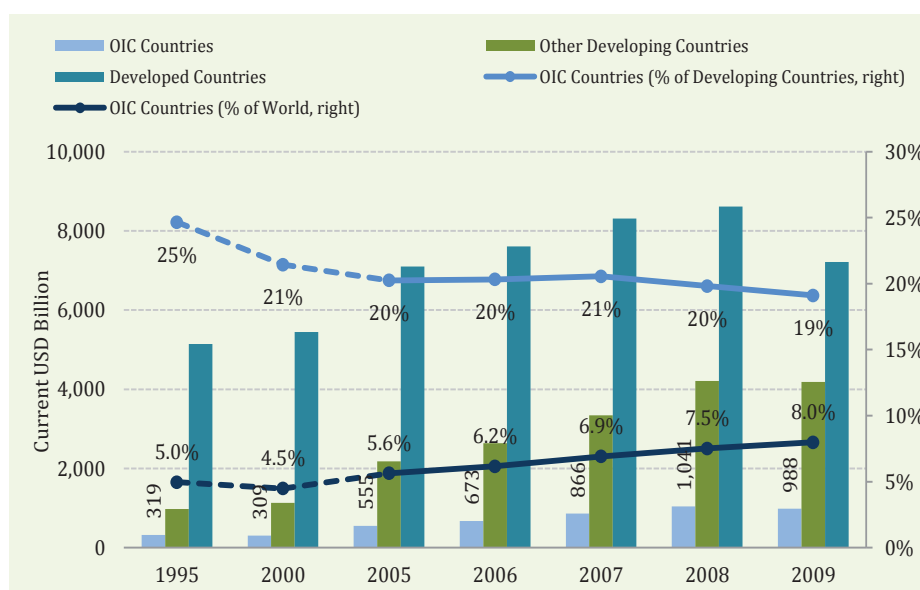
Gross capital formation measures the amount of savings in an economy which are transformed into investments in production. In 2009, 24.9 per cent of the total GDP generated in the OIC member countries was invested for production purposes (Figure 2.10, left panel). In comparison, other developing countries on average channelled 30.7 per cent of their GDP into productive investments. While the share of gross capital formation in the GDP of OIC countries as a group has improved very slightly from 24.7 per cent to 24.9 per cent since 1995, it increased by as much as 4.6 per cent to 30.7 per cent in the group of other developing countries over the same period.

Yet, gross capital formation is flawed primarily by the significant fluctuations in inventories and, most of the time, non-availability of the industry-level inventory information. Gross *fixed* capital formation⁵, on the other hand, is promoted as being a better indicator on the net additions of productive assets created during a specific year. Figure 2.11 indicates that the share of the OIC countries as a whole in world total fixed capital formation reached 8 per cent in 2009. This marks an increase of 2.4 percentage points since 2005. Despite the upward trend observed at the global level, the share of the OIC countries in the total gross fixed capital formation of the developing countries has tended downwards since 2007. This resulted from the relatively poor performance shown by the OIC countries in accumulating investment capital, in comparison to other developing countries.

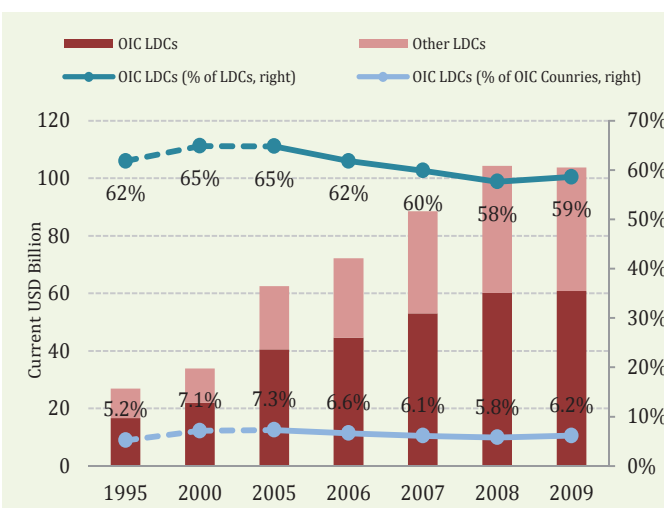
Figure 2.11: Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Volume and Share (right)

Share of the OIC countries in total GFCF is on decline.

Source: Table A.8 in the Statistical Appendix



⁵ Formally, the relationship between Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) and Gross Capital Formation (GCF) is given by $GFCF = GCF - \text{change in inventories}$.

Box 2.7: Gross Fixed Capital Formation in the LDCs

Data Source: Table A.8 in the Statistical Appendix

When compared to other LDCs, OIC LDCs have performed relatively poorer in expanding their capital formation, which resulted in a 7 per cent decline in the share of OIC LDCs in total gross fixed capital formation of the LDCs between 2005 and 2008. However, the share experienced a slight improvement to 59 per cent in 2009.

Over the period 2005-2008, the share of the OIC LDCs in the total gross fixed capital formation of OIC countries decreased steadily from 7.3 per cent to 5.8 and rebounded to 6.2 per cent in 2009.

2.2.4 Inflation

The OIC countries recorded a single-digit inflation rate in 2003 for the first time in decades. Since then, the average rate of consumer price inflation has remained at single-digit levels, except for 2008. Due to the unprecedented increase in food and energy prices during 2007-2008, inflation in the OIC countries climbed to 11.9 per cent in 2008, hitting once again a double-digit level (Figure 2.12, left panel). However, the average inflation moderated to 6.9 per cent in 2009, as a result of the slowdown in the global economy and weakened demand for food and energy. Yet, 2010 witnessed a reversal in the average inflation rate as the average consumer price inflation in the OIC member countries increased to 7.2 per cent. The overall inflation figures mark an increase of 51 per cent in consumer prices in the OIC countries over the last 5 years (Figure 2.12, right panel). This is well above the average increase recorded in other developing countries

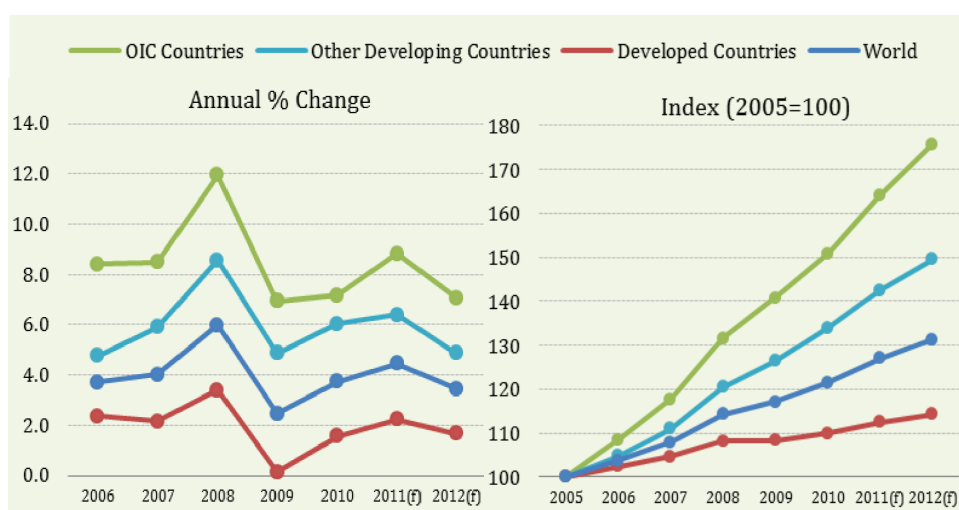


Figure 2.12: Annual Average Inflation (Consumer Prices)

Inflationary pressures are in place for the short-term outlook

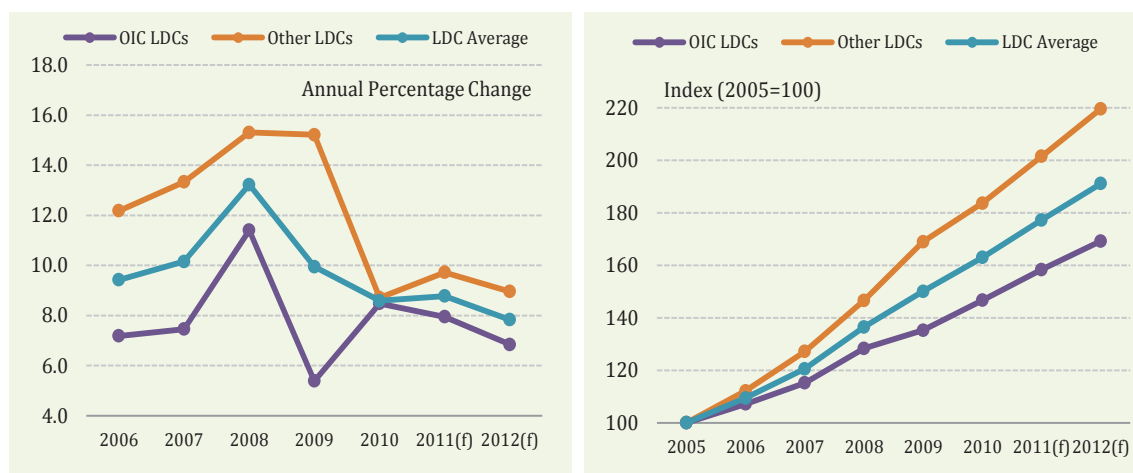
Source: Table A.9 in the Statistical Appendix. (f) IMF forecasts.

(34 per cent) as well as the world average (22 per cent).

In the short-term outlook, inflationary pressures are strong for the OIC countries as the food and energy prices started rising again along with strengthening domestic demand. It is projected that the growth in average consumer prices in the OIC countries will accelerate to 8.8 per cent in 2011. In 2012, however, better harvests and the resulting moderation in food price inflation, inter alia, are expected to push the average inflation down to 7.1 per cent (Figure 2.12, left panel).

Box 2.8: Annual Average Inflation in the LDCs

Between 2006 and 2010, LDCs have faced much higher rates of inflation than both the developing countries and the world as a whole (see also Figure 2.12). In 2009, the inflation in the OIC LDCs fell below its pre-crisis levels following a sharp increase in 2008. In 2010, however, the average price inflation in the OIC LDCs accelerated to 8.5 per cent, which was still higher than the pre-crisis levels. Although the projections for 2011-2012 show that the inflation in OIC LDCs will moderate significantly, the prospects for the moderation remain vulnerable to the upward pressures exerted by food and energy prices. Inflation in other LDCs, on the other hand, stood above 15 per cent in 2009, mainly due to the adverse economic developments in a few other LDCs, namely, the persisting high transportation costs in Angola, the food shortage in Ethiopia and near collapse of Congolese franc in 2009.



Data Source: Table A.9 in the Statistical Appendix

At the individual country level, Sierra Leone recorded an average consumer prices inflation rate of 17.8 per cent in 2010, which was the highest among the group of OIC member countries and 3rd highest in the world. Uganda, with an average rate of 9.4, was ranked 10th within the OIC group and 22nd in the world. In 2010, it is observed that 6 out of the top 10 OIC countries in terms of inflation are LDCs (Figure 2.13).

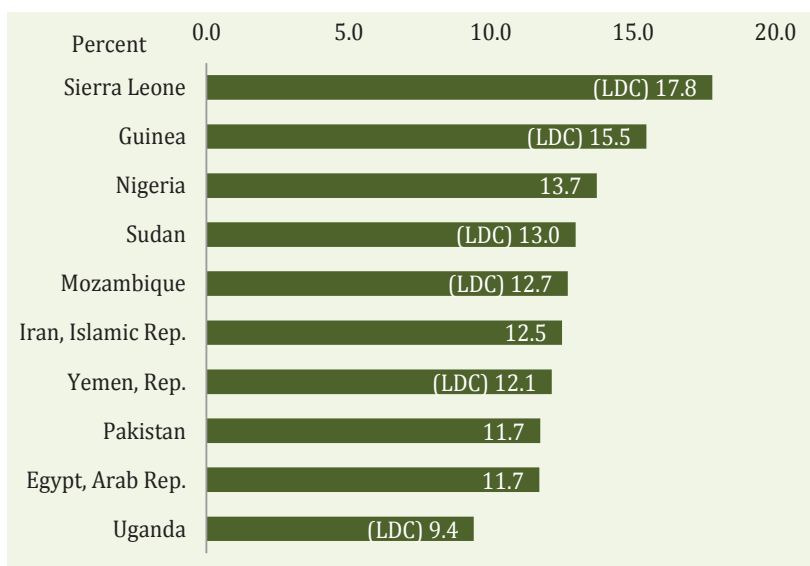


Figure 2.13: Top 10 OIC Countries by Annual Average Inflation (2010)

Inflation rates in LDCs are on average higher.

Source: Table A.9 in the Statistical Appendix

2.3 Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments

The steady expansion in world merchandise trade has been interrupted by the global financial and economic crisis started in mid-2008. As a result, merchandise trade witnessed a declining trend across the globe in 2009. According to the latest estimates, after bottoming out in 2009, world merchandise trade started to recover in 2010 and it increased to \$30.5 trillion compared to \$25.1 trillion in 2009. In line with the global trends, total merchandise trade of OIC member countries also rebounded to \$3.2 trillion in 2010. However, despite this impressive recovery, it remained below the pre-crisis level of \$3.4 trillion in 2008. During the period under consideration, OIC share in world trade increased from 8.9 per cent in 2006 to 10.5 per cent in 2008. However, in 2009 it declined to 9.9 per cent before recovering to 10.4 per cent in 2010 (calculated using the data in Table A.12 and A.13 in the Statistical Appendix).

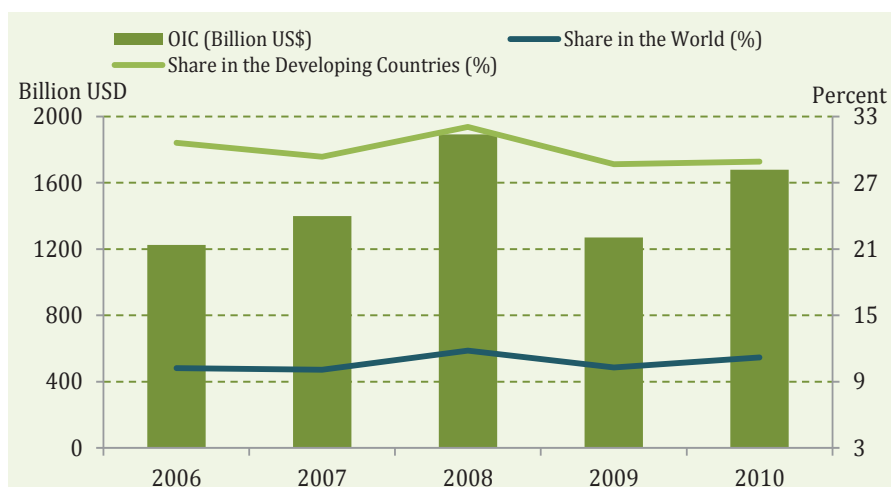
2.3.1 Exports of Merchandise

Figure 2.14 demonstrates that total merchandise exports of the OIC countries decreased significantly to reach \$1.3 trillion in 2009 compared to \$1.9 trillion in 2008. However, in 2010 exports from member countries rebounded to \$1.7 trillion. Meanwhile, the share of OIC countries in the world exports increased from 10.2 per cent in 2006 to 11.8 per cent in 2008. In 2009, however, it declined to 10.3 per cent before recovering to 11.2 per cent in 2010. In this 5-year period, OIC share in world exports averaged at 10.7 per cent. Their share in total exports of developing countries also peaked in 2008 at 32.4 per cent before declining to 28.7 per cent in 2009, the lowest level in the period under consideration. In 2010, however, OIC exports share in total exports of developing countries improved marginally to 28.9 per cent.

Figure 2.14:
Merchandise
Exports

Share of OIC countries in total exports did not reach to its previous levels yet.

Source: Table A.12 in the Statistical Appendix

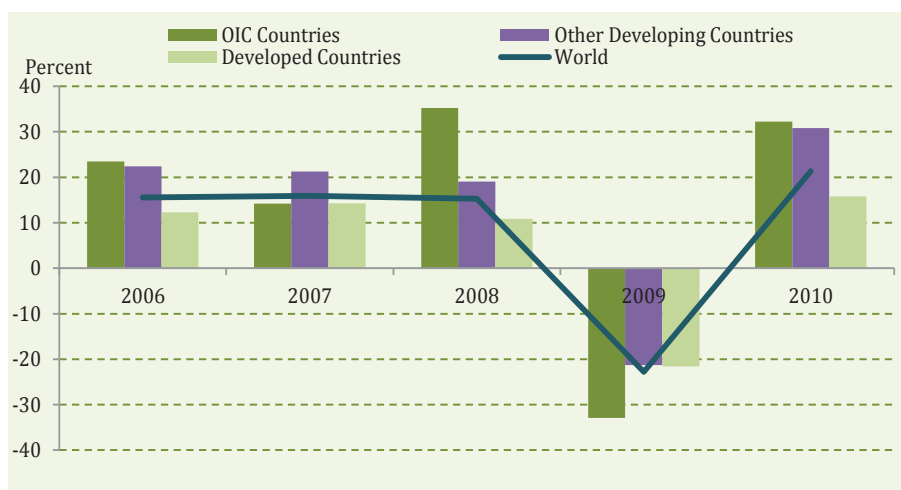


Although the exports of OIC countries grew at higher rate than those of all other groups of countries in 2008 (due to sharp increase in oil prices) this trend was reversed in 2009 due mainly to decline in demand for oil caused by the economic crisis (Figure 2.15). In 2009, the exports of both developed and other developing countries declined substantially, 21.5 per cent and 21.3 per cent, respectively, but the decline in exports of OIC countries was much deeper (32.9 per cent), 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. However, recovery in global economic activity in 2010 resulted into a steeper growth in exports of member countries (32.2 per cent).

Figure 2.15:
Merchandise
Exports (Average
Annual % Change)

OIC countries were hit hardest in merchandise exports in 2009.

Source: Table A.12 in the Statistical Appendix



It has been 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 member countries, almost the same top 10 countries in terms of production, accounted for 74.5 per cent of the total merchandise exports of the OIC countries in 2010 (Figure 2.16). Malaysia and Saudi Arabia, each with more than \$200 billion of exports took the lead and together accounted for over one fourth of total exports of OIC countries.

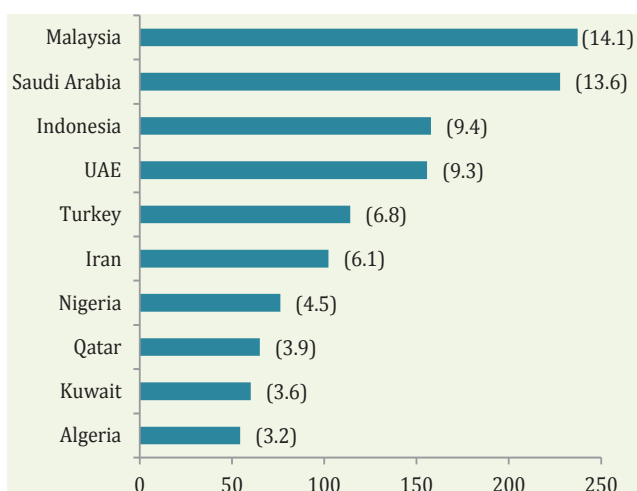


Figure 2.16: Top 10 OIC Exporting Countries, 2010*

Malaysia and Saudi Arabia together accounted for over one fourth of total exports of OIC countries in 2010.

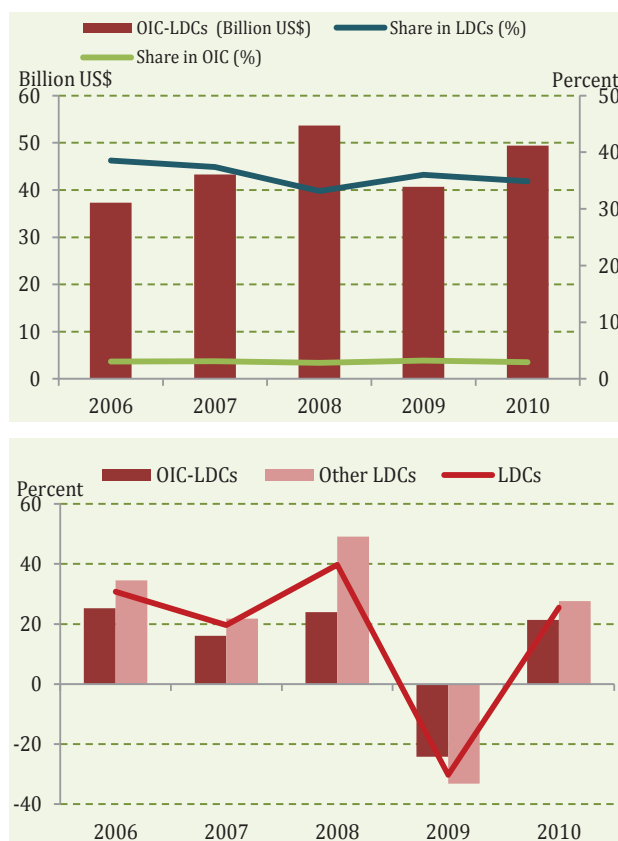
Source: Table A.12 in the Statistical Appendix. (*) The numbers in parenthesis represents the percentage share of the country in total exports of the OIC.

Box 2.9: Merchandise Exports in LDCs

During the period 2006-2010, total merchandise trade of the OIC-LDCs increased from \$100.2 billion to \$155.3 billion, yet their share in total trade of LDCs continuously declined to reach 44.5 per cent in 2010, compared to 46.8 per cent in 2006. Total merchandise exports of the OIC-LDCs increased from \$37.3 billion in 2006 to \$49.4 in 2010. Compared to LDCs, however, this performance is weak, as exports of LDCs increased more rapidly in the same period, leading to a significant decrease in OIC-LDCs' share in total exports of LDCs; from 38.5 per cent in 2006 to 34.9 per cent in 2010. Their shares in total exports of the OIC countries, however, did not change (remaining at around 3 per cent). This implies that total exports of the OIC-LDCs grew in line with those of OIC countries, but less than those of the LDCs. It is worth mentioning that only three countries namely: Bangladesh, Sudan, and Yemen- accounted for 62.5 per cent of the total exports of the OIC-LDCs in 2010.

Given the average rates of change in merchandise exports during the period under consideration, it is observed that growth of exports for all the groups recovered significantly in 2010. For 2010, total exports of the OIC-LDCs grew by 21.4 per cent whereas those of LDCs and other LDCs grew by 25.4 per cent and 27.7 per cent respectively. On average basis, the total exports of the OIC-LDCs grew by at an annual average rate of 12.5 per cent in the last five years, lower than that of the LDCs (17.1 per cent) and Other LDCs (20.0 per cent).

Data Source: Table A.12 in the Statistical Appendix



2.3.2 Imports of Merchandise

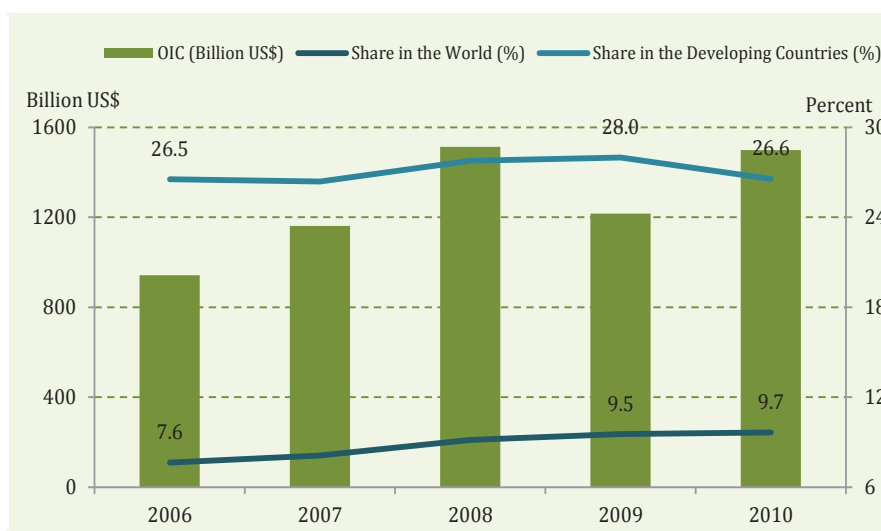
A similar pattern is observed in the case of the import performance of the OIC countries. During the period under consideration, the total merchandise imports of the OIC countries increased significantly during the first three years before declining to \$1.2 trillion in 2009. In 2010, imports of member countries climbed back to \$1.5 trillion in 2010 (Figure 2.17). However, unlike in the case of exports, the share of OIC countries in global merchandise imports continued to increase throughout the period in consideration and reached to 9.7 per cent in 2010. Their share in total imports of the developing countries witnessed a mix trend and it reached to 28.0 per cent in 2009 before declining to 26.6 per cent in 2010.

Overall, exports and imports of OIC countries as well as the other groups of countries declined in 2009 due to the global crisis and recovered substantially in 2010. The share of OIC countries in total exports of developing countries and in the global exports declined in 2009 whereas 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.

Figure 2.17:
Merchandise
Imports

Share of the OIC countries in total world merchandise imports is on the rise.

Source: Table A.13 in the Statistical Appendix



During the period 2006 through 2010, OIC countries recorded the highest average growth rate of imports in 2008 (Figure 2.18). That year, imports of OIC countries grew by 30.4 per cent, which was higher than both the average for other developing countries (21.5 per cent) and the world average (15.5 per cent). 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 19.6 per cent while the decline in both other developing countries and developed countries was even deeper, 20.5 and 24.1 per cent, respectively. In 2010, all groups witnessed significant improvement in imports. OIC

imports increased by 23.2 per cent compared to 21.8 per cent for world, 17.6 per cent for the developed countries and 32.4 per cent for the other developing countries.

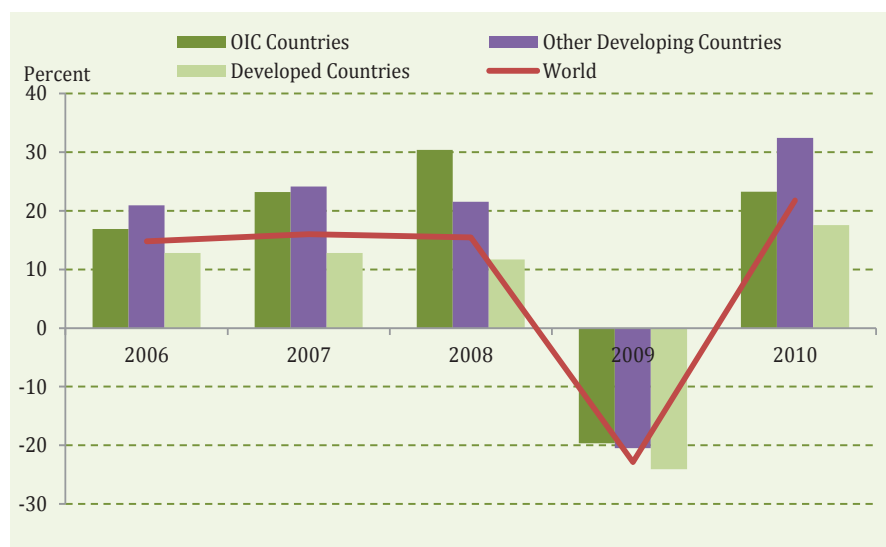


Figure 2.18:
Merchandise
Imports (Average
Annual % Change)

Recovery in imports was stronger in the OIC countries than that in the world and developing countries.

Source: Table A.13 in the Statistical Appendix

As in the case of exports, merchandise imports of OIC countries are also heavily concentrated in a few countries. The top 10 OIC importing countries in 2010 are shown in Figure 2.19. Accordingly, Malaysia took the lead as the top OIC importer country, with \$189 billion of imports which corresponded to 12.6 per cent of total imports of OIC countries. The imports of Malaysia, together with Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Indonesia, and Saudi Arabia accounted for 52.1 per cent of the total OIC imports. This ratio reached up to 69.8 per cent for the top 10 importing countries, which also included Iran, Egypt, Nigeria, Pakistan and Algeria.



Figure 2.19: Top 10 OIC
Importing Countries,
2010*

The imports of top 5 countries in 2010 accounted for over 50 per cent of the total OIC imports.

Source: Table A.13 in the Statistical Appendix.

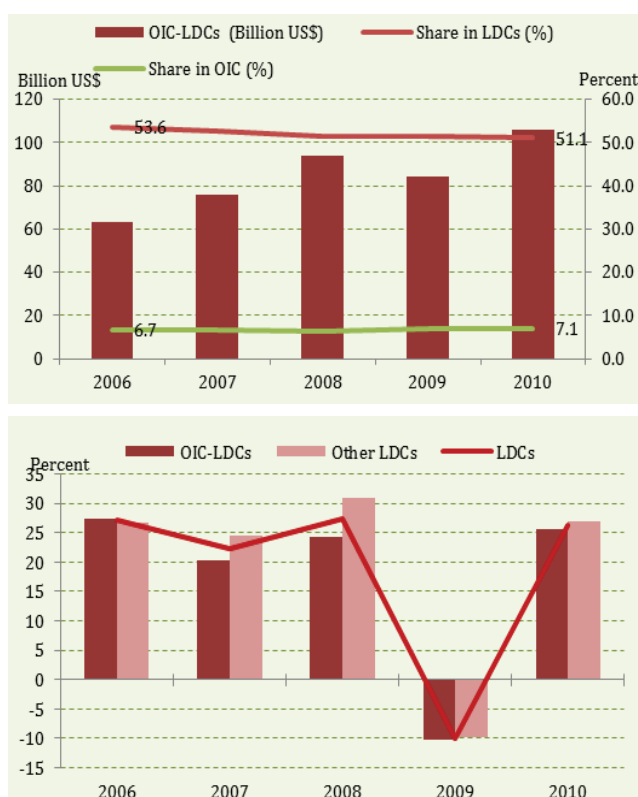
(*) The numbers in parenthesis represents the percentage share of the country in total imports of the OIC.

Box 2.10: Merchandise Imports in LDCs

Despite witnessing some decline in 2009, total merchandise imports of the OIC-LDCs increased continuously during the period under consideration to reach up to \$105.9 billion in 2010, up from \$62.9 billion in 2006. Their share in total imports of LDCs, which started to decline in 2007 after peaking at 53.6 per cent in 2006, further deteriorated in 2010 to reach down to 51.1 per cent. However, their share in total imports of the OIC countries continued to increase since 2009 and in 2010 it reached to 7.1 per cent. This clearly indicates that the imports of the OIC-LDCs in the last two years increased more than the imports of the other member countries. Very much like exports, the same three member countries namely: Bangladesh, Yemen and Sudan accounted for 46.9 per cent of the total merchandise imports of OIC-LDCs in 2010.

Before recovering in 2010, imports of LDCs witnessed negative growth in 2009. Total imports of the OIC-LDCs grew by 25.6 per cent in 2010 whereas those of LDCs and Other LDCs grew by 26.2 per cent and 26.8 per cent respectively. On average basis, the total imports of the OIC-LDCs grew by at an annual average rate of 17.4 per cent in the last five years, slightly lower than that of the LDCs (18.5 per cent) and other LDCs (19.8 per cent).

Data Source: Table A.13 in the Statistical Appendix



2.3.3 Trade Balance

OIC countries recorded a trade balance surplus in each year from 2006 through 2010 (Figure 2.20). The highest trade surplus of the OIC group (\$379 billion) was recorded in 2008 while the lowest (\$53 billion) was recorded in 2009. The trade balance surpluses of other developing countries –that recorded at \$170 billion in 2006– also melted down to \$27 billion in 2009 before recording deficit of \$16 billion in 2010. In contrast, the group of developed countries experienced trade deficits in all years of the period under consideration, although it declined to \$454 billion in 2009. However, as exports and imports recovered from their depressed levels of 2009, trade deficit for developed countries increased back to \$676 billion in 2010.

During the period under consideration, trade balance to GDP ratio has declined across the regions. For OIC member countries trade balance surplus accounted for only 3.6 per cent of GDP in 2010 compared to 8.7 per cent in 2006. On the other hand, trade deficit of

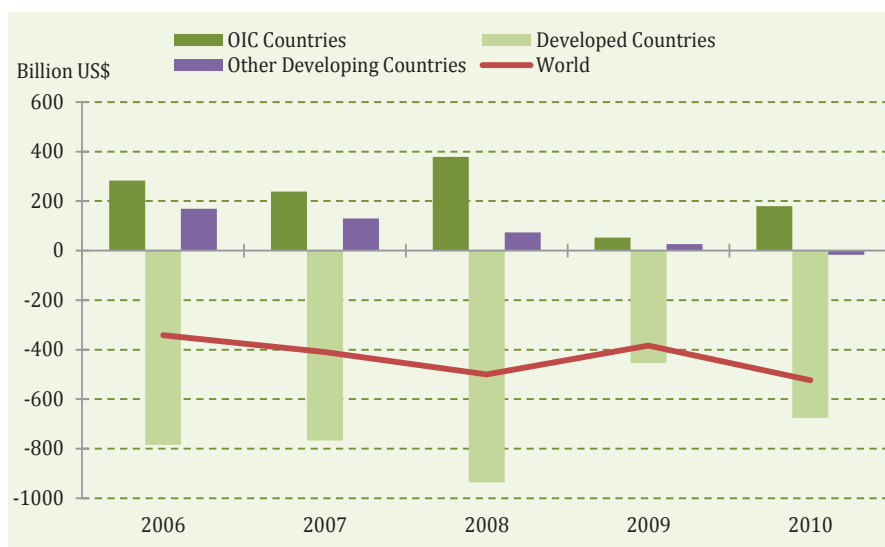


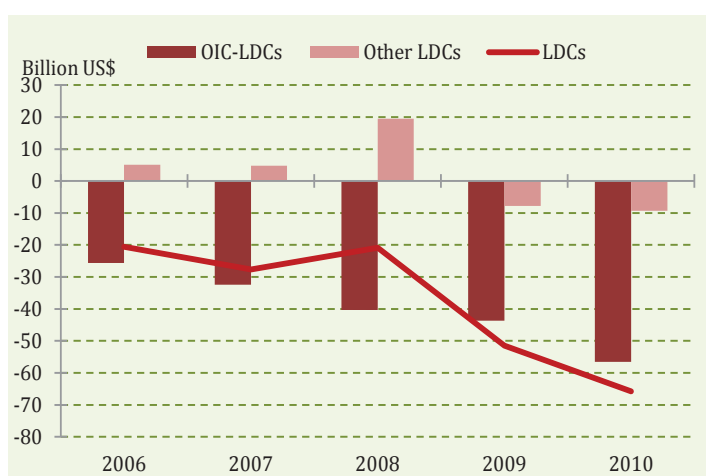
Figure 2.20: Trade Balance

The OIC countries sustain trade surpluses despite global economic recession.

Source: Table A.12 and A.13 in the Statistical Appendix

other developing countries accounted for 0.1 per cent of their GDP in 2010 compared to trade surplus which accounted for 1.6 per cent in 2006; whereas trade deficit in developed countries accounted for only 1.6 per cent of their GDP in 2010 compared to 2.1 per cent in 2006.

Box 2.11: Trade Balance in LDCs



During 2006-2010, the trade deficit was on an increasing trend for the OIC-LDCs, reaching up to \$56.5 billion in 2010 compared to \$25.6 billion in 2006. Compared to other LDCs, the performance of OIC LDCs remained very poor. With the exception of year 2009 and 2010, other LDCs registered trade surplus ranging from \$5.1 billion in 2006 to 19.4 billion in 2008. Furthermore, even during 2009 and 2010, these countries registered comparatively very little trade deficit.

This clearly highlights the fact that OIC-LDCs accounted for the bulk of the trade deficit of LDCs group during the period under consideration.

Data Source: Table A.12 and A.13 in the Statistical Appendix

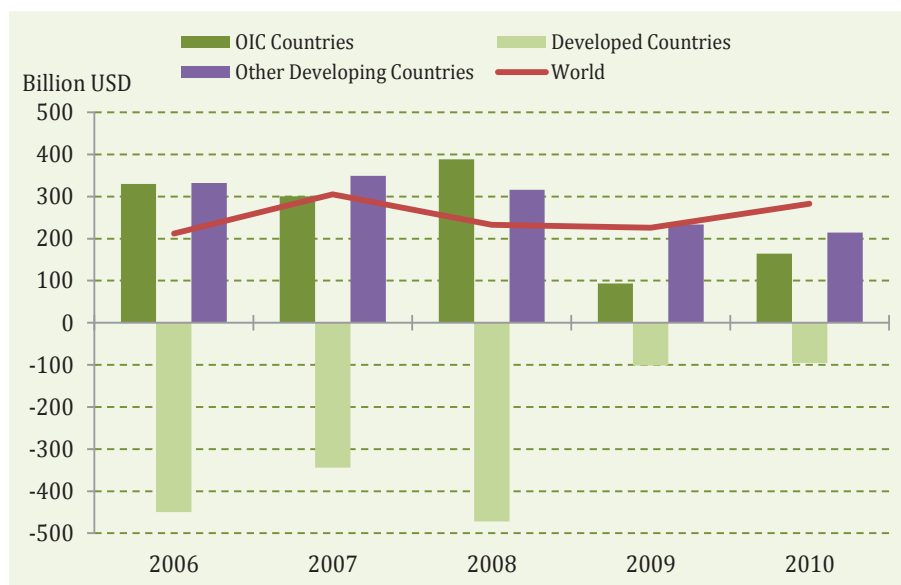
2.3.4 Current Account

A similar trend has been observed for current account balance of the OIC countries (Figure 2.21). Similar to the other developing countries, OIC countries had current account surpluses in all the years of the period under consideration. However, these

Figure 2.21:
Current Account
Balance

Recovery in current
account surplus
remained modest in the
OIC countries.

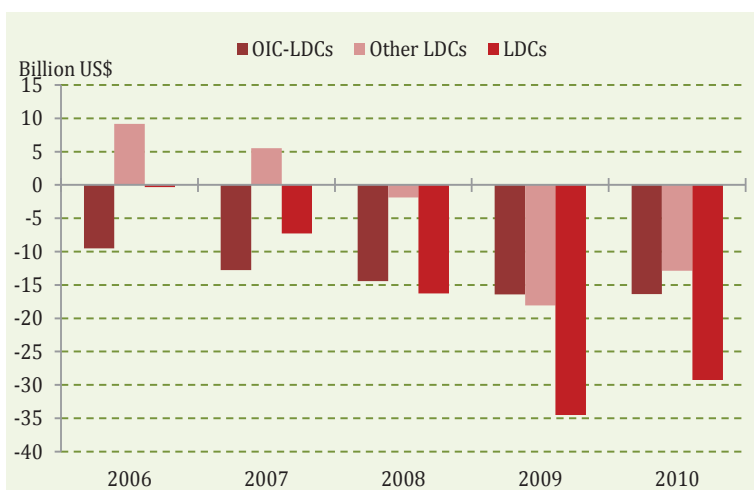
Source: Table A.14 in the
Statistical Appendix



surpluses decreased significantly in 2009 before registering some improvement in 2010. After exceeding \$349 billion in 2007, current account surpluses of the other developing countries witnessed continuous decline in the subsequent years and dropped to \$214 billion in 2010. Similarly, surpluses of OIC countries sharply declined to \$93 billion in 2009 from the peak level of \$389 billion in 2008. The recovery in current account surplus remained modest in the OIC countries and it increased to \$164 billion in 2010.

Box 2.12: Current Account Balance in LDCs

The current account balance data shows that both the OIC-LDCs and LDCs recorded deficits in all the years of the period under consideration. Current account deficits of the OIC-LDCs continuously grew during this period, reaching \$16.4 billion or 5.2 per cent of GDP in 2010 compared to \$9.5 billion or 4.9 per cent of GDP in 2006. As for LDCs, the current account deficits tended to be lower than the deficits of the OIC-LDCs in 2006 and 2007 whereas since 2008 it remained quite higher. But if we compare the OIC-LDCs with Other LDCs, performance of member countries remained comparatively very low except in 2009. In 2010, the share of current account deficit in GDP of LDCs and Other LDCs i.e. 4.8 and 4.4 per cent respectively, remained lower than the OIC-LDCs.



Data Source: Table A.14 in the Statistical Appendix

Over the years, the current account balance to GDP ratio has declined across the regions. For OIC member countries current account balance surplus accounted for only 3.3 per cent of GDP in 2010 compared to 10.2 per cent in 2006. Similarly, current account surplus in other developing countries accounted for 1.3 per cent of their GDP in 2010 compared to 3.5 per cent in 2006; whereas current account deficit in developed countries accounted for only 0.2 per cent of their GDP compared to 1.2 per cent in 2006 (calculated from Table A.1 and A14 in statistical appendix).

2.3.5 Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade

After witnessing an increasing trend over the past years, intra-OIC trade volume has declined to \$411 billion in 2009. However, in parallel with the improvement in trade all over the world, it rebounded to \$533 billion in 2010. Throughout the period under consideration, the share of intra-OIC trade in OIC total trade continued to increase and intra-OIC trade accounted for 16.8 per cent of member countries total trade in 2010, corresponding to an increase of 0.3 percentage points from 2009. In the period 2006-2008, intra-OIC exports increased from \$157 billion to \$259 billion, reflected in an increasing share in total exports of OIC countries from 12.8 per cent in 2006 to 13.7 per cent in 2008. In 2009, however, despite the decline in intra-OIC exports volume to \$195 billion, the share of intra-OIC exports in total exports of OIC countries increased to 15.4 per cent, indicating that OIC countries' exports to non-OIC countries fell more than the exports to OIC countries. In 2010, although intra-OIC exports recovered back to \$251 billion, their share in OIC total exports witnessed slight decline of 0.4 percentage points.

Similarly, intra-OIC imports increased to \$288 billion in 2008 compared to \$172 billion in 2006, corresponding to an increase of the share in their total OIC imports from 18.2 per cent to 19.0 per cent. In 2009, however, the decline in intra-OIC imports to \$216 billion lead to a decline in this share to 17.8 per cent. In 2010, intra-OIC imports started to increase again and reached to \$281 billion corresponding to 18.8 per cent of OIC total imports (Figure 2.22).

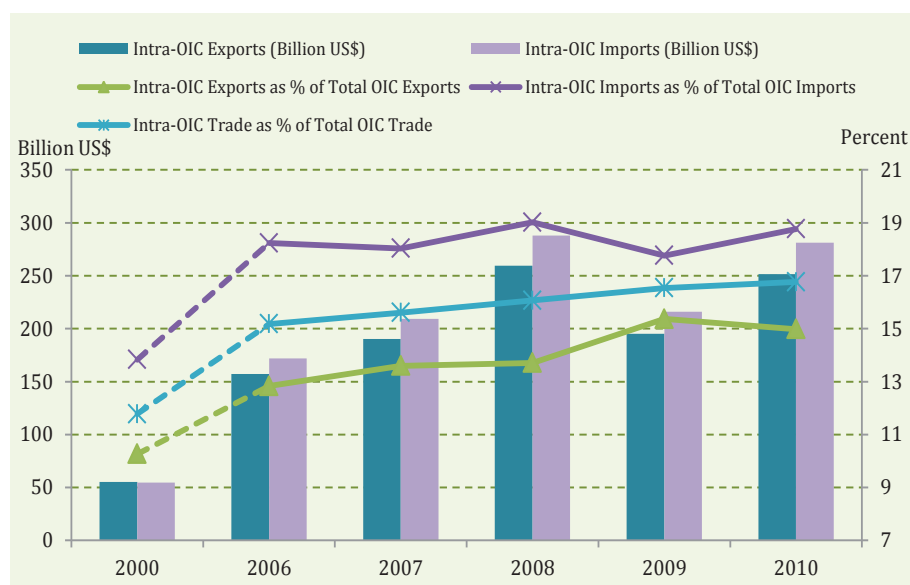
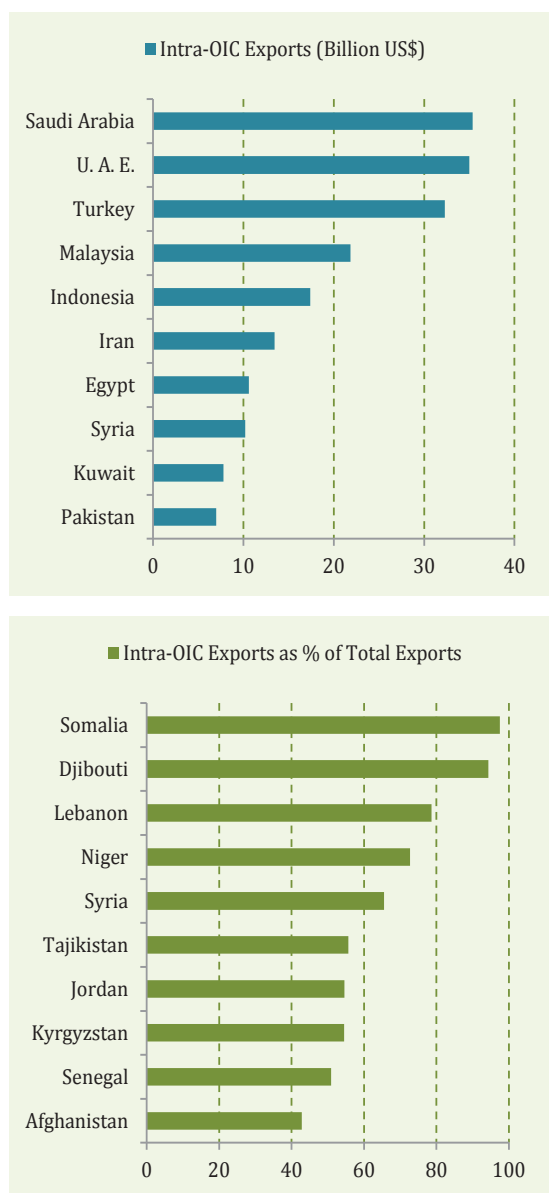


Figure 2.22: Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade

Intra-OIC trade reached 16.8 per cent in 2010 compared to only 11.8 per cent in 2000.

Source: Table A.15 and A.16 in the Statistical Appendix.

Figure 2.23: Top 10 OIC Countries by Intra-OIC Exports, Volume and Share (2010)



Source: Table A.15 in the Statistical Appendix

In 2010, 75.9 per cent of the intra-OIC exports were undertaken by only 10 OIC countries. Saudi Arabia took the lead with \$35.4 billion, or 14.1 per cent of the total intra-OIC exports, followed closely by United Arab Emirates and Turkey, with \$35.0 billion and \$32.3 billion, respectively (Figure 2.23 upper panel). Together with Malaysia (\$21.9 billion) and Indonesia (\$17.4 billion), these five countries accounted for 56.4 per cent of the total intra-OIC exports. Iran, Egypt, Syria, Kuwait and Pakistan were also among the top 10 OIC countries with the highest volumes of intra-OIC exports. Intra-OIC exports of these countries ranged from \$13.5 billion in Iran to \$7.0 billion in Pakistan. Except in Syria, Egypt and Pakistan intra-OIC exports accounted for less than 30 per cent 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 97.5 per cent of Somalia's exports went to OIC countries in 2010. The share of intra-OIC exports reached 94.3 per cent in Djibouti, 78.6 per cent in Lebanon and 72.7 per cent in Niger. Syria –with \$10.2 billion intra-OIC exports corresponding to 65.5 per cent of its total exports– was the only countries to enter the top 10 list both by volume and share of intra-OIC exports. Tajikistan, Jordan, Kyrgyz Republic, Senegal, and Afghanistan were also among the top 10 countries with the highest shares of intra-OIC exports in their total exports (Figure 2.23).

2.3.6 Reserves Position

The world total reserves –excluding gold– amounted to \$9.1 trillion in 2010 compared to \$5.0 trillion in 2006. Of this amount, \$2.9 trillion was recorded in the developed countries while the remaining \$6.2 trillion was accumulated by the developing countries (Figure 2.24). 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 been rapidly reversed and developing countries owned, as of 2010, more than two thirds of the world total reserves (68.2 per cent). 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, efforts in some developing countries with chronic current account deficits to improve their reserves position play also significant role in higher reserve positions. 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.



Figure 2.24: Total Reserves minus Gold

Share of the OIC countries' reserves in total reserves of developing countries dropped to 22.3 per cent in 2010.

Source: Table A.17 in the Statistical Appendix

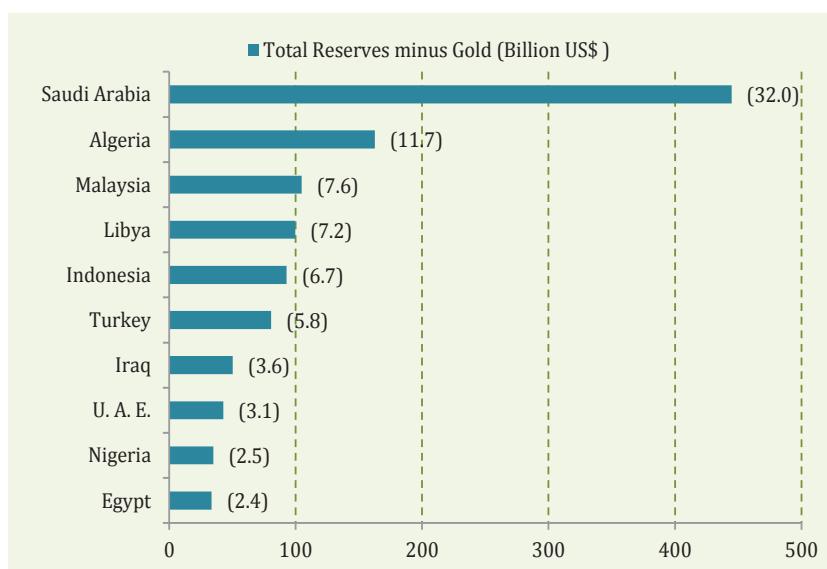
As shown in Figure 2.24, the total reserves (excluding gold) of the OIC countries increased from \$0.8 trillion in 2006 to \$1.4 trillion in 2010. In parallel, the share of OIC countries in total reserves of developing countries showed a declining trend in this period. With 0.9 percentage points decline from the previous year, it reached down to 22.3 per cent in 2010, compared to 27.0 per cent in 2006. The bulk of the total reserves of the OIC countries are still accumulated in only a few of these countries. Only 10 countries accounted for 82.6 per cent of the total reserves of OIC group in 2010 (Figure 2.25). Saudi Arabia alone, with \$445 billion of reserves, accounted for almost one-third of the total reserves of all OIC countries (32.0 per cent). Algeria, Malaysia, Libya, Indonesia, Turkey, Iraq, United Arab Emirates, Nigeria, and Egypt followed Saudi Arabia in terms of reserve positions.

At the individual country level, all OIC countries for which the data are available, excepting Nigeria and Yemen, improved their reserves positions during 2006 through 2010 (see Table A.17 in the Statistical Appendix). Even though the term "improving" implies an addition to these reserves, this situation may occur even when a country has

Figure 2.25: Top 10 OIC Countries by Total Reserves, 2010*

Saudi Arabia alone accounted for almost one-third of the total reserves of all OIC countries.

Source: Table A.17 in the Statistical Appendix. (*) The numbers in parenthesis represents the percentage share of the country in total reserves of the OIC.



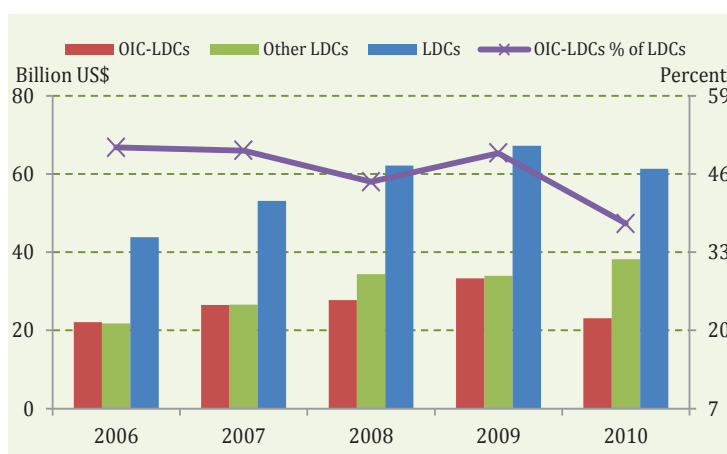
a deficit in its current account balance, provided that it may manage to finance its deficit through external financing channels such as external borrowing (foreign debt) rather than using its reserves.

Box 2.13: Total Reserves minus Gold in LDCs

Total foreign reserves, excluding gold, in the OIC-LDCs increased steadily up to 2009 (\$33.3 billion) before decreasing in 2010 to \$23.1 billion. Similar trends were also observed for LDCs, yet at a larger scale, where the reserves increased from \$43.9 billion to \$67.29 billion during the period 2006-2009 before declining to \$61.3 billion in 2010. However, other LDCs performed much better than the OIC-LDCs and registered an increase in reserves throughout the period in consideration.

This resulted into a declining share of the OIC-LDCs in total reserves of LDCs; from 50.4 per cent in 2006 to 37.7 per cent in 2010. As almost all of the OIC-LDCs had to cope with deficits in their current account balance, it was naturally expected that their foreign exchange reserves would deteriorate. However, the actual picture did not conform to this expectation. This implies that many OIC-LDCs managed to finance their current account deficits through external financial channels.

Data Source: Table A.17 in the Statistical Appendix



Reserves Import Equivalent

Over the years countries across the world have build up huge reserves. According to economic experts countries should maintain reserves equivalent to three months worth

of imports. Reserves are usually considered as an important instrument to safeguard the economy against external shocks. According to the IMF study entitled “Assessing Reserve Adequacy” (2011); reserves played an important role to help many countries to wither the negative impacts of recent financial and economic crisis.

As shown in the Figure 2.26, OIC reserves equivalent to monthly imports increased from 5.6 months in 2005 to 8.0 months in 2009. This indicates that during the period under consideration, on average, OIC member countries accumulated reserves higher than the threshold level of three months worth of imports. During the same period, other developing countries also witnessed improvement in reserves, increasing from equivalent to 3.9 months worth of imports in 2005 to 6.0 months in 2009. However, on the other hand, in developed countries reserves equivalence to months of imports remained below the threshold of three months throughout the period under consideration, except in 2009, when it increased to 3.3 months compared to only 2.0 months in 2008. Low performance of developed countries could be explained by the fact that usually countries with good institutions and policies are supposed to hold lower levels of reserves.

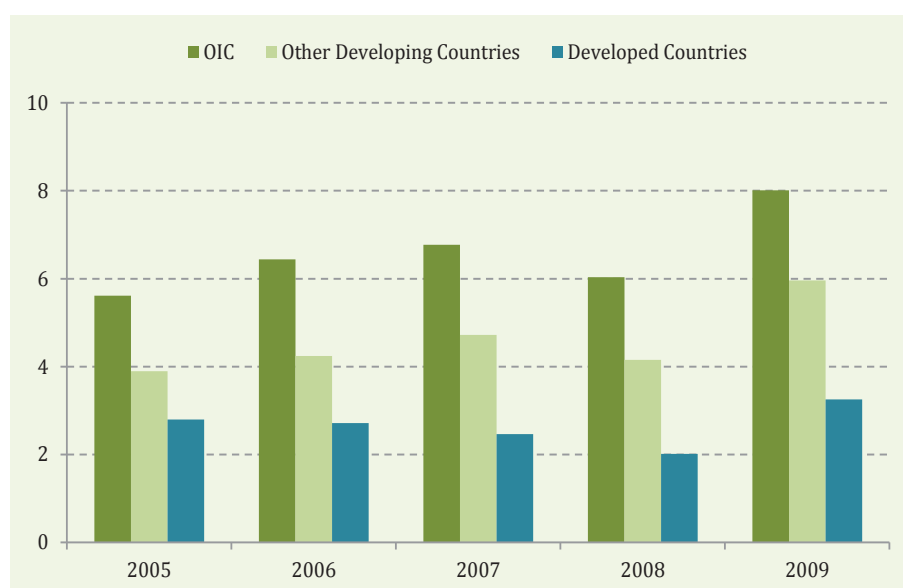


Figure 2.26: Total Reserves Equivalent to Months of Imports

Source: Table A.18 in the Statistical Appendix

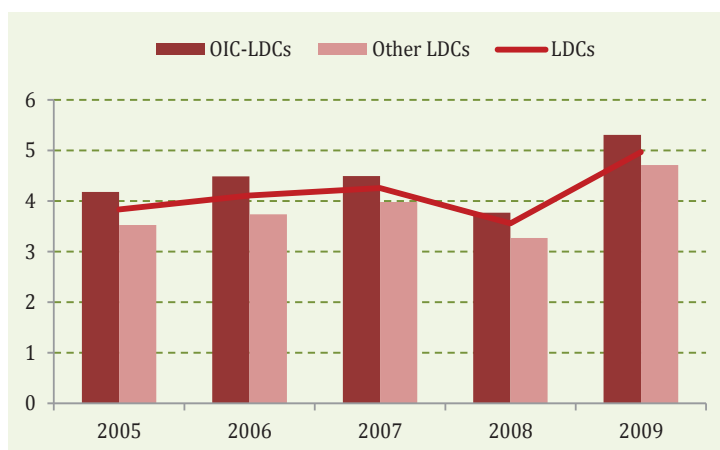
At the individual country level, Libya stood first in 2009 by keeping reserves equivalent to imports value of 43.0 months followed by Saudi Arabia (29.4 months) and Lebanon (14.2 months). With the exception of Maldives and Sudan, all OIC member countries for which the data are available kept reserves equivalent to import value of more than three months in 2009 (see Table A.18 in Statistical Appendix).

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.

Box 2.14: Total Reserves Equivalent to Months of Imports in LDCs

For OIC-LDCs reserves equivalent to monthly imports increased from 4.2 months in 2005 to 5.3 months in 2009. This indicates that during the period under consideration, on average, OIC-LDCs kept their reserves higher than the threshold level of three months worth of imports. During the same period, other LDCs witnessed mixed trend and after some fluctuations their reserves increased from equivalent of 3.5 months worth of imports in



2005 to 4.7 months in 2009. Average reserves equivalent to months of imports also remained in LDCs above the threshold of three months throughout the period under consideration, increasing from 3.8 months in 2005 to 5.0 months in 2008.

Data Source: Table A.18 in the Statistical Appendix

2.4 External Finance and Capital Flows

2.4.1 External Debt

The total external debt stock of the OIC countries showed an increasing trend during the period 2005-2009. In 2009, the total external debt of the OIC countries amounted to \$903 billion, with 1.4 per cent increase from 2008. 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.19 in Statistical Appendix].

However, as illustrated in Figure 2.27, the Debt-to-GDP ratio for the OIC countries and their share in the total debt of developing countries witnessed a downward trend in the same period. Average Debt-to-GDP ratio for the indebted OIC countries was 35.3 per cent in 2005, but it steadily declined in the following years to reach 28.9 per cent in 2009, though it showed an increase in 2009 compared to 26.9 per cent 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 28.3 per cent in 2005 to 25.5 per cent in 2009 (Figure 2.27). The decline in this share implies that the debt stock of OIC countries increased less than other developing countries.

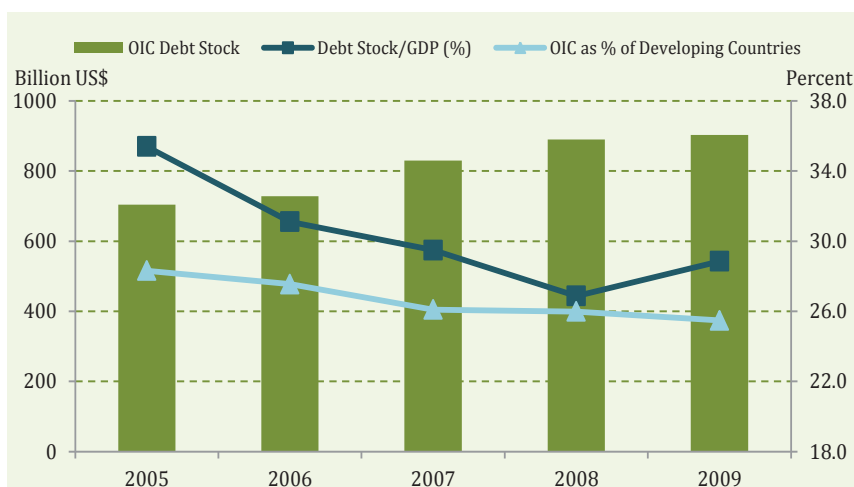


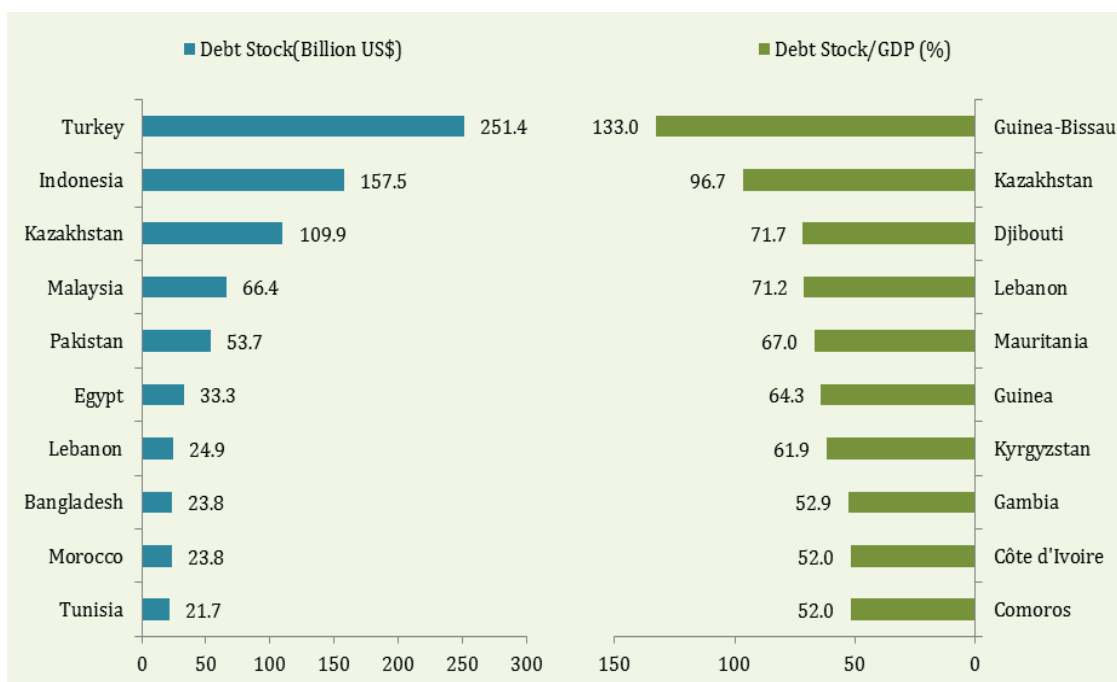
Figure 2.27: Total External debt Stock

The debt stock of OIC countries increased less than other developing countries.

Source: Table A.19 in the Statistical Appendix

Debt-to-GDP ratio increased in only 8 OIC countries in this period. These countries are Somalia (118.8 per cent to 147.8 per cent), Kazakhstan (from 76.1 per cent to 96.7 per cent), Djibouti (from 57.4 per cent to 71.7 per cent), Albania (from 25.1 per cent to 39.0 per cent), Turkey (from 34.2 per cent to 40.9 per cent), Maldives (from 39.6 per cent to 45.1 per cent), Tajikistan (from 46.0 per cent to 50.5 per cent), Pakistan (from 30.4 per cent to 33.2 per cent). In contrast, this ratio decreased in 3 countries by 50 to 100 percentage points. These countries are Sierra Leone (from 126.8 per cent to 23.9 per cent), Mauritania (from 124.3 per cent to 67.0 per cent) and Gambia (from 105.3 per cent

Figure 2.28: Most Indebted OIC Countries, 2009



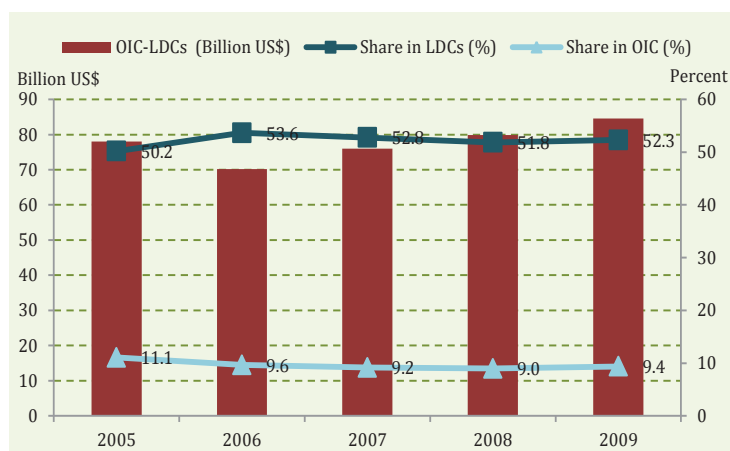
Source: Table A.19 in the Statistical Appendix

to 52.9 per cent). As of 2009, there were only 2 OIC countries with a Debt-to-GDP ratio of over 100 per cent: Somalia (147.8) and Guinea-Bissau (133.0). In absolute terms, the top 5 most indebted OIC countries were Turkey (\$251.4 billion, corresponding to 40.9 per cent of its GDP), Indonesia (\$157.5 billion, corresponding to 29.3 per cent of its GDP), Kazakhstan (\$109.9 billion, corresponding to 96.7 per cent of its GDP), Malaysia (\$66.4 billion, corresponding to 34.4 per cent of its GDP) and Pakistan (\$53.7 billion, corresponding to 33.2 per cent of its GDP) (Figure 2.28).

Box 2.15: Total External Debt Stock in LDCs

Total external debt stock of LDCs increased to \$161.7 billion in 2009. The share of LDCs in total external debt of developing countries followed a steadily decreasing trend during the period under consideration, from 6.3 per cent in 2005 to 4.6 per cent in 2009 indicating that they were performing relatively better than the developing countries in avoiding or reducing indebtedness.

Similar trends were also observed in the case of the OIC-LDCs where total external debt increased to \$84.6 billion in 2009. The share of OIC-LDCs in total external debt stock of OIC countries followed a declining trend during the period 2005-2008, to reach down to 9.0 per cent in 2008 compared to 11.1 per cent in 2005. Nevertheless, their share in total debt stock of LDCs increased significantly in 2006 to reach 53.6 per cent and, though it slightly declined to 52.3 per cent in the



following year, it remained above the rates achieved in 2005. This shows that the OIC-LDCs performed relatively better than the other OIC countries but poorer than the other LDCs in avoiding or reducing indebtedness. Bangladesh and Sudan recorded, by far, the highest external debt stocks among the OIC-LDCs in 2009, \$28.2 billion and \$23.8 billion, respectively. With those amounts, these two countries accounted for 52.0 per cent of the total debt stock of the OIC-LDCs, compared to 35.8 per cent in 2005.

Data Source: Table A.19 in the Statistical Appendix

Composition of Debt

The composition of external debt stock is an important factor in debt analysis since it has a direct bearing on the process of debt repayment, rescheduling and relief. The total external debt stock is made up of three categories of debt: (i) long-term debt (LDOD), which consists of public debt, publicly guaranteed debt, and private nonguaranteed debt, (ii) short-term debt (STD), and (iii) the use of IMF credit (IMF CR).

The composition of the total external debt of the OIC countries remained slightly different from that of other developing countries. Although long-term debt accounted

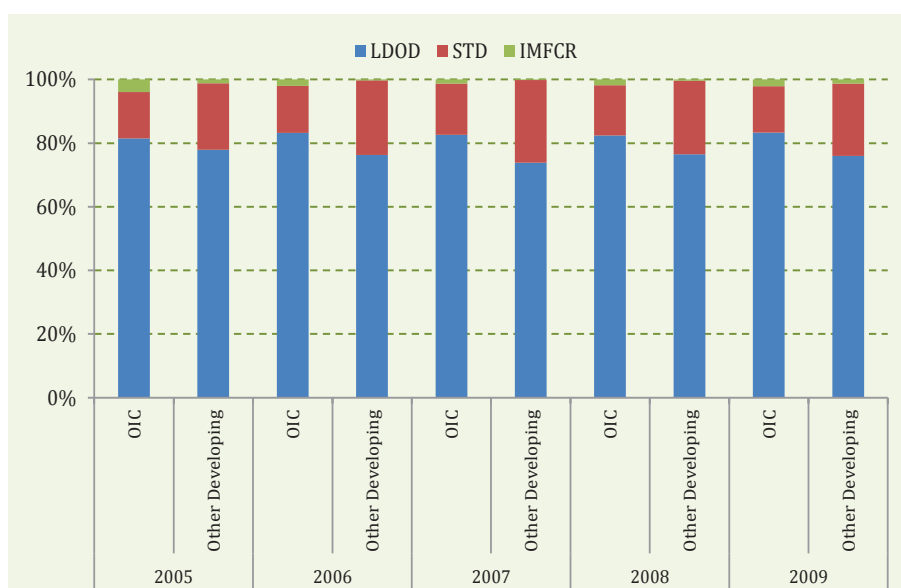


Figure 2.29:
Composition of
External Debt Stock

Share of long term debt in total debt in the OIC countries increased from 81.5 per cent in 2005 to 83.3 per cent in 2009.

Source: Table A.20 in the Statistical Appendix

for the largest portion of total external debt in both groups, its share in OIC countries remained comparatively high. As shown in the Figure 2.29, for OIC countries LDOD share in total debt increased from 81.5 per cent in 2005 to 83.3 per cent in 2009; whereas for other developing countries it declined from 77.9 per cent in 2005 to 76.0 per cent in 2009. The use of IMF credit remained quite low in both groups; whereas the share of short-term debt in total debt was 14.6 per cent for OIC countries and 22.8 per cent for the other developing countries in 2009.

As for individual countries, long-term debt accounted for more than 90 per cent of the total external debt in 23 OIC member countries, and this share varied in 2009 from 98.2 per cent in Chad to 55.2 per cent in Nigeria. The use of IMF credit accounted for less than 1 per cent of the total debt in 18 OIC member countries, yet it reached up to 16.5 per cent in Sierra Leone and 14.0 per cent in Pakistan. On the other hand, while the share of short-term debt was less than 10 per cent in 27 members, it reached up to 44.8 per cent in Nigeria, 44.0 per cent in Iran, 35.7 per cent in Malaysia and 33.5 per cent in Sudan.

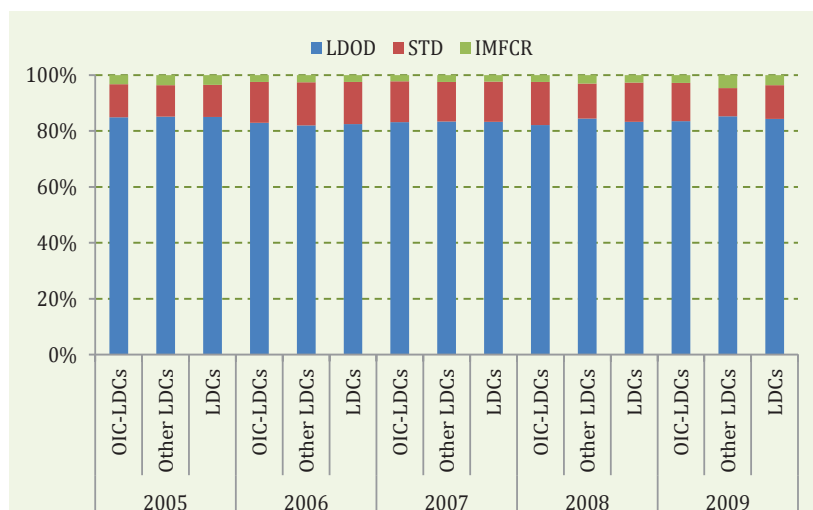
2.4.2 Foreign Direct Investments

In 2010, foreign direct investment (FDI) showed signs of a slight recovery all over the world after plummeting in 2009 amid weak economic performance in many countries worldwide during the crisis. World total FDI flows, with an annual increase of 4.9 per cent, amounted to \$1244 billion in 2010 (Figure 2.30). Developed countries were destination for 66.9 per cent of the \$1462 billion of FDI in 2006 and this share declined to 48.4 per cent in 2010. 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. In 2009, however, both developing and developed countries witnessed decline in FDI flows though developed countries witnessed much deeper decline. Nevertheless,

developed countries were still home to almost half of the global FDI flows in 2010 with the remaining 52 per cent going to developing countries.

Box 2.16: Composition of Debt in LDCs

The analysis of external debt of the OIC-LDCs in comparison with all LDCs and non-OIC LDCs during the last 5-year period (2005-2009) reveals that the debt composition of the OIC-LDCs was quite similar to that of other LDCs. Long-term debt, which accounted for 84.9 per cent of the total external debt of the OIC-LDCs in 2005, decreased to 83.5 per cent by 2009. The



situation remained almost the same in case of other LDCs. Considering the composition of long-term debt by debtor, it is observed that almost all of the long-term debt of the LDCs, including the OIC-LDCs, is public and publicly guaranteed debt, with negligible share of private nonguaranteed debt. The use of IMF credits had a small share in total external debt stock of all groups and this seems to have been declining for all groups during the period 2005-2008 however it started to increase again in 2009. The slight decline in the share of both long-term debt and IMF credits in total debt resulted in an equivalent increase in the share of short-term debt for all the groups.

Data Source: Table A.20 in the Statistical Appendix

In the case of the OIC countries, FDI inflows during the period 2006-2010 were generally low in absolute value. Nevertheless, there was a notable improvement in these flows as they continuously increased up to \$173 billion in 2008, however parallel to the global trends, FDI flows to OIC member countries declined to \$131 billion in 2009, with almost the same rate of decline in the case of other developing countries. In 2010, the volume of FDI flows increased only slightly to \$132 billion. The share of OIC countries in total FDI flows to developing countries dipped 2 per cent in 2010 to reach 20.5 per cent. This share was 25.6 per cent in 2006. On the other hand, their share in world total FDI flows increased from 9.9 per cent in 2008 to 11.1 per cent in 2009 due mainly to sharp decline in FDI flows to developed countries (Figure 2.30). In 2010, however, this share decreased to 10.6 per cent.

It is also observed that FDI flows to OIC countries are also concentrated in only a few of them. In 2010, Saudi Arabia took the lead with \$28.1 billion of FDI inflow, accounting for 21.4 per cent of the total FDI inflows to all OIC countries, followed by Indonesia (\$13.3

billion), Kazakhstan (\$10 billion), Malaysia and Turkey (\$9.1 billion). These five countries, together, accounted for 52.9 per cent of the total FDI flows to all OIC countries. Together with Egypt, Nigeria, Qatar, Lebanon and United Arab Emirates these ten OIC countries accounted for 73.3 per cent of the total FDI flows to all OIC countries (Figure 2.31).

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 challenging for the majority of them.

Figure 2.30: Net Foreign Direct Investment Flows

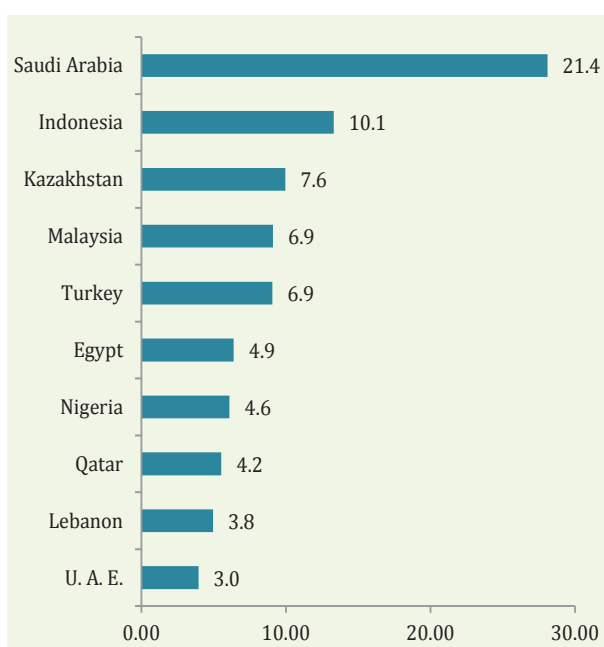
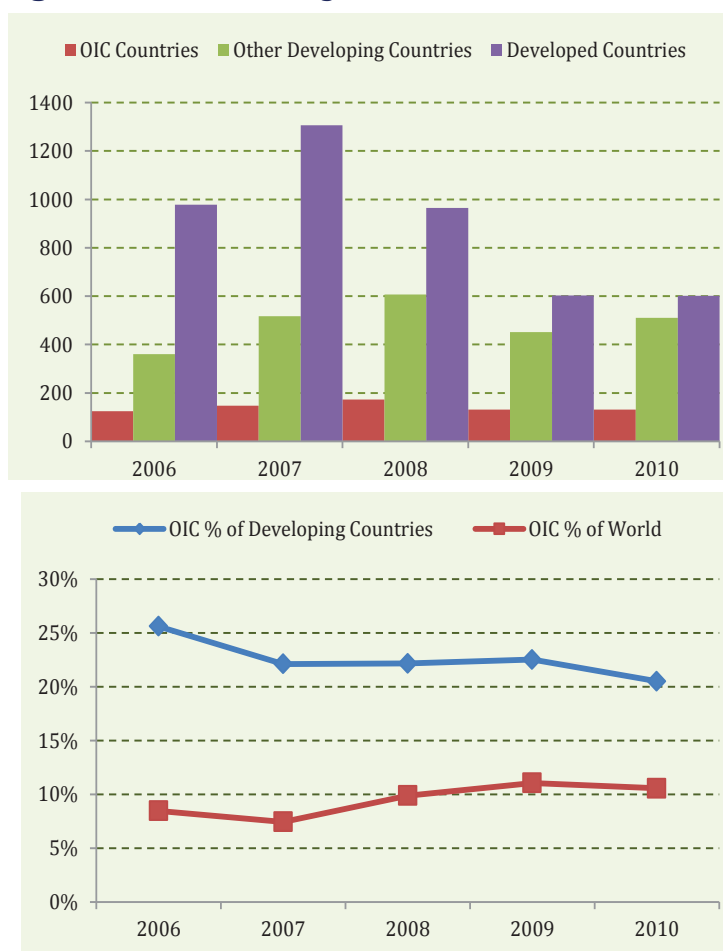


Figure 2.31:
Top 10 OIC
Countries by
FDI Inflows,
2010*

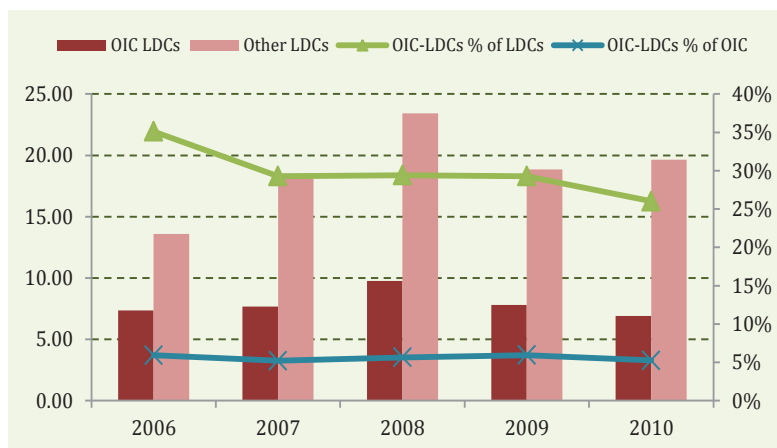
Source: Table A.21 in the Statistical Appendix. (*) The numbers in parenthesis represents the percentage share of the country in total FDI flows to the OIC.

Box 2.17: Net FDI inflows to LDCs

Net foreign direct investment (FDI) flows to LDCs increased significantly in the period 2006-2010. They reached \$26.6 billion in 2010 compared to \$21 billion in 2005. FDI flows to OIC-LDCs decreased in this period, from \$7.4 billion to \$6.9 billion and their share in total FDI flows to LDCs deteriorated. After peaking at 35.1 per cent in 2006, this share declined to 29.3 per

cent in 2007 and recovered slightly to 29.4 per cent in 2008 before declining again to 29.3 per cent in 2009. The sharpest decline was recorded as more than 3 per cent to 26 per cent in 2010. OIC-LDCs' share in total flows to OIC countries also declined during 2006-2007, however it started to increase in 2008 and was restored to its 2005 value in 2009. However, this situation was reversed in 2010 with a decline to 5.3 per cent. FDI flows to the OIC-LDCs are highly concentrated in only 3 countries (Sudan with \$1.6 billion, Niger and Bangladesh each with \$0.9 billion) which accounted for half of total FDI inflows to all OIC-LDCs in 2010.

Data Source: Table A.21 in the Statistical Appendix

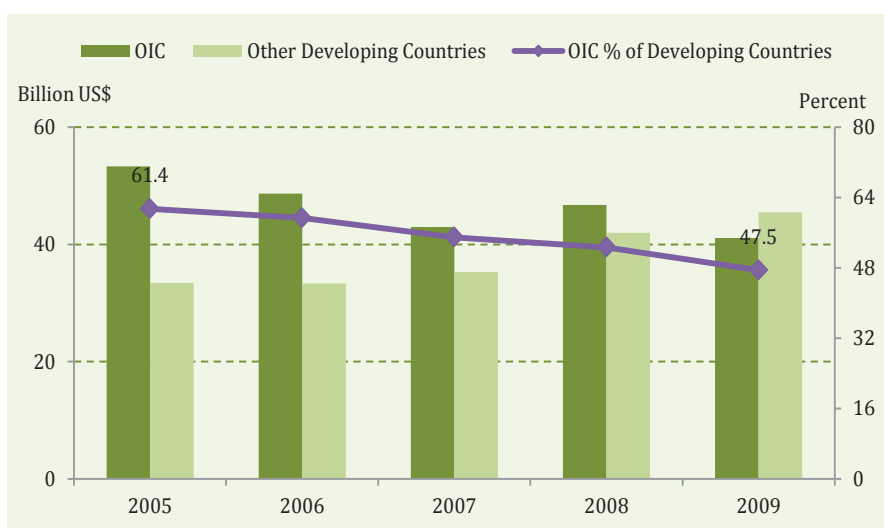
**2.4.3 Official Development Assistance (ODA)**

Official development assistance (ODA) flows to the developing world, especially to the LDCs, continue to constitute a significant part of the total net financial flows to these countries and play a key role in their economic growth and development. In 2009, net official development assistance (ODA) flows from all donors to developing countries reached \$89.7 billion compared to \$86.8 billion in 2005. In this period, ODA flow to OIC member countries witnessed a declining trend and decreased to \$44.2 billion in 2009

Figure 2.32: Net ODA Flows

Aid flows to the OIC countries show a decreasing trend.

Source: Table A.22 in the Statistical Appendix



compared to \$53.3 billion in 2005. Meanwhile, OIC share in total ODA flows to developing countries also declined from 61.4 per cent in 2005 to 47.5 per cent in 2009 (Figure 2.32). This means that OIC member countries received lesser ODA compared to the other developing countries.

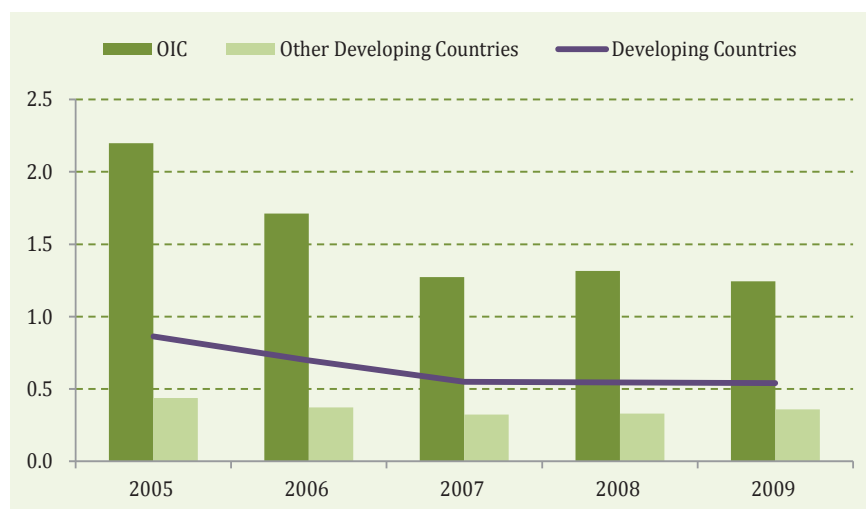


Figure 2.33: ODA to GDP Ratio

OIC member countries are receiving lesser ODA compared to the other developing countries.

Source: Table A.22 in the Statistical Appendix

It is also observed that ODA flows to the OIC member countries are still concentrated in a few countries, where only 10 member countries received 60 per cent of the total ODA flows to OIC countries in 2009. Among these top 10 ODA recipients, Afghanistan stood first with inflows of \$6.2 billion, then followed by Palestine (\$3.0 billion), Iraq (\$2.8 billion), Pakistan (\$2.8 billion) and Côte d'Ivoire (\$2.4 billion). During the period 2005-2009, 12 member countries witnessed decline in net ODA flows (see also Table A.22 in the Annex).

Figure 2.33 shows that net ODA disbursements as percentage of GDP was declining for all the groups during the first four years of the period under consideration. Nevertheless, this trend has been reversed in 2009 and ODA flows witnessed some improvement. In general, ODA accounted for higher weight in economies of the LDCs, including the OIC-LDCs, than in economies of other OIC countries and developing countries. ODA-to-GDP ratio in developing countries declined to 0.5 per cent in 2009 from its peak level of 0.9 per cent in 2005. Similarly, this ratio for OIC countries also followed the same patterns and declined to 1.2 per cent from its 2005 level of 2.2 per cent.

Figure 2.34: ODA Per Capita



Source: Table A.22 in the Statistical Appendix

Box 2.18: Net ODA inflows to LDCs

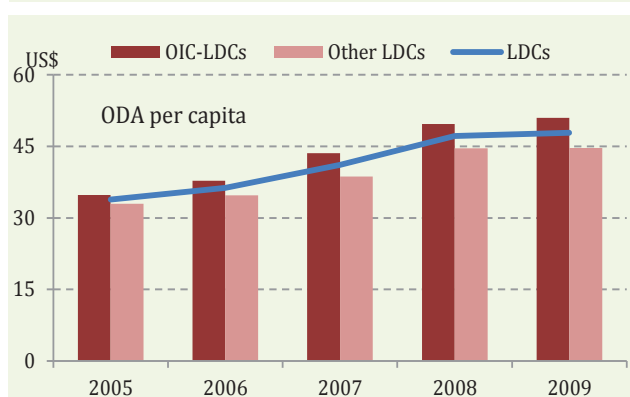
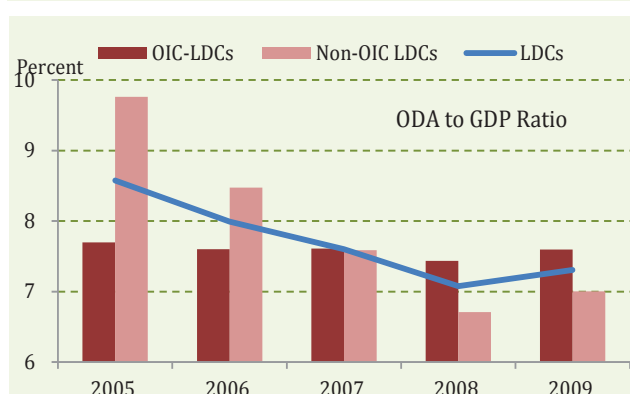
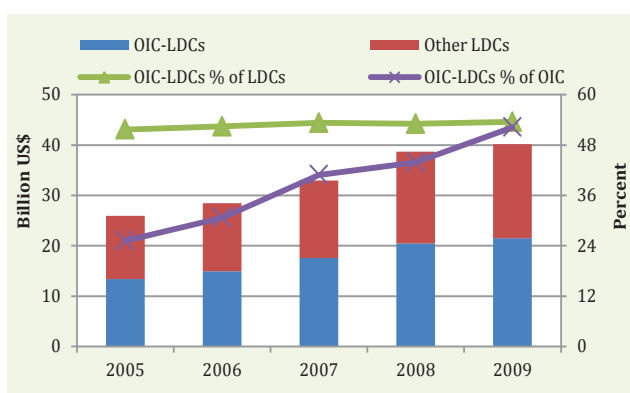
Net ODA disbursements to LDCs from all donors amounted, in nominal terms, to \$40.1 billion in 2009 compared to \$26.0 billion in 2005. Meanwhile, the share of LDCs in total net ODA flows to developing countries also witnessed an increasing trend in the same period and reached to 44.8 per cent by 2009 compared to 29.9 per cent in 2005, indicating that the LDCs received larger part of total ODA flows after 2005.

Net ODA disbursements to the OIC-LDCs also increased continuously during the period 2005-2009, amounting to \$21.5 billion in 2009 against \$13.4 billion in 2005. Moreover, despite a slight decline in 2008, their share in total ODA flows to LDCs increased steadily during this period, from 51.7 per cent to 53.5 per cent in 2009, implying that they received a bit more ODA compared to other LDCs during this period.

ODA to GDP ratio for LDCs witnessed significant decline during the period 2005-2008; from 8.6 per cent in 2005 to 7.1 per cent in 2008 before rebounding to 7.3 per cent in 2009. As for the OIC-LDCs, ODA-to-GDP ratio also declined slightly during this period; from 7.7 per cent to 7.4 per cent before climbing back to 7.6 per cent in 2009. These figures clearly shows that ODA flows are still of high importance to the LDCs, including the OIC-LDCs, with respect to the size of their economies.

Considering the nominal increase in ODA disbursements to the LDCs, including the OIC-LDCs, ODA per capita steadily increased during the period under consideration. ODA per capita for LDCs increased from \$34 to \$48 while that for the OIC-LDCs increased from \$35 to \$51.

Data Source: Table A.22 in the Statistical Appendix



At the individual country level, in 2009 ODA flows accounted for 50.0 per cent of GDP in Afghanistan followed by 32.9 per cent in Somalia, 24.3 per cent in Sierra Leone, 20.0 per cent in Mozambique and 17.6 per cent in Guinea-Bissau. On the other hand, ODA

flows accounted for less than one per cent of GDP in 13 member countries (Table A.22 in statistical appendix).

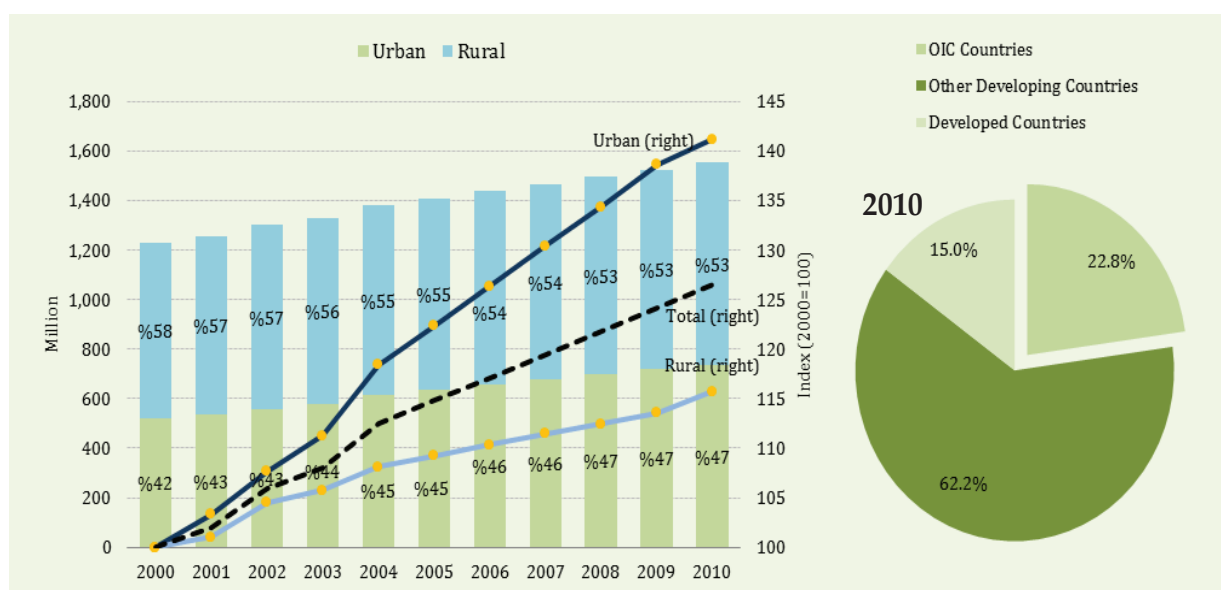
In line with the net ODA flow trends, ODA per capita has witnessed steady decline in OIC member countries from \$38 in 2005 to \$30 in 2009. As for the all developing countries, ODA per capita declined from \$47 in 2005 to \$41 in 2009. Meanwhile, other developing countries witnessed an increasing trend in ODA per capita which reached to \$11 in 2009 compared to \$9 in 2005 (Figure 2.34). At individual country level, ODA per capita in OIC member countries in 2009 was highest in Palestine, Suriname, Guyana, Afghanistan and Djibouti with \$707, \$301, \$225, \$213 and \$202, respectively.

2.5 Population and Employment

2.5.1 Population

Total population of the OIC countries has increased by 326 million (27 per cent) since 2000 to 1.55 billion in 2010 (Figure 2.35, left panel). The increase in total population has been accompanied by a surge in urban population, which increased 42 per cent in the same period, while the growth in rural population remained at 15 per cent. As a natural result of the relatively faster expansion of the population in the OIC countries, the share of the group in the total population of both the developing countries and world has also increased, reaching 26.8 and 22.8 per cent in 2010, respectively (Figure 2.35, right panel) (see also Table A.10 in the Statistical Appendix).

Figure 2.35: Population



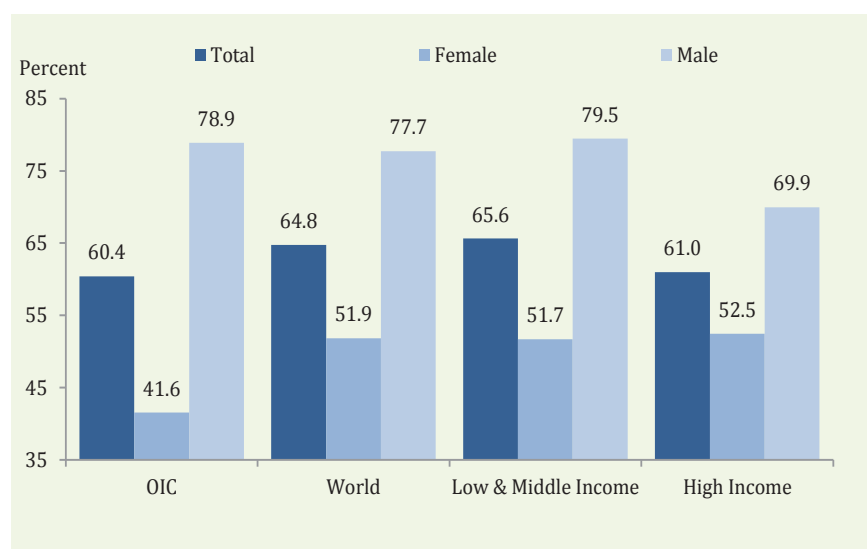
Source: Table A.10 in the Statistical Appendix

2.5.2 Labour Force Participation Rate

Labour force participation rate measures the proportion of people aged between 15 and 64, who are either working or actively searching for a job. As shown in Figure 2.36, in OIC member countries the average participation rate of those between 15-64 years old stood at 60.4 per cent compared to 64.8 per cent of the world average, 65.6 per cent average of low and middle income countries and 61.0 per cent average of high income countries. In case of labour force participation rate for the male population aged between 15 and 64, OIC member countries recorded 78.9 per cent compared to 77.7 per cent in the world, 79.5 per cent in low and middle income countries and 69.9 per cent in high income countries. Although OIC member countries recorded globally comparable performance in terms of total and male labour force participation rates, their performance in case of female labour force participation rate remained significantly low. In OIC member countries, labour force participation rate for the female population aged between 15 and 64 was recorded at 41.6 per cent, which is significantly lower than the 51.9 per cent of the world average, 51.7 per cent average of low and middle income countries and 52.5 per cent average of high income countries.

Figure 2.36: The Labour Force Participation Rates, 2008

The OIC countries registered comparable performance in terms of total and male labour force participation rates.



Source: World Bank, WDI Online.

At the individual country level, Mozambique registered the highest labour force participation rate of total people aged between 15 and 64 (85.9 per cent), followed by Uganda (84.5 per cent), Burkina Faso (84.2), Guinea (84.1) and Qatar (83.8). It is worth mentioning that with the exception of Qatar, United Arab Emirates and Gabon, all top 10 performing member countries belong to LDCs group (Figure 2.37).

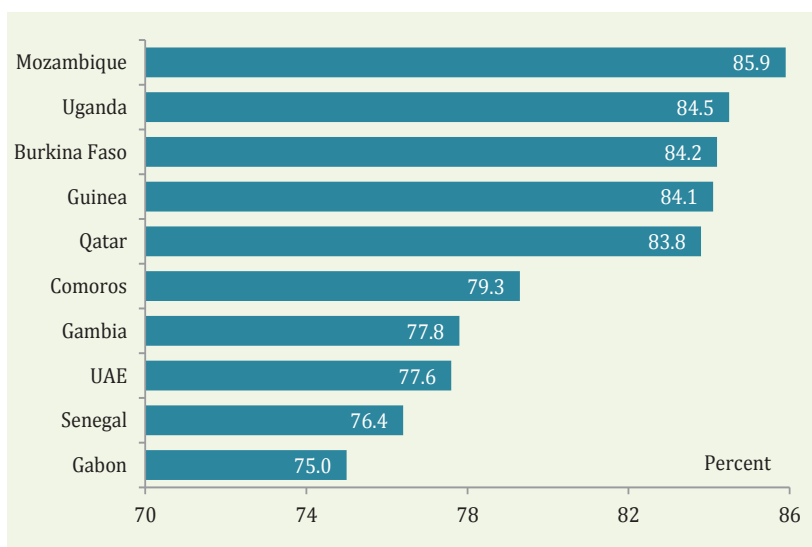


Figure 2.37: Top 10 OIC Member Countries by Labour Force Participation Rate, 2008

Mozambique registered the highest labour force participation rate in 2008.

Source: World Bank, WDI Online

2.5.3 Unemployment

According to the ILO *Global Employment Trends 2011* report, total global unemployment rate increased from 5.6 per cent in 2007 to 6.3 per cent in 2009, and, despite the modest economic growth in 2010, it was estimated at 6.2 per cent, a rate which is still well above the 5.6 per cent rate in 2007 (Figure 1.13). Adult unemployment rate (percentage of labour force age 24 and over) increased from 4.1 per cent in 2007 to 4.8 per cent in 2009 and estimated at the same level in 2010. The report mentioned that an estimated 630 million workers (one out of each five workers in the world) were living with their families at the extreme poverty level of US\$ 1.25 a day level in 2009. This included around 40 million more working poor people than what would have been expected in the absence of the global economic crisis. Moreover, an estimated 1.53 billion workers worldwide were in vulnerable employment in 2009, corresponding to a vulnerable employment rate of 50.1 per cent.

Though the crisis originated in developed countries, the negative impacts of the crisis were transmitted to developing countries, including the OIC members, and leading to deteriorations in their labour markets. Nonetheless, unemployment rates varied widely among different regions and countries ranging from 4.4% in East Asia to more than 10% in non-EU Central and South-eastern Europe, Commonwealth of Independent States and North Africa, and from 1.6% in Kuwait and 3.5% in Malaysia to 13% in Sudan and 27% in Bosnia and Herzegovina (ILO, 2011).

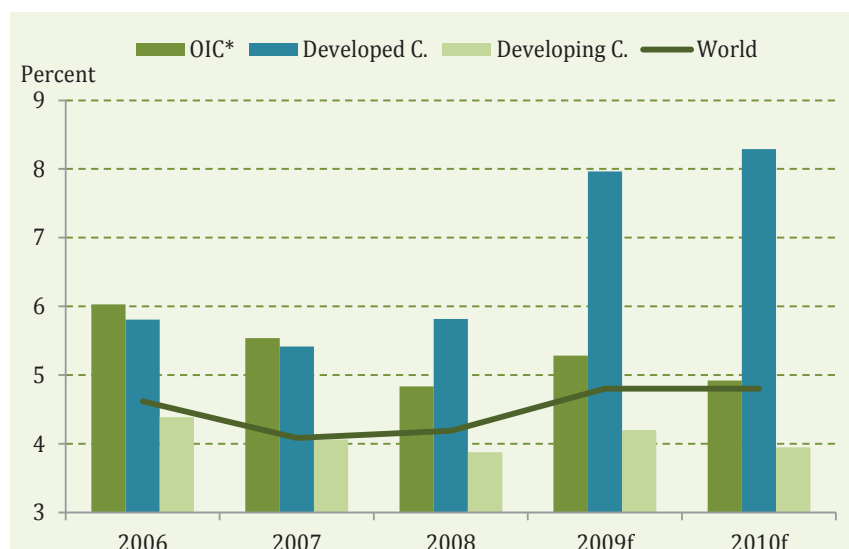
Over the last decade, OIC countries had recorded higher average adult unemployment rates compared to the world average and the averages of other developing countries. Yet, these rates were comparable to those recorded by the group of the developed countries until 2007; the starting year of the recent global financial crisis (Figure 2.38). Average adult unemployment rate in OIC countries decreased from a level above 6% during the period 2001-2006 to below 5% in 2008. However, according to SESRIC staff

calculations, the average adult unemployment rate in OIC countries was estimated at above 5% in 2009 and, with a slight decrease, at 4.8% in 2010, which is almost the same level of 2008. Yet, although this rate was equal to the world average, it was still above the average of the developing countries (3.9%). In contrast, the average adult unemployment rate in developed countries continued to increase and estimated at above 8% in 2010 despite the partial recovery in that year.

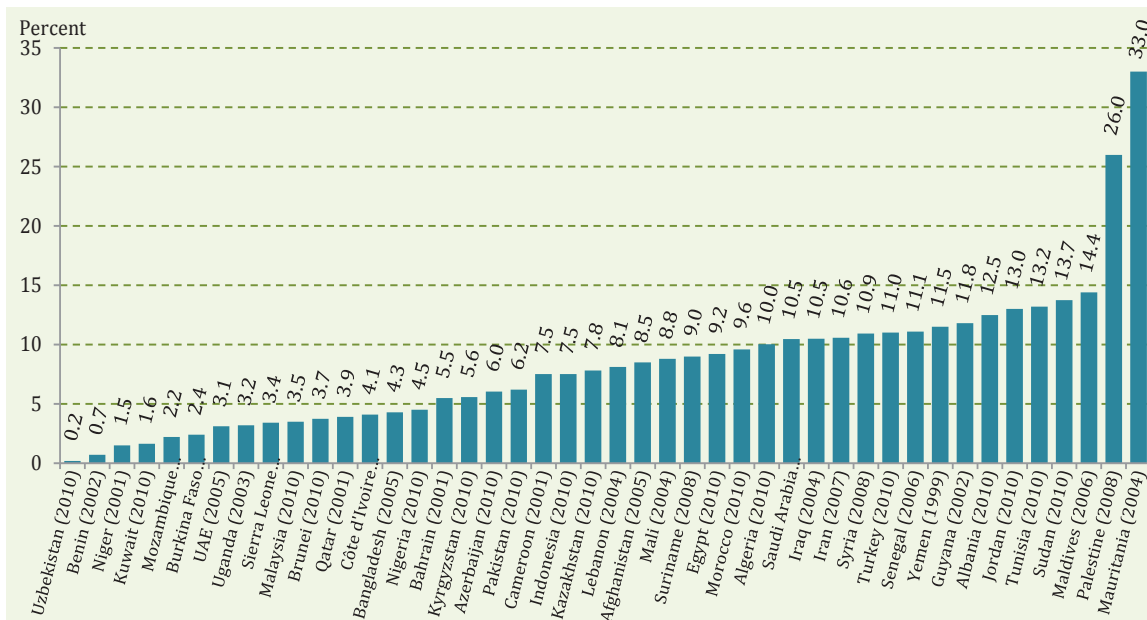
Figure 2.38: Adult Unemployment Rate (% of Labour Force aged over 24)

Unemployment in the OIC countries is higher than that in developing countries.

Source: IMF, WEO October 2010.
(*) SESRIC staff forecasts for OIC countries and IMF staff forecasts for other groups.

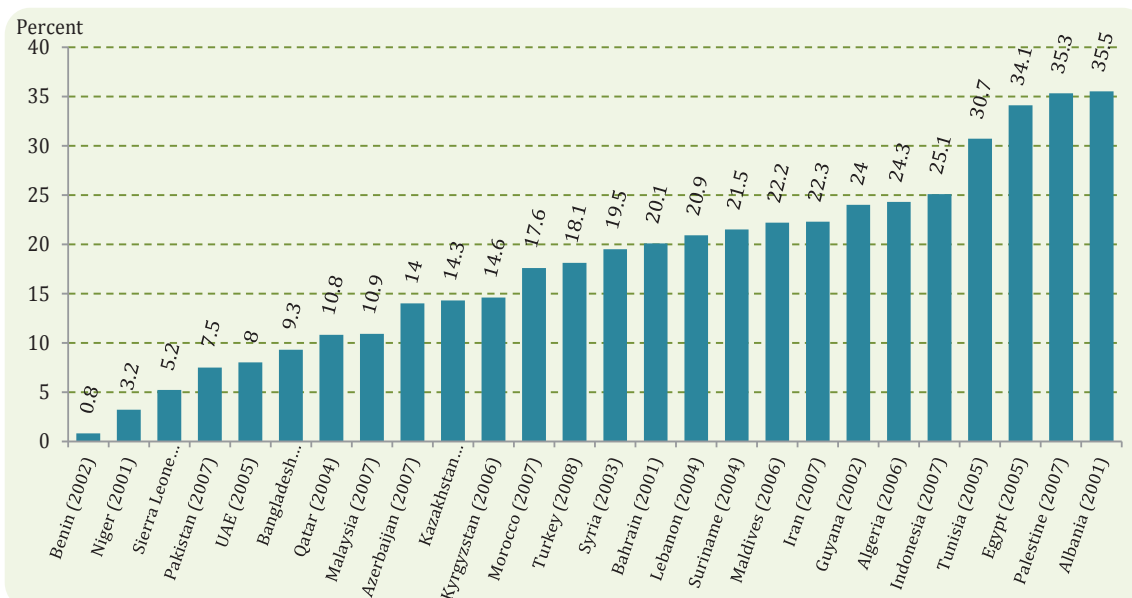


At the individual country level, unemployment rates were varied among OIC countries (Figure 2.39). Out of the 44 OIC member countries, for which the data are available for various years during the last decade, 15 had recorded unemployment rates lower than the forecasted OIC average of 4.8% in 2010. The unemployment rates in 11 OIC countries were even below the forecasted average of the developing countries of 3.9% in 2010. The unemployed people, for example, constituted less than 1% of total labour force in Uzbekistan and Benin. However, during the last decade, many OIC countries recorded quite high unemployment rates, particularly during and after the crisis. This is clear in some major OIC countries such as Turkey, Indonesia, Iran and Egypt, where unemployment is still a serious concern, with average rates of unemployment ranging between 7% to 11%. Yet again, among the countries, for which the data are available for 2010, Sudan, Tunisia, Jordan, Albania, Saudi Arabia and Algeria recorded unemployment rates ranging between 10 to 14%, representing the severity of the problem.

Figure 2.39: Unemployment Rate (% of labour force) in OIC Member Countries*

Source: IMF, WEO October 2010; World Bank, WDI Online (*) Latest data available

The figures on youth unemployment in OIC countries are even less promising. Despite the limitation of the availability of the data, Figure 2.40 indicates that in some OIC countries (Tunisia, Egypt, Palestine and Albania) youth unemployment rates reached to

Figure 2.40: Youth Unemployment Rate in OIC Countries (% of labour force age 15-24)

Source: World Bank, WDI Online

more than 30%. During the last decade, youth unemployment rate reached more than 15% in a significant number of OIC countries like Morocco, Turkey, Syria, Iran, Bahrain, Lebanon, Algeria, and Indonesia.

In particular, the Arab countries suffer the highest youth unemployment rates in the world with an average of more than 25% compared to the world average of 12.6%. Average labour force participation rate is only 35% compared to the world average of 52%. For demographic reasons, the Arab region has to create 35 to 40 million jobs in order to only maintain current average unemployment rates. However, in order to reduce the average unemployment rate of the region to the global average and to approach the world average work force participation rate, more than 85 million jobs should be created over the next ten years.

All in all, notwithstanding the extent to which the economies of the OIC countries have been affected by the crisis, it is clear that unemployment is one of the major economic and social problems that is still facing many OIC countries and calling for urgent solutions. It is also clear that great emphasis should be given to young people through promoting their participation into labour market.

3

Transportation Infrastructure: Impact on Trade

The contraction in both the global economy and the international merchandise trade during the crisis period has changed the landscape for the transportation industry dramatically. As demand for transport services derives from global economic growth and the need to carry international trade; shipping and its recovery remain subject to developments in the wider economy. But the OIC economies have their own way for a swift pick-up and a sustainable growth thereafter through improving their relatively immature transportation infrastructure. In this regard, the present section offers a closer look at the interaction between transportation infrastructure and trade in OIC countries. It also presents an evaluation of OIC countries' capacity and performance in transportation systems.

As far as the OIC countries are considered, the role that a transportation network can play in invigorating an economy goes far beyond the foreseen. This particular attribute can be linked to at least three observations: First, the majority of the member countries are suppliers of primary commodities. Second, natural constraints due to diverse geographic characteristics have long been one of the main stumbling blocks to both enhance cooperation by improving the intra-/inter-country mobility of people and goods to create trade networks. Third, taking into account the OIC visions of free trade area and a common market, a more integrated transport system would critically have underpinning effects in precipitating both processes.

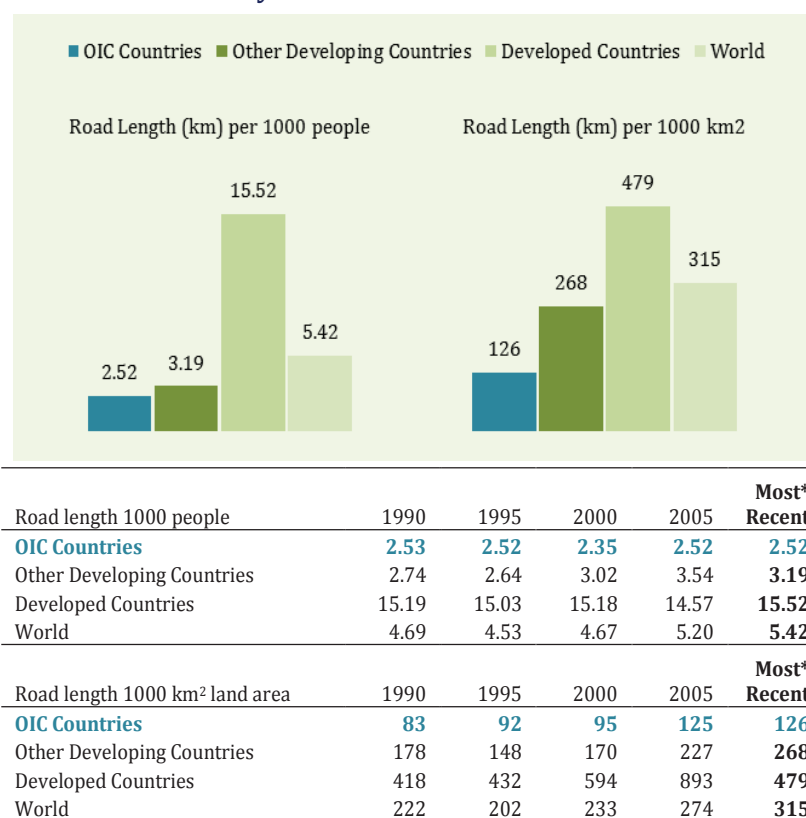
3.1 Capacity of the OIC Countries in Various Modes of Transport

A comparative look at the capacity of the OIC countries in different modes of transport reveals some key challenges ahead of intra-OIC cooperation in trade.

3.1.1 Road Transport

Road network length, when standardized on a per capita basis, can be considered a proxy for measuring the extent to which every person in any given country or region is served by roads. The length of road network per capita within the group of OIC member states is modest when compared to other developing countries, developed countries as well as the world average. According to the most recent data available as of 2011, the average road length for 1000 people living in the OIC member countries is calculated as 2.52 km, which compares poorly to the world average of 5.42 km (Figure 3.1, left panel). The average road density is 3.19 km in other developing economies. In developed economies, however, per 1000 resident people are served by as much as 15.52 km of road network.

Figure 3.1: Road Network Density



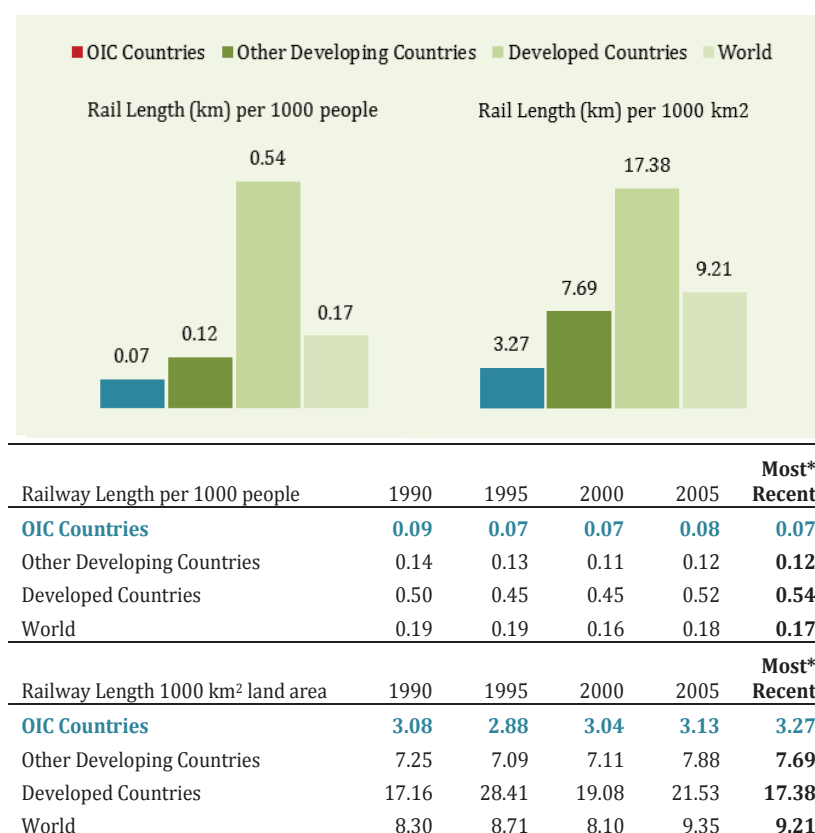
Source: World Bank and SESRIC Staff Calculations. * 2005 or later.

When standardization is based on the land area, the average road network of 126 km per 1000 km² land area within the OIC countries group is almost the halfway to the other developing economies (268 km) and less than one third of that of the developed economies (479 km). The world average is currently 315 km (Figure 3.1, right panel). Measured through either approaches, the results point to the strong need for further development of the road networks in the OIC member countries.

3.1.2 Rail Transport

Heavy industries are traditionally linked to the rail transport systems and the containerization improves the flexibility of rail transportation by linking it with road and maritime modes. The average length of railway serving 1000 people is only 70 meters within the group of OIC countries, while the world average is 170 meters – more than double (Figure 3.2, left panel). The poor figures in the OIC countries are mainly caused by the stagnant rail line infrastructure growth coupled with the increasing population. Other developing economies are also lagging behind the world with their average 120 meter of railway length per 1000 people, which is far below the average 540 meter rail network in operation for every 1000 people resident in the developed countries.

Figure 3.2: Rail Network Density



In terms of land coverage, again, the average 3.27 km of railway per 1000 km² land area of the OIC countries is still below that of the group of other developing economies, which averages at 7.69 km (Figure 3.2, right panel). It is observed that the improvement in overall railway figures for the OIC countries as a group has so far been relatively poorer in comparison to those of other developing countries and the world.

3.1.3 Air Transport

Beyond the benefits of fast and inexpensive transcontinental travel, air transport is now a vital mode of shipping high value goods that need to come to market quickly, such as agricultural products subject to spoilage. Air transport has become an essential economic and social conduit throughout the world.

The average number of air passengers in the OIC countries, measured on per 1000 people basis, is still below the desired levels. According to the most recent data available as of 2011, the density of the domestic and international passengers carried by aircrafts registered in the OIC countries is calculated as 118 per 1000 people (Figure 3.3, left panel). The world average is recently 346 passengers. Other developing countries, on the other hand, followed closely the OIC countries as a group with an average density of 128 passengers. Moreover, the passenger density in other developing countries has tripled in number since 1990, surpassing the average pace of growth in the OIC member countries over the same period.

Figure 3.3: Air Network Density



Source: World Bank and SESRIC Staff Calculations. * 2005 or later.

The low frequency of air travel in the OIC countries has to some extent been reflected in the small number of aircraft departures compared to the world average. Calculations based on the most recent data available reveals that the density of domestic and international take-offs by carriers registered in the OIC countries is only 1.21 per 1000

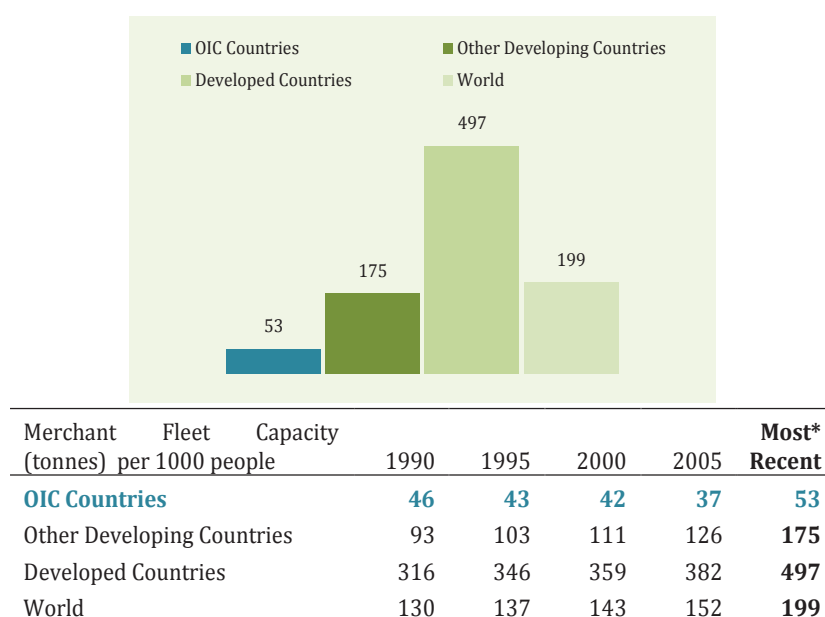
people, while the world average is 4.02 departures for the same number of people (Figure 3.3, right panel).

The low levels of air traffic observed in the OIC countries can be attributed to the lack of infrastructure facilities, such as proper terminals and paved runways which are very low in number and size.

3.1.4 Sea Transport

With more than 100,000 km of total coastline, OIC countries possess significant potential for maritime trade. Yet, the current level of merchant fleet capacity – expressed in tonnes per 1000 people – in the group of OIC member countries is far from enabling the group fully utilizing this potential. The total fleet capacity per 1000 people is measured as only 53 tonnes compared to the world average of 199 tonnes (Figure 3.4). Other developing countries as a group have improved their fleet capacity significantly since 1990, reaching 175 tonnes per 1000 people.

Figure 3.4: Maritime Fleet Capacity (tonnes per 1000 people)



Source: World Bank and SESRIC Staff Calculations. * 2005 or later.

Liner Shipping Connectivity Index⁶ aims at capturing a country's integration level into global liner shipping networks. According to this index is generated from five components⁷, which are mainly related to the maritime capacity of the country. The majority of the OIC countries have poor shipping connectivity performances ranging between 0 and 20 index units (Figure 3.5). Malaysia, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Oman and Egypt are the OIC countries with the highest index values.

6 Index is based on the country with the highest index value in 2004 (China=100).

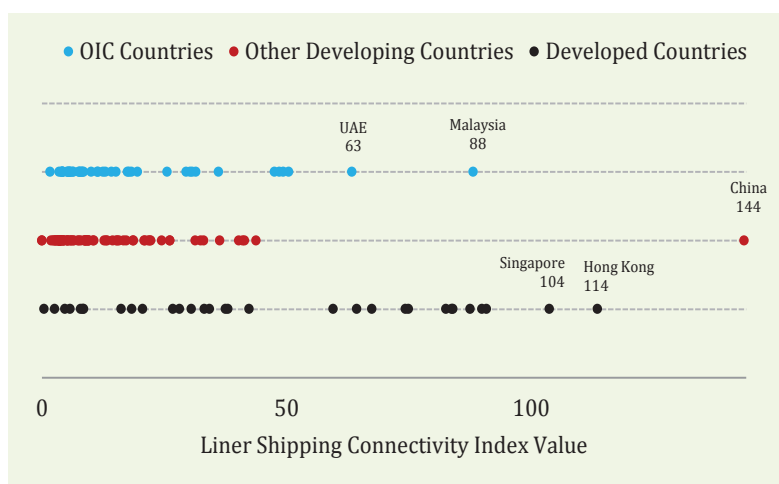
7 These are number of ships, total container carrying capacity, max. vessel size, number of services and number of container shipping companies.

These countries also outperform other developing countries other than China. Almost half of the developed countries, on the other hand, stand out with their high maritime capacities indicated by index values greater than 50 index units.

Figure 3.5: Liner Shipping Connectivity Index (2010)

The majority of the OIC countries have poor shipping connectivity performances.

Source: UNCTADstat Online Database



The modest transport development figures in various transport modes presented above indicate that transportation infrastructure in the OIC countries is incompetent and the transportation system as a whole offers poor connectivity, which is an essential ingredient of enhanced trade cooperation among the member states.

3.2 Performance of the OIC Countries in Various Modes of Transport

The underdeveloped transport infrastructure coupled with poor transport links between the OIC member countries has long stifled intra-OIC cooperation in trade. Even the busiest airports in the OIC member countries, such as Jakarta⁸ and Kuala Lumpur⁹ international airports, have direct flights to only a few OIC countries. For example, Jakarta International Airport hosts scheduled passenger flights to only six member states¹⁰. Similarly, Kuala Lumpur International Airport organizes cargo flights to only four member countries¹¹. Currently, an approximate of 20 member countries have only one international airport in operation. This inadequate direct air link, observed even at the busiest airports, and the resulting higher freight and human transport costs and times among the OIC countries compounds the inability to operationalize intra-OIC trade cooperation efforts.

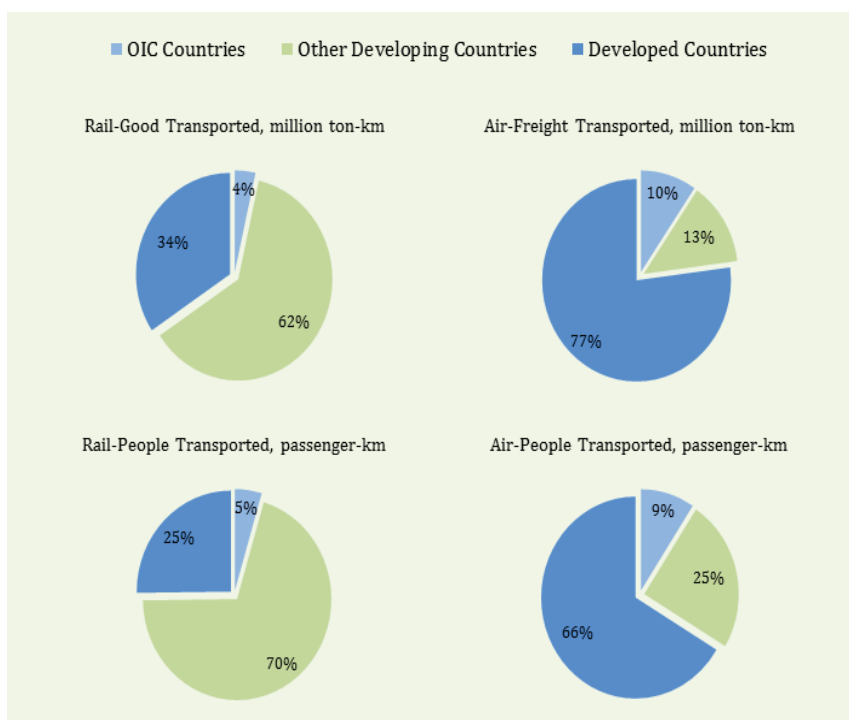
On the other hand, although the group of OIC countries comprises mainly of countries that are adjacent to each other, the poor rail connectivity among adjacent OIC member countries undermines the prospects for building efficient trade corridors. Many OIC member countries have no railway connections to adjacent member states and many

⁸ 16th busiest airport by passenger traffic according to Airports Council International (ACI) 2010 data.

⁹ 28th busiest airport by cargo traffic according to Airports Council International (ACI) 2009 data.

¹⁰ These are Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Qatar, Brunei, Turkey and Yemen.

¹¹ These include Azerbaijan, Indonesia, Turkey and Uzbekistan.

Figure 3.6: Share of OIC Countries in Rail and Air Transport (2009)

Source: World Bank WDI Database

others face the *break-of-gauge* problem which leads to an increase in the duration and cost of rail shipments. Thus, apart from the negative impacts of the poor transport development on *overall* OIC trade volume, the poor rail connectivity among the adjacent member countries pose additional challenge to creating a stronger *intra*-OIC cooperation in bulk trade.

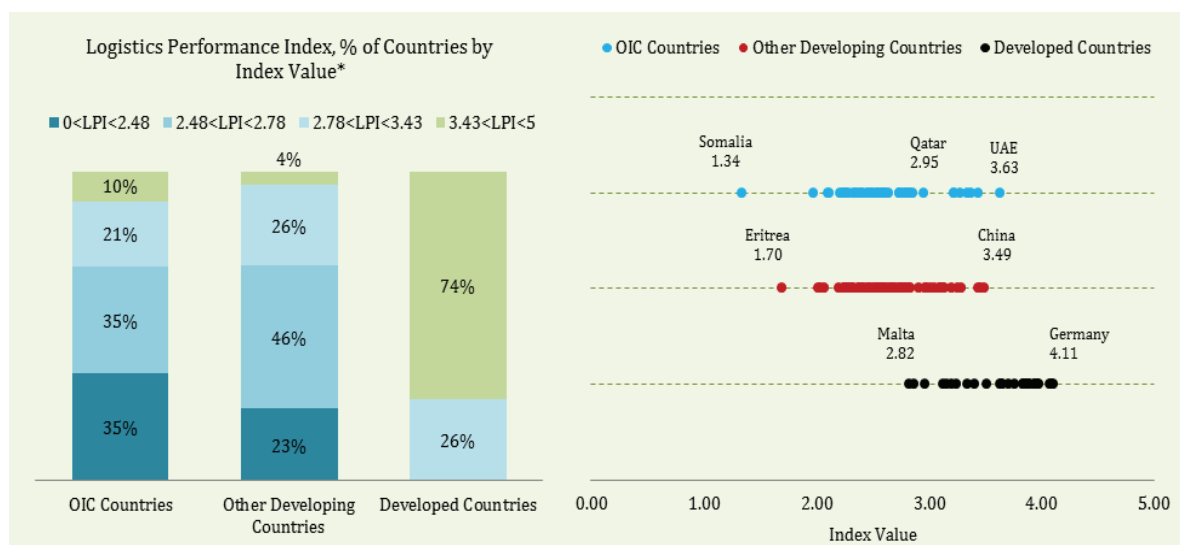
Indeed, the performance of the OIC countries in two major modes of passenger and goods transport was modest in 2009. The group of OIC member countries accounted for only 4 and 5 per cent of the total goods and people transported through the rail networks in the world during 2009, respectively (Figure 3.6). The member countries as a group had slightly better figures in air transport with shares of 10 and 9 per cent in total air freight and passengers carried on planes during the same year, respectively.

Clearly, the poor average transport capacity figures observed in the group of OIC member countries translates into incompetency in logistics, which is the backbone of trade. Logistics Performance Index measures the performance of a country along its logistics supply chain and provides qualitative evaluations of that country in six areas, four of them¹² being directly linked to the level of transport development. According to this index, as of 2009, 35 per cent of the OIC member countries had poor logistics performance figures below 2.40 index units (Figure 3.7, left panel), while only 23 per cent of other developing countries were below this threshold. United Arab Emirates

¹² These are infrastructure, international shipments, logistics competence and timeliness.

(3.63) and Somalia (1.34) were the two OIC member countries with the highest and lowest logistics performance index values, respectively (Figure 3.7, right panel). In contrast, 74 per cent of the developed countries recorded index values greater than 3.43 index units.

Figure 3.7: Logistics Performance Index



Source: World Bank WDI Database. *Thresholds are based on World Bank classification

3.3 Transportation and Trade Linkage

From an economic development point of view, efficient transportation system can positively affect the pace of growth and development of trade activities through at least four ways (Weisbrod (2008)): (i) by enabling new forms of trade among industries and locations; (ii) by reducing carrying cost and enhancing reliability of existing trade movements; (iii) by expanding the size of markets and enabling economies of scale in production and efficient distribution of goods and services; and (iv) by increasing productivity through access to more diverse and specialized labour, supply and buyer markets.

In the light of this argument, the impact of transportation on trade is highlighted in this section through examining the relation between the capacity in key transport indicators explained in Section 4.1 and per capita trade performance at the country level. The data on transport capacity covers the period starting from the year 2000 whereas the per capita trade volume is averaged over the period 2000-2009 for each country. For road transport, Figure 3.8 indicates a strong relationship between the growth in per capita trade volume and the road infrastructure development. The relationship between the two indicators is almost linear, implying that the growth in the per capita road network is linked to the increase in trade volume on a constant scale.

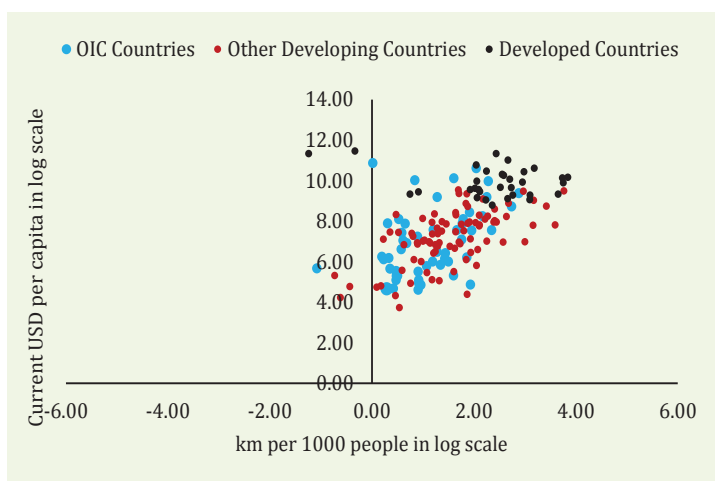


Figure 3.8: Trade volume and road network density

Trade volume and road infrastructure is strongly related.

Source: World Bank WDI Online and SESRIC Staff Calculations

It is also clear from Figure 3.8 that the OIC countries, with low road density, have a significant potential for increasing their trade volumes by improving their road networks infrastructure. The OIC member countries apparently cluster in the low trade volume-low road density region. The clustering of non-OIC developing and advanced country groups in the middle and upper parts of the figure is also evident, indicating that these countries achieved higher trade volumes in return for their higher levels of road network development. The lack of investment in road infrastructure seems to set back the ability of the member countries to increase their trade, thus putting them behind the other developing and the developed countries.

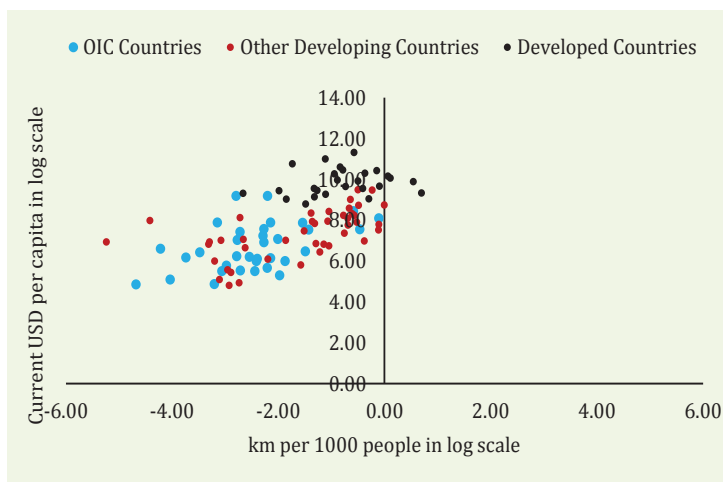


Figure 3.9: Trade volume and rail network density

Rail infrastructure development fosters trade volume.

Source: World Bank WDI Online and SESRIC Staff Calculations

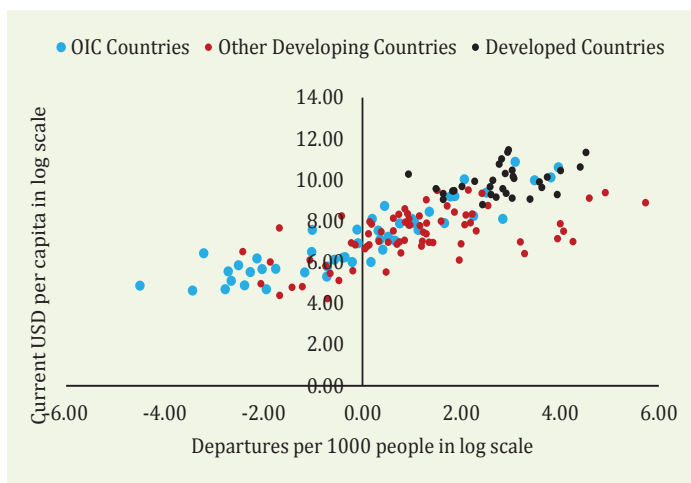
A similar result is also observed in the case of rail network. In this regard, Figure 3.9 reveals a significant mutual relationship between the rail per capita growth and the growth in per capita trade volumes. Again, the OIC countries appear mainly in the low trade volume-low rail per capita region and the positive linear relationship between the indicators are preserved in each country sub-group included in the figure. The strong correlation between rail transport capability and trade performance offers a motivation for the OIC member states with underdeveloped rail infrastructures to extend their rail networks. For example, in the landlocked Uganda only an approximate 300-km portion of the total 1,266 km rail network is operational and it lacks connections to the

neighbouring countries such as Sudan, Congo (DR), Rwanda and Tanzania, 3 out of which have direct access to sea. Other lines were closed mainly due to their technical deficiencies. Railways carry less than 10 per cent of export and import traffic in Uganda. Transit time to the Port Mombasa of the adjacent Kenya is about 10 days (Itazi, 2010). Zambia, on the other hand, is another non-OIC landlocked country within the region and almost 2000 km of its rail network is functional with direct and indirect links to adjacent Congo, Tanzania, Malawi, Zimbabwe and Angola. Unsurprisingly, its average per capita trade volume over the last ten years has been as high as four times that of Uganda.

Figure 3.10: Trade volume and air network density

Development of air transportation is strongly correlated with growth in trade.

Source: World Bank WDI Online and SESRIC Staff Calculations



Despite the considerably varied air transport capabilities in OIC countries, the structural link between the development of transport and trade levels is much more clear (Figure 3.10). Developed economies again cluster at the upper right corner of the figure where the higher per capita trade volumes are associated with the higher levels of development in the air transport sector. The OIC countries are apparently represented on a large scale of air transport capabilities, where the member countries with a more developed air network performing better in trade activities.

4

International Tourism in the OIC Countries

Over the past few decades, international tourism activity has shown substantial and sustained growth in both revenues and number of tourists, and has left broad economic, social, cultural and environmental footprints reaching almost every part of the globe. International tourism activity generates significant economic benefits to tourists' host and home countries alike. International tourism activity is also characterised by a continuing geographical spread and diversification of tourist destinations. Although the bulk of international tourism activity is still concentrated in the developed regions of Europe and the Americas, a substantial proliferation of new tourist-receiving markets is also observed in the developing regions of Asia & Pacific, the Middle East and Africa. International tourism has become one of the main economic activities and an important source of foreign exchange earnings and employment in many countries of these regions. Tourism development has, therefore, been given much attention in the national development strategies of many developing countries and placed on the agenda of many recent international conferences on sustainable development.

Considering their rich and diverse natural, geographic, historical and cultural heritage assets, the OIC countries, as a group, have in fact a high potential for the development of a sustainable international tourism sector. However, considering the modest share of the OIC region in the world tourism market and the concentration of tourism activity in only a few OIC countries, it seems that a large part of the tourism potential of the OIC region is still unutilised. Indeed, tourism is a very important sector that could, if properly planned and managed, play a significant role in the socio-economic development of many OIC countries. This is true not only due to their existing and potential tourism resources, but also because their citizens travel in large numbers around the world for business, leisure and other purposes. It is for this reason that

tourism has been defined in 1994 as one of the ten priority areas of cooperation of the OIC Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation among the Member Countries. In this context, it is worth noting that tourism cooperation activities have recently assumed greater importance on the agenda of the OIC where seven Islamic conferences of tourism ministers were held during the period 2000-2010.

Given this state of affairs, this section evaluates the performance and economic role of the international tourism sector in the OIC member countries in the latest five-year period for which the data are available. In so doing, it examines the two traditionally used indicators in measuring international tourism (i.e. international tourist arrivals and international tourism receipts). It also highlights the trend in intra-OIC tourism during the five-year period 2003-2007 and sheds light on the challenges facing tourism and the development of a sustainable international tourism sector in the OIC countries.

4.1 International Tourist Arrivals and Tourism Receipts

As shown in Figure 4.1, the number of international tourist arrivals in the OIC countries, for which the data are available, reached 102.2 million in 2004, corresponding to a 13.4 per cent share in the total international tourist arrivals worldwide. These tourists generated US\$ 71.5 billion as international tourism receipts in the OIC countries, corresponding to a 11.3 per cent share in the world's total tourism receipts. In 2005, international tourist arrivals in the OIC region reached 109.7 million, corresponding to an increase by 7.4 per cent over the previous year and a 13.7 per cent share in the world tourism market. International tourism receipts amounted to US\$ 79.5 billion in the same year, corresponding to an increase by 11.2 per cent over 2004 and a 11.8 per cent share in the world's total tourism receipts. The recovery of the world economy in 2004, in particular the economies of the major tourist-generating regions of the Americas and Europe, together with the strengthening of the Asian economies, strongly contributed to the very good results of tourism in the OIC region in 2005. Growth was common to almost all the countries in the region, but was particularly strong in the OIC countries in the Middle East and North Africa as well as in Turkey and Malaysia. However, some countries such as Indonesia, Maldives and Bangladesh were adversely affected by natural disasters such as the tsunami in the Indian Ocean.

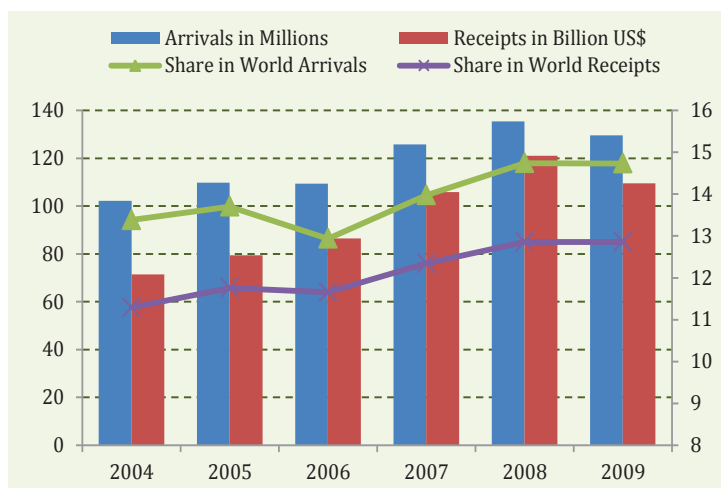
The number of international tourist arrivals in the OIC region witnessed a slight decrease in 2006 compared to 2005 and amounted to 109.4 million, corresponding to a contraction of 0.3 per cent. Consequently, the share of OIC region in the world tourism market decreased to 12.9 per cent (Figure 4.1). On the other hand, although international tourism receipts in the OIC region reached US\$ 86.5 billion in 2006, corresponding to an increase by 8.8 per cent over the level of 2005, the share of OIC region in world tourism receipts decreased slightly to 11.7 per cent. Following the slight decline of international tourist arrivals in 2006, both international tourist arrivals and receipts in the OIC region grew at solid rates in 2007. Tourist arrivals reached 125.8 million, corresponding to an

increase by 14.9 per cent over the previous year and a 14 per cent share in the world tourism market. International tourism receipts amounted to US\$ 105.9 billion in the same year, corresponding to an increase by 22.5 per cent over 2006 and a 12.3 per cent share in the world's total tourism receipts (Figure 4.1).

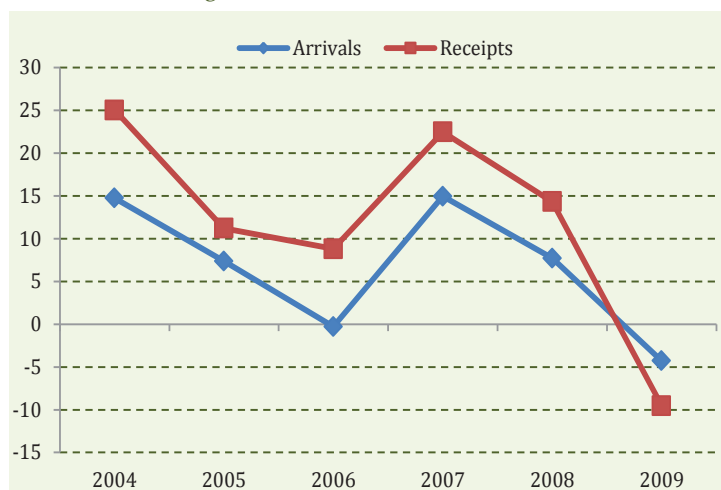
In 2008, both international tourist arrivals and tourism receipts in the OIC region increased significantly where tourist arrivals reached a record of 135.5 million, corresponding to an increase by 7.7 per cent over the previous year and a 14.7 per cent share in the world tourism market. Similarly, international tourism receipts amounted to a record of US\$ 121.1 billion in the same year, corresponding to an increase by 14.3 per cent over 2007 and a 12.9 per cent share in the world's total tourism receipts. In contrast, both international tourist arrivals and tourism receipts in the OIC region declined significantly in 2009. While the number of international tourist arrivals declined to 129.7 million, corresponding to a contraction by 4.3 per cent over 2008, international tourism receipts declined to US\$ 109.5 billion, corresponding to a contraction by 9.5 per cent (Figure 4.1). Yet, despite this decline, the share of OIC region in the world tourism market, both in terms of tourist arrivals and tourism receipts, remained at the same level of 2008; i.e. 14.7 per cent of world tourist arrivals and 12.9 per cent of world tourism receipts. This is mainly due to the negative impact of the global financial crisis of 2008-2009 on international tourism sector worldwide.

Figure 4.1: International Tourism in OIC Countries

Tourist Arrivals and Tourism Receipts

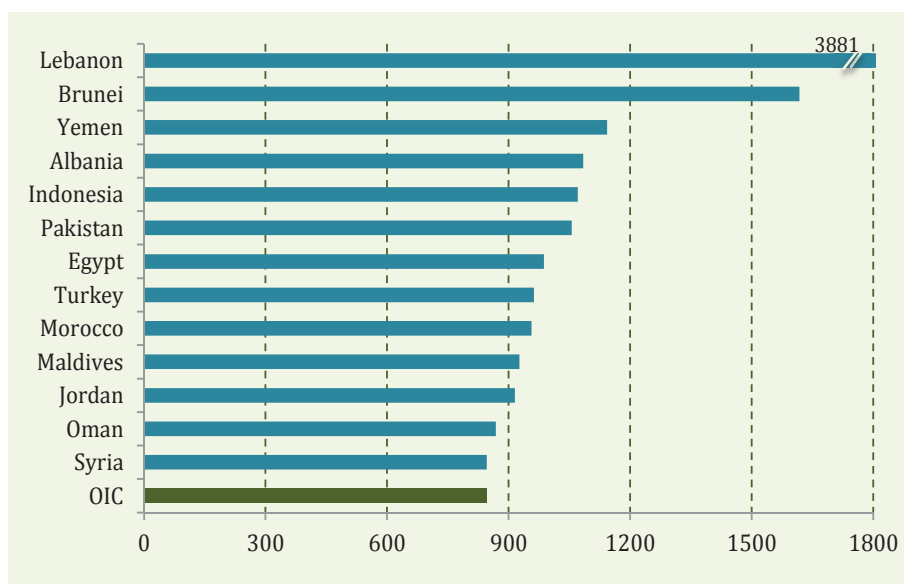


Annual % Change



Source: UN Statistics Division (UNSD), Tourism Statistics Online Database (UNDATA).

Figure 4.2:
International Tourism
Receipts per Arrival in
OIC Countries (US\$ in
2009)



Source: UN Statistics Division (UNSD), Tourism Statistics Online Database (UNDATA).

While, in absolute terms, the trends in international tourism receipts were generally similar to those in international tourist arrivals, the shares of the individual countries in the total OIC international tourism receipts as well as the average growth rates of those receipts were somewhat different. This is due to the fact that receipts per arrival vary as each country has its own tourism characteristics in terms of length of stay, purpose of visit, geographical distance, types of shopping, etc. For example, as shown in Figure 4.2, the OIC average tourism receipts per arrival in 2009 amounted to US\$ 845. In the same year, the highest receipts per tourist arrival were recorded in Lebanon (US\$ 3881) followed by Brunei (US\$ 1618), Yemen (US\$ 1143), Albania (US\$ 1084), Indonesia (US\$ 1071), Pakistan (US\$ 1056), Egypt (US\$ 987), Turkey (US\$ 963), Morocco (US\$ 956), Maldives (US\$ 927), Jordan (US\$ 915), Oman (US\$ 868), and Syria (US\$ 846).

At the individual country level, it is observed that international tourism activity, in terms of both tourist arrivals and tourism receipts, is still concentrated in a few countries. For example, in 2009, only 10 OIC countries, namely Turkey, Malaysia, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Tunisia, Indonesia, Syria, Kuwait and Jordan were the top 10 international tourist destinations among the OIC member countries (Figure 4.3). These 10 countries together hosted 108.5 million international tourist arrivals, corresponding to a share of 83.6 per cent of the total OIC tourism market in 2009. Similarly, international tourism receipts in the OIC countries are also concentrated in a few countries, the majority of them being the main OIC tourist destinations shown in Figure 4.3. In descending order, Turkey, Malaysia, Egypt, Morocco, Lebanon, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia and Jordan are the top 10 OIC countries in terms of tourism receipts. This group of OIC countries earned US\$ 94.3 billion as international tourism receipts in 2009, corresponding to a share of 86.1 per cent of the total OIC tourism receipts in that year. In this context, it is worth mentioning that, in 2008, two OIC tourist destinations, namely Turkey and Malaysia, were also ranked 7th and 9th, respectively among the top 10

world tourist destinations. Moreover, Turkey also succeeded in being ranked 9th within the top 10 world tourism earners in 2008. According to the recent estimations of the UNWTO, the rankings for Turkey and Malaysia were sustained in 2009.

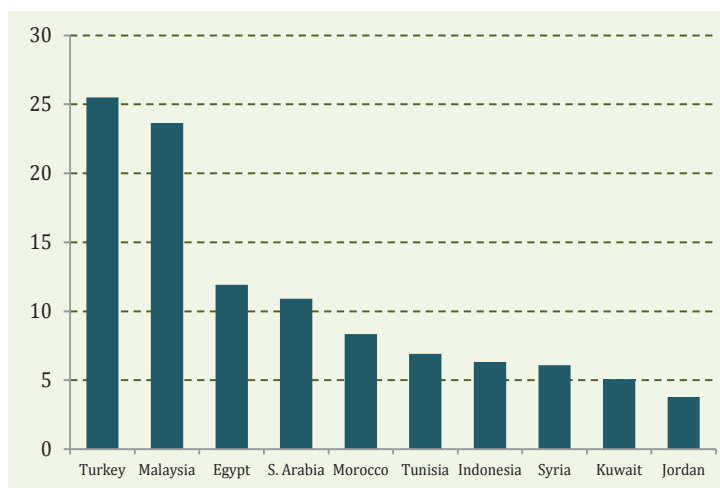
4.2 The Economic Role of International Tourism

In this section, an attempt is made to assess the economic role of the international tourism sector in the economies of the OIC countries. This is made by calculating the balance of international tourism, i.e., by deducting the international tourism expenditure from the international tourism receipts, for each individual country for which the relevant data are available in the six-year period of 2004-2009. The net contribution of the international tourism sector to the economies of OIC countries is then examined by relating the balance of international tourism as a percentage of the GDP of each country. The sector is also evaluated as a source of foreign exchange earnings by relating the international tourism receipts in each country, as a percentage, to its total merchandise exports in the same period.

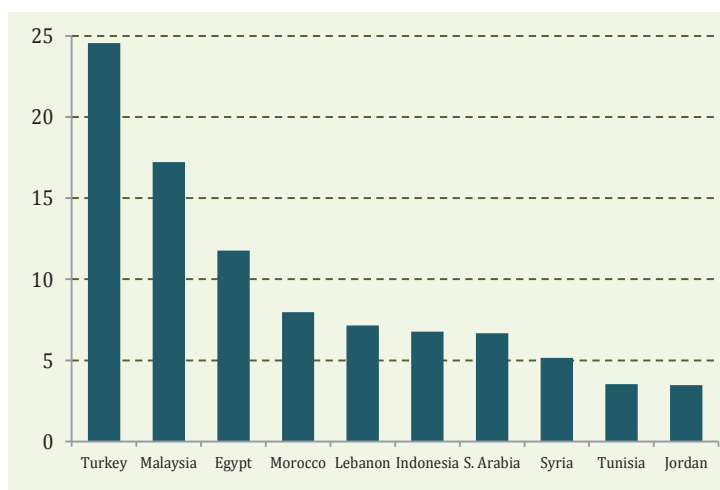
Figure 4.4 displays the top 10 OIC countries in terms of their balance of international tourism in billions of US dollars in 2009. It is obvious that the majority of these countries are the main OIC international tourism destinations and earners shown in Figure 4.3. It is also observed that the balance of international tourism of some OIC countries accounts for a high percentage of their international tourism receipts. This is true for some countries like Tunisia (86 per cent), Gambia (85.7 per cent), Maldives (84 per cent), Turkey (81.2 per cent), Morocco (78.5 per cent), Egypt (75 per cent), Bahrain (68.1 per cent), Jordan (65.3 per cent) and Malaysia (58.2 per cent). The total OIC international

Figure 4.3: Top 10 Tourist Destinations and Tourism Earners in 2009

Arrivals in Millions



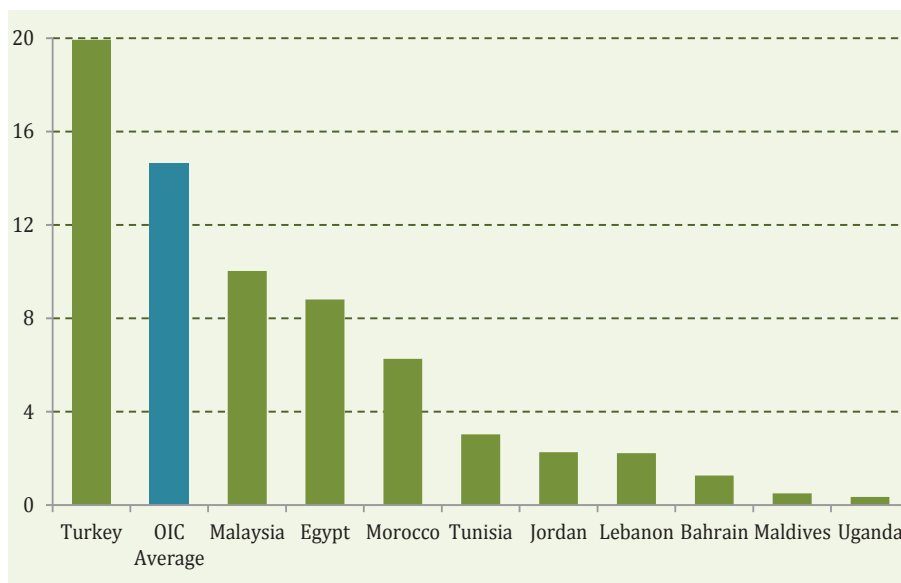
Receipts in Billion USD



Source: UN Statistics Division (UNSD), Tourism Statistics Online Database (UNDATA).

tourism balance amounted to US\$ 14.7 billion in 2009, corresponding to 13.4 per cent of total OIC international tourism receipts.

Figure 4.4: Top 10 OIC Countries in Terms of Balance of International Tourism (Billion US\$ in 2009)



Source: UN Statistics Division (UNSD), Tourism Statistics Online Database (UNDATA).

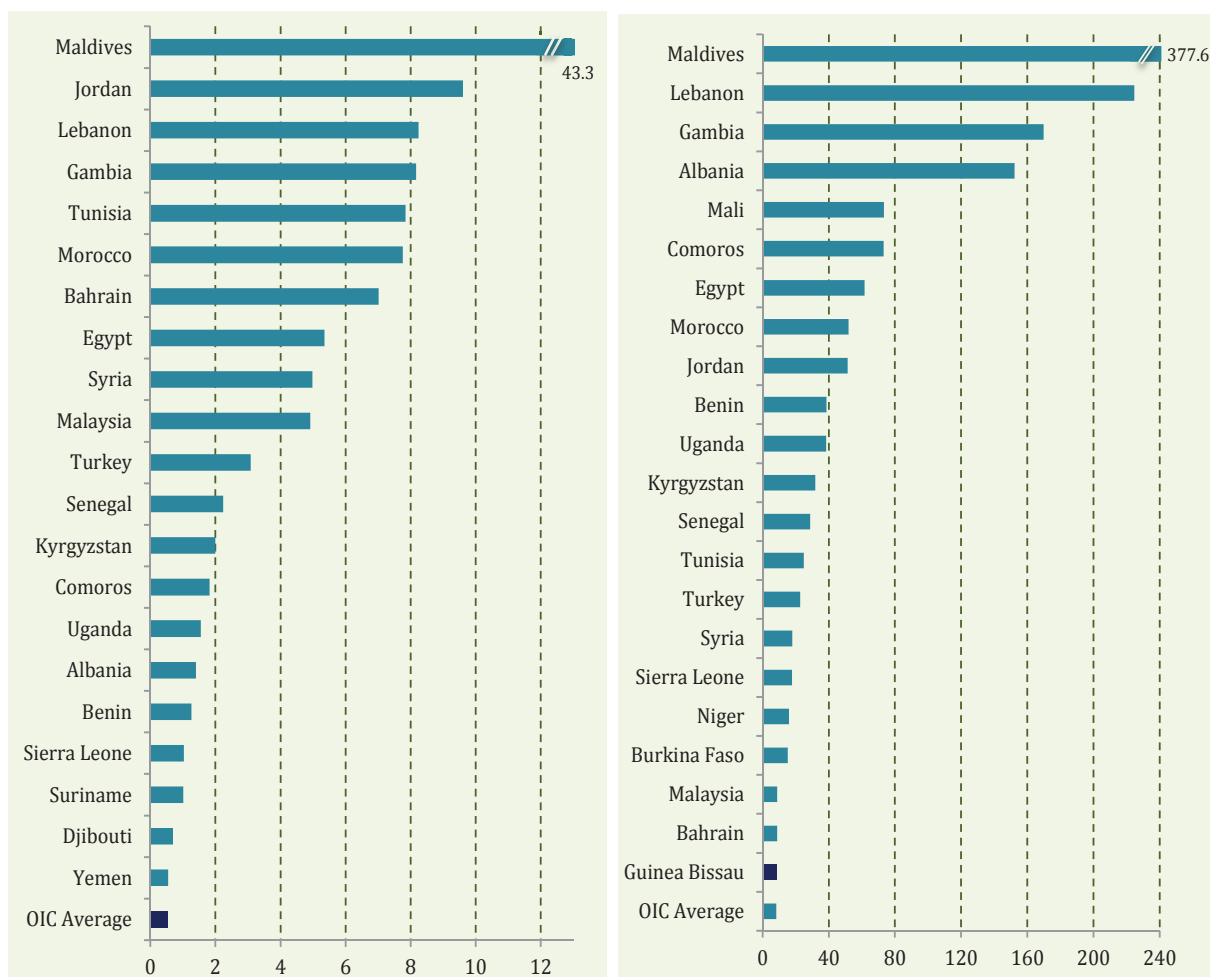
However, when the economic role of the international tourism sector in the economies of the OIC countries is examined in terms of its net contribution to the GDP of each country, the picture, as shown in Figure 4.5, reflects a widely different situation. The economic role of the international tourism sector in the economies of the OIC countries is neither a function of the size nor the level of affluence of the economy. With an average of 43.3 per cent of GDP during 2004 through 2009, international tourism is the major economic activity in the Maldives. Figure 4.5 also shows that the international tourism activity plays a relatively important role compared to the size of the economy in 10 OIC countries for which the balance of international tourism accounts, on average, for 3 to almost 10 per cent of their GDP. This group includes a significant number of the OIC's main tourism destination and earner countries (e.g., Lebanon, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Syria, Malaysia, Turkey and Bahrain). In contrast, international tourism activity is found to have a negligible or even negative role in the economies of many OIC countries for which the data are available where 29 countries recorded, on average, a deficit in their balance of international tourism during 2004 through 2009. During the same period, the net contribution of international tourism activity accounted, on average, for 0.5 per cent of the total GDP in the OIC countries.

However, when the international tourism sector is evaluated as a source of foreign exchange earnings by relating the international tourism receipts in each country, as a percentage, to its total merchandise exports, Figure 4.5 indicates that international tourism activity plays a more significant role in the economies of the OIC countries as a source of foreign exchange earnings. During the period 2004-2009, international tourism generated foreign exchange earnings almost 3.8 times, on average, more than those generated by exports in the Maldives, almost 2.3 times in Lebanon, around 1.7 times in

Figure 4.5: Role of International Tourism in the Economy of OIC Countries

Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP
(Average 2004-2009)

International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports
(Average 2004-2009)

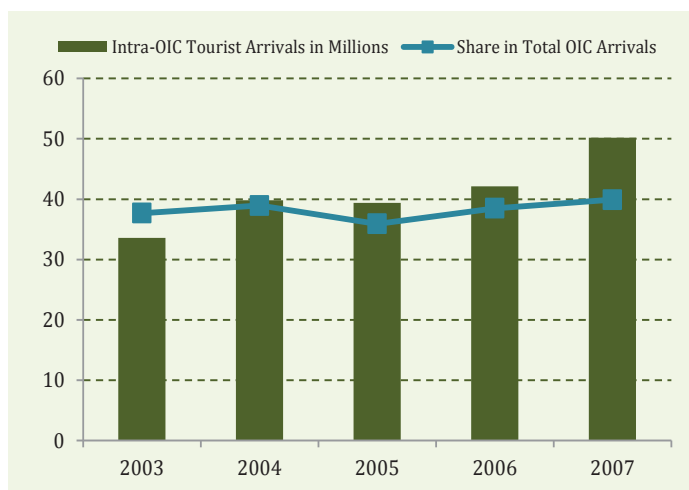
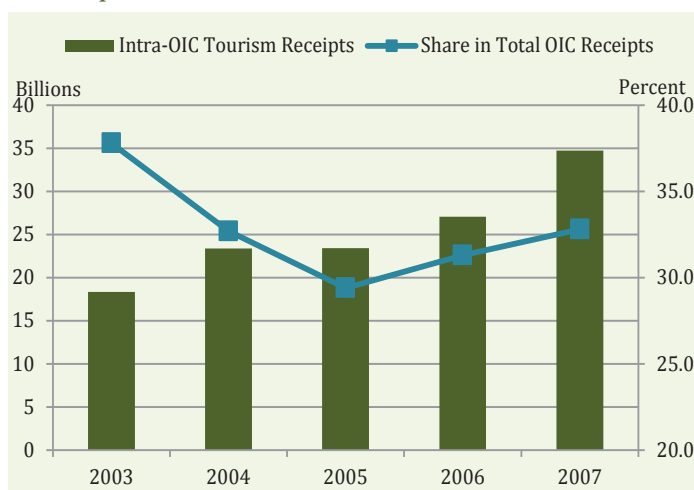


Source: UN Statistics Division (UNSD), Tourism Statistics Online Database (UNDATA).

Gambia, and 1.5 times in Albania. In the same period, international tourism receipts accounted, on average, for more than 70 per cent of the total exports of Mali and Comoros, 61.7 per cent in Egypt, almost 52 per cent in Morocco and Jordan, and more than 30 per cent in Benin, Uganda and Kyrgyz Republic. Moreover, international tourism receipts accounted for 15 to almost 30 per cent of the value of the exports in Senegal, Tunisia, Turkey, Syria, Sierra Leone, Niger and Burkina Faso (Figure 4.5). Yet, in 29 OIC countries, international tourism receipts were still accounted for less than the average of the OIC of 8.3 per cent of their total merchandise exports.

4.3 Intra-OIC Tourism

As shown in Figure 4.6, in 2003, intra-OIC tourism, in terms of the number of tourist arrivals, reached 33.6 million arrivals, corresponding to 37.7 per cent of the total

Figure 4.6: Intra-OIC Tourism**Arrivals in Millions****Receipts in Billion USD**

Source: UN Statistics Division (UNSD), Tourism Statistics Online Database (UNDATA).

international tourist arrivals in 42 OIC countries for which the relevant data are available. In 2004, intra-OIC tourist arrivals increased by 18.6 per cent over the previous year and reached 39.8 million arrivals, which accounted for 38.9 per cent share of total OIC international tourist arrivals. In 2005, intra-OIC tourist arrivals decreased slightly by 1 per cent, to reach 39.4 million, corresponding to a 35.9 per cent share in total OIC international tourist arrivals. This was due to the fact that tourism activity in some OIC countries such as Indonesia, Maldives, Lebanon, and Saudi Arabia was seriously affected by negative factors in that year such as the tsunami in the Indian Ocean, oil price increases, exchange rate fluctuations and political uncertainties.

In contrast, the year 2006 witnessed a substantial increase by 6.8 per cent in the number of intra-OIC tourist arrivals reaching 42.1 million arrivals, corresponding to a 38.5 per cent share in the total OIC international tourist arrivals. The substantial growth in the number of intra-OIC tourist arrivals continued in 2007 where it reached a peak of 50.2 million, corresponding to an increase by 19.1 per cent and a share of

almost 40 per cent in total OIC international tourist arrivals. With slightly lower shares in total OIC international tourism receipts, a similar trend was observed in the case of the intra-OIC tourism receipts during the period under consideration (Figure 4.6).

At the individual country level, it is observed that the total intra-OIC tourism is also concentrated in a few countries. In descending order, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Syria, Malaysia, Kazakhstan, Turkey, Kuwait, Tunisia, Egypt, and the United Arab Emirates were the top 10 intra-OIC tourism destinations in 2007 (Figure 4.7). Together, they hosted 40.3 million tourists from the OIC member countries, corresponding to 80.3 per cent of the total intra-OIC tourist arrivals in that year. Almost all these countries are also among the top 10 intra-OIC tourism earners, where in 2007 they earned US\$ 20.9 billion,

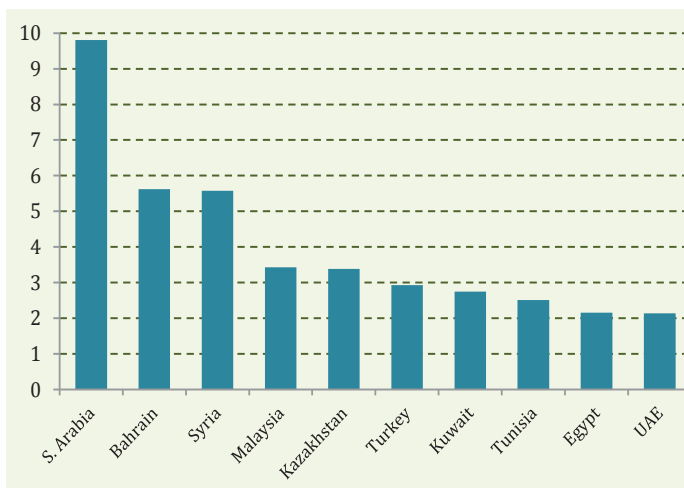
corresponding to 60.1 per cent of the total intra-OIC tourism receipts. It is also observed that tourist arrivals from other OIC member countries accounted for the bulk of the total international tourist arrivals in some OIC countries, such as, Lebanon (98 per cent), Yemen (87.6 per cent), Benin (56.5 per cent), Syria (44.6 per cent), and Saudi Arabia (44.1 per cent) in 2007. In the same year, this ratio reached 35.8 per cent in Jordan, 22.8 per cent in Kazakhstan, and 21.6 per cent in Brunei. Yet, this ratio is still below the level of 20 per cent in many OIC countries.

In general, notwithstanding all the efforts that have been done and the actions that have been taken so far in the area of OIC cooperation in the domain of tourism, it seems that further effort should be taken to promote and enhance intra-OIC tourism in order to increase the economic, social and cultural benefits of the tourism activities in the member countries.

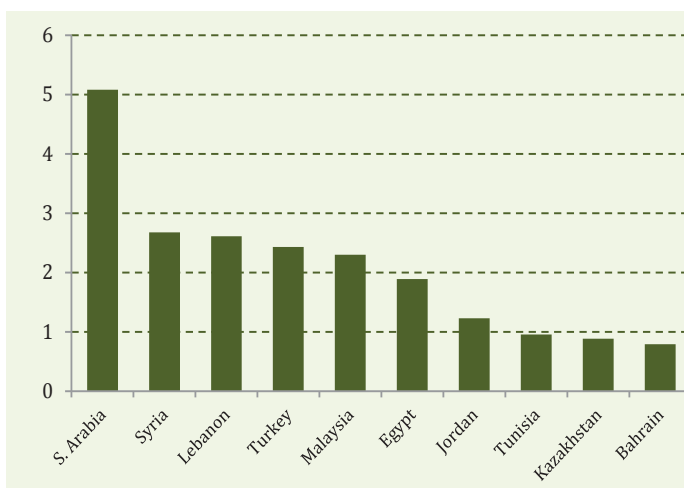
In fact, the challenges facing tourism and the development of a sustainable international tourism sector in the OIC countries are diverse as each country has its own tourism features, level of development, and national development priorities and policies. In the case of many OIC countries, these challenges still include the lack of technical know-how and the weak promotional activity. Despite the fundamental awareness and basic cognisance of the economic importance of tourism as an industry and its positive impact as a potential source of foreign exchange earnings and employment, in many cases there is generally a lack of tourism knowledge and professionals. This is often accompanied by the absence or weak publicity promotion and mass media exposure due, in many cases, to the limited communication systems and technological services. Many OIC countries also lack the sufficient infrastructures necessary for the development of a sustainable tourism industry. Primary amongst these are hotels and lodging services, transportation

Figure 4.7: Top 10 Intra-OIC Tourist Destinations and Tourism Earners in 2007

Arrivals in Millions



Receipts in Billion USD



Source: UN Statistics Division (UNSD), Tourism Statistics Online Database (UNDATA).

and communication, and tourism information services. This makes it difficult to provide tourists with the international standards of tourism facilities and services.

The issue of tourism investments is also an important one. While investment in services is a well-established economic activity in the developed countries, it is still lagging behind in many developing countries. Investment in service-oriented projects, particularly in tourism, is often regarded in most developing countries as a high-risk task. Accordingly, though they may have a natural tourism potential, it is still very difficult for some poor and least-developed OIC countries to gain access to reasonable financing for their tourism projects even when they manage to tackle the problems of project identification and planning. On the other hand, the issue of developing consistent tourism strategies and policies is one of the challenges facing many OIC countries, which are still experiencing difficulties in reaching integrated tourism policy-making due, in general, to policy conflicts between the government departments and the tourism private agencies. This issue is usually coupled, in many cases, with the lack of effective administration, regulation and institutional frameworks of the tourism activity.

Another challenge is the lack of tourism diversification. Modern international tourism activity has shown a growing tendency towards diversification and change. This makes it difficult for many OIC countries, including those with a relatively developed tourism sector, to keep pace with the rapidly changing and complex requirements of international tourists. In a highly competitive international tourism market, and considering the emergence of new tourism destinations, improving the conditions that foster modern tourism development is not an easy process. Last, but not least, is the problem of the lack of tourism safety in some member countries. In this context, it is worth mentioning that the safety of tourists is a primary factor for any successful tourism industry and should, therefore, be one of the basic objectives of tourism planning and management. Safety-related tourism problems, whether real or perceived, exert a negative impact on the reputation of the host countries. In this regard, negative perceptions and political instability appear to play a detrimental role in the prospects of tourism in many OIC countries.

5

Policy Recommendations

As a substantial part of the developing countries, the OIC member countries, as a group, followed in general similar trends in major economic indicators during the period under consideration in the Report. However, it is observed that the average economic performance of the group is still highly influenced by the performance of a few major member countries. For example, only 10 countries produced 71.2 per cent of the total output (GDP) of all OIC countries in 2010. Almost the same 10 countries exported 74.5 per cent of the total merchandise exports of all OIC countries and accumulated 82.6 per cent of their total reserves in the same year. This is also true in the case of FDI, where only 10 countries attracted 74.1 per cent of the total FDI flows to all OIC countries in 2010.

This situation, in turn, reflects in a wide income disparity within the OIC community and a huge income gap among the member countries, where the highest PPP-based GDP per capita was 117 times higher than the lowest one in 2010. Indeed, this state of affairs in the group of the OIC countries constitutes one of the major factors that hinder intra-OIC economic cooperation, particularly intra-OIC trade and investment and, consequently their efforts towards achieving any form of economic and trade integration schemes.

On the other hand, the structure of output and exports of the OIC countries remained almost unchanged during the period under consideration, where the economies of most OIC countries are still heavily relying on the production and exportation of primary commodities, mostly oil and agricultural ones. Therefore, fluctuations in world commodity prices carry high risks to sustainable economic growth in these countries. In this regard, 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.

Given this state of affairs, the OIC countries seem to continue facing the challenge of the 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 has been recently clear, particularly during the period of the recent boom in food prices (food crisis in 2008) and the global financial crisis of 2008-2009.

Economic Policy Recommendations

This state of affairs necessitates strengthening and further enhancing economic cooperation among the OIC member countries more than ever before. Efforts should be made to move towards more integrated and concerted policy actions to 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 their economic cooperation, particularly in intra-OIC trade and investment.

In this context, a number of major challenges still confront the OIC countries' efforts to enhance their economic progress and increase their share in the world economy. These challenges could underline the broad policy actions for consideration by the member countries in support of their efforts to attain higher levels of economic progress and integration.

Socio-Economic Development

In order to support sustainable socio-economic development, it is essential to create an enabling environment for sustainable socio-economic development through, inter alia, the adoption of more practical and effective national development strategies and macroeconomic policies taking into account country-specific socio-economic circumstances, capacities and potentials. In this context, efforts should be made to improve the institutional capacity building and efficiency through, inter alia, the adoption of more practical and efficient regularity and legal frameworks, particularly in the area of trade and finance, with regard to the prevention, management and resolution of financial crises and trade problems in a timely and effective manner both at the national and regional levels.

Moreover, economic policy and strategies should be developed to increase the OIC countries' share in the world output and trade through, inter alia, improving their economic infrastructures and international competitiveness, increasing the value-added and quality of their products, diversifying their productive base and providing the required conditions likely to attract foreign investments.

Economic Cooperation and Integration

In order to ensure the expansion of intra-OIC trade and investment as well as maximisation of complementarities in their economies, economic cooperation and economic policy coordination among the OIC countries are needed to be strengthened. In this context, practical steps to achieve and ensure economic integration among the OIC countries should be promoted and encouraged. In this connection, the possibility of establishing free trade areas or zones among OIC countries will contribute significantly to the achievement of such objective.

Foremost also in this regard is to set up joint investment projects, reinforce the OIC sub-regional and regional economic groupings and re-vitalise existing ones with a view to achieve institutionalised cooperation in the fields of trade, investment, finance and technology. It is also needed to enhance the prominent role of the private sector in economic development through giving impetus to intra-OIC economic relations and encouraging businessmen and representatives of the private sector to participate effectively in various related OIC fora.

Increasing the necessary contacts with the concerned international parties and organisations should not be ignored in order to take maximum advantage of the opportunities to be created there from so as to safeguard and enhance the economic interests of the OIC countries.

International Trade

To improve their trade performance, OIC member countries need to devise strategies to enhance capacity building in trade policy and related areas such as tariffs and customs and removing procedural bottlenecks that increase transaction costs through, improving efficiency and transparency, implementing trade facilitation measures, improving standards and quality control and promoting the competitiveness of major exports. Due to their heavy reliance on primary commodities, member countries are very likely to be exposed to vulnerabilities and any negative shock affecting such a trade flow may generate serious outcomes for them. This highlights the fact that member countries should diversify their export base and take necessary measures to export more value added finished products instead of trading raw materials.

Given the increasing trend in intra-OIC trade, it can be stated that the long history of the efforts to enhance economic and commercial cooperation among OIC member countries has started to bear its outcomes. However, to further enhance the economic cooperation and meet the target of 20% intra-OIC trade by 2015 there is still a need for rapid implementation of the framework agreement on establishing a trade preferential system among the member states (TPS-OIC) and the Protocol on the Preferential Tariff Scheme for TPS-OIC (PRETAS). It has also been observed that increase in intra-OIC trade actually originates from a limited number of countries. In this regard, to increase the overall share of intra-OIC trade, it is more important to settle incentives to direct more

trade from those members with high volumes but low shares of intra-OIC trade to other member countries, as they have higher weight in total intra-OIC trade. As for members with already high shares of intra-OIC trade, the contribution may be in the form of increase in their volume of trade with other OIC countries.

External Debt and Capital Flows

Comparatively low level of FDI inflows to OIC member countries as well as high level of concentration of FDI inflows in a handful of member countries highlights the fact that the majority of the members are still unable to create favourable economic environment and conditions to attract foreign investors. In general, economic and administrative reforms are needed to improve the business climate and to introduce investment incentives for local and foreign investors in OIC member countries. This requires a supportive regulatory and legal framework, 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.

Despite the serious efforts so far made by the OIC member countries in collaboration of the international community to reduce the burden of their external debt, the severe indebtedness of many member countries especially the OIC-HIPCs still constitutes a serious obstacle to their development efforts and economic growth. To sustain and manage their debts efficiently, member countries need to improve their debt management capability through regular consulting with creditors and development partners on the debt problems and using resources released by debt relief as well as other sources of development finance in a manner that fully takes into account the interests of the poor. There is also need to ensure that aid and debt relief measures support rather than undermine domestic resource mobilisation efforts through monitoring the use and effectiveness as well as the fiscal implications of external resources, including ODA, and giving special attention to the productivity and sustainability of investments financed through these resources.

Unemployment

Unemployment is still a major problem that is neither resolved in developed nor in developing countries. Although each country faces different challenges based on various structural problems in their labour markets, it is still practical to propose some solutions to alleviate the problem. In this regard, OIC member countries should focus, inter alia, on capacity building by taking necessary policy actions to develop and sustain an effective and compatible Vocational Education and Training (VET) system. Furthermore, efforts should be made to promote entrepreneurship and encourage self-employment through effective microfinance programs. To achieve this goal, member countries should formulate a national microfinance strategy to facilitate and empower the microfinance

industry and devise policies in line with international standards and best practices to foster the growth of microfinance institutions (MFIs).

Poverty Reduction

Monitoring the status of poverty through developing accurate, complete and regular data and information on the poor and vulnerable groups in the member countries is vital to facilitate building a framework for identifying areas requiring intervention by the government at each stage of development.

In alleviating the poverty, most straightforward approach would be to promote the productive use of the poor's most abundant asset, i.e. labour. In addition to providing basic social services to the poor such as primary education and healthcare, this also calls for policies that harness market incentives, social institutions, infrastructure and technology to this end such as those related to the promotion of micro-credit schemes for the poor. In this connection, it is crucial to increase efforts to transfer sustainable agricultural techniques and knowledge to small and medium-scale farmers and the rural poor, especially in the least-developed member countries, with the aim of increasing agricultural production and enhancing food security.

Further attention should be given to specific aspects concerning the issue of inter-linkages between macro policies and the poor. In this context, there is widespread fear that the structural adjustment and economic reform programmes would have severe negative social impacts, especially on the poor. Therefore, additional corrective measures, such as setting up effective social safety nets, should be taken to alleviate those adverse impacts on the poorest and most vulnerable groups in society.

The Need for Enhancing the Capacity and Performance of Transportation Infrastructure

Transportation is an indispensable element in any economic activity. Without physical access to resources and markets, economic growth and development cannot be possible. An efficient multimodal transportation system is, therefore, a fundamental element in sustainable economic development. It facilitates the transfer and movements of people, goods, services and resources and improves access to local and international markets. The development of modern and efficient multimodal transportation infrastructures and services, together with adequate and coherent relevant laws and regulations, are also crucial factors for enhancing and strengthening regional economic cooperation and integration.

The OIC countries as a group account for one sixth of the world land area and enjoy a vast strategic trading region. In addition, they are well-endowed with potential economic resources in different fields and sectors, such as agriculture, energy and mining, tourism, etc. In order for the OIC countries to maximize the efficient utilisation of these inherent potentials, with a view to enhancing trade and economic development and thus competitiveness and market integration, it is necessary, inter alia, to establish a

multimodal transportation system which is efficiently functioning not only at the individual country level but also at the OIC regional level. Improving transportation networks in and among OIC countries is, therefore, a key factor that has direct impacts on enhancing and strengthening trade and economic integration in OIC countries at both the regional and world trading system levels.

Transportation networks facilitate mass carriage of goods, which is of special importance to the OIC countries since the majority of them are producers of primary commodities, mainly fuel and agricultural ones. Integrated transportation networks at both OIC regional and sub-regional levels would be also in harmony with the Islamic free trade area and the Islamic common market strategies of the OIC. The diverse geographic characteristics of the OIC countries, which considered as a natural constraint for enhancing economic and commercial cooperation among them, make it necessary to fully utilise the already established transportation networks on the one hand, and to develop them further, on the other.

The current level of transport capacity and performance in the OIC countries points to a strong need for more progress in transportation development within the group of OIC countries. When the average transportation figures of the OIC countries, as a group, are related to the figure of either population or land area, they remained lagging compared to the rest of developing countries as well as to the world average.

In this framework, OIC countries face critical obstacles and challenges in the field of transportation in particular in connection to trade and tourism. Already inadequate infrastructure and maintenance services cannot be improved considerably due to insufficient financing resources and investment in transportation sector and transportation infrastructure projects. Complex and prolonged customs and border-crossing procedures, especially in land-locked member countries, prevent the development of trade and transportation.

Another challenge faced by OIC countries is inadequate implementation of trade and transport facilitation measures and lack of information and knowledge-sharing among OIC member countries in this area. Lack of a sound, harmonized, and adequate legal and regulatory frameworks, both at national and OIC regional level further exacerbates this challenge. Moreover, OIC countries lack the adequate human and institutional capacity of relevant transportation authorities. The use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in the area of transport, trade facilitation and tourism is also lagging.

In the light of the above-identified obstacles and challenges, the following recommendations can be made at both national and OIC cooperation level.

At the national level, the solution of infrastructure problems requires sustainable longer-term investment and involvement of the private sector in transport project investments through OIC joint venture transport projects. Measures should be developed to improve

maintenance of existing roads, railways, seaports and airports as well as to improve the quality of these transport modes services. Efficient resources should be allocated to the projects, programs and studies in transport sector, in collaboration with regional and international financial institutions.

More attention from private investors should be attracted through rational incentives. Private investments via Public-Private Partnership (PPP) scheme have become popular around the world as a tool for improving transport infrastructure. The 4th United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) which was held in Turkey in early May 2011 hosted various meetings on the issue of insufficient infrastructure development in the LDCs and the PPP scheme was set forth as a potential solution to this problem.

Transport sector reform has to be set in the context of general reform of public institutions and transport development plans should be integrated into their national strategies taking into consideration regional initiatives. National Trade and Transport Facilitation Committees (NTTFC) can be established for better coordination among private and public sectors institutions. This can help to identify the major transport related obstacles to tourism in the member countries by increasing coordination among the ministries of transport and tourism. Such mechanisms should be further improved by developing tools for knowledge-sharing on best practices and using ICT for trade and transport facilitation and tourism in cooperation with relevant regional and international organizations.

At the OIC cooperation level, developing an OIC regional transport approach requires close cooperation and coordination between the member countries as well as the different organization and agencies involved. It also requires concluding of framework agreement on the priorities both in the infrastructure and policy areas. High level policy coordination among Ministers of Transport in member countries can help promote dialogue on the challenges and problems facing the sector in the OIC region.

Creating a database of statistical information from the OIC member countries in the field of transport and exchanging of information among OIC member countries about their domestic and international transport facilities can help improve the networks throughout the OIC. Enhancing partnership with relevant regional and international organizations in the field of transport to avoid duplication and enhance effectiveness. In this framework, a master plan for the transport corridors in the OIC Member States including identification of the obstacles on the existing transport corridors in the OIC sub-regions should be prepared. Projects similar to the Port Sudan-Dakar railway line project should be designed and implemented to create grounds of cooperation among OIC member states in the field of transportation.

Due to the significant variations in the spatial distribution of population, the intensity of economic activities and the level of economic development among the member countries, the potential solutions to poor transport development should be tailored to

the challenges faced by each individual country. Particularly for the land-locked member countries, the land transport is vital to economic development as the infrastructure development significantly contributes to the economic growth by reducing production costs, contributing to the diversification of the economy and, most importantly, linking these regions to transport corridors. In this regard, the OIC effort to coordinate OIC transport related activities with the Transport Corridor Europe – Caucasus – Asia (TRACECA) as well as the UN Special Programme for Central Asia (SPECA) is worthwhile.

Potential for Development of a Sustainable International Tourism Sector

As a group, the OIC countries have in fact a high potential for the development of a sustainable international tourism sector. This is particularly true not only considering their rich and diverse natural, geographic, historical and cultural heritage assets, but also the fact that their citizens travel in large numbers around the world for business, leisure, and other purposes. However, given the modest share of the OIC region in the world tourism market and the concentration of international tourism activity in only a few OIC countries, it seems that a large part of the tourism potential of the OIC region remains unutilised.

The problems and challenges facing tourism and the development of a sustainable international tourism sector in the OIC countries are diverse as each country has its own tourism features, level of development, and national development priorities and policies. In the case of many OIC countries, these challenges range from the lack of technical know-how and weak promotional and public awareness to insufficient tourism-related infrastructures and investments and the lack of tourism diversification and safety.

Yet, despite the various challenges facing tourism development in the OIC countries and the modest share of the OIC countries in the world tourism market, there still is a wide scope for the development of a sustainable international tourism industry in those countries. In fact, if properly planned and managed, tourism sector could play a significant role in the socio-economic development of the OIC countries. Overall, this necessitates the adoption of articulate long-term strategies as well as medium to short-term coherent plans and programmes at the national level that would be accompanied by a process of creating a supportive OIC cooperation environment at the regional level.

In this context, the following recommendations can be proposed at both the national and the OIC cooperation level to serve as policy guidelines to which the attention of the member countries needs to be drawn.

At the national level, the promotion of sustainable tourism development should be an integral part of the national development plans and strategies. The objectives and programmes of action for tourism development should be focused on the promotion of the economic, social, cultural, and environmental incentives of tourism. Sustainable

tourism development strategies should be outlined specifically and formulated in consultation with the private sector and other relevant stakeholders in the tourism sector. Tourism development projects and strategies should consider and include issues of environmental sustainability and poverty alleviation. Governments and the private sector must place increased importance on these issues.

The quality and efficiency of the basic tourism-related infrastructures and services such as hotels, roads, public amenities, transportation and communication, tourism information, and visa regulations should be improved based on international standards to provide world-class services to visitors and tourists. In this context, efforts should be made to create an environment conducive to the safety travel of tourists by establishing and promoting health and safety border security measures, particularly at airports. Special programmes should, therefore, be developed for the national capacity building in tourism sector, particularly tourism administrations and regulations. On the other hand, as an activity that symbolises free movement, international tourism has everything to gain from the greatest possible liberalisation of trade in the services related to it. In this context, efforts should be made to promote synergies between transport and tourism policies to secure greater facilitation of border movements for visitors and to increase national capacities to use the relevant elements of the multilateral trade framework.

Tourism is a business and primarily an area for private sector activity. Thus, efforts should be made to encourage and promote extensive private sector involvement in tourism development through strengthening public-private sector cooperation with a view to establishing policies, strategies, and regulations relative to sustainable tourism development. In this context, the planning, management, and marketing of new and diverse tourism products should be improved by the inclusion of socio-cultural programmes and traditional activities involving local communities. In particular, efforts should be made to improve the potential of ecotourism, not only as a sector with great potential for economic development, especially in remote areas where few other possibilities exist, but also as a significant tool for the conservation of the natural environment.

In order to help change people's perceptions regarding tourism and raise their awareness of the opportunities and challenges involved therein, tourism-oriented education should be promoted and developed. This should be accompanied by making efficient use of the mass media and other promotional facilities to publicise and promote existing attractions and available tourism resources. In this context, training programmes on different aspects of tourism should be provided by national tourism authorities, particularly to people and personnel directly engaged in tourism activities. These programmes should cover a broad range of subjects such as foreign languages, business and e-tourism techniques, the environmental and socio-cultural impacts of tourism, history, national flora and fauna, etc. To facilitate those programmes, actions

must be taken to provide local communities with financial and technical support and develop entrepreneurial capacities and managerial skills, especially in small and medium-sized tourism enterprises (SMEs), in order to improve the competitiveness of tourism products and services.

On the other hand, at the OIC cooperation level, joint programmes and promotional materials on tourism in the OIC member countries, such as TV programmes, brochures, posters, and guidebooks should be developed and made available to the member countries as well as to other countries around the world in order to promote the cultural heritage, diversity, and landmarks of the OIC countries at the regional and international levels. In this context, scientific methods of joint tourism marketing and advertisement should be developed and supported by tools that have a major impact on consumers such as the Internet. A proposed example on these tools could be an OIC Internet Guide for Tourism with a view to providing all actors in the tourism sector with comprehensive and updated information on tourism opportunities in the OIC member countries to help increase intra-OIC tourism activities. In so doing, the experience of the EU Internet Guide “EU Support for Tourism Enterprises and Tourist Destinations” could be a useful example.

The establishment of alliances between tourism stakeholders in the OIC countries, particularly between the official tourism promotion bodies, should be encouraged with a view to strengthening tourism marketing and promoting cooperation at the sub-regional level as well as at the level of the OIC region as a whole. Linkages in air, land, rail, and sea transportation should be facilitated and established in order to ease access from one destination to another within the OIC region. In this context, efforts should be made to establish an OIC alliance among the airline companies of the OIC countries with the aim of having direct flights between their capitals and major cities. Meanwhile, tourism visa and other legal and administrative travel procedures should be simplified with a view to easing entry and movement of tourists among the OIC countries and thus enhancing intra-OIC tourism. In this connection, efforts should be made to establish a legal framework towards concluding an agreement on visa arrangements among the OIC countries, including the possibility of issuing an electronic or joint visa.

Last, but not least, efforts should be made to promote and encourage public and/or private joint venture investments in tourism projects through providing special facilities and preferential treatments for investors from the OIC countries. Joint training/vocational programmes on various aspects of the tourism industry should also be developed and organised by the relevant training institutions in the OIC countries. Linkages or networks among tourism training institutions in the member countries should be established to facilitate the exchange of experts and research on tourism development.

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Table A.1: GDP based on PPP

[Current USD Billion]

Country	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 ^f	2012 ^f
Afghanistan	16.6	19.4	20.5	25.0	27.4	29.9	32.5
Albania	18.3	19.9	21.9	22.8	23.9	24.9	26.2
Algeria	210.0	222.7	233.0	240.7	251.1	263.3	275.7
Azerbaijan	53.3	68.6	77.6	85.6	90.8	94.3	98.0
Bahrain	22.4	25.0	27.2	28.3	29.7	31.0	33.0
Bangladesh	191.0	209.0	226.3	241.6	258.6	277.9	300.2
Benin	11.3	12.2	13.1	13.5	14.0	14.6	15.5
Brunei	18.9	19.5	19.6	19.4	20.4	21.2	22.1
Burkina Faso	15.7	16.7	18.0	18.7	20.0	21.3	22.9
Cameroon	37.2	39.5	41.4	42.6	44.3	46.4	49.2
Chad	15.4	15.9	16.2	16.4	17.4	18.3	19.6
Comoros	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Cote d'Ivoire	31.2	32.7	34.1	35.8	37.0	34.6	37.2
Djibouti	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4
Egypt	367.8	405.4	443.9	468.9	497.8	508.3	535.9
Gabon	18.6	20.3	21.2	21.1	22.5	24.0	25.1
Gambia	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.7	4.0
Guinea	9.3	9.7	10.4	10.5	10.8	11.4	12.0
Guinea-Bissau	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0
Guyana	4.3	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.7	6.1
Indonesia	768.2	841.0	911.0	961.4	1,029.9	1,105.7	1,193.8
Iran	693.6	769.8	794.8	802.7	818.7	827.3	863.8
Iraq	90.6	94.6	105.9	111.4	113.4	125.7	143.4
Jordan	26.2	29.2	32.1	33.2	34.5	36.0	38.0
Kazakhstan	150.6	168.8	178.1	181.8	196.4	210.3	225.2
Kuwait	120.2	129.2	138.6	132.6	136.5	145.3	154.9
Kyrgyz Republic	9.5	10.6	11.6	12.1	12.0	12.8	13.7
Lebanon	40.4	44.7	50.0	54.7	59.4	61.6	65.6
Libya	75.5	83.5	87.4	86.1	90.6	-	-
Malaysia	329.3	361.0	386.2	383.1	414.4	442.0	471.4
Maldives	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1
Mali	13.1	14.1	15.1	15.9	16.8	18.0	19.2
Mauritania	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.7	7.1	7.6
Morocco	120.4	127.3	137.3	145.4	151.4	159.0	168.6
Mozambique	15.6	17.2	18.8	20.2	21.8	23.7	25.9
Niger	8.6	9.1	10.2	10.2	11.1	11.8	13.8
Nigeria	268.3	295.5	320.0	345.4	377.9	408.3	441.1
Oman	55.8	61.3	70.7	72.1	75.8	80.0	84.4
Pakistan	373.0	405.6	421.3	439.4	464.9	482.9	509.1
Palestine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	69.9	91.3	117.0	128.3	150.6	182.6	198.3
Saudi Arabia	523.0	549.2	585.0	593.9	622.0	676.2	706.2
Senegal	19.3	20.9	22.0	22.7	23.9	25.2	26.8
Sierra Leone	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.4
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	71.2	80.7	88.1	94.3	100.0	105.9	113.3
Suriname	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.3
Syria	82.9	90.2	96.3	103.1	107.4	111.8	119.2
Tajikistan	10.7	11.9	13.1	13.7	14.7	15.8	16.8
Togo	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.6
Tunisia	78.6	86.0	91.8	95.5	100.0	102.4	109.6
Turkey	824.9	888.8	914.2	879.3	960.5	1,015.7	1,075.8
Turkmenistan	23.3	26.7	31.3	33.5	36.9	40.7	43.9
Uganda	29.6	33.0	36.7	39.7	42.2	45.2	48.8
United Arab Emirates	205.3	225.1	242.3	236.8	246.8	257.7	271.1
Uzbekistan	57.2	64.5	71.8	78.4	85.8	92.9	100.7
Yemen	49.2	52.4	55.5	58.1	63.4	66.2	69.9
OIC Countries Total	6,271.3	6,852.6	7,313.7	7,512.2	7,983.6	8,350.9	8,880.6
Other Developing Countries	19,911.5	22,432.6	24,397.4	25,244.6	27,452.3	29,699.8	32,174.8
OIC LDCs	488.5	534.6	576.9	613.6	655.4	696.4	749.2
Other LDCs	396.1	454.7	502.8	530.9	560.2	604.0	655.7
Developed Countries	35,399.7	37,429.9	38,327.2	37,366.7	38,829.0	40,185.4	41,787.5
World	61,582.5	66,715.1	70,038.3	70,123.6	74,264.9	78,290.7	82,912.6

Sources: SESRIC BASEIND Database, IMF WEO 2011, World Bank WDI Database, (f): Forecast by IMF

Table A.2: GDP per capita based on PPP
[Current USD]

Country	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 ^f	2012 ^f
Afghanistan ^L	620	708	724	856	907	961	1,016
Albania ^{M+}	5,801	6,317	6,911	7,169	7,453	7,753	8,102
Algeria ^{M+}	6,214	6,473	6,762	6,762	6,950	7,180	7,405
Azerbaijan ^{M+}	6,121	7,792	8,728	9,540	10,033	10,340	10,659
Bahrain ^H	29,931	32,740	34,869	27,214	26,852	27,434	28,658
Bangladesh ^L	1,229	1,325	1,414	1,489	1,572	1,667	1,776
Benin ^L	1,308	1,371	1,431	1,442	1,451	1,475	1,517
Brunei ^H	49,443	50,062	49,155	47,745	48,892	49,719	50,516
Burkina Faso ^L	1,169	1,218	1,279	1,303	1,360	1,420	1,486
Cameroon ^{M-}	2,026	2,097	2,138	2,140	2,170	2,218	2,293
Chad ^L	1,663	1,673	1,662	1,641	1,698	1,743	1,828
Comoros ^L	1,155	1,170	1,183	1,190	1,202	1,220	1,254
Cote d'Ivoire ^{M-}	1,596	1,620	1,645	1,672	1,681	0	0
Djibouti ^{M-}	2,156	2,275	2,400	2,482	2,555	2,640	2,760
Egypt ^{M-}	5,158	5,508	5,903	6,106	6,354	6,361	6,575
Gabon ^{M+}	13,333	14,135	14,564	14,282	15,021	15,801	16,307
Gambia, The ^L	1,699	1,791	1,880	1,956	2,018	2,081	2,151
Guinea ^L	987	1,012	1,061	1,042	1,046	1,073	1,108
Guinea-Bissau ^L	973	1,011	1,043	1,061	1,084	1,119	1,160
Guyana ^{M-}	5,640	6,196	6,426	6,678	6,964	7,354	7,874
Indonesia ^{M-}	3,449	3,727	3,987	4,155	4,394	4,657	4,964
Iran ^{M+}	9,841	10,743	10,907	10,832	10,865	10,798	11,087
Iraq ^{M-}	3,150	3,198	3,481	3,565	3,538	3,826	4,264
Jordan ^{M+}	4,672	5,105	5,492	5,548	5,644	5,759	5,930
Kazakhstan ^{M+}	9,782	10,867	11,449	11,679	12,603	13,484	14,420
Kuwait ^H	37,748	39,030	40,254	37,503	37,849	39,498	41,277
Kyrgyz Republic ^L	1,823	2,021	2,203	2,269	2,248	2,363	2,514
Lebanon ^{M+}	10,754	11,900	13,121	14,182	15,193	15,557	16,352
Libya ^{M+}	12,487	13,539	13,872	13,399	13,805	0	0
Malaysia ^{M+}	12,274	13,278	14,024	13,733	14,670	15,385	16,133
Maldives ^{M+}	6,533	7,428	8,429	7,968	8,541	9,006	9,429
Mali ^L	1,081	1,133	1,187	1,222	1,252	1,303	1,351
Mauritania ^{M-}	1,986	2,017	2,084	2,028	2,093	2,173	2,276
Morocco ^{M-}	3,946	4,126	4,404	4,614	4,754	4,940	5,183
Mozambique ^L	783	847	907	954	1,010	1,078	1,155
Niger ^L	661	682	739	717	755	781	886
Nigeria ^{M-}	1,916	2,054	2,165	2,274	2,422	2,547	2,677
Oman ^H	20,885	22,467	25,366	25,005	25,439	25,954	26,553
Pakistan ^{M-}	2,401	2,564	2,617	2,683	2,791	2,851	2,957
Palestine ^{M-}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar ^H	67,142	74,433	80,760	78,260	88,559	103,276	107,841
Saudi Arabia ^H	22,069	22,611	23,495	23,272	23,826	25,345	25,900
Senegal ^{M-}	1,617	1,706	1,758	1,770	1,819	1,878	1,948
Sierra Leone ^L	687	732	769	782	807	836	875
Somalia ^L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan ^{M-}	1,966	2,173	2,312	2,410	2,492	2,571	2,682
Suriname ^{M+}	7,360	7,874	8,329	8,564	8,924	9,367	9,855
Syria ^{M-}	4,431	4,705	4,903	5,120	5,208	5,293	5,506
Tajikistan ^L	1,529	1,661	1,793	1,836	1,935	2,028	2,117
Togo ^L	791	813	829	843	858	877	902
Tunisia ^{M+}	7,759	8,407	8,891	9,154	9,483	9,610	10,177
Turkey ^{M+}	12,107	12,901	13,124	12,466	13,464	14,077	14,742
Turkmenistan ^{M-}	4,569	5,141	5,933	6,252	6,785	7,358	7,813
Uganda ^L	998	1,078	1,159	1,210	1,241	1,283	1,337
United Arab Emirates ^H	48,534	50,163	50,849	48,251	48,821	49,500	50,550
Uzbekistan ^{M-}	2,138	2,374	2,607	2,808	3,039	3,249	3,482
Yemen ^{M-}	2,277	2,349	2,414	2,454	2,598	2,636	2,699
OIC Countries Average	4,396	4,710	4,933	4,968	5,182	5,398	5,634
Other Developing Countries	4,871	5,429	5,841	5,980	6,437	6,892	7,389
OIC LDCs	1,264	1,354	1,429	1,487	1,553	1,621	1,706
Other LDCs	1,018	1,143	1,235	1,274	1,315	1,386	1,472
Developed Countries	35,588	37,373	38,010	36,842	38,078	39,187	40,528
World	9,467	10,132	10,509	10,397	10,886	11,378	11,910

Sources: SESRIC BASEIND Database, IMF WEO 2011, World Bank WDI Database

L: Low-Income Country, M-/+: Lower/Upper-Middle-Income Country, H: High Income Country, f: Forecast by IMF

Table A.3: Real GDP Growth

[Per cent]

Country	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 ^f	2012 ^f
Afghanistan	5.6	13.7	3.6	20.9	8.2	8.0	7.5
Albania	5.4	5.9	7.7	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.6
Algeria	2.0	3.0	2.4	2.4	3.3	3.6	3.2
Azerbaijan	34.5	25.0	10.8	9.3	5.0	2.8	2.5
Bahrain	6.7	8.4	6.3	3.1	4.1	3.1	5.1
Bangladesh	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.6
Benin	3.8	4.6	5.0	2.7	2.5	3.4	4.3
Brunei	4.4	0.2	-1.9	-1.8	4.1	3.1	2.6
Burkina Faso	5.5	3.6	5.2	3.2	5.8	5.5	5.6
Cameroon	3.2	3.4	2.6	2.0	3.0	3.5	4.5
Chad	0.2	0.2	-0.4	0.3	5.1	4.1	6.0
Comoros	1.2	0.5	1.0	1.8	2.1	2.5	3.5
Cote d'Ivoire	0.7	1.6	2.3	3.8	2.6	-7.5	6.0
Djibouti	4.8	5.1	5.8	5.0	4.5	4.8	5.7
Egypt	6.8	7.1	7.2	4.7	5.1	1.0	4.0
Gabon	1.2	5.6	2.3	-1.4	5.7	5.6	3.3
Gambia	3.4	6.0	6.3	6.7	5.7	5.5	5.5
Guinea	2.5	1.8	4.9	-0.3	1.9	4.0	4.5
Guinea-Bissau	2.1	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.5	4.3	4.5
Guyana	5.1	7.0	2.0	3.3	3.6	4.7	5.9
Indonesia	5.5	6.3	6.0	4.6	6.1	6.2	6.5
Iran	5.8	7.8	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	3.0
Iraq	6.2	1.5	9.5	4.2	0.8	9.6	12.6
Jordan	7.9	8.5	7.6	2.3	3.1	3.3	3.9
Kazakhstan	10.7	8.9	3.2	1.2	7.0	5.9	5.6
Kuwait	5.3	4.5	5.0	-5.2	2.0	5.3	5.1
Kyrgyz Republic	3.1	8.5	7.6	2.9	-1.4	5.0	6.0
Lebanon	0.6	7.5	9.3	8.5	7.5	2.5	5.0
Libya	6.7	7.5	2.3	-2.3	4.2	-.-	-.-
Malaysia	5.8	6.5	4.7	-1.7	7.2	5.5	5.2
Maldives	21.4	12.6	12.8	-4.8	8.0	6.0	5.0
Mali	5.3	4.3	5.0	4.5	4.5	6.0	5.4
Mauritania	11.4	1.0	3.5	-1.2	4.7	5.2	5.8
Morocco	7.8	2.7	5.6	4.9	3.2	3.9	4.6
Mozambique	8.7	7.3	6.8	6.3	7.0	7.5	7.8
Niger	5.8	3.3	9.3	-0.9	7.5	5.5	15.4
Nigeria	6.2	7.0	6.0	7.0	8.4	6.9	6.6
Oman	5.5	6.7	12.9	1.1	4.2	4.4	4.1
Pakistan	6.1	5.6	1.6	3.4	4.8	2.8	4.0
Palestine	-5.2	4.9	2.3	5.5	-.-	-.-	-.-
Qatar	18.6	26.8	25.4	8.6	16.3	20.0	7.1
Saudi Arabia	3.2	2.0	4.2	0.6	3.7	7.5	3.0
Senegal	2.4	5.0	3.2	2.2	4.2	4.5	4.8
Sierra Leone	7.3	6.4	5.5	3.2	5.0	5.1	6.0
Somalia	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	-.-	-.-	-.-
Sudan	11.3	10.2	6.8	6.0	5.1	4.7	5.6
Suriname	3.8	5.1	4.7	3.1	4.4	5.0	5.0
Syria	5.0	5.7	4.5	6.0	3.2	3.0	5.1
Tajikistan	7.0	7.8	7.9	3.9	6.5	5.8	5.0
Togo	4.1	2.3	2.4	3.2	3.4	3.6	4.0
Tunisia	5.7	6.3	4.5	3.1	3.7	1.3	5.6
Turkey	6.9	4.7	0.7	-4.7	8.2	4.6	4.5
Turkmenistan	11.0	11.1	14.7	6.1	9.2	9.0	6.4
Uganda	10.8	8.4	8.7	7.2	5.2	6.0	6.5
United Arab Emirates	8.8	6.6	5.3	-3.2	3.2	3.3	3.8
Uzbekistan	7.5	9.5	9.0	8.1	8.5	7.0	7.0
Yemen	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.9	8.0	3.4	4.0
OIC Countries Average	6.3	6.3	4.6	1.9	5.3	4.8	4.9
Other Developing Countries	8.8	9.6	6.5	3.0	7.8	7.1	6.9
OIC LDCs	6.6	6.4	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.5	6.1
Other LDCs	10.0	11.9	8.4	4.8	4.6	6.6	7.1
Developed Countries	3.0	2.7	0.2	-3.4	3.0	2.4	2.6
World	5.2	5.4	2.9	-0.5	5.0	4.4	4.5

Sources: SESRIC BASEIND Database, IMF WEO 2011, World Bank WDI Database, (f): Forecast by IMF

Table A.4: Real GDP per capita Growth

[Per cent]

Country	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 ^f	2012 ^f
Afghanistan	1.6	10.8	0.1	17.1	5.0	4.8	4.3
Albania	5.0	5.8	7.1	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.1
Algeria	-0.7	1.2	2.2	-0.9	1.8	2.1	1.7
Azerbaijan	33.0	23.7	9.6	8.3	4.2	1.9	1.7
Bahrain	4.6	6.3	4.2	-22.7	-2.3	1.1	3.0
Bangladesh	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.1
Benin	0.9	1.8	2.2	-0.1	-0.3	0.6	1.4
Brunei	0.9	-1.6	-3.9	-3.8	1.4	0.6	0.2
Burkina Faso	3.1	1.2	2.8	0.9	3.4	3.1	3.2
Cameroon	0.4	0.6	-0.2	-0.8	0.5	1.0	2.0
Chad	-2.3	-2.3	-2.8	-2.2	2.5	1.5	3.5
Comoros	-0.8	-1.6	-1.1	-0.3	0.0	0.3	1.3
Cote d'Ivoire	-2.2	-1.4	-0.7	0.7	-0.4	-	-
Djibouti	2.3	2.5	3.2	2.5	2.0	2.2	3.1
Egypt	4.9	3.7	4.9	2.5	3.1	-1.0	2.0
Gabon	-1.3	3.0	0.8	-2.8	4.2	4.1	1.8
Gambia	-0.2	2.4	2.7	3.1	2.2	2.0	2.0
Guinea	0.4	-0.4	2.6	-2.7	-0.5	1.4	1.9
Guinea-Bissau	-0.2	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.2	2.1	2.3
Guyana	4.8	6.7	1.5	3.0	3.3	4.3	5.6
Indonesia	4.1	5.0	4.7	3.3	4.7	4.8	5.1
Iran	2.8	6.0	-0.6	-1.6	-0.6	-1.7	1.3
Iraq	3.1	-1.4	6.5	1.5	-1.7	7.0	9.9
Jordan	5.5	6.2	5.3	0.1	0.8	0.9	1.6
Kazakhstan	8.5	7.9	3.1	1.1	6.9	5.8	5.5
Kuwait	-1.1	0.4	0.9	-7.7	0.0	3.2	3.1
Kyrgyz Republic	2.1	7.7	6.7	2.1	-1.8	4.0	5.0
Lebanon	0.5	7.5	7.9	7.1	6.1	1.2	3.7
Libya	4.6	5.3	0.3	-4.3	2.1	-	-
Malaysia	4.4	5.1	3.4	-3.0	5.8	3.7	3.4
Maldives	19.3	10.4	11.1	-6.3	6.2	4.3	3.3
Mali	2.8	1.9	2.5	2.0	1.4	2.9	2.3
Mauritania	8.8	-1.3	1.1	-3.5	2.2	2.7	3.3
Morocco	6.6	1.6	4.4	3.8	2.1	2.8	3.5
Mozambique	6.6	5.2	4.7	4.2	4.9	5.4	5.7
Niger	2.6	0.2	6.0	-3.8	4.3	2.3	11.9
Nigeria	3.4	4.1	3.1	4.1	5.5	4.0	3.7
Oman	3.5	4.5	10.5	-2.3	0.8	0.9	0.9
Pakistan	4.2	3.8	-0.1	1.6	3.0	1.1	2.3
Palestine	-7.9	-4.4	-1.2	-	-	-	-
Qatar	1.2	7.7	6.2	-4.0	12.1	15.4	3.0
Saudi Arabia	0.6	-0.5	1.7	-1.9	1.4	5.2	0.8
Senegal	0.0	2.5	0.8	-0.2	1.8	2.0	2.3
Sierra Leone	3.9	3.5	2.9	0.7	2.3	2.4	3.3
Somalia	0.3	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	-
Sudan	8.5	7.4	4.1	3.3	2.4	2.1	2.9
Suriname	2.6	3.9	3.5	1.9	3.2	3.8	3.8
Syria	2.5	3.1	2.0	3.5	0.8	0.5	2.6
Tajikistan	4.8	5.6	5.6	1.5	4.4	3.7	2.9
Togo	1.5	-0.2	-0.1	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.5
Tunisia	4.6	5.2	3.5	2.0	2.6	0.2	4.5
Turkey	6.5	3.5	-0.4	-5.9	7.0	3.4	3.3
Turkmenistan	9.2	9.3	12.9	4.4	7.5	7.3	4.7
Uganda	7.2	4.9	5.2	3.5	1.5	2.3	2.8
United Arab Emirates	5.7	0.4	-0.8	-6.0	0.2	0.3	0.7
Uzbekistan	6.1	7.9	7.5	6.7	7.2	5.7	5.7
Yemen	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	4.9	0.3	1.0
OIC Countries Average	4.1	4.0	2.4	-0.2	3.5	3.0	3.1
Other Developing Countries	8.0	8.7	5.7	2.2	7.1	6.3	6.1
OIC LDCs	4.3	4.1	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.8
Other LDCs	7.6	9.5	6.0	2.5	2.3	4.3	4.7
Developed Countries	2.3	2.0	-0.5	-4.0	2.4	1.8	2.0
World	4.4	4.5	2.0	-1.3	4.2	3.6	3.7

Sources: SESRIC BASEIND Database, IMF WEO 2011, World Bank WDI Database, (f): Forecast by IMF

Table A.5: Value-Added by Major Fields of Economic Activity
[Percentage of GDP]

Country	Agriculture			Industry (excl. Manufacturing)			Manufacturing			Services		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Afghanistan ³	38.8	32.9	37.3	25.8	27.3	26.9	16.3	16.8	17.0	35.4	39.9	35.8
Albania	18.9	18.5	18.9	23.9	23.9	24.4	8.1	8.6	8.0	57.2	57.6	56.6
Algeria ¹	8.0	8.1	8.0	61.3	61.6	61.7	4.4	4.5	4.4	30.7	30.3	30.3
Azerbaijan ¹	6.9	5.9	7.1	70.0	69.2	61.0	5.3	5.0	4.3	23.0	25.0	31.9
Bahrain ¹	0.3	0.3	0.4	42.5	47.2	40.9	13.9	14.9	13.6	57.2	52.5	58.7
Bangladesh ³	19.2	19.0	18.6	28.4	28.5	28.6	17.8	17.9	17.9	52.4	52.5	52.8
Benin ³	34.3	35.4	35.0	14.2	13.7	14.0	8.2	7.8	8.1	51.6	50.9	51.0
Brunei ¹	0.7	0.6	0.7	71.3	74.1	72.9	10.4	13.7	11.6	28.0	25.2	26.5
Burkina Faso ^{2,3}	31.7	31.4	34.6	23.6	23.8	23.5	13.7	13.6	12.0	44.7	44.8	41.9
Cameroon ³	22.8	22.8	22.2	29.7	30.3	31.0	14.8	15.5	16.0	47.6	46.8	46.8
Chad ^{1,3}	20.4	20.2	20.6	52.9	53.8	53.6	5.8	5.6	5.8	26.8	26.0	25.8
Comoros ³	48.3	48.3	48.2	10.4	10.5	10.5	4.0	4.1	4.1	41.4	41.3	41.4
Cote d'Ivoire ³	26.4	26.8	26.2	28.0	28.9	28.4	16.8	17.3	17.0	45.6	44.3	45.4
Djibouti ³	3.7	3.7	3.7	17.9	18.3	17.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	78.4	78.0	78.4
Egypt ³	14.1	13.2	13.6	36.7	37.9	37.6	16.1	16.3	16.6	49.3	48.9	48.8
Gabon ¹	4.8	4.0	4.6	60.2	63.1	61.5	4.5	4.0	4.4	35.1	32.9	33.9
Gambia ³	27.7	27.9	27.7	16.4	16.2	16.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	55.9	55.9	55.7
Guinea ^{2,3}	25.3	24.8	24.7	39.5	41.5	40.8	7.0	6.9	7.1	35.1	33.8	34.4
Guinea-Bissau ^{2,3}	43.7	47.6	44.9	13.5	13.3	13.6	11.6	11.9	11.9	42.8	39.1	41.6
Guyana ²	20.8	21.7	19.8	32.0	33.5	33.1	7.3	8.0	7.4	47.2	44.8	47.1
Indonesia ³	13.7	14.5	15.3	46.8	48.1	47.6	27.0	27.9	26.4	39.5	37.4	37.1
Iran ¹	9.1	9.8	9.4	45.4	43.0	43.6	11.1	11.3	11.2	45.5	47.2	47.0
Iraq ^{1,3}	4.9	3.6	4.8	59.8	61.6	60.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	35.3	34.8	34.3
Jordan	2.8	2.5	2.7	28.2	31.0	30.1	18.0	19.3	18.7	69.0	66.5	67.2
Kazakhstan ¹	5.8	5.4	6.3	38.7	41.2	38.1	11.8	12.1	11.4	55.6	53.3	55.6
Kuwait ¹	0.2	0.2	0.2	59.1	64.9	51.7	5.2	5.4	5.1	40.7	34.9	48.1
Kyrgyz Republic ³	30.2	26.2	23.9	18.7	22.8	22.3	11.1	14.7	13.6	51.1	51.1	53.8
Lebanon	6.0	5.6	5.9	18.5	17.8	17.8	8.8	8.8	9.1	75.4	76.6	76.2
Libya ¹	2.1	1.9	2.6	75.8	79.7	72.5	4.5	4.2	6.0	22.1	18.4	24.9
Malaysia	10.0	10.1	9.4	46.7	47.6	43.6	27.4	25.8	25.1	43.3	42.3	47.0
Maldives	6.4	5.7	4.9	17.3	17.7	16.8	6.7	6.5	6.6	76.3	76.6	78.4
Mali ^{2,3}	36.1	39.7	39.2	22.6	20.1	20.4	7.6	5.8	5.6	41.3	40.2	40.4
Mauritania ^{2,3}	19.7	18.2	18.4	34.2	36.7	37.6	4.8	5.7	5.4	46.2	45.0	44.0
Morocco	13.0	13.9	14.3	25.8	28.8	26.8	14.4	13.5	14.3	61.2	57.3	58.8
Mozambique ^{2,3}	27.0	29.7	27.9	25.2	23.1	24.6	15.0	13.7	14.7	47.9	47.2	47.4
Niger ³	43.6	46.1	43.6	14.2	15.2	16.0	5.5	5.2	5.5	42.1	38.7	40.4
Nigeria ^{1,3}	32.7	32.9	37.2	40.7	41.5	33.9	2.5	2.4	2.5	26.6	25.7	28.9
Oman ¹	1.3	1.0	1.2	60.5	66.4	63.2	10.7	10.5	10.6	38.2	32.6	35.6
Pakistan ³	20.5	20.2	20.8	26.9	26.8	24.3	19.0	19.6	17.7	52.6	53.0	54.9
Palestine	7.5	6.9	7.1	22.8	25.9	25.3	11.2	13.7	13.1	69.8	67.2	67.6
Qatar ¹	0.1	0.1	0.1	72.9	70.9	61.3	8.7	9.3	7.8	27.0	29.0	38.6
Saudi Arabia ¹	2.8	2.3	3.0	65.3	70.2	59.1	9.4	8.3	10.6	31.9	27.5	37.9
Senegal ³	13.8	15.8	18.5	24.4	23.5	21.4	14.6	14.5	13.0	61.8	60.6	60.1
Sierra Leone ^{2,3}	57.7	58.7	58.2	8.4	6.7	5.2	2.0	2.1	1.8	33.9	34.6	36.6
Somalia ³	60.2	60.2	60.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	32.5	32.5	32.5
Sudan ^{1,3}	28.3	25.8	28.8	30.7	34.1	29.3	6.1	5.7	6.4	41.0	40.1	41.9
Suriname ²	5.6	5.9	5.8	45.2	43.8	44.3	22.9	22.0	22.4	49.2	50.4	49.9
Syria ³	19.3	19.4	21.0	34.1	36.6	33.9	5.0	4.4	4.6	46.6	44.0	45.1
Tajikistan ³	27.9	28.2	28.0	39.8	35.3	38.8	30.1	25.6	29.3	32.2	36.6	33.1
Togo ³	40.4	45.4	47.2	20.9	20.2	18.9	10.3	9.4	8.8	38.6	34.4	34.0
Tunisia	11.1	10.4	10.6	34.1	35.4	34.0	18.3	18.9	17.1	54.8	54.3	55.4
Turkey	8.5	8.5	9.1	27.8	27.2	25.1	18.8	18.0	16.6	63.7	64.3	65.7
Turkmenistan ^{1,3}	19.1	12.3	16.3	38.1	53.7	42.7	31.8	44.6	35.6	42.8	34.0	41.0
Uganda ³	22.1	22.9	23.0	25.6	25.4	24.9	7.4	7.7	7.5	52.3	51.6	52.1
United Arab Emirates ¹	1.1	0.9	1.1	53.8	56.7	55.0	12.4	11.8	12.4	45.1	42.4	43.9
Uzbekistan ^{2,3}	24.0	26.2	25.6	32.6	30.4	31.0	22.2	20.7	21.1	43.4	43.4	43.4
Yemen ^{1,3}	10.2	10.1	10.0	41.2	41.7	42.4	7.2	7.8	7.5	48.6	48.2	47.6
OIC Countries Av.	10.4	10.3	11.3	44.4	46.3	42.2	14.6	14.0	14.2	45.1	43.4	46.5
Other Developing C.	8.9	9.1	9.4	37.8	38.4	38.0	24.9	25.2	25.9	53.3	52.5	52.6
OIC LDCs	23.5	23.3	24.0	29.1	29.9	28.6	11.5	11.2	11.6	47.3	46.8	47.3
Other LDCs	25.9	25.2	27.9	39.9	40.7	37.0	5.9	5.7	6.0	34.2	34.0	35.1

Sources: SESRIC BASEIND Database, UNSD National Accounts Main Aggregates Database

1: Fuel Exporting Country, 2: Non-Fuel Primary Product Exporting Country, 3: Low-Income Food-Deficit Country

Table A.6: Major Expenditure Groups
[Percentage of GDP]

Country	Households			Government			Gross capital formation			Net exports		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Afghanistan	98.1	97.9	91.6	10.6	10.0	9.1	30.6	27.6	24.6	-39.3	-35.5	-27.3
Albania	80.3	80.4	81.9	10.2	9.2	9.1	36.2	37.1	33.1	-26.7	-26.7	-24.8
Algeria	31.7	29.0	35.7	11.4	13.3	16.1	34.6	38.3	49.2	22.3	19.4	-1.0
Azerbaijan	33.4	33.4	43.2	9.7	8.5	12.9	21.5	18.7	18.3	39.6	42.3	25.6
Bahrain	33.5	30.4	34.8	14.1	13.3	15.5	27.0	33.9	27.2	25.4	22.4	22.5
Bangladesh	74.1	74.4	74.8	5.5	5.3	5.2	24.5	24.2	24.2	-6.9	-8.4	-9.5
Benin	75.8	75.2	72.1	12.3	11.8	12.6	20.7	20.6	24.6	-8.8	-7.7	-9.3
Brunei	20.2	17.7	19.2	22.6	17.1	19.3	13.0	13.7	12.4	40.0	50.7	45.7
Burkina Faso	76.2	73.4	71.8	22.9	20.4	20.2	15.3	23.0	22.7	-14.3	-16.9	-14.7
Cameroon	73.3	74.4	73.8	10.1	10.6	13.9	17.6	18.1	16.6	-1.1	-3.1	-4.3
Chad	28.2	26.8	35.4	23.4	23.2	29.4	16.1	15.9	20.2	32.3	34.1	15.1
Comoros	102.3	104.5	100.8	14.3	15.3	15.7	10.4	14.3	13.4	-26.9	-34.0	-30.0
Cote d'Ivoire	68.9	66.6	69.2	15.1	14.9	8.7	10.9	11.1	10.2	5.1	7.4	11.9
Djibouti	81.4	81.9	68.4	23.3	23.2	19.9	19.6	19.8	16.0	-24.3	-24.8	-3.2
Egypt	72.4	72.3	76.1	11.3	10.9	11.4	20.9	22.4	19.2	-4.6	-5.6	-6.6
Gabon	29.7	26.4	33.9	14.1	12.7	17.8	24.0	21.0	23.1	41.3	47.4	33.8
Gambia	88.6	83.4	83.2	6.5	10.4	10.5	37.6	34.4	37.1	-30.2	-24.3	-25.7
Guinea	78.7	74.2	70.6	6.7	8.9	9.5	19.9	23.0	24.9	-5.3	-6.2	-4.9
Guinea-Bissau	91.8	94.7	94.5	15.2	12.2	11.8	11.7	8.7	10.3	-18.7	-15.6	-18.1
Guyana	88.4	93.4	81.8	15.2	15.4	16.2	24.7	23.9	26.6	-28.2	-32.8	-24.6
Indonesia	63.5	61.0	58.6	8.3	8.4	9.6	24.9	27.8	31.0	4.0	1.1	2.8
Iran	40.9	49.3	54.3	11.2	9.8	10.9	30.7	34.5	32.2	11.6	6.3	2.5
Iraq	45.7	32.0	54.8	22.2	17.4	26.5	9.5	26.2	26.1	22.6	20.6	1.3
Jordan	85.9	77.4	72.1	20.4	18.2	16.4	32.0	31.1	27.1	-38.3	-30.6	-21.9
Kazakhstan	45.1	43.5	46.1	11.1	10.4	12.3	35.5	27.5	29.6	6.7	20.2	8.7
Kuwait	29.7	27.7	37.2	14.0	12.6	20.5	21.2	18.9	13.9	35.1	40.8	28.3
Kyrgyz Republic	87.5	92.5	91.0	17.1	17.5	19.2	26.6	28.9	19.0	-31.2	-39.0	-24.4
Lebanon	82.9	83.9	77.9	14.6	14.7	16.5	27.7	30.6	30.2	-25.2	-29.2	-26.2
Libya	36.1	35.6	36.6	12.4	12.5	12.6	9.6	9.5	9.7	41.8	42.5	41.0
Malaysia	45.8	45.2	50.2	12.2	12.5	14.3	21.7	19.1	14.0	20.3	23.1	21.5
Maldives	27.9	26.1	24.6	36.3	40.4	40.0	54.3	58.4	57.5	-18.5	-24.8	-22.1
Mali	64.7	63.8	62.4	17.4	17.6	17.6	21.6	20.2	22.1	-3.7	-1.5	-2.1
Mauritania	76.1	87.0	83.0	22.0	14.9	16.3	22.7	27.4	24.9	-24.1	-33.2	-27.6
Morocco	58.4	60.0	60.9	18.2	17.2	17.9	32.5	36.3	32.6	-9.1	-13.5	-11.4
Mozambique	80.1	80.5	79.3	11.9	11.7	13.1	15.3	15.1	20.3	-7.4	-7.3	-11.5
Niger	73.8	71.3	74.3	15.6	15.1	17.2	23.1	29.2	29.1	-12.5	-15.6	-20.6
Nigeria	74.5	67.1	70.3	7.9	11.5	5.6	9.2	8.0	9.6	8.4	13.4	14.4
Oman	33.0	33.5	39.4	18.9	14.5	17.0	31.8	30.7	28.3	16.4	21.3	14.0
Pakistan	75.5	76.6	79.4	9.2	12.4	10.7	22.5	22.0	19.7	-7.2	-11.0	-9.8
Palestine	108.9	116.2	114.5	21.4	23.0	22.4	24.8	18.0	21.7	-55.1	-57.2	-58.6
Qatar	17.9	17.6	18.0	21.6	18.6	24.2	37.6	40.3	46.8	22.9	23.5	11.9
Saudi Arabia	29.2	27.6	38.6	22.3	19.6	25.9	21.4	22.0	25.5	27.0	30.8	10.0
Senegal	79.5	79.3	78.6	13.5	12.9	14.2	29.5	29.6	27.1	-22.4	-21.8	-19.9
Sierra Leone	74.3	70.8	70.8	12.3	14.4	14.4	37.5	40.1	40.1	-24.1	-25.2	-25.2
Somalia	72.9	72.6	72.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	19.7	20.1	20.0	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4
Sudan	64.8	59.2	68.4	14.8	16.4	14.4	24.2	23.6	22.7	-3.8	0.7	-6.2
Suriname	15.0	16.8	15.7	4.3	4.8	4.5	79.7	79.5	76.7	4.9	0.2	4.8
Syria	59.1	60.7	69.3	12.3	12.0	11.4	27.8	27.2	24.0	0.8	0.1	-4.6
Tajikistan	84.2	89.6	105.5	8.9	7.3	9.7	24.6	26.5	25.0	-35.3	-46.4	-40.3
Togo	91.5	85.7	84.8	12.3	13.4	13.6	14.6	17.7	18.4	-18.4	-16.8	-16.8
Tunisia	62.1	62.0	62.8	14.5	13.9	14.4	25.6	27.6	26.2	-2.2	-3.4	-3.4
Turkey	71.3	69.8	71.5	12.8	12.8	14.7	21.1	21.8	14.9	-5.2	-4.4	-1.2
Turkmenistan	38.5	55.5	54.0	9.1	8.3	9.1	3.4	6.5	4.5	49.1	29.8	32.4
Uganda	77.0	81.4	83.7	11.2	9.9	10.3	23.0	20.3	21.4	-11.1	-11.6	-15.2
United Arab Emirates	46.2	45.5	47.4	10.1	9.3	9.6	33.8	33.8	36.5	10.0	11.4	6.5
Uzbekistan	52.7	53.0	53.7	17.1	17.1	17.4	21.8	21.1	20.5	8.4	8.7	8.4
Yemen	68.4	68.1	74.4	15.1	12.5	13.6	23.5	24.2	21.3	-6.9	-4.8	-10.5
OIC Countries Av.	54.1	52.6	57.4	13.0	12.7	14.1	24.1	25.2	24.9	8.5	9.2	3.7
Other Developing C.	52.2	52.1	52.7	14.5	14.9	15.4	30.5	32.1	30.7	2.6	3.0	2.9
OIC LDCs	71.8	70.5	73.5	11.9	11.8	11.4	23.7	23.8	23.6	-8.3	-7.6	-10.6
Other LDCs	60.3	60.4	67.8	14.5	15.4	15.2	20.2	20.0	20.1	4.4	3.3	-3.3

Sources: SESRIC BASEIND Database, UNSD National Accounts Main Aggregates Database

Table A.7: Industrial Production

[Current USD Billion]

Country	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Afghanistan	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.1
Albania	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1
Algeria	15.1	25.9	51.3	59.3	65.7	84.6	69.9
Azerbaijan	0.8	1.9	6.5	12.0	19.7	28.6	21.5
Bahrain	2.0	3.3	5.2	6.5	7.7	10.2	7.7
Bangladesh	6.5	7.7	10.5	11.5	13.4	15.5	17.3
Benin	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
Brunei	1.8	3.6	6.6	8.1	8.4	10.3	7.4
Burkina Faso	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2
Cameroon	2.2	2.9	4.4	5.0	5.0	6.1	5.7
Chad	0.2	0.1	3.0	3.3	3.5	4.3	3.5
Comoros	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cote d'Ivoire	2.1	2.5	3.6	3.8	4.1	5.1	4.9
Djibouti	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Egypt	17.3	26.1	30.0	35.6	40.9	52.9	59.4
Gabon	2.5	2.8	5.4	5.6	6.5	8.7	6.4
Gambia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Guinea	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.3
Guinea-Bissau	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Guyana	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Indonesia	78.1	66.7	112.9	143.7	168.9	202.3	204.0
Iran	32.6	33.5	85.7	100.1	127.4	144.4	144.0
Iraq	6.1	17.7	15.0	14.2	14.2	14.1	16.4
Jordan	1.2	1.5	2.6	2.9	3.6	5.7	5.9
Kazakhstan	7.1	6.0	17.0	23.9	29.7	42.9	32.3
Kuwait	13.4	21.5	49.0	63.6	68.6	97.5	56.8
Kyrgyz Republic	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.7
Lebanon	1.9	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.4	2.4
Libya	11.2	16.7	36.7	45.9	50.5	71.2	47.2
Malaysia	30.9	41.6	64.4	73.5	83.5	101.4	79.1
Maldives	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mali	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Mauritania	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8
Morocco	8.1	7.9	11.5	12.2	13.6	19.3	17.7
Mozambique	0.2	0.6	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0
Niger	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7
Nigeria	13.2	23.2	46.7	58.5	64.6	82.4	54.8
Oman	6.2	11.1	18.5	22.0	23.7	37.5	32.0
Pakistan	13.5	13.9	25.3	28.9	32.8	34.1	33.4
Palestine	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8
Qatar	3.8	11.9	29.5	42.8	53.8	70.7	54.3
Saudi Arabia	59.8	90.5	184.9	214.7	235.2	316.3	200.2
Senegal	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.9
Sierra Leone	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Somalia	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sudan	1.0	1.7	5.8	8.4	12.5	14.8	11.9
Suriname	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9
Syria	1.9	5.9	7.8	10.3	12.3	16.4	16.5
Tajikistan	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.5
Togo	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
Tunisia	4.4	4.6	6.9	7.6	9.4	11.4	10.5
Turkey	70.4	61.4	98.0	107.0	129.3	144.3	116.6
Turkmenistan	1.2	1.5	2.7	3.2	4.1	6.8	6.1
Uganda	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.0
United Arab Emirates	18.5	34.5	69.1	86.1	98.9	128.7	122.5
Uzbekistan	2.8	1.9	2.8	3.8	5.4	5.7	7.5
Yemen	1.4	4.1	7.5	8.4	8.8	10.8	10.3
IOC Countries Total	446.1	565.8	1,041.2	1,248.2	1,443.4	1,825.1	1,506.2
Other Developing Countries	1,138.3	1,380.0	2,422.5	2,908.9	3,544.6	4,296.9	4,132.1
IOC LDCs	13.1	18.9	36.0	42.2	50.7	59.7	57.6
Other LDCs	9.3	14.4	32.8	38.5	47.4	60.0	52.8
Developed Countries	5,391.6	5,249.1	6,458.9	6,794.9	7,322.3	7,576.5	6,951.2
World	6,976.0	7,194.8	9,922.6	10,952.0	12,310.2	13,698.5	12,589.4

Sources: SESRIC BASEIND Database, UNSD National Accounts Main Aggregates Database

Table A.8: Gross Fixed Capital Formation

Current USD Billion

Country	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Afghanistan	0.4	0.5	2.1	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.2
Albania	0.5	1.2	3.0	3.5	4.1	4.8	4.0
Algeria	11.4	11.3	23.1	27.1	35.3	47.5	47.8
Azerbaijan	0.5	1.2	5.5	6.2	7.1	9.1	7.8
Bahrain	0.9	1.0	3.1	4.1	4.9	7.3	5.1
Bangladesh	7.2	10.5	14.1	14.9	16.8	19.3	21.6
Benin	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.6
Brunei	1.7	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.6	2.0	1.3
Burkina Faso	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.7
Cameroon	1.2	1.5	2.9	3.0	3.6	4.2	3.7
Chad	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3
Comoros	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Cote d'Ivoire	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.3
Djibouti	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Egypt	11.0	17.0	16.7	21.0	27.0	36.7	35.6
Gabon	1.0	0.9	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.8	2.3
Gambia	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Guinea	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.1
Guinea-Bissau	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Guyana	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Indonesia	57.5	32.8	67.6	88.0	107.9	141.2	167.8
Iran	22.6	26.8	53.0	59.4	73.9	98.0	82.4
Iraq	0.2	0.6	3.5	4.2	4.6	6.4	6.7
Jordan	2.0	1.8	3.9	4.2	5.0	6.6	6.4
Kazakhstan	4.7	3.2	16.0	24.5	31.5	35.8	30.8
Kuwait	3.7	4.0	11.8	16.2	24.0	27.7	15.2
Kyrgyz Republic	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.3
Lebanon	4.0	3.5	4.8	5.1	6.7	8.9	10.1
Libya	3.3	4.9	3.9	5.3	5.8	7.4	5.5
Malaysia	39.8	23.7	28.3	32.5	40.3	43.5	39.0
Maldives	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
Mali	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.7
Mauritania	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7
Morocco	8.4	9.6	16.4	18.5	23.5	29.4	29.0
Mozambique	0.6	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	2.0
Niger	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.5
Nigeria	2.1	3.3	6.1	12.0	15.2	17.1	16.7
Oman	2.6	3.0	7.2	8.9	12.8	17.9	14.7
Pakistan	13.5	11.3	19.1	26.0	29.9	29.8	29.0
Palestine	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.2
Qatar	2.4	3.5	14.3	19.1	29.2	43.4	44.8
Saudi Arabia	27.6	32.9	52.2	62.2	78.8	93.2	91.7
Senegal	0.9	1.0	2.0	2.4	2.9	3.5	3.0
Sierra Leone	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Somalia	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Sudan	1.8	1.3	7.3	9.4	11.5	12.4	10.6
Suriname	0.2	0.5	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.4	2.3
Syria	3.7	3.4	6.5	6.2	10.8	8.8	12.9
Tajikistan	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.2
Togo	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Tunisia	4.4	5.1	6.5	7.3	8.6	10.2	10.3
Turkey	50.4	54.4	101.6	118.3	138.6	145.3	103.7
Turkmenistan	0.5	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.8
Uganda	1.1	1.1	2.1	2.3	3.1	3.3	3.6
United Arab Emirates	12.2	15.6	25.5	32.9	67.7	81.8	86.7
Uzbekistan	4.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	4.7	5.4	6.7
Yemen	1.1	1.7	3.4	3.7	4.8	5.6	4.6
OIC Countries Total	319.3	308.6	554.7	673.0	865.8	1,041.4	988.0
Other Developing Countries	975.6	1,130.6	2,184.1	2,639.3	3,346.0	4,213.0	4,183.4
OIC LDCs	16.6	22.0	40.6	44.6	53.1	60.1	60.8
Other LDCs	10.3	11.9	22.0	27.6	35.5	44.2	43.0
Developed Countries	5,140.4	5,443.4	7,103.5	7,607.6	8,311.7	8,612.1	7,212.9
World	6,435.3	6,882.6	9,842.3	10,919.9	12,523.5	13,866.5	12,384.3

Sources: SESRIC BASEIND Database, IMF WEO 2011, World Bank WDI Database

Table A.9: Annual Average Inflation based on Consumer Prices

[Per cent]

Country	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 ^f	2012 ^f
Afghanistan	5.1	13.0	26.8	-12.2	8.0	9.8	1.0
Albania	2.4	2.9	3.4	2.2	3.6	4.5	3.5
Algeria	2.3	3.6	4.9	5.7	4.3	5.0	4.3
Azerbaijan	8.4	16.6	20.8	1.5	5.7	10.3	7.5
Bahrain	2.0	3.3	3.5	2.8	2.0	3.0	2.8
Bangladesh	6.8	9.1	8.9	5.4	8.2	7.6	7.3
Benin	3.8	1.3	8.0	2.2	2.1	4.2	3.0
Brunei	0.2	1.0	2.1	1.0	0.5	1.2	1.2
Burkina Faso	2.4	-0.2	10.7	2.6	0.4	2.0	2.0
Cameroon	4.9	1.1	5.3	3.0	1.3	3.0	2.5
Chad	7.7	-7.4	8.3	10.1	1.0	3.0	3.0
Comoros	3.4	4.5	4.8	4.8	2.7	3.9	3.6
Cote d'Ivoire	2.5	1.9	6.3	1.0	1.4	5.0	2.5
Djibouti	3.5	5.0	12.0	1.7	4.0	4.6	2.3
Egypt	4.2	11.0	11.7	16.2	11.7	11.5	12.0
Gabon	-1.4	5.0	5.3	1.9	0.6	2.3	3.4
Gambia	2.1	5.4	4.5	4.6	5.0	5.9	5.5
Guinea	34.7	22.9	18.4	4.7	15.5	19.6	15.1
Guinea-Bissau	0.7	4.6	10.4	-1.6	1.1	4.0	2.0
Guyana	6.7	12.2	8.1	3.0	3.7	6.2	6.1
Indonesia	13.1	6.0	9.8	4.8	5.1	7.1	5.9
Iran	11.9	18.4	25.4	10.8	12.5	22.5	12.5
Iraq	53.2	30.8	2.7	-2.8	5.1	5.0	5.0
Jordan	6.3	4.7	13.9	-0.7	5.0	6.1	5.6
Kazakhstan	8.7	10.8	17.1	7.4	7.4	9.1	6.4
Kuwait	3.1	5.5	10.6	4.0	4.1	6.1	2.7
Kyrgyz Republic	5.6	10.2	24.5	6.8	7.8	18.8	9.3
Lebanon	5.6	4.1	10.8	1.2	4.5	6.5	3.0
Libya	1.4	6.2	10.4	2.8	2.4	-.-	-.-
Malaysia	3.6	2.0	5.4	0.6	1.7	2.8	2.5
Maldives	3.5	7.4	12.3	4.0	5.0	6.5	5.8
Mali	1.5	1.5	9.1	2.2	1.2	4.5	2.7
Mauritania	6.2	7.3	7.3	2.2	6.1	7.3	6.7
Morocco	3.3	2.0	3.9	1.0	1.0	2.9	2.9
Mozambique	13.2	8.2	10.3	3.3	12.7	9.5	7.2
Niger	0.1	0.1	10.5	1.1	0.9	3.8	2.0
Nigeria	8.2	5.4	11.6	12.5	13.7	11.1	9.5
Oman	3.4	5.9	12.6	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.0
Pakistan	7.9	7.8	12.0	20.8	11.7	15.5	14.0
Palestine	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-
Qatar	11.8	13.8	15.0	-4.9	-2.4	4.2	4.1
Saudi Arabia	2.3	4.1	9.9	5.1	5.4	6.0	5.6
Senegal	2.1	5.9	5.8	-1.7	1.2	3.9	2.5
Sierra Leone	9.5	11.7	14.8	9.2	17.8	14.7	8.8
Somalia	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-
Sudan	7.2	8.0	14.3	11.3	13.0	9.0	7.0
Suriname	11.3	6.4	14.6	-0.1	6.9	17.9	10.4
Syria	10.4	4.7	15.2	2.8	4.4	6.0	5.0
Tajikistan	10.0	13.2	20.4	6.5	6.5	13.9	9.7
Togo	2.2	0.9	8.7	1.9	3.2	6.2	2.0
Tunisia	4.2	3.4	4.9	3.5	4.4	4.0	3.3
Turkey	9.6	8.8	10.4	6.3	8.6	5.7	6.0
Turkmenistan	8.2	6.3	14.5	-2.7	4.4	6.1	7.3
Uganda	6.6	6.8	7.3	14.2	9.4	6.1	11.0
United Arab Emirates	9.3	11.1	12.3	1.6	0.9	4.5	3.0
Uzbekistan	14.2	12.3	12.7	14.1	9.4	11.6	12.3
Yemen	10.8	7.9	19.0	3.7	12.1	13.0	11.0
OIC Countries Average	8.4	8.5	11.9	6.9	7.2	8.8	7.1
Other Developing Countries	4.8	5.9	8.6	4.9	6.0	6.4	4.9
OIC LDCs	7.2	7.5	11.4	5.4	8.5	7.9	6.8
Other LDCs	12.2	13.3	15.3	15.2	8.7	9.7	9.0
Developed Countries	2.4	2.2	3.4	0.1	1.6	2.2	1.7
World	3.7	4.0	6.0	2.5	3.7	4.5	3.4

Sources: SESRIC BASEIND Database, IMF WEO 2011, World Bank WDI Database, (f): Forecast by IMF

Table A.10: Population
[Million]

Country	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 ^f	2012 ^f
Afghanistan		26.7	27.4	28.4	29.3	30.2	31.1	32.0
Albania	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Algeria	30.4	33.8	34.4	34.5	35.6	36.1	36.7	37.2
Azerbaijan	8.1	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.2
Bahrain	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
Bangladesh	140.8	155.5	157.8	160.0	162.2	164.5	166.8	169.1
Benin	7.1	8.6	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.6	9.9	10.2
Brunei	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Burkina Faso	11.3	13.4	13.7	14.0	14.4	14.7	15.0	15.4
Cameroon	15.3	18.3	18.9	19.4	19.9	20.4	20.9	21.5
Chad	7.5	9.3	9.5	9.7	10.0	10.2	10.5	10.7
Comoros	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Cote d'Ivoire	16.7	19.6	20.2	20.8	21.4	22.0		
Djibouti	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Egypt	63.3	71.3	73.6	75.2	76.8	78.3	79.9	81.5
Gabon	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Gambia	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9
Guinea	8.4	9.4	9.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.6	10.9
Guinea-Bissau	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Guyana	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Indonesia	205.1	222.7	225.6	228.5	231.4	234.4	237.4	240.5
Iran	63.7	70.5	71.7	72.9	74.1	75.4	76.6	77.9
Iraq	0.0	28.8	29.6	30.4	31.2	32.0	32.8	33.6
Jordan	4.9	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.4
Kazakhstan	14.9	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6
Kuwait	2.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8
Kyrgyz Republic	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5
Lebanon	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0
Libya	5.3	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.6		
Malaysia	23.3	26.8	27.2	27.5	27.9	28.3	28.7	29.2
Maldives	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mali	10.5	12.1	12.4	12.7	13.0	13.4	13.8	14.2
Mauritania	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3
Morocco	28.5	30.5	30.8	31.2	31.5	31.9	32.2	32.5
Mozambique	17.7	19.9	20.3	20.7	21.2	21.6	22.0	22.5
Niger	10.8	12.9	13.4	13.8	14.2	14.6	15.1	15.6
Nigeria	119.0	140.0	143.9	147.8	151.9	156.1	160.3	164.8
Oman	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2
Pakistan	137.5	155.4	158.2	161.0	163.8	166.6	169.4	172.2
Palestine	3.0	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0		
Qatar	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8
Saudi Arabia	20.5	23.7	24.3	24.9	25.5	26.1	26.7	27.3
Senegal	10.3	11.9	12.2	12.5	12.8	13.1	13.4	13.8
Sierra Leone	4.2	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.2
Somalia	7.4	8.5	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.3		
Sudan	31.1	36.2	37.2	38.1	39.1	40.1	41.2	42.2
Suriname	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Syria	16.3	18.7	19.2	19.6	20.1	20.6	21.1	21.6
Tajikistan	6.2	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.9
Togo	5.4	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.3
Tunisia	9.6	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.7	10.8
Turkey	62.8	68.1	68.9	69.7	70.5	71.3	72.2	73.0
Turkmenistan	4.6	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6
Uganda	24.4	29.7	30.6	31.7	32.8	34.0	35.2	36.5
United Arab Emirates	3.0	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.4
Uzbekistan	24.9	26.8	27.2	27.6	27.9	28.2	28.6	28.9
Yemen	17.9	21.6	22.3	23.0	23.7	24.4	25.1	25.9
OIC Countries Total	1,228.4	1,438.7	1,467.5	1,495.6	1,525.2	1,554.1	1,540.6	1,569.6
Other Developing C.	3,807.8	4,079.6	4,124.1	4,169.2	4,214.1	4,257.6	4,302.5	4,347.7
OIC LDCs	321.4	395.0	403.7	412.7	421.9	431.3	431.4	441.1
Other LDCs	336.8	388.0	397.0	406.2	415.7	425.1	434.8	444.8
Developed Countries	957.4	994.7	1,001.5	1,008.4	1,014.2	1,019.7	1,025.5	1,031.1
World	5,983.2	6,500.8	6,580.6	6,660.2	6,740.4	6,818.1	6,868.7	6,948.4

Sources: SESRIC BASEIND Database, IMF WEO 2011, UNSD, World Bank WDI Database, (f): Forecast by IMF

Table A.11: Urban Population

[Percentage of Total Population]

Country	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^e
Afghanistan	21.3	22.9	23.3	23.7	24.0	24.4	22.6
Albania	41.7	44.8	45.4	46.1	46.7	47.4	47.4
Algeria	59.8	63.3	63.9	64.6	65.2	65.9	66.5
Azerbaijan	51.2	51.5	51.6	51.8	51.9	52.1	51.9
Bahrain	88.4	88.4	88.4	88.5	88.5	88.6	88.6
Bangladesh	23.6	25.7	26.2	26.7	27.1	27.6	28.1
Benin	38.3	40.0	40.4	40.8	41.2	41.6	42.0
Brunei	71.1	73.5	73.9	74.4	74.8	75.3	75.7
Burkina Faso	16.6	18.3	18.7	19.1	19.6	20.0	20.0
Cameroon	49.9	54.3	55.1	55.9	56.8	57.6	58.4
Chad	23.4	25.3	25.8	26.2	26.7	27.1	27.6
Comoros	28.1	27.9	28.0	28.0	28.1	28.1	28.2
Cote d'Ivoire	43.5	46.8	47.5	48.1	48.8	49.4	50.6
Djibouti	83.3	86.1	86.5	86.9	87.3	87.7	87.7
Egypt	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.7	42.7	42.8	43.4
Gabon	80.1	83.6	84.1	84.6	85.0	85.5	86.0
Gambia	49.1	53.9	54.7	55.6	56.4	57.3	58.1
Guinea	31.0	33.0	33.5	34.0	34.4	34.9	35.4
Guinea-Bissau	29.7	29.6	29.7	29.8	29.8	29.9	30.0
Guyana	28.6	28.2	28.3	28.3	28.4	28.4	28.6
Indonesia	42.0	48.1	49.2	50.3	51.5	52.6	52.6
Iran	64.2	66.9	67.4	67.9	68.5	69.0	70.8
Iraq	67.8	66.9	66.8	66.7	66.6	66.5	66.2
Jordan	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.4	78.4	78.5	78.5
Kazakhstan	56.3	57.1	57.4	57.7	57.9	58.2	58.5
Kuwait	98.2	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.4	98.4	98.4
Kyrgyz Republic	35.4	35.8	36.0	36.1	36.3	36.4	34.5
Lebanon	86.0	86.6	86.7	86.8	87.0	87.1	87.2
Libya	76.4	77.0	77.2	77.4	77.5	77.7	77.9
Malaysia	62.0	67.6	68.5	69.4	70.4	71.3	72.2
Maldives	27.7	33.9	35.2	36.5	37.9	39.2	40.1
Mali	27.9	30.5	31.1	31.6	32.2	32.7	35.9
Mauritania	40.0	40.4	40.6	40.8	41.0	41.2	41.4
Morocco	53.3	55.0	55.3	55.7	56.0	56.4	58.2
Mozambique	30.7	34.5	35.3	36.1	36.8	37.6	38.4
Niger	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.6	17.1
Nigeria	42.5	46.2	46.9	47.6	48.4	49.1	49.8
Oman	71.6	71.5	71.5	71.6	71.6	71.7	73.0
Pakistan	33.2	34.9	35.3	35.7	36.2	36.6	35.9
Palestine	71.5	71.6	71.7	71.8	71.9	72.0	74.1
Qatar	94.9	95.4	95.5	95.6	95.6	95.7	95.8
Saudi Arabia	79.8	81.4	82.0	82.6	82.4	82.3	82.1
Senegal	40.6	41.6	41.9	42.1	42.4	42.6	42.4
Sierra Leone	35.5	36.8	37.1	37.4	37.8	38.1	38.4
Somalia	33.2	35.2	35.6	36.1	36.5	37.0	37.4
Sudan	36.1	40.8	41.7	42.6	43.4	44.3	40.1
Suriname	72.1	73.9	74.2	74.6	74.9	75.3	75.3
Syria	51.6	53.2	53.5	53.9	54.2	54.6	55.7
Tajikistan	26.5	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.5	26.5	26.3
Togo	36.5	39.9	40.6	41.3	42.0	42.7	43.4
Tunisia	63.4	65.3	65.7	66.1	66.5	66.9	67.3
Turkey	64.7	67.3	67.8	68.2	68.7	69.1	69.6
Turkmenistan	45.8	47.3	47.7	48.2	48.6	49.1	49.5
Uganda	12.1	12.5	12.7	12.8	13.0	13.1	13.3
United Arab Emirates	77.8	77.7	77.8	77.8	77.9	77.9	77.9
Uzbekistan	37.3	36.7	36.7	36.8	36.8	36.9	36.2
Yemen	26.3	28.9	29.5	30.1	30.6	31.2	31.8
OIC Countries Average	42.3	45.1	45.6	46.1	46.7	47.2	47.4
OIC LDCs	26.2	28.0	28.5	29.0	29.4	29.9	29.8
Other Developing LDCs	23.9	26.2	26.7	27.2	27.8	28.3	28.5
Other Developing Countries	39.6	41.8	42.3	42.7	43.2	43.7	44.4
Developed Countries	74.2	75.3	75.5	75.7	75.9	76.2	76.4
World	46.2	48.3	48.7	49.1	49.5	49.9	50.7

Sources: SESRIC BASEIND Database, IMF WEO 2011, UNSD, World Bank WDI Database

e: Estimate by UNDESA World Urbanization Prospects (2009 Revision)

Table A.12: Total Merchandise Exports (F.O.B, Million U.S. Dollars)

Country	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Afghanistan	249	340	475	448	532
Albania	748	1,016	1,163	988	1,424
Algeria	54,547	59,227	79,280	45,188	54,487
Azerbaijan	6,372	6,058	47,756	14,700	22,053
Bahrain	19,954	24,365	29,160	23,154	29,454
Bangladesh	11,623	12,688	13,628	14,378	14,666
Benin	382	441	635	413	533
Brunei Darussalam	7,099	7,159	10,226	6,448	8,192
Burkina Faso	385	421	475	450	638
Cameroon	4,655	4,904	5,598	3,796	4,445
Chad	2,280	2,276	3,599	2,105	2,668
Comoros	36	35	31	28	23
Côte d'Ivoire	8,138	8,046	9,858	10,306	10,815
Djibouti	363	339	413	371	442
Egypt	13,720	16,168	26,233	23,099	28,172
Gabon	4,626	6,176	8,045	4,784	6,815
Gambia	35	43	51	55	82
Guinea	1,543	2,118	1,891	1,279	1,975
Guinea-Bissau	87	301	140	152	254
Guyana	688	829	1,010	959	1,153
Indonesia	100,842	114,112	137,022	116,510	157,791
Iran	75,777	89,412	119,506	74,849	102,263
Iraq	27,461	35,204	56,414	35,652	47,201
Jordan	5,204	5,535	6,243	5,041	5,936
Kazakhstan	29,902	37,836	52,472	36,712	49,672
Kuwait	46,871	54,181	78,454	47,491	60,149
Kyrgyz Republic	796	1,134	1,618	959	1,179
Lebanon	2,487	3,267	3,979	3,253	3,983
Libya	39,375	43,578	61,566	35,126	44,245
Malaysia	160,659	176,213	199,510	157,427	237,317
Maldives	162	152	188	113	106
Mali	386	244	228	162	235
Mauritania	1,394	1,710	2,355	1,745	2,124
Morocco	12,730	15,126	19,353	13,417	16,313
Mozambique	2,381	2,412	2,653	1,853	2,876
Niger	429	383	287	532	203
Nigeria	57,709	66,965	86,973	52,729	76,224
Oman	21,462	23,480	35,100	24,112	33,777
Pakistan	16,604	18,930	21,704	17,523	21,395
Palestine	--	--	--	--	--
Qatar	33,622	41,488	55,709	46,214	65,063
Saudi Arabia	196,109	209,309	304,260	172,858	227,750
Senegal	1,363	1,465	1,994	1,885	2,135
Sierra Leone	208	304	272	216	300
Somalia	292	354	427	431	512
Sudan	5,657	8,867	12,069	7,033	8,863
Suriname	1,231	1,393	1,572	1,344	1,581
Syria	11,386	12,899	16,326	11,343	15,543
Tajikistan	1,399	1,468	1,444	1,010	909
Togo	388	280	683	674	1,101
Tunisia	11,370	14,792	18,628	13,969	15,513
Turkey	85,512	107,373	132,313	102,242	114,062
Turkmenistan	5,618	6,289	9,943	2,955	3,317
Uganda	962	1,336	1,722	1,508	1,786
United Arab Emirates	118,550	136,245	193,193	117,789	155,759
Uzbekistan	5,134	6,149	7,052	4,883	5,407
Yemen	6,691	6,795	9,463	4,864	7,351
OIC Countries Total	1,225,654	1,399,629	1,892,360	1,269,522	1,678,761
Other Developing C.	2,771,453	3,360,831	4,000,758	3,149,672	4,121,040
OIC LDCs	37,296	43,304	53,679	40,695	49,403
Other LDCs	59,524	72,480	108,099	72,211	92,190
Developing Countries	4,004,660	4,768,460	5,902,600	4,426,150	5,807,770
Developed Countries	7,980,840	9,119,680	10,108,400	7,930,610	9,181,660
World	11989500	13893300	16016200	12360600	14994300

Source: SESRIC Database; IMF, Direction of Trade Statistics Database, June 2011.

Table A.13 Total Merchandise Imports (C.I.F, Million U.S. Dollars)

Country	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Afghanistan	3,789	4,868	5,653	6,689	8,140
Albania	3,002	4,094	4,660	4,234	4,191
Algeria	21,360	27,295	39,335	40,703	41,509
Azerbaijan	5,266	5,714	7,169	6,126	9,660
Bahrain	7,219	8,563	11,893	9,152	11,249
Bangladesh	16,096	18,476	23,821	21,803	28,713
Benin	3,646	5,133	7,006	6,023	7,108
Brunei Darussalam	1,960	2,199	2,621	2,555	3,106
Burkina Faso	1,290	1,589	2,017	1,762	2,059
Cameroon	2,916	3,615	4,346	3,931	4,461
Chad	542	712	933	1,008	1,203
Comoros	151	160	227	182	214
Côte d'Ivoire	5,816	6,673	7,901	7,004	8,488
Djibouti	1,574	1,974	2,508	2,335	2,718
Egypt	20,594	27,033	52,772	44,934	63,842
Gabon	1,940	2,733	2,805	2,379	2,699
Gambia	708	832	881	838	924
Guinea	2,309	2,959	3,824	3,670	4,082
Guinea-Bissau	200	251	287	328	292
Guyana	945	1,009	1,334	1,152	1,384
Indonesia	61,073	74,484	129,274	96,968	135,691
Iran	40,686	45,168	70,241	59,953	70,300
Iraq	13,268	14,805	21,472	23,652	27,512
Jordan	11,548	13,531	16,987	14,236	15,262
Kazakhstan	27,113	37,526	43,180	32,608	36,875
Kuwait	16,574	21,265	25,782	19,121	21,535
Kyrgyz Republic	1,711	2,415	4,071	8,125	7,388
Lebanon	10,931	13,112	17,485	17,241	19,540
Libya	10,297	12,972	19,649	21,168	21,974
Malaysia	130,487	146,992	156,932	123,835	189,470
Maldives	880	1,095	1,408	1,038	1,239
Mali	2,376	2,829	3,198	3,118	3,721
Mauritania	1,410	1,799	2,294	2,120	2,538
Morocco	23,936	31,701	39,812	31,070	34,500
Mozambique	2,914	3,092	4,008	3,567	5,327
Niger	996	1,094	1,684	1,586	1,693
Nigeria	29,170	38,810	54,289	43,279	47,836
Oman	10,897	15,977	22,923	17,851	22,186
Pakistan	34,215	39,984	46,197	31,649	42,635
Palestine	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-
Qatar	16,433	23,403	27,874	22,816	22,503
Saudi Arabia	70,128	90,128	114,040	92,789	103,023
Senegal	3,422	4,430	5,654	4,535	6,342
Sierra Leone	550	617	851	801	1,013
Somalia	815	920	1,179	1,021	1,229
Sudan	8,074	8,742	10,095	8,484	9,894
Suriname	994	1,224	1,436	1,401	1,496
Syria	17,307	21,546	27,334	22,467	26,666
Tajikistan	1,725	2,538	3,245	2,505	4,289
Togo	713	780	957	983	3,056
Tunisia	15,028	19,070	24,542	19,162	24,161
Turkey	139,465	169,991	201,964	140,932	185,541
Turkmenistan	2,553	3,331	5,291	6,473	6,263
Uganda	2,557	3,495	4,526	2,826	3,330
United Arab Emirates	118,571	150,081	201,586	152,040	166,568
Uzbekistan	4,379	6,453	9,158	8,447	9,309
Yemen	7,934	9,838	10,997	9,614	11,071
OIC Countries Total	942,449	1,161,115	1,513,608	1,216,288	1,499,017
Developing Countries	3,551,810	4,400,620	5,450,510	4,346,000	5,644,240
OIC LDCs	62,944	75,683	94,008	84,333	105,905
Other LDCs	54,435	67,741	88,655	80,012	101,467
Developed Countries	8,765,850	9,887,670	11,044,700	8,384,380	9,857,620
World	12,330,600	14,302,900	16,515,800	12,743,700	15,518,000

Source: SESRIC Database; IMF, Direction of Trade Statistics Database, June 2011.

Table A.14: Current Account Balance (Billion U.S. Dollars)

Country	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Afghanistan	-0.4	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.3
Albania	-0.5	-1.1	-2.0	-1.7	-1.2
Algeria	29.0	30.6	34.5	0.4	15.1
Azerbaijan	3.7	9.0	16.5	10.2	15.1
Bahrain	2.2	2.9	2.3	0.6	1.0
Bangladesh	0.8	0.8	1.6	3.1	1.5
Benin	-0.3	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6	-0.4
Brunei Darussalam	6.5	6.3	7.8	4.3	5.6
Burkina Faso	-0.6	-0.6	-0.9	-0.4	-0.4
Cameroon	0.3	0.3	-0.2	-0.8	-0.9
Chad	-0.6	0.1	0.0	-1.5	-1.7
Comoros	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Côte d'Ivoire	0.5	-0.1	0.5	1.7	0.9
Djibouti	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Egypt	1.8	2.7	0.9	-4.4	-4.3
Gabon	1.5	2.0	3.4	0.9	1.5
Gambia	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Guinea	0.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.5	-0.6
Guinea-Bissau	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Guyana	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2
Indonesia	10.9	10.5	0.1	13.9	6.3
Iran	20.4	34.1	24.0	13.5	21.6
Iraq	8.5	7.1	11.0	-17.4	-5.1
Jordan	-1.7	-3.0	-2.0	-1.6	-1.5
Kazakhstan	-2.0	-8.3	6.3	-4.2	3.5
Kuwait	45.3	42.2	60.2	28.6	41.7
Kyrgyz Republic	-0.1	0.0	-0.4	0.1	-0.3
Lebanon	-1.2	-1.7	-2.8	-3.3	-4.0
Libya	28.1	29.8	37.1	9.4	11.9
Malaysia	25.8	29.8	38.9	31.8	28.1
Maldives	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	-0.4	-0.5
Mali	-0.2	-0.5	-1.1	-0.7	-0.8
Mauritania	0.0	-0.5	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2
Morocco	1.4	-0.1	-4.6	-4.4	-4.3
Mozambique	-0.8	-0.8	-1.2	-1.1	-1.3
Niger	-0.3	-0.4	-0.7	-1.5	-1.7
Nigeria	38.6	31.1	31.8	21.9	13.9
Oman	5.7	2.5	5.0	-0.3	6.5
Pakistan	-5.0	-6.9	-13.9	-9.3	-3.9
Palestine	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-
Qatar	15.3	20.2	32.3	10.0	24.3
Saudi Arabia	99.1	93.5	132.5	22.8	38.8
Senegal	-0.9	-1.3	-1.9	-1.0	-1.1
Sierra Leone	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Somalia	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-
Sudan	-5.5	-5.8	-5.2	-6.9	-5.8
Suriname	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Syria	-0.8	-1.4	-1.5	-3.1	-2.6
Tajikistan	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	0.1
Togo	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3
Tunisia	-0.6	-0.9	-1.7	-1.2	-2.1
Turkey	-32.2	-38.3	-41.9	-14.3	-48.6
Turkmenistan	3.4	4.0	3.6	-3.0	-2.4
Uganda	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-1.1	-1.7
United Arab Emirates	34.1	15.4	23.3	8.2	23.3
Uzbekistan	1.6	1.6	2.5	0.7	2.6
Yemen	0.2	-1.5	-1.3	-2.6	-1.4
OIC Countries Total	329.7	300.6	388.6	93.1	163.9
Other Developing Countries	331.8	349.1	315.7	233.6	214.2
OIC LDCs	-9.5	-12.8	-14.4	-16.4	-16.4
Other LDCs	9.2	5.5	-1.9	-18.1	-12.9
Developing Countries	661.5	649.7	704.2	326.6	378.1
Developed Countries	-449.8	-344.3	-471.8	-101.1	-95.5
World	211.8	305.4	232.4	225.5	282.6

Source: SESRIC Database; IMF, WEO Database, April 2011.

Table A.15: Intra-OIC Exports (Million U.S. Dollars)

Country	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Afghanistan	45	96	137	183	183	228
Albania	2	11	27	40	10	86
Algeria	1,699	3,226	3,332	5,730	3,674	4,292
Azerbaijan	176	1,035	2,205	3,107	1,784	2,910
Bahrain	794	2,186	2,661	3,676	2,447	3,372
Bangladesh	238	437	503	640	764	1,095
Benin	54	107	139	211	130	176
Brunei Darussalam	42	1,535	1,788	2,303	651	695
Burkina Faso	30	73	89	99	89	183
Cameroon	89	361	431	485	434	560
Chad	9	5	13	8	5	8
Comoros	0	3	16	10	9	5
Côte d'Ivoire	928	1,977	2,276	2,469	2,460	3,017
Djibouti	116	256	320	380	330	416
Egypt	988	2,637	3,079	8,292	9,149	10,590
Gabon	51	205	489	285	405	506
Gambia	3	3	3	4	3	5
Guinea	44	96	57	95	68	86
Guinea-Bissau	2	26	33	44	41	47
Guyana	4	10	12	15	13	18
Indonesia	5,176	9,569	12,180	15,361	13,456	17,401
Iran	2,219	9,492	10,760	14,007	7,978	13,454
Iraq	1,108	1,015	1,421	2,311	1,736	2,345
Jordan	686	2,290	2,617	2,832	2,782	3,241
Kazakhstan	682	2,275	3,199	4,592	2,942	4,447
Kuwait	2,536	5,679	6,972	8,548	6,291	7,781
Kyrgyz Republic	157	337	511	605	517	643
Lebanon	377	1,820	2,280	2,875	2,501	3,132
Libya	1,204	3,773	2,371	2,667	1,745	2,071
Malaysia	4,874	11,428	14,973	19,644	16,193	21,859
Maldives	0	3	4	3	1	1
Mali	20	32	40	47	43	63
Mauritania	105	158	215	241	213	267
Morocco	471	999	1,145	1,487	1,369	1,789
Mozambique	4	32	28	17	33	93
Niger	91	85	111	139	128	147
Nigeria	1,970	2,918	4,026	4,978	3,831	5,078
Oman	1,798	3,965	4,992	7,324	4,690	6,265
Pakistan	1,781	4,755	6,092	7,727	5,621	6,982
Palestine	--	--	--	--	--	--
Qatar	840	2,308	2,466	1,418	1,480	2,238
Saudi Arabia	9,805	27,733	31,145	41,015	26,843	35,382
Senegal	178	604	735	972	858	1,087
Sierra Leone	5	6	13	9	24	38
Somalia	113	264	334	412	423	499
Sudan	218	559	468	1,264	1,097	738
Suriname	8	103	134	166	155	181
Syria	1,308	6,854	8,289	10,667	7,684	10,187
Tajikistan	186	648	689	595	351	506
Togo	56	165	141	475	355	443
Tunisia	600	1,402	1,821	2,634	2,264	2,726
Turkey	3,567	14,894	20,133	32,507	28,501	32,293
Turkmenistan	575	1,291	1,151	1,384	1,045	1,320
Uganda	13	292	350	388	389	480
United Arab Emirates	6,474	23,339	28,490	39,349	26,793	35,010
Uzbekistan	490	1,169	1,545	1,576	1,262	1,895
Yemen	288	737	859	1,094	838	1,086
Total Intra-OIC Exports	55,296	157,278	190,313	259,405	195,083	251,468

Source: SESRIC Database; IMF, Direction of Trade Statistics Database, June 2011.

Table A.16: Intra-OIC Imports (Million U.S. Dollars)

Country	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Afghanistan	276	2,004	2,543	2,818	2,301	2,914
Albania	67	275	357	389	345	321
Algeria	669	1,816	2,123	3,289	5,622	6,078
Azerbaijan	306	1,088	1,108	1,344	1,182	2,062
Bahrain	1,439	2,644	3,169	4,413	2,965	3,907
Bangladesh	964	3,425	3,763	5,291	3,813	5,581
Benin	132	482	671	958	898	1,217
Brunei Darussalam	301	435	506	579	581	700
Burkina Faso	166	417	456	497	619	792
Cameroon	426	681	843	1,038	851	1,075
Chad	28	157	193	277	236	299
Comoros	10	30	39	52	54	69
Côte d'Ivoire	847	2,012	2,056	2,946	2,077	2,745
Djibouti	161	503	673	914	832	1,054
Egypt	2,255	4,958	5,869	10,244	8,678	11,057
Gabon	62	186	253	263	252	318
Gambia	73	232	272	319	261	325
Guinea	136	260	286	376	335	445
Guinea-Bissau	15	52	80	96	72	92
Guyana	10	36	34	41	32	42
Indonesia	4,689	11,285	16,604	22,674	15,115	20,356
Iran	2,429	12,509	14,244	20,664	15,047	19,893
Iraq	489	7,626	8,637	12,397	11,593	14,090
Jordan	1,303	4,677	5,207	6,456	5,241	6,210
Kazakhstan	355	1,663	2,277	2,344	1,716	2,199
Kuwait	1,763	3,628	4,035	5,959	3,936	5,144
Kyrgyz Republic	201	339	518	680	659	784
Lebanon	1,059	3,046	3,934	5,039	4,467	5,370
Libya	676	2,010	2,466	4,054	4,868	5,532
Malaysia	4,110	11,013	12,377	15,833	11,891	17,414
Maldives	96	273	364	447	310	397
Mali	320	651	822	1,034	821	1,042
Mauritania	100	189	268	325	303	386
Morocco	2,063	4,653	5,582	6,689	4,793	6,031
Mozambique	30	146	234	249	221	377
Niger	604	288	349	607	406	520
Nigeria	296	2,105	2,554	4,018	2,948	3,564
Oman	1,956	3,804	5,670	8,645	6,557	8,468
Pakistan	4,956	11,725	14,633	18,573	13,355	17,358
Palestine	--	--	--	--	--	--
Qatar	685	3,236	4,877	6,342	4,532	5,484
Saudi Arabia	3,235	8,716	10,783	15,229	11,981	14,884
Senegal	311	491	855	1,424	930	1,211
Sierra Leone	22	115	145	164	180	237
Somalia	145	414	503	616	580	742
Sudan	373	2,317	2,433	3,326	2,708	3,385
Suriname	30	58	21	28	24	28
Syria	787	7,670	9,017	11,779	9,626	12,416
Tajikistan	383	725	947	1,034	790	1,111
Togo	72	102	101	156	141	242
Tunisia	917	1,861	2,352	3,869	2,407	3,139
Turkey	6,321	19,108	21,520	29,178	17,970	27,947
Turkmenistan	599	1,018	1,226	1,875	2,057	2,573
Uganda	98	586	701	1,022	604	786
United Arab Emirates	3,404	18,346	23,286	33,137	20,642	25,242
Uzbekistan	467	665	901	1,270	1,096	1,315
Yemen	1,048	3,086	3,616	4,560	3,506	4,344
Total Intra-OIC Imports	54,732	171,834	209,354	287,840	216,026	281,312

Source: SESRIC Database; IMF, Direction of Trade Statistics Database, June 2011.

Table A.17: Total Reserves minus Gold (End of Period, Million U.S. Dollars)

Country	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Afghanistan	--	--	--	--	--
Albania	1,769	2,104	2,320	2,314	2,470
Algeria	77,914	110,318	143,243	149,041	162,614
Azerbaijan	2,500	4,273	6,467	5,364	6,409
Bahrain	--	--	--	--	--
Bangladesh	3,806	5,183	5,689	10,219	10,564
Benin	912	1,209	1,263	1,230	--
Brunei Darussalam	514	667	751	1,357	--
Burkina Faso	555	1,029	928	1,296	--
Cameroon	1,716	2,907	3,087	3,676	3,643
Chad	625	955	1,345	617	632
Comoros	94	117	112	150	145
Côte d'Ivoire	1,798	2,519	2,253	3,267	--
Djibouti	120	132	175	242	249
Egypt	24,462	30,188	32,216	32,253	33,612
Gabon	1,113	1,227	1,923	1,993	1,736
Gambia	121	143	117	224	202
Guinea	--	--	--	--	--
Guinea-Bissau	82	113	125	169	--
Guyana	280	313	356	631	782
Indonesia	41,103	54,976	49,597	63,563	92,908
Iran	--	--	--	--	--
Iraq	19,932	31,298	49,938	44,128	50,377
Jordan	6,722	7,542	8,562	11,689	13,057
Kazakhstan	17,751	15,777	17,872	20,720	25,239
Kuwait	12,566	16,660	17,113	20,268	21,237
Kyrgyz Republic	764	1,107	1,153	1,494	1,604
Lebanon	13,376	12,910	20,245	29,103	31,514
Libya	59,289	79,405	92,313	98,725	99,645
Malaysia	82,132	101,019	91,149	95,432	104,884
Maldives	234	311	244	276	364
Mali	970	1,087	1,072	1,604	--
Mauritania	187	198	189	225	--
Morocco	20,341	24,123	22,104	22,797	22,613
Mozambique	1,156	1,445	1,578	2,099	2,159
Niger	371	593	705	656	--
Nigeria	42,299	51,334	53,002	44,763	34,919
Oman	5,014	9,523	11,582	12,203	13,024
Pakistan	11,543	14,044	7,194	11,318	14,346
Palestine	--	--	--	--	--
Qatar	5,383	9,416	9,649	18,370	30,621
Saudi Arabia	226,035	305,455	442,249	409,694	444,722
Senegal	1,334	1,660	1,602	2,123	--
Sierra Leone	184	217	220	405	--
Somalia	--	--	--	--	--
Sudan	1,660	1,378	1,399	1,094	--
Suriname	215	401	474	659	639
Syria	16,467	17,013	17,062	17,398	19,465
Tajikistan	175	--	--	--	--
Togo	375	438	582	703	--
Tunisia	6,773	7,851	8,849	11,057	9,459
Turkey	60,892	73,384	70,428	70,874	80,713
Turkmenistan	--	--	--	--	--
Uganda	1,811	2,560	2,301	2,994	2,960
United Arab Emirates	27,617	77,239	31,695	36,104	42,785
Uzbekistan	--	--	--	--	--
Yemen	7,512	7,715	8,111	6,936	5,868
OIC Countries Total	810,563	1,091,478	1,242,600	1,273,516	1,388,181
Other Developing Countries	2,190,613	3,172,662	3,604,607	4,217,666	4,843,731
OIC LDCs	22,107	26,484	27,756	33,262	23,145
Other LDCs	21,762	26,612	34,364	33,971	38,193
Developing Countries	3,001,176	4,264,140	4,847,207	5,491,182	6,231,912
Developed Countries	1,986,694	2,155,853	2,198,171	2,625,514	2,909,963
World	4,987,870	6,419,993	7,045,378	8,116,695	9,141,875

Source: SESRIC Database; IMF, IFS Database, June 2011.

Table A.18: Total Reserves Equivalent to Months of Imports (No. of Months)

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	4.4	4.8	4.3	3.7	4.1
Algeria	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	1.6	2.7	3.5	4.5	4.6
Bahrain	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2.2	2.6	3.0	2.6	5.0
Benin	6.6	7.5	6.6	6.2	-
Brunei Darussalam	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.0	4.1
Burkina Faso	3.6	4.3	5.6	3.8	-
Cameroon	2.3	4.1	5.4	4.4	6.4
Chad	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	1.9	2.5	3.1	2.5	4.0
Djibouti	2.9	3.3	2.7	2.9	4.9
Egypt	7.3	7.4	7.0	6.0	7.4
Gabon	2.4	-	-	-	-
Gambia	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.5	7.4
Guinea	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	6.1	5.6	5.5	5.0	-
Guyana	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7	-
Indonesia	3.9	4.6	5.3	3.8	6.1
Iran	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	4.7	8.3	14.3	15.2	-
Jordan	5.3	6.1	5.8	5.4	8.6
Kazakhstan	2.7	5.2	3.4	3.3	5.1
Kuwait	5.0	6.0	6.2	5.6	8.3
Kyrgyz Republic	4.9	4.2	4.3	2.9	4.9
Lebanon	10.5	11.4	10.2	10.6	14.2
Libya	32.1	40.2	43.7	38.7	43.0
Malaysia	5.9	6.2	6.7	5.6	7.2
Maldives	2.5	2.5	2.8	1.7	2.6
Mali	4.9	4.7	4.4	3.1	-
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	8.3	9.1	8.2	5.7	7.1
Mozambique	4.0	3.5	4.1	3.7	5.7
Niger	2.7	4.0	5.3	4.2	-
Nigeria	9.6	12.4	10.3	8.2	9.3
Oman	4.0	3.7	5.1	4.6	5.8
Pakistan	4.1	4.0	4.4	2.0	4.2
Palestine	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	20.5	22.9	24.1	28.6	29.4
Senegal	3.7	3.8	3.5	2.6	-
Sierra Leone	4.0	4.5	4.1	3.8	7.2
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	2.4	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.0
Suriname	1.1	2.1	3.4	3.5	5.4
Syria	17.3	15.4	12.8	10.2	-
Tajikistan	1.3	1.0	-	-	-
Togo	1.9	3.5	3.6	4.0	-
Tunisia	3.3	4.5	4.2	3.7	5.8
Turkey	4.8	4.8	4.8	3.9	5.5
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	6.1	6.6	7.2	4.9	6.4
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	9.5	9.7	8.4	7.0	7.4
OIC Countries Total	5.6	6.4	6.8	6.0	8.0
Other Developing Countries	3.9	4.2	4.7	4.2	6.0
OIC LDCs	4.2	4.5	4.5	3.8	5.3
Other LDCs	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.3	4.7
Developing Countries	4.5	5.0	5.4	4.8	6.6
Developed Countries	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.0	3.3

Source: World Bank, WDI Online, June 2011.

Table A.19: Total External Debt (Current Billion U.S. Dollars)

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Afghanistan ^{1,2}	-	0.9	2.0	2.1	2.3
Albania	2.1	2.4	2.9	3.9	4.7
Algeria	16.9	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.3
Azerbaijan	2.0	2.6	3.6	4.3	4.9
Bahrain	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh ²	18.4	20.0	21.3	22.9	23.8
Benin ^{1,2}	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso ^{1,2}	2.0	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.8
Cameroon ¹	7.3	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.9
Chad ^{1,2}	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7
Comoros ^{1,2}	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Cote d'Ivoire ¹	11.9	12.8	13.9	12.6	11.7
Djibouti ²	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8
Egypt	30.3	30.7	34.1	33.4	33.3
Gabon	3.9	4.2	2.8	2.2	2.1
Gambia ^{1,2}	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5
Guinea ^{1,2}	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9
Guinea-Bissau ^{1,2}	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Guyana ¹	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.0
Indonesia	134.4	125.3	133.9	146.2	157.5
Iran	21.9	19.4	21.1	14.0	13.4
Iraq	7.7	8.1	8.4	6.6	6.6
Jordan	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	43.5	72.4	95.5	107.3	109.9
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic ¹	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.9
Lebanon	23.3	25.1	25.6	24.3	24.9
Libya	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	52.0	55.0	61.6	66.2	66.4
Maldives	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
Mali ^{1,2}	3.3	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.7
Mauritania ^{1,2}	2.3	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.0
Morocco	16.2	17.8	20.5	20.8	23.8
Mozambique ^{1,2}	4.2	2.7	3.0	3.5	4.2
Niger ^{1,2}	2.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
Nigeria	22.0	7.6	8.6	11.5	7.8
Oman	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	33.3	36.1	40.9	48.5	53.7
Palestine	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal ^{1,2}	3.8	1.9	2.6	2.8	3.5
Sierra Leone ^{1,2}	1.5	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Somalia ^{1,2}	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0
Sudan ^{1,2}	17.4	18.2	19.2	19.5	20.1
Suriname	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.2
Tajikistan	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.3	2.5
Togo ^{1,2}	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.6
Tunisia	17.9	18.6	20.4	20.8	21.7
Turkey	164.9	195.5	236.0	263.5	251.4
Turkmenistan	1.1	0.9	0.7	-	-
Uganda ^{1,2}	4.4	1.3	1.6	2.2	2.5
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1
Yemen ²	5.4	5.6	6.1	6.3	6.4
OIC Countries Total	704.4	727.9	829.4	889.5	902.4
Other Developing Countries	1783.2	1915.4	2350.6	2535.3	2642.1
OIC LDCs	78.0	70.2	76.0	79.9	84.6
Other LDCs	77.5	60.7	68.0	74.2	77.1
Developing Countries	2487.6	2643.3	3180.0	3424.7	3544.5

Source: SESRIC Database; World Bank, WDI and GDF Databases; May 2011. ⁽¹⁾ Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC). ⁽²⁾ Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

Table A.20: Composition of External Debt (Current Billion U.S. Dollars)

	Long Term Debt (LDOD)				Short Term Debt (STD)				Use of IMF Credits (IMF CR)			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Afghanistan	0.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	0.1	0.1	0.1
Albania	2.0	2.3	2.9	3.8	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Algeria	5.2	5.0	4.5	3.9	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.5	--	--	--	--
Azerbaijan	1.9	2.4	3.1	4.0	0.5	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bahrain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bangladesh	18.4	19.4	20.3	21.2	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.9	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7
Benin	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brunei Darussalam	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Burkina Faso	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	--	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Cameroon	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Chad	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Comoros	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Côte d'Ivoire	11.6	12.2	11.0	11.2	1.0	1.5	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Djibouti	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Egypt	28.9	31.9	30.6	30.7	1.7	2.2	2.8	2.6	--	--	--	--
Gabon	3.7	2.6	2.1	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	--
Gambia	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guinea	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Guinea-Bissau	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guyana	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Indonesia	115.4	118.5	127.2	138.9	10.0	15.4	19.1	18.7	--	--	--	--
Iran	11.1	11.2	8.9	7.5	8.3	9.9	5.0	5.9	--	--	--	--
Iraq	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jordan	7.1	7.3	5.1	5.4	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kazakhstan	61.6	84.4	97.0	101.2	10.9	11.2	10.3	8.7	--	--	--	--
Kuwait	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kyrgyz Republic	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Lebanon	20.9	21.4	21.0	21.6	4.2	4.1	3.1	3.1	--	0.1	0.1	0.1
Libya	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Malaysia	43.2	38.5	43.4	42.7	11.8	23.1	22.8	23.7	--	--	--	--
Maldives	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mali	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mauritania	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Morocco	16.1	18.6	19.2	21.6	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.2	--	--	--	--
Mozambique	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Niger	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Nigeria	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.3	3.9	4.9	7.5	3.5	--	--	--	--
Oman	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pakistan	33.3	37.3	42.7	44.7	1.3	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	4.4	7.5
Palestine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Qatar	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saudi Arabia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Senegal	1.8	2.2	2.6	3.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Sierra Leone	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Somalia	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sudan	11.7	12.4	12.4	13.0	6.0	6.3	6.7	6.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Suriname	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Syria	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	--	--	--	--
Tajikistan	0.9	1.1	2.3	2.5	0.1	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Togo	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Tunisia	15.3	16.5	16.4	16.9	3.4	4.0	4.3	4.8	--	--	--	--
Turkey	150.4	191.9	211.5	203.7	34.3	36.9	43.5	39.7	10.8	7.2	8.5	8.0
Turkmenistan	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	--	--	--
Uganda	1.1	1.6	1.8	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
United Arab Emirates	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Uzbekistan	3.9	3.7	3.8	4.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	--	--	--	--
Yemen	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.9	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
OIC Total	605.9	685.0	733.4	752.4	107.1	133.3	141.1	131.7	14.8	11.1	15.6	18.9
Other Developing C.	1461.2	1737.0	1938.6	2006.8	449.2	609.2	587.3	602.1	5.0	4.4	9.3	33.3
OIC-LDCs	58.2	63.2	65.6	70.6	10.3	11.1	12.3	11.6	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.3
Other LDCs	49.7	56.7	62.7	65.7	9.4	9.6	9.2	7.8	1.5	1.7	2.3	3.6
Developing Countries	2067.1	2421.9	2672.0	2759.2	556.3	742.6	728.4	733.7	19.9	15.5	24.9	52.2

Source: World Bank, WDI and GDF Databases; May 2011.

Table A.21: Net Foreign Direct Investment Flows (Million U.S. Dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Afghanistan	238	243	300	185	76
Albania	325	656	988	979	1,097
Algeria	1,795	1,662	2,594	2,761	2,291
Azerbaijan	-584	-4,749	14	473	563
Bahrain	2,915	1,756	1,794	257	156
Bangladesh	792	666	1,086	700	913
Benin	53	255	171	135	111
Brunei Darussalam	434	260	239	370	496
Burkina Faso	34	344	137	171	37
Cameroon	309	284	270	337	425
Chad	-279	-69	234	462	781
Comoros	1	8	8	9	9
Côte d'Ivoire	319	427	446	381	418
Djibouti	108	195	229	100	27
Egypt	10,043	11,578	9,495	6,712	6,386
Gabon	268	269	209	33	170
Gambia	71	76	70	47	37
Guinea	125	386	382	141	303
Guinea-Bissau	17	19	6	14	9
Guyana	102	152	178	144	188
Indonesia	4,914	6,928	9,318	4,877	13,304
Iran	1,647	1,670	1,615	3,016	3,617
Iraq	383	972	1,856	1,452	1,426
Jordan	3,544	2,622	2,829	2,430	1,704
Kazakhstan	6,278	11,119	14,322	13,771	9,961
Kuwait	121	112	-6	1,114	81
Kyrgyz Republic	182	209	377	190	234
Lebanon	3,132	3,376	4,333	4,804	4,955
Libya	2,013	4,689	4,111	2,674	3,833
Malaysia	6,060	8,595	7,172	1,430	9,103
Maldives	64	91	135	112	164
Mali	82	65	180	109	148
Mauritania	106	138	338	-38	14
Morocco	2,449	2,805	2,487	1,952	1,304
Mozambique	154	427	592	893	789
Niger	51	129	566	739	947
Nigeria	4,898	6,087	8,249	8,650	6,099
Oman	1,588	3,431	2,528	1,471	2,045
Pakistan	4,273	5,590	5,438	2,338	2,016
Palestine	19	28	52	265	115
Qatar	3,500	4,700	3,779	8,125	5,534
Saudi Arabia	17,140	22,821	38,151	32,100	28,105
Senegal	210	273	272	208	237
Sierra Leone	59	97	53	33	36
Somalia	96	141	87	108	112
Sudan	3,534	2,426	2,601	2,682	1,600
Suriname	323	179	209	151	180
Syria	659	1,242	1,467	1,434	1,381
Tajikistan	339	360	376	16	45
Togo	77	49	24	50	41
Tunisia	3,308	1,616	2,758	1,688	1,513
Turkey	20,185	22,047	19,504	8,411	9,071
Turkmenistan	731	856	1,277	3,867	2,083
Uganda	644	792	729	816	848
United Arab Emirates	12,806	14,187	13,724	4,003	3,948
Uzbekistan	174	705	711	711	822
Yemen	1,121	917	1,555	129	-329
OIC Countries Total	123,949	146,908	172,616	131,189	131,577
Other Developing Countries	360,026	517,213	606,372	451,007	510,188
OIC LDCs	7,358	7,667	9,752	7,804	6,909
Other LDCs	13,593	18,505	23,412	18,845	19,644
Developed Countries	977,888	1,306,818	965,113	602,835	601,906
World	1,461,863	1,970,940	1,744,101	1,185,030	1,243,671

Source: SESRIC Database; UNCTAD, FDI Stat. May 2011.

Table A.22: Official Development Assistance (Net, Million U.S. Dollars)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Afghanistan	2,818	2,956	3,965	4,865	6,235
Albania	318	320	306	361	358
Algeria	346	209	390	319	319
Azerbaijan	217	206	225	235	232
Bahrain	--	--	--	--	--
Bangladesh	1,318	1,220	1,515	2,061	1,227
Benin	347	378	474	641	683
Brunei Darussalam	--	--	--	--	--
Burkina Faso	693	874	951	1,001	1,084
Cameroon	413	1,704	1,926	549	649
Chad	380	288	358	419	561
Comoros	23	31	44	37	51
Côte d'Ivoire	91	247	171	626	2,369
Djibouti	74	115	112	121	162
Egypt	994	873	1,107	1,344	925
Gabon	60	29	51	62	78
Gambia	60	73	73	94	128
Guinea	198	170	228	328	215
Guinea-Bissau	66	87	122	134	147
Guyana	150	174	128	166	173
Indonesia	2,509	1,311	896	1,225	1,048
Iran	109	116	102	98	93
Iraq	22,046	8,870	9,185	9,880	2,791
Jordan	667	580	529	726	761
Kazakhstan	228	170	204	333	298
Kuwait	--	--	--	--	--
Kyrgyz Republic	268	311	275	360	315
Lebanon	242	706	956	1,085	641
Libya	24	38	19	60	39
Malaysia	26	239	200	155	144
Maldives	76	38	37	54	33
Mali	704	831	1,020	964	985
Mauritania	187	208	346	320	287
Morocco	691	1,044	1,073	1,063	912
Mozambique	1,297	1,606	1,778	1,996	2,013
Niger	520	526	542	607	470
Nigeria	6,409	11,428	1,956	1,290	1,659
Oman	-5	35	-31	32	212
Pakistan	1,607	2,140	2,244	1,539	2,781
Palestine	1,116	1,450	1,872	2,560	
Qatar	--	--	--	--	--
Saudi Arabia	25	24	-131		
Senegal	698	838	872	1,064	1,018
Sierra Leone	340	347	545	379	450
Somalia	237	391	384	758	662
Sudan	1,823	2,044	2,112	2,384	2,289
Suriname	44	64	151	102	157
Syria	77	26	83	138	245
Tajikistan	251	241	222	291	409
Togo	82	79	121	330	499
Tunisia	362	431	321	332	474
Turkey	396	566	792	1,116	1,362
Turkmenistan	30	25	28		
Uganda	1,192	1,554	1,737	1,641	1,786
United Arab Emirates	--	--	--	--	--
Uzbekistan	170	149	170	187	190
Yemen	289	280	236	305	500
OIC Countries Total	53,302	48,657	42,995	46,738	41,117
Other Developing Countries	33,483	33,338	35,257	41,998	45,486
OIC LDCs	25,967	28,476	32,973	38,661	40,149
Other LDCs	13,422	14,933	17,574	20,503	21,484
Developing Countries	86,785	81,996	78,252	88,736	86,603

Source: SESRIC Database; OECD, International Development Statistics, June 2011.

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 2008, 2009 and 2010, and economic structure and indebtedness for the years 2007, 2008 and 2009. 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.

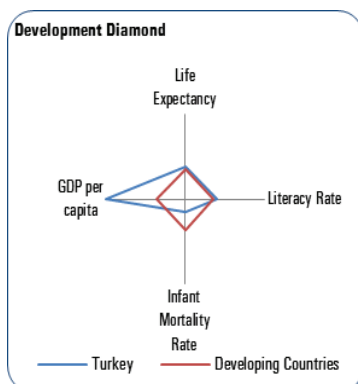


Chart 1: A diamond chart comparing a country's chosen aspects (blue) with the reference low income group (red).

exceeding the group average, while any point inside represents the country's position below the group 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.

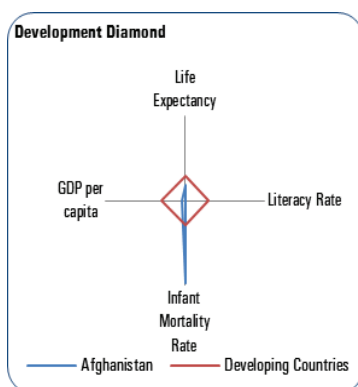


Chart 2: A partial diamond (blue) with its reference diamond (red) with intersection points on scale value of 1.

classification to which the country belongs for the year 2009 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 2006 to 2010.

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

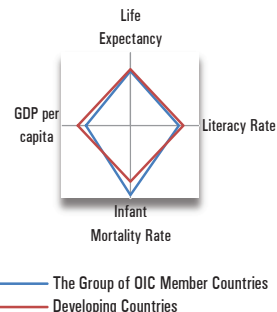
The diamond is considered to be partial when data are missing as shown in Chart 2. In Chart 2; since Literacy Rate data is not available for the country, it is not possible to draw a square by combining the values of the four aspects so a triangle is formed with values of Life Expectancy, GDP per capita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

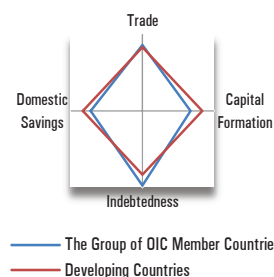
The Group of OIC Member Countries

	The Group of OIC Member Countries	Developing Countries	World	
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	1.89	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	39.54	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	5,182	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	4,907	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	47.20	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2009	77.30	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	58.19	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	64.62	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		7,313.70	7,512.21	7,983.57
GDP (annual % change)		4.57	1.94	5.34
GDP per capita (annual % change)		2.40	-0.18	3.50
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		388.56	93.10	163.89
Current Account Balance / GDP		8.38	2.22	3.29
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		172,616	131,189	131,577
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		11.94	6.93	7.18
Implicit GDP Deflator		15.50	-0.67	10.75
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		1,892,360	1,269,522	1,678,761
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		13.71	15.37	14.98
Merchandise Imports		1,513,608	1,216,288	1,499,017
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		19.02	17.76	18.77
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		10.44	10.26	11.35
Industry		44.42	46.29	42.17
Services		45.14	43.45	46.48
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		54.09	52.62	57.41
General Government Final Expenditure		12.96	12.65	14.08
Gross Capital Formation		24.12	25.20	24.95
Gross Domestic Savings		32.95	34.73	28.51
Exports of Goods and Services		45.70	47.01	38.85
Imports of Goods and Services		37.25	37.76	35.15
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		29.49	26.87	28.85
Interest Payments / GDP		1.17	0.98	0.96
Total Debt Service / Exports		13.91	11.23	18.78

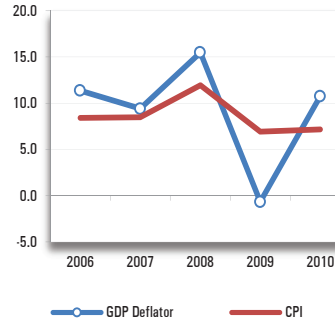
Development Diamond



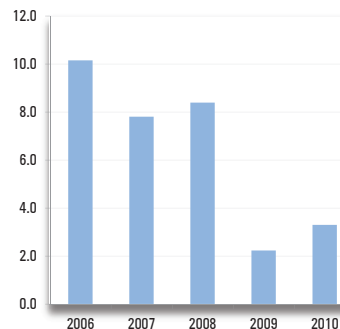
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



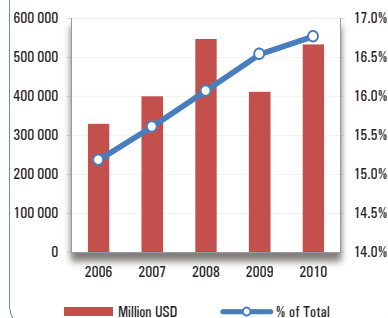
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



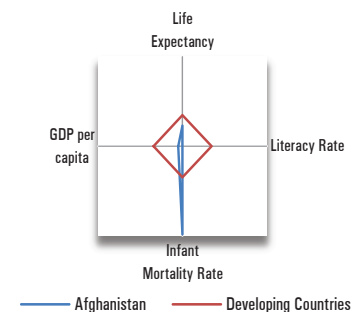
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



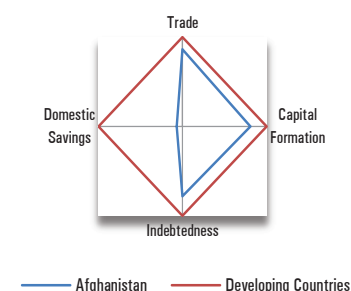
Afghanistan

		Afghanistan	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	3.10	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	32.06	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	907	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2008	970	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	22.60	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2010	...	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	133.70	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	44.30	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		20.53	25.04	27.36
GDP (annual % change)		3.61	20.87	8.23
GDP per capita (annual % change)		0.12	17.12	4.97
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-0.17	-0.32	0.31
Current Account Balance / GDP		-1.63	-2.59	1.98
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		300	185	76
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		26.76	-12.24	8.02
Implicit GDP Deflator		16.32	-2.09	7.30
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		475	448	532
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		28.75	40.93	34.35
Merchandise Imports		5,653	6,689	8,140
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		44.98	42.13	28.27
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		38.79	32.85	37.29
Industry		25.82	27.29	26.89
Services		35.39	39.86	35.82
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		98.12	97.90	91.64
General Government Final Expenditure		10.60	10.00	9.11
Gross Capital Formation		30.58	27.61	24.56
Gross Domestic Savings		-8.72	-7.90	-0.75
Exports of Goods and Services		17.29	17.23	16.57
Imports of Goods and Services		56.59	52.74	43.91
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		22.83	20.50	18.68
Interest Payments / GDP		0.04	0.06	0.06
Total Debt Service / Exports		0.12	0.18	0.38

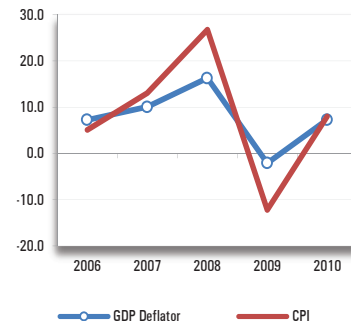
Development Diamond



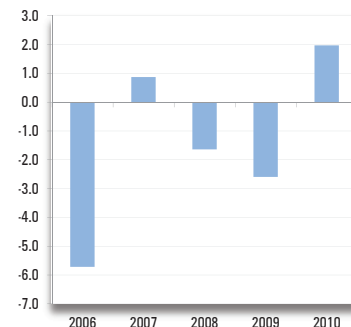
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



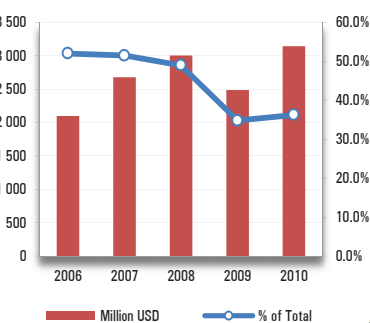
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)

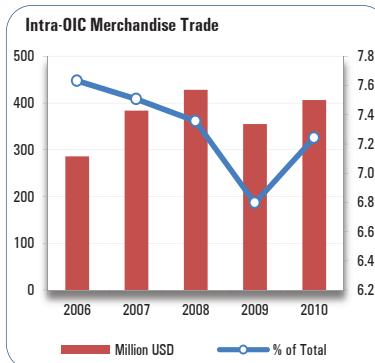
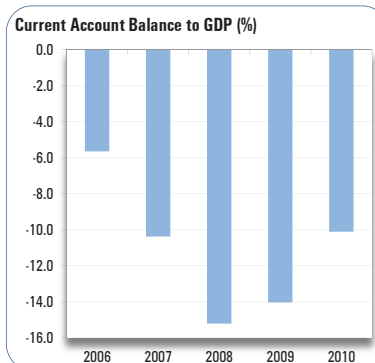
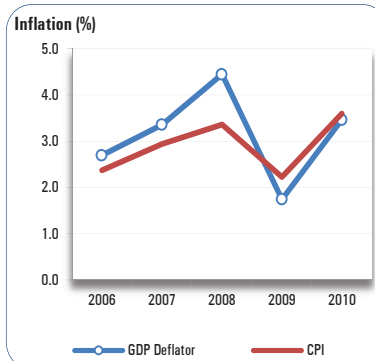
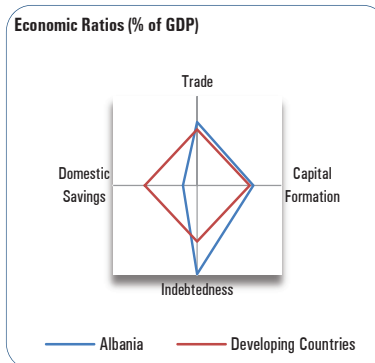
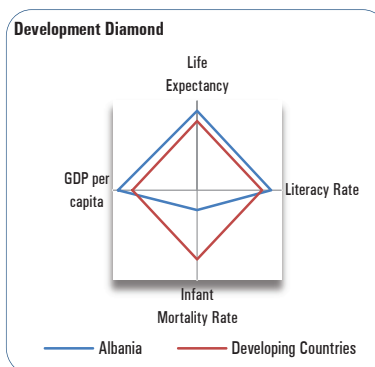


Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



Albania

		Albania	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	0.50	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	45.02	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	7,453	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	8,840	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	47.36	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2008	95.94	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	13.50	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	76.75	66.71	68.96

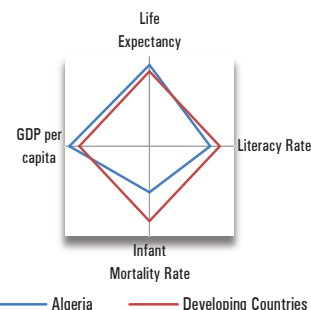


Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Indicators	2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)	21.91	22.84	23.86
GDP (annual % change)	7.66	3.30	3.50
GDP per capita (annual % change)	7.07	2.79	2.99
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)	-1.98	-1.70	-1.19
Current Account Balance / GDP	-15.20	-14.03	-10.11
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)	988	979	1,097
Inflation (%)	2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices	3.36	2.22	3.60
Implicit GDP Deflator	4.45	1.74	3.47
Trade (Million US\$)	2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports	1,163	988	1,424
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)	2.31	4.01	0.72
Merchandise Imports	4,660	4,234	4,191
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)	7.66	9.18	8.22
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture	18.92	18.47	18.95
Industry	23.90	23.92	24.40
Services	57.18	57.61	56.65
Household Final Consumption Expenditures	80.34	80.38	81.93
General Government Final Expenditure	10.17	9.18	9.14
Gross Capital Formation	36.23	37.10	33.13
Gross Domestic Savings	9.49	10.44	8.93
Exports of Goods and Services	28.16	29.41	28.02
Imports of Goods and Services	54.90	56.07	52.80
Indebtedness	2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP	26.99	30.35	39.03
Interest Payments / GDP	0.56	0.52	0.76
Total Debt Service / Exports	4.47	3.80	6.89

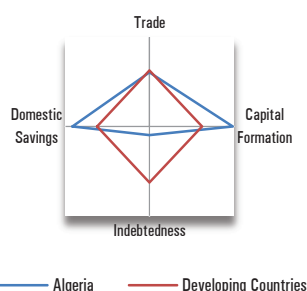
Algeria

		Algeria	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	1.50	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	42.12	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	6,950	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	8,130	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	66.50	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2006	72.65	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	29.00	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	72.62	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		233.02	240.74	251.12
GDP (annual % change)		2.40	2.38	3.33
GDP per capita (annual % change)		2.22	-0.90	1.81
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		34.45	0.41	15.10
Current Account Balance / GDP		20.24	0.29	9.42
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		2,594	2,761	2,291
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		4.86	5.74	4.30
Implicit GDP Deflator		15.37	-9.95	13.83
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		79,280	45,188	54,487
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		4.20	12.68	6.74
Merchandise Imports		39,335	40,703	41,509
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		5.40	8.08	13.54
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		8.02	8.08	8.03
Industry		61.29	61.61	61.72
Services		30.69	30.31	30.25
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		31.68	28.98	35.66
General Government Final Expenditure		11.42	13.32	16.10
Gross Capital Formation		34.60	38.31	49.20
Gross Domestic Savings		56.90	57.70	48.24
Exports of Goods and Services		47.29	48.22	34.08
Imports of Goods and Services		24.99	28.83	35.04
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		4.31	3.42	3.82
Interest Payments / GDP		0.17	0.11	0.10
Total Debt Service / Exports		2.00	1.44	...

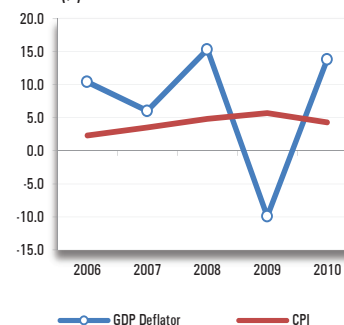
Development Diamond



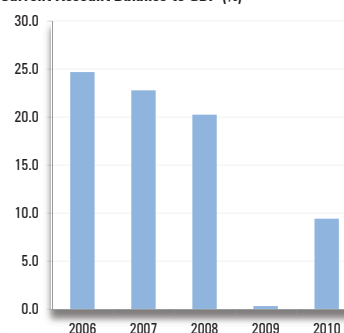
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



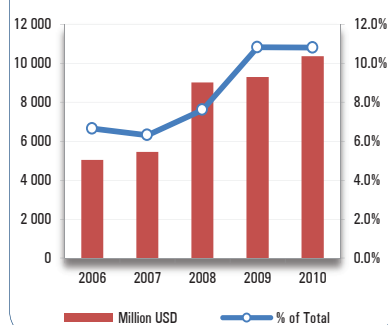
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



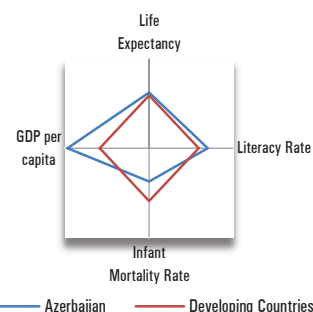
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



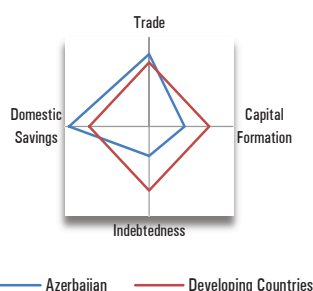
Azerbaijan

		Azerbaijan	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	0.80	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	47.79	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	10,033	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	9,220	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	51.93	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2007	99.50	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	29.60	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	70.44	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		77.65	85.65	90.79
GDP (annual % change)		10.80	9.30	5.00
GDP per capita (annual % change)		9.62	8.32	4.17
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		16.45	10.18	15.06
Current Account Balance / GDP		35.48	23.63	27.70
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		14	473	563
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		20.79	1.50	5.67
Implicit GDP Deflator		20.95	-16.76	20.28
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		47,756	14,700	22,053
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		4.62	21.14	8.09
Merchandise Imports		7,169	6,126	9,660
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		15.45	21.93	12.24
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		6.92	5.88	7.13
Industry		70.04	69.15	61.00
Services		23.03	24.97	31.87
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		33.40	33.44	43.22
General Government Final Expenditure		9.66	8.50	12.85
Gross Capital Formation		21.53	18.69	18.28
Gross Domestic Savings		56.94	58.07	43.92
Exports of Goods and Services		68.13	65.78	53.16
Imports of Goods and Services		28.51	23.47	27.52
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		10.86	9.30	11.29
Interest Payments / GDP		0.27	0.24	0.21
Total Debt Service / Exports		0.88	0.89	1.70

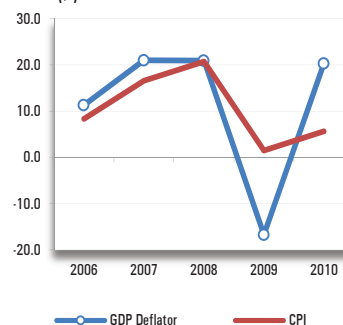
Development Diamond



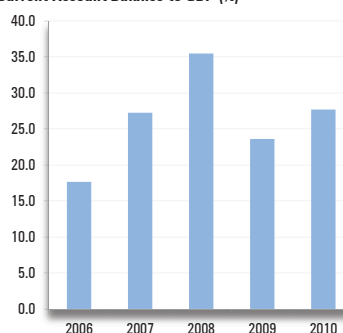
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



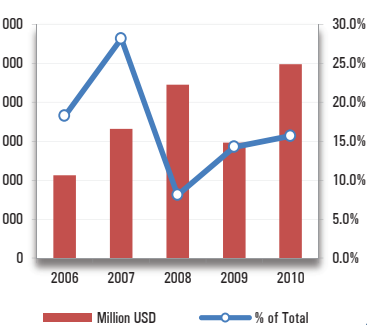
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



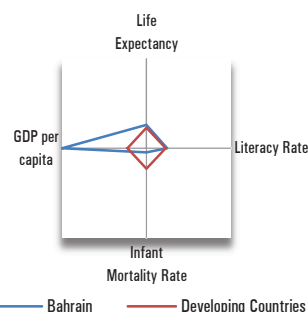
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



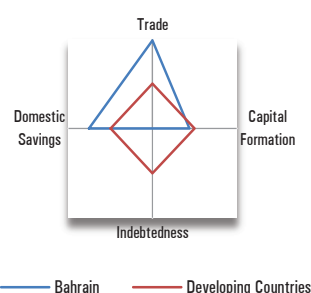
Bahrain

		Bahrain	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	6.54	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	46.83	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	26,852	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2008	33,530	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	88.61	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2009	91.35	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	9.50	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	76.08	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		27.18	28.28	29.71
GDP (annual % change)		6.31	3.11	4.09
GDP per capita (annual % change)		4.22	-22.66	-2.26
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		2.26	0.56	1.04
Current Account Balance / GDP		10.19	2.92	4.59
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		1,794	257	156
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		3.53	2.79	1.97
Implicit GDP Deflator		12.80	-15.41	12.69
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		29,160	23,154	29,454
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		9.13	15.87	8.31
Merchandise Imports		11,893	9,152	11,249
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		26.65	48.22	26.36
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		0.33	0.30	0.40
Industry		42.49	47.23	40.90
Services		57.18	52.47	58.70
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		33.53	30.42	34.81
General Government Final Expenditure		14.10	13.29	15.45
Gross Capital Formation		26.99	33.92	27.22
Gross Domestic Savings		52.37	56.29	49.74
Exports of Goods and Services		93.73	95.85	81.29
Imports of Goods and Services		68.35	73.48	58.77
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		...	...	...
Interest Payments / GDP		...	...	...
Total Debt Service / Exports		...	...	...

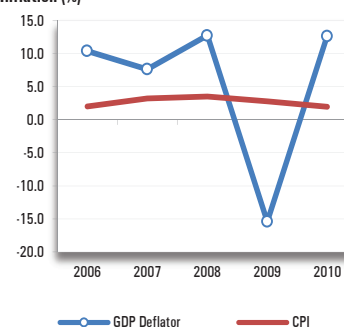
Development Diamond



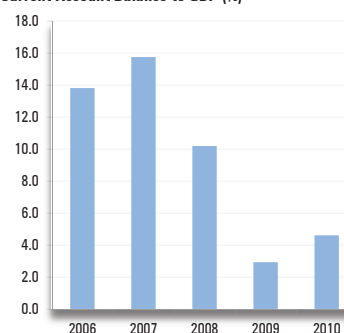
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



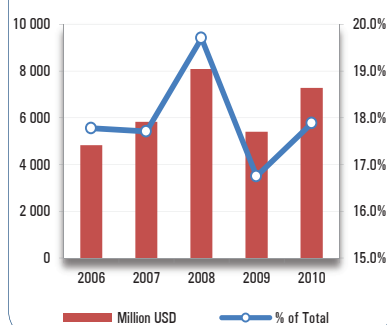
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



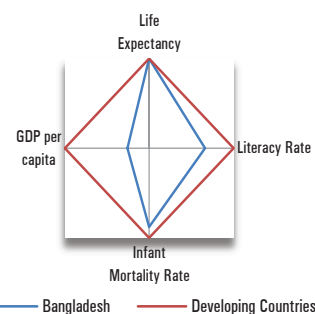
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



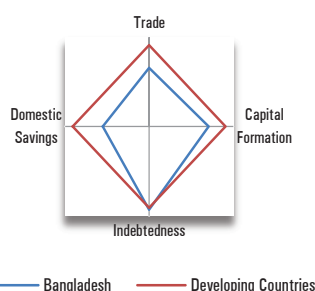
Bangladesh

		Bangladesh	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	1.39	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	47.98	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	1,572	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	1,620	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	28.07	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2009	55.90	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	41.20	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	66.56	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		226.31	241.61	258.61
GDP (annual % change)		5.96	5.79	6.02
GDP per capita (annual % change)		4.47	4.34	4.57
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		1.62	3.14	1.46
Current Account Balance / GDP		1.92	3.31	1.39
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		1,086	700	913
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		8.90	5.43	8.24
Implicit GDP Deflator		7.57	6.46	6.13
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		13,628	14,378	14,666
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		3.69	4.45	5.21
Merchandise Imports		23,821	21,803	28,713
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		15.80	24.27	13.28
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		19.24	19.01	18.64
Industry		28.38	28.51	28.61
Services		52.38	52.48	52.76
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		74.12	74.41	74.80
General Government Final Expenditure		5.53	5.28	5.18
Gross Capital Formation		24.46	24.21	24.18
Gross Domestic Savings		20.35	20.31	20.02
Exports of Goods and Services		19.78	20.34	20.92
Imports of Goods and Services		26.70	28.75	30.47
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		28.79	27.10	25.14
Interest Payments / GDP		0.34	0.29	0.24
Total Debt Service / Exports		6.91	5.02	5.61

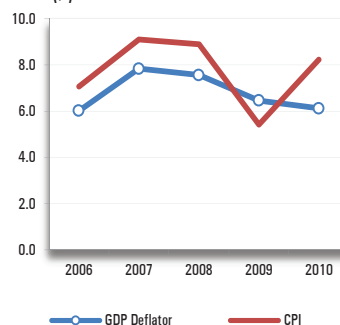
Development Diamond



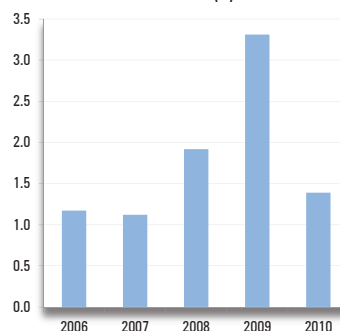
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



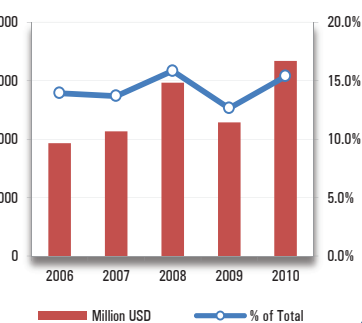
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



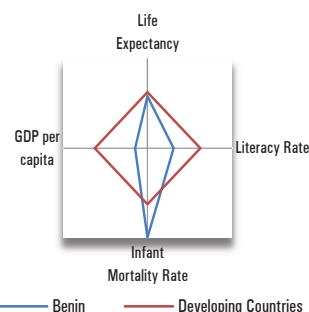
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



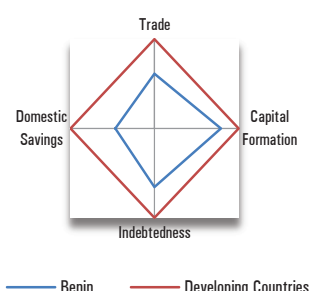
Benin

		Benin	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	2.80	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	41.34	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	1,451	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	1,510	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	42.04	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2009	41.65	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	74.80	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	61.81	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		2008	2009	2010
		13.06	13.53	13.99
GDP (annual % change)		5.03	2.67	2.45
GDP per capita (annual % change)		2.16	-0.13	-0.34
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-0.54	-0.59	-0.42
Current Account Balance / GDP		-8.02	-8.86	-6.30
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		171	135	111
Inflation (%)				
		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		7.96	2.16	2.14
Implicit GDP Deflator		7.20	2.02	2.30
Trade (Million US\$)				
		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		635	413	533
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		21.94	50.95	24.48
Merchandise Imports		7,006	6,023	7,108
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		9.58	15.90	12.64
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		34.28	35.37	35.01
Industry		14.16	13.68	14.01
Services		51.56	50.95	50.99
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		75.82	75.24	72.13
General Government Final Expenditure		12.25	11.83	12.56
Gross Capital Formation		20.73	20.60	24.58
Gross Domestic Savings		11.92	12.93	15.31
Exports of Goods and Services		19.52	19.79	17.17
Imports of Goods and Services		28.34	27.46	26.50
Indebtedness				
		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		13.81	13.66	16.12
Interest Payments / GDP		0.20	0.62	0.18
Total Debt Service / Exports		2.15	...	...

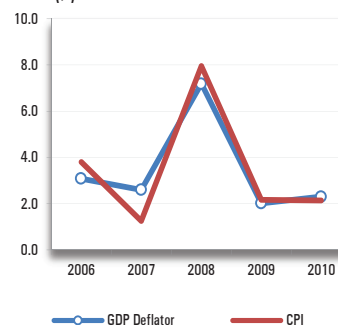
Development Diamond



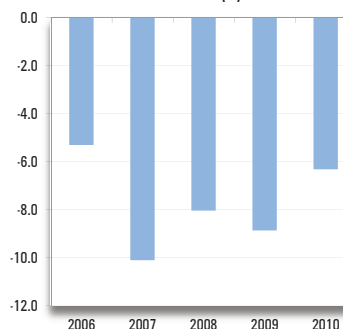
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



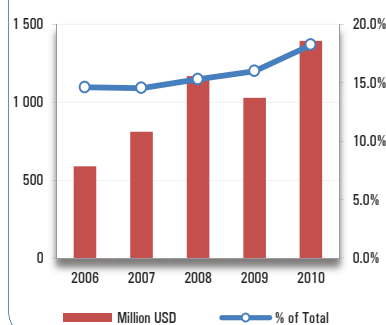
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)

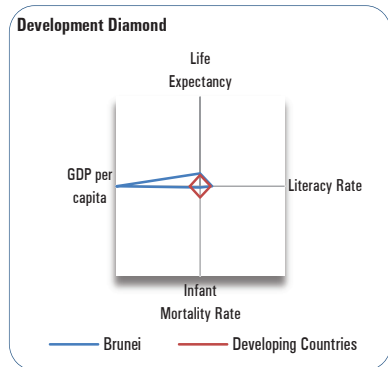


Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade

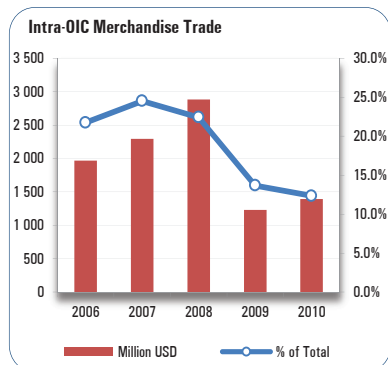
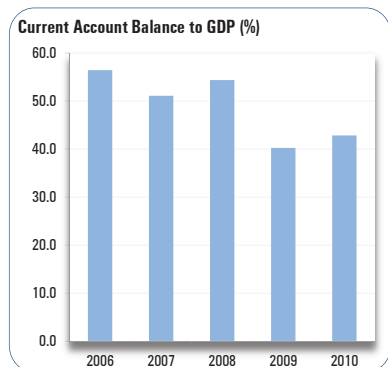
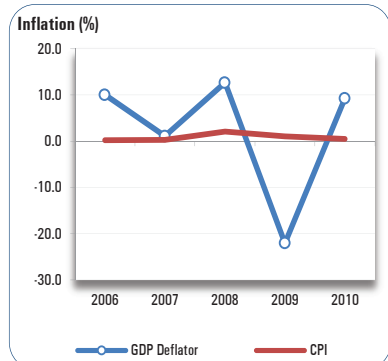
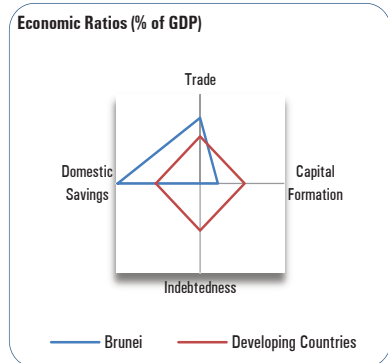


Brunei

		Brunei	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	2.71	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	48.98	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	48,892	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2009	48,760	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	75.65	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2009	95.29	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	5.40	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	77.51	66.71	68.96



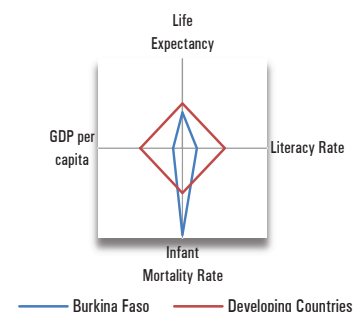
Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Indicators			
	2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)	19.56	19.39	20.38
GDP (annual % change)	-1.94	-1.77	4.10
GDP per capita (annual % change)	-3.91	-3.75	1.43
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)	7.84	4.32	5.57
Current Account Balance / GDP	54.35	40.23	42.80
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)	239	370	496
Inflation (%)			
	2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices	2.09	1.04	0.50
Implicit GDP Deflator	12.69	-22.09	9.26
Trade (Million US\$)			
	2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports	10,226	6,448	8,192
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)	17.49	35.71	7.95
Merchandise Imports	2,621	2,555	3,106
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)	19.32	22.68	18.70
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)			
	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture	0.69	0.64	0.68
Industry	71.31	74.11	72.87
Services	28.00	25.25	26.46
Household Final Consumption Expenditures	20.16	17.69	19.22
General Government Final Expenditure	22.62	17.14	19.27
Gross Capital Formation	12.99	13.67	12.36
Gross Domestic Savings	57.22	65.17	61.51
Exports of Goods and Services	67.85	78.30	72.63
Imports of Goods and Services	27.90	27.62	26.91
Indebtedness			
	2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP	...	...	...
Interest Payments / GDP	...	...	...
Total Debt Service / Exports	...	...	...



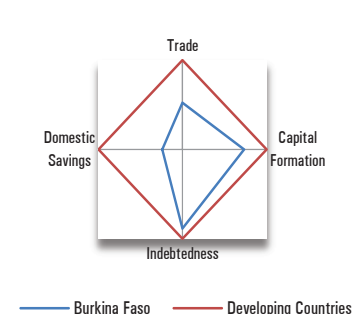
Burkina Faso

		Burkina Faso	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	2.30	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	45.33	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	1,360	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	1,260	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	19.98	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2007	28.73	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	90.80	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	53.31	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		17.97	18.72	19.99
GDP (annual % change)		5.19	3.24	5.81
GDP per capita (annual % change)		2.83	0.92	3.43
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-0.95	-0.42	-0.37
Current Account Balance / GDP		-11.47	-4.93	-4.25
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		137	171	37
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		10.67	2.60	0.40
Implicit GDP Deflator		7.84	4.66	1.52
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		475	450	638
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		18.72	22.03	13.95
Merchandise Imports		2,017	1,762	2,059
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		22.60	28.19	30.07
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		31.70	31.40	34.58
Industry		23.61	23.77	23.51
Services		44.69	44.83	41.91
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		76.18	73.41	71.79
General Government Final Expenditure		22.86	20.45	20.24
Gross Capital Formation		15.26	23.01	22.71
Gross Domestic Savings		0.96	6.14	7.97
Exports of Goods and Services		10.48	9.17	11.29
Imports of Goods and Services		24.78	26.04	26.03
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		21.33	20.33	21.68
Interest Payments / GDP		0.24	0.21	0.18
Total Debt Service / Exports		...	...	...

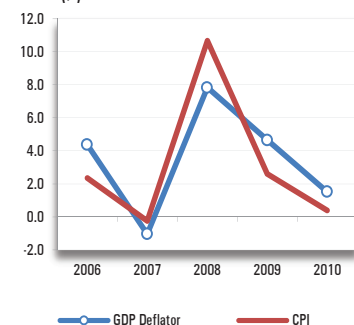
Development Diamond



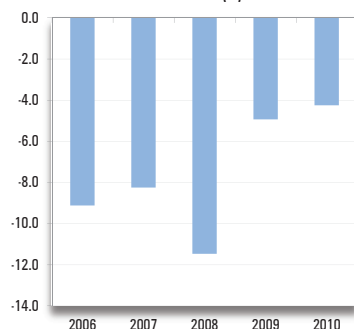
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



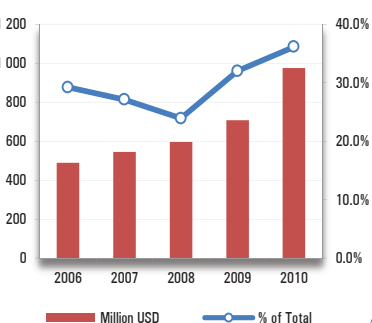
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



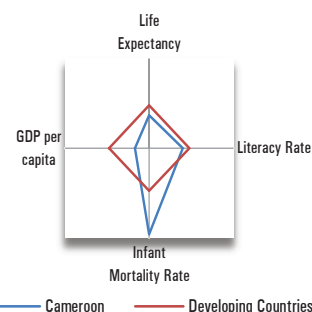
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



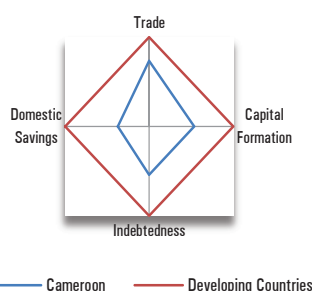
Cameroon

		Cameroon	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	2.50	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	39.41	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	2,170	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	2,190	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	58.40	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2007	70.68	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	94.60	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	51.36	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		41.44	42.63	44.33
GDP (annual % change)		2.56	1.95	3.00
GDP per capita (annual % change)		-0.24	-0.83	0.49
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-0.20	-0.83	-0.89
Current Account Balance / GDP		-0.83	-3.74	-3.94
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		270	337	425
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		5.34	3.04	1.28
Implicit GDP Deflator		5.84	-3.34	3.00
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		5,598	3,796	4,445
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		7.70	12.78	9.76
Merchandise Imports		4,346	3,931	4,461
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		19.39	26.41	19.07
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		22.78	22.85	22.17
Industry		29.66	30.33	31.00
Services		47.56	46.82	46.83
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		73.33	74.42	73.78
General Government Final Expenditure		10.15	10.61	13.93
Gross Capital Formation		17.58	18.08	16.64
Gross Domestic Savings		16.53	14.97	12.30
Exports of Goods and Services		23.93	23.24	24.01
Imports of Goods and Services		24.98	26.35	28.36
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		14.70	11.61	13.26
Interest Payments / GDP		0.70	0.50	0.27
Total Debt Service / Exports		8.02	6.42	7.35

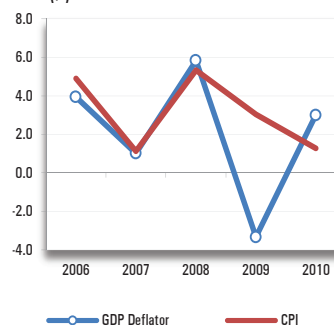
Development Diamond



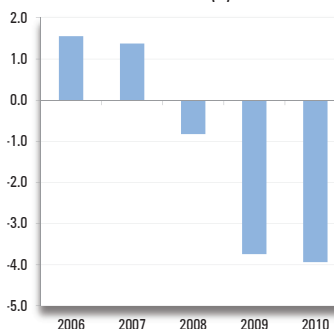
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



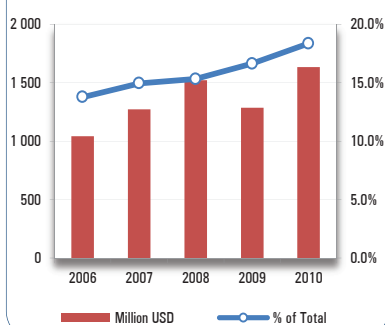
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



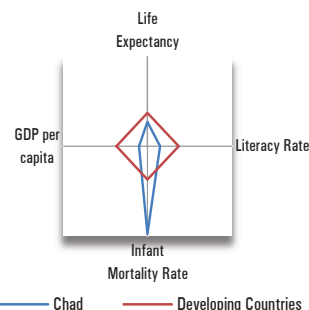
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



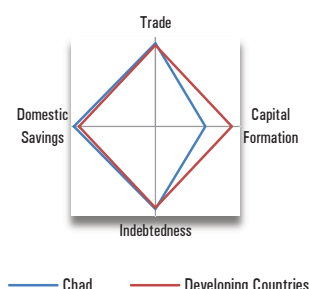
Chad

		Chad	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	2.51	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	38.37	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	1,698	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	1,180	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	27.63	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2009	33.61	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	124.00	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	48.93	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		2008	2009	2010
		16.17	16.37	17.36
GDP (annual % change)		-0.36	0.28	5.06
GDP per capita (annual % change)		-2.79	-2.17	2.49
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-0.01	-1.54	-1.68
Current Account Balance / GDP		-0.12	-22.11	-21.34
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		234	462	781
Inflation (%)				
		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		8.34	10.10	0.99
Implicit GDP Deflator		11.75	-12.41	12.43
Trade (Million US\$)				
		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		3,599	2,105	2,668
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		0.37	0.39	0.19
Merchandise Imports		933	1,008	1,203
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		20.71	27.50	19.65
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		20.35	20.22	20.55
Industry		52.88	53.80	53.62
Services		26.77	25.97	25.83
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		28.19	26.79	35.42
General Government Final Expenditure		23.42	23.24	29.38
Gross Capital Formation		16.07	15.89	20.22
Gross Domestic Savings		48.39	49.97	35.20
Exports of Goods and Services		54.70	55.14	43.97
Imports of Goods and Services		22.38	21.05	28.91
Indebtedness				
		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		25.61	20.85	25.00
Interest Payments / GDP		0.28	0.22	0.33
Total Debt Service / Exports		1.80	3.16	2.77

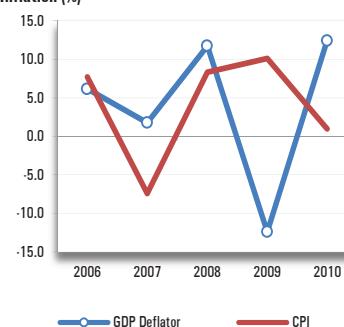
Development Diamond



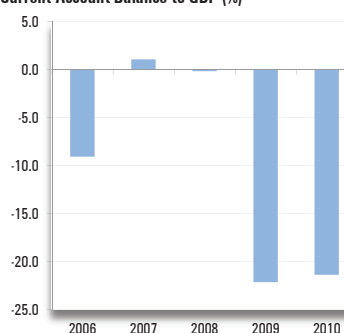
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



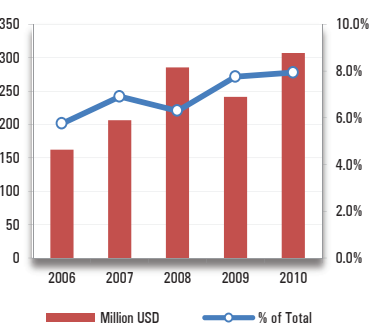
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



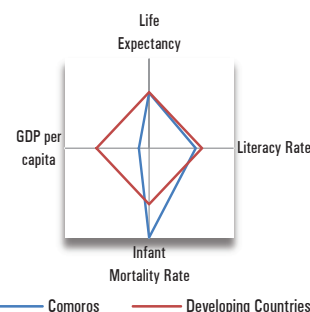
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



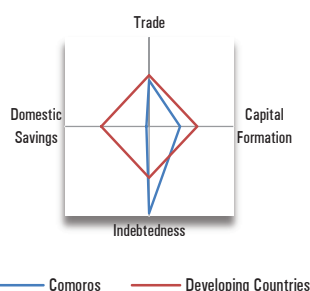
Comoros

		Comoros	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	2.15	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	49.02	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	1,202	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	1,180	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	28.19	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2009	74.15	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	74.80	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	65.76	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		0.76	0.78	0.80
GDP (annual % change)		0.98	1.81	2.14
GDP per capita (annual % change)		-1.10	-0.28	0.04
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-0.06	-0.05	-0.04
Current Account Balance / GDP		-11.07	-8.94	-6.74
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		8	9	9
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		4.80	4.79	2.70
Implicit GDP Deflator		5.51	4.59	3.81
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		31	28	23
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		51.62	35.19	40.81
Merchandise Imports		227	182	214
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		17.24	28.65	25.06
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		48.25	48.27	48.18
Industry		10.39	10.46	10.46
Services		41.36	41.28	41.36
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		102.27	104.49	100.82
General Government Final Expenditure		14.25	15.26	15.71
Gross Capital Formation		10.36	14.28	13.45
Gross Domestic Savings		-16.53	-19.76	-16.53
Exports of Goods and Services		14.76	13.88	14.92
Imports of Goods and Services		41.65	47.92	44.89
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		62.61	52.91	52.01
Interest Payments / GDP		2.86	0.79	0.54
Total Debt Service / Exports		...	...	...

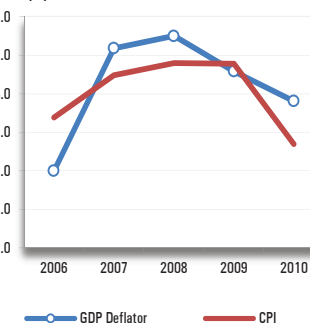
Development Diamond



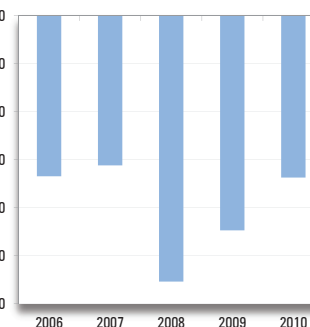
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



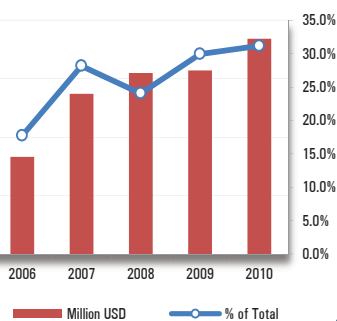
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



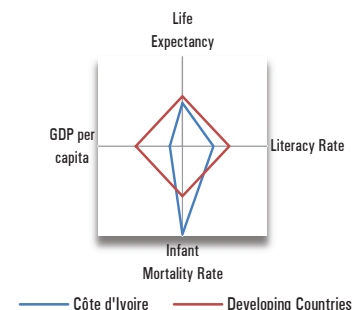
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



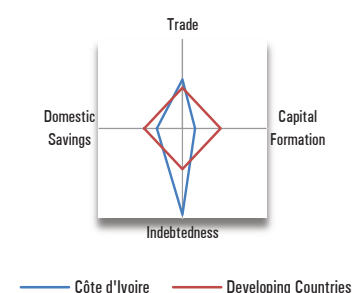
Côte d'Ivoire

		Côte d'Ivoire	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	3.00	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	39.45	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	1,681	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	1,650	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	50.56	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2009	55.26	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	83.10	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	57.95	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		34.15	35.75	37.02
GDP (annual % change)		2.33	3.75	2.57
GDP per capita (annual % change)		-0.65	0.73	-0.42
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		0.45	1.66	0.89
Current Account Balance / GDP		1.93	7.39	3.89
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		446	381	418
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		6.32	1.01	1.37
Implicit GDP Deflator		8.00	0.02	1.10
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		9,858	10,306	10,815
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		23.09	23.96	22.75
Merchandise Imports		7,901	7,004	8,488
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		26.02	42.06	24.47
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		26.43	26.83	26.16
Industry		27.98	28.87	28.43
Services		45.59	44.31	45.41
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		68.94	66.62	69.18
General Government Final Expenditure		15.08	14.87	8.72
Gross Capital Formation		10.85	11.13	10.17
Gross Domestic Savings		15.98	18.51	22.11
Exports of Goods and Services		47.58	47.42	48.89
Imports of Goods and Services		42.46	40.05	36.96
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		69.94	53.46	52.01
Interest Payments / GDP		0.42	0.94	1.18
Total Debt Service / Exports		4.37	9.01	9.46

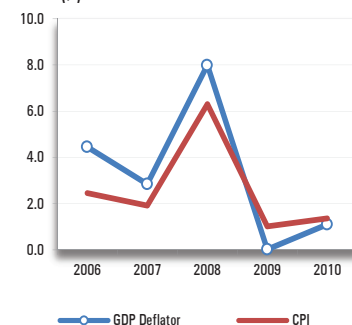
Development Diamond



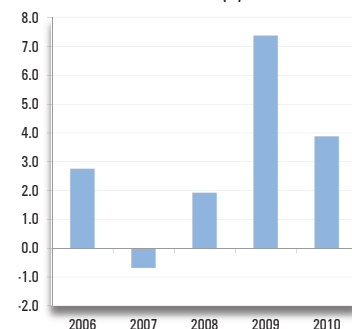
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



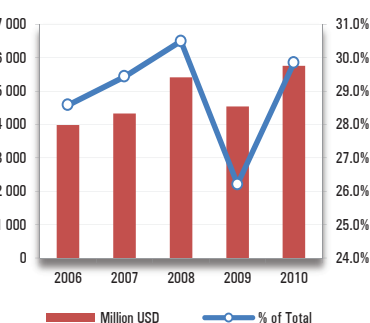
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)

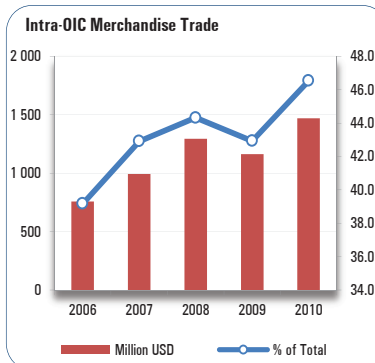
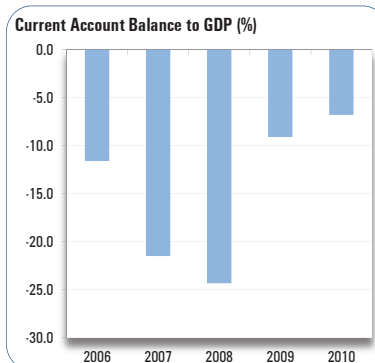
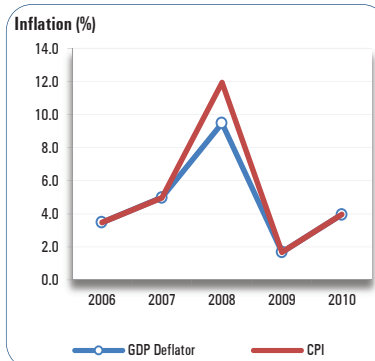
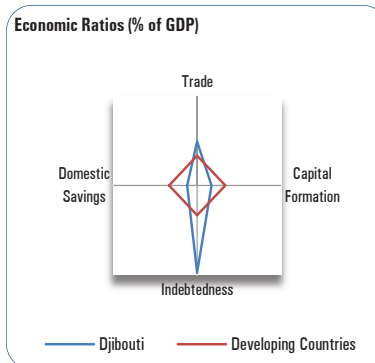
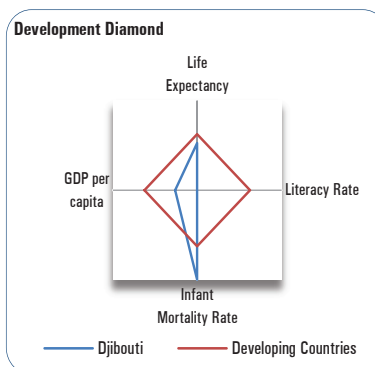


Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



Djibouti

		Djibouti	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	2.49	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	44.35	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	2,555	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2009	2,460	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	87.70	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2010	...	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	75.00	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	55.75	66.71	68.96

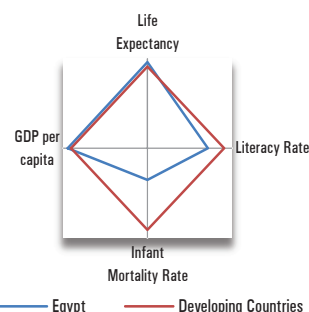


Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Indicators	2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)	1.88	2.00	2.11
GDP (annual % change)	5.82	5.02	4.51
GDP per capita (annual % change)	3.24	2.46	1.96
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)	-0.24	-0.10	-0.08
Current Account Balance / GDP	-24.31	-9.06	-6.75
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)	229	100	27
Inflation (%)	2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices	11.96	1.67	3.95
Implicit GDP Deflator	9.50	1.67	3.95
Trade (Million US\$)	2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports	413	371	442
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)	77.50	102.52	74.79
Merchandise Imports	2,508	2,335	2,718
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)	26.81	39.16	30.59
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture	3.70	3.73	3.70
Industry	17.88	18.29	17.88
Services	78.42	77.98	78.42
Household Final Consumption Expenditures	81.41	81.86	68.44
General Government Final Expenditure	23.33	23.17	19.87
Gross Capital Formation	19.60	19.78	15.95
Gross Domestic Savings	-4.74	-5.03	11.69
Exports of Goods and Services	42.98	41.96	50.68
Imports of Goods and Services	67.32	66.77	53.92
Indebtedness	2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP	77.46	69.65	71.73
Interest Payments / GDP	0.78	0.74	0.73
Total Debt Service / Exports	6.62	6.15	...

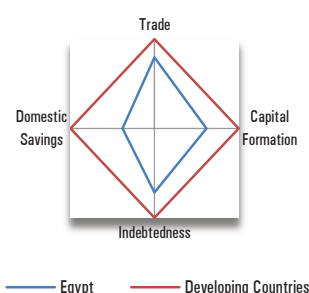
Egypt

		Egypt	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	2.00	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	32.28	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	6,354	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	5,910	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	43.40	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2006	66.37	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	18.20	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	70.34	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		443.93	468.93	497.78
GDP (annual % change)		7.16	4.67	5.15
GDP per capita (annual % change)		4.88	2.49	3.09
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		0.89	-4.42	-4.32
Current Account Balance / GDP		0.55	-2.35	-1.98
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		9,495	6,712	6,386
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		11.70	16.24	11.70
Implicit GDP Deflator		12.20	11.19	10.11
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		26,233	23,099	28,172
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		11.74	35.90	32.48
Merchandise Imports		52,772	44,934	63,842
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		11.12	22.80	13.59
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		14.07	13.22	13.63
Industry		36.68	37.91	37.55
Services		49.25	48.87	48.82
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		72.39	72.34	76.10
General Government Final Expenditure		11.33	10.89	11.35
Gross Capital Formation		20.86	22.38	19.19
Gross Domestic Savings		16.28	16.78	12.55
Exports of Goods and Services		30.25	33.04	24.96
Imports of Goods and Services		34.82	38.64	31.60
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		26.18	20.57	17.63
Interest Payments / GDP		0.70	0.58	0.46
Total Debt Service / Exports		6.16	5.61	6.45

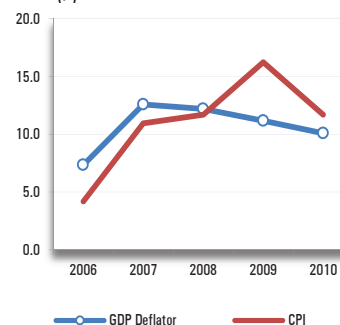
Development Diamond



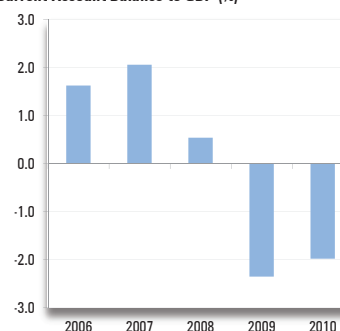
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



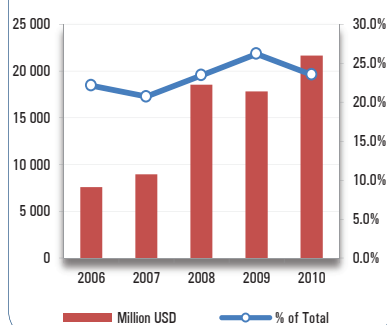
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)

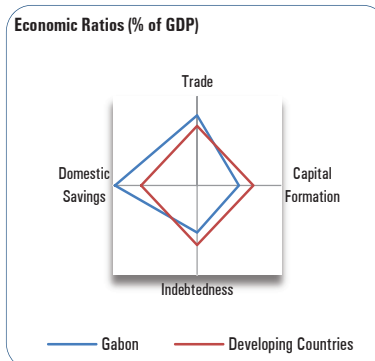
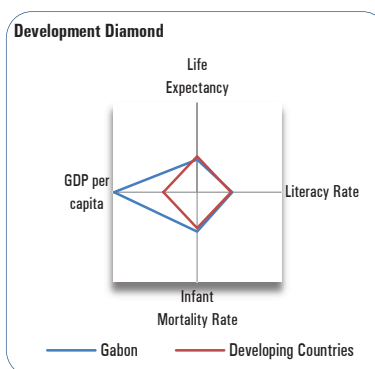


Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade

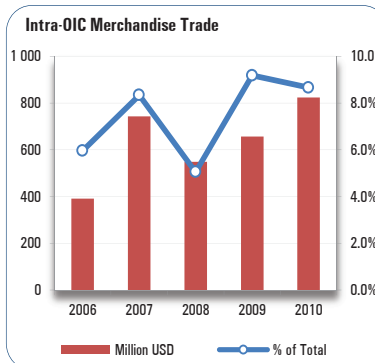
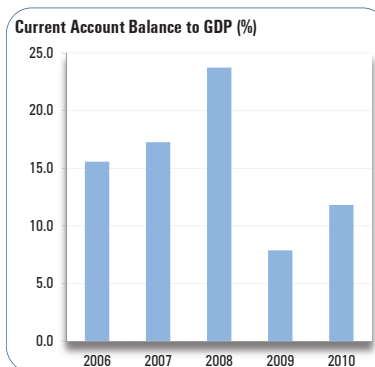
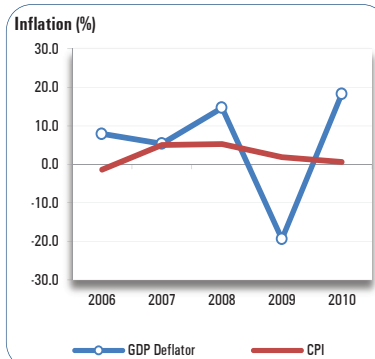


Gabon

		Gabon	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	1.42	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	47.44	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	15,021	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	13,190	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	86.03	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2009	87.71	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	51.50	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	60.87	66.71	68.96



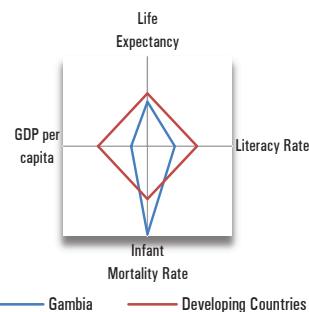
Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Indicators	2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)	21.17	21.07	22.48
GDP (annual % change)	2.32	-1.41	5.69
GDP per capita (annual % change)	0.83	-2.83	4.18
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)	3.45	0.86	1.54
Current Account Balance / GDP	23.72	7.87	11.81
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)	209	33	170
Inflation (%)	2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices	5.26	1.89	0.59
Implicit GDP Deflator	14.68	-19.39	18.32
Trade (Million US\$)	2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports	8,045	4,784	6,815
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)	6.08	5.97	5.94
Merchandise Imports	2,805	2,379	2,699
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)	9.04	11.06	9.35
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture	4.78	3.98	4.59
Industry	60.17	63.08	61.53
Services	35.05	32.94	33.88
Household Final Consumption Expenditures	29.72	26.37	33.86
General Government Final Expenditure	14.06	12.72	17.78
Gross Capital Formation	23.98	20.97	23.12
Gross Domestic Savings	56.22	60.91	48.36
Exports of Goods and Services	64.50	68.64	58.82
Imports of Goods and Services	23.16	21.28	25.05
Indebtedness	2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP	24.59	14.96	19.46
Interest Payments / GDP	3.34	1.57	1.35
Total Debt Service / Exports	36.80	8.95	8.14



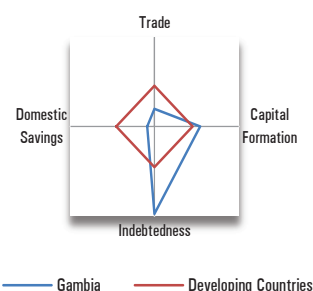
Gambia

		Gambia	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	3.41	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	44.75	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	2,018	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	1,270	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	58.15	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	2009	46.50	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	78.40	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	56.24	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		3.04	3.27	3.49
GDP (annual % change)		6.29	6.66	5.73
GDP per capita (annual % change)		2.70	3.09	2.22
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-0.13	-0.10	-0.13
Current Account Balance / GDP		-12.66	-9.87	-12.00
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		70	47	37
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		4.45	4.55	5.05
Implicit GDP Deflator		4.49	6.68	5.42
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		51	55	82
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		5.33	6.84	3.90
Merchandise Imports		881	838	924
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		30.85	38.08	28.29
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		27.71	27.88	27.67
Industry		16.41	16.22	16.62
Services		55.88	55.90	55.71
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		88.62	83.40	83.20
General Government Final Expenditure		6.55	10.44	10.54
Gross Capital Formation		37.64	34.35	37.09
Gross Domestic Savings		4.83	6.15	6.26
Exports of Goods and Services		3.08	2.46	2.61
Imports of Goods and Services		33.28	26.77	28.33
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		87.22	43.35	52.91
Interest Payments / GDP		1.41	0.87	0.80
Total Debt Service / Exports		14.09	7.59	

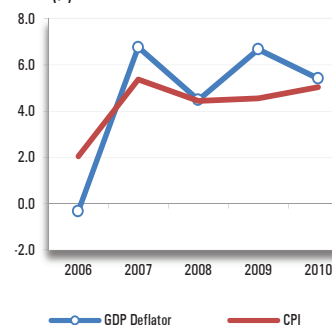
Development Diamond



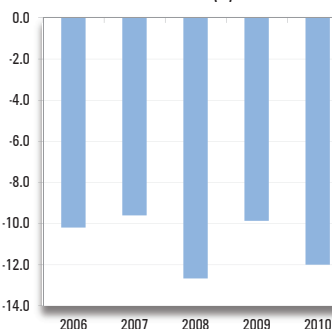
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



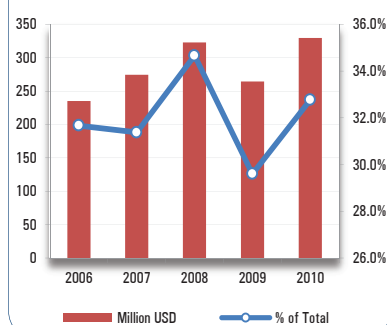
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)

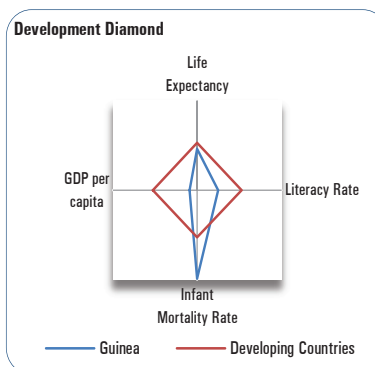


Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade

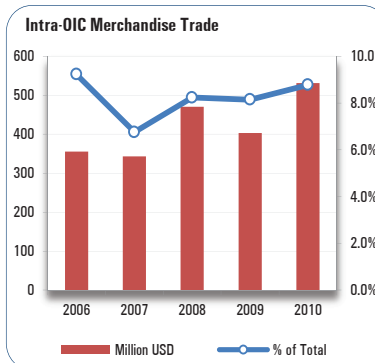
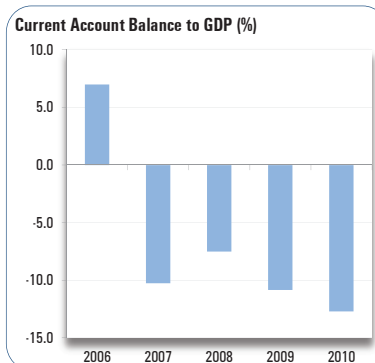
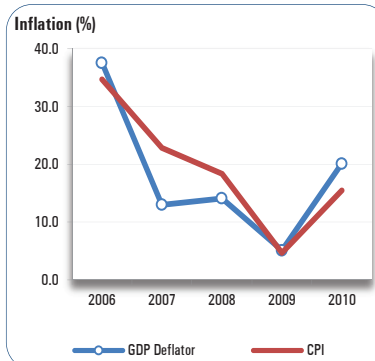
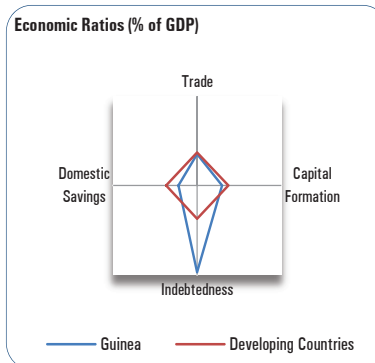


Guinea

		Guinea	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	2.50	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	47.98	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	1,046	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	980	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	35.36	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2009	39.46	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	87.80	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	58.34	66.71	68.96



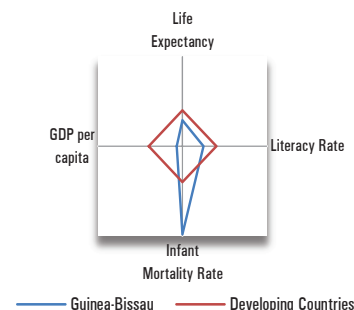
Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Indicators	2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)	10.44	10.50	10.81
GDP (annual % change)	4.94	-0.29	1.94
GDP per capita (annual % change)	2.61	-2.72	-0.55
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)	-0.34	-0.49	-0.59
Current Account Balance / GDP	-7.50	-10.84	-12.69
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)	382	141	303
Inflation (%)	2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices	18.37	4.68	15.47
Implicit GDP Deflator	14.10	5.09	20.13
Trade (Million US\$)	2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports	1,891	1,279	1,975
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)	3.04	7.39	3.46
Merchandise Imports	3,824	3,670	4,082
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)	7.47	10.25	8.20
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture	25.35	24.77	24.74
Industry	39.52	41.46	40.84
Services	35.13	33.77	34.41
Household Final Consumption Expenditures	78.65	74.25	70.58
General Government Final Expenditure	6.66	8.93	9.47
Gross Capital Formation	19.95	23.01	24.89
Gross Domestic Savings	14.68	16.83	19.95
Exports of Goods and Services	27.52	32.63	31.27
Imports of Goods and Services	32.78	38.82	36.21
Indebtedness	2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP	75.61	68.49	64.31
Interest Payments / GDP	1.21	0.82	0.73
Total Debt Service / Exports	11.94	9.64	...



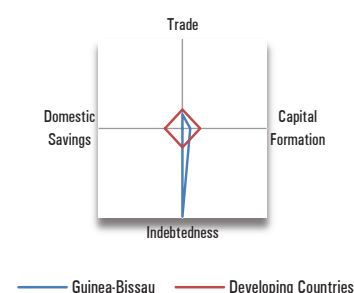
Guinea-Bissau

		Guinea-Bissau	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	2.17	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	40.95	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	1,084	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	1,080	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	30.00	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2009	52.20	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	115.20	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	48.18	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)	2008	1.64	1.71	1.78
GDP (annual % change)	2009	3.22	3.00	3.47
GDP per capita (annual % change)	2009	0.99	0.77	1.24
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)	2009	-0.04	-0.05	-0.05
Current Account Balance / GDP	2009	-4.84	-5.99	-6.21
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)	2009	6	14	9
Inflation (%)				
Consumer Prices	2008	10.45	-1.64	1.07
Implicit GDP Deflator	2008	10.46	1.12	1.72
Trade (Million US\$)				
Merchandise Exports	2008	140	152	254
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)	2008	23.73	28.73	15.96
Merchandise Imports	2008	287	328	292
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)	2008	27.75	29.23	24.65
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
Agriculture	2007	43.67	47.63	44.86
Industry	2007	13.49	13.29	13.58
Services	2007	42.84	39.07	41.57
Household Final Consumption Expenditures	2007	91.79	94.70	94.46
General Government Final Expenditure	2007	15.23	12.18	11.79
Gross Capital Formation	2007	11.70	8.72	10.31
Gross Domestic Savings	2007	-7.02	-6.88	-6.24
Exports of Goods and Services	2007	16.80	15.53	16.03
Imports of Goods and Services	2007	35.53	31.13	34.12
Indebtedness				
Total External Debt / GDP	2007	155.04	127.93	133.01
Interest Payments / GDP	2007	0.47	0.41	0.44
Total Debt Service / Exports	2007	7.25	5.54	...

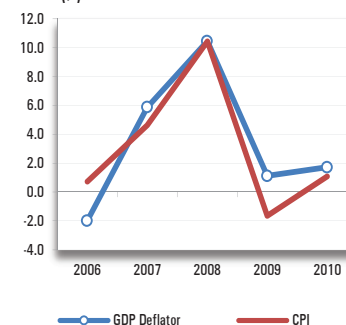
Development Diamond



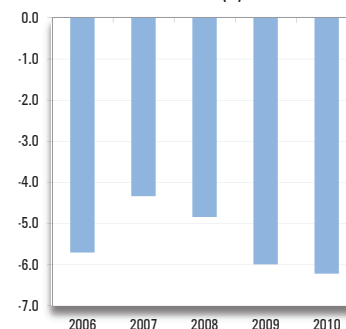
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



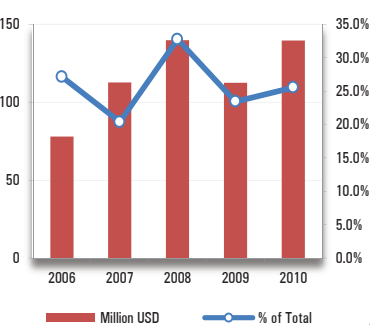
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)

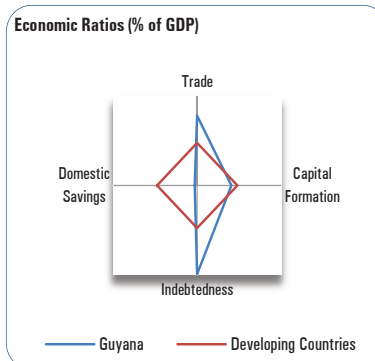
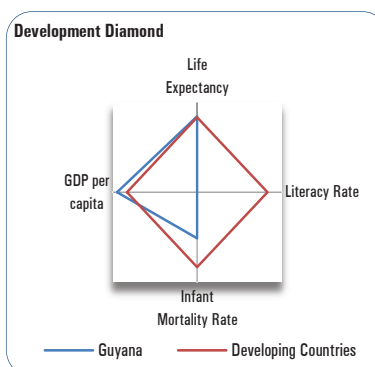


Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade

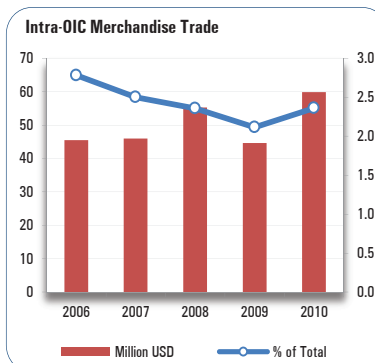
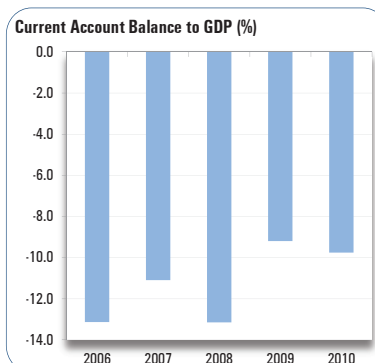
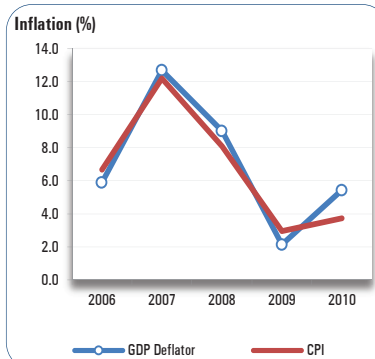


Guyana

		Guyana	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	0.26	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	44.77	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	6,964	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	3,530	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	28.60	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2010	...	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	28.90	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	67.59	66.71	68.96



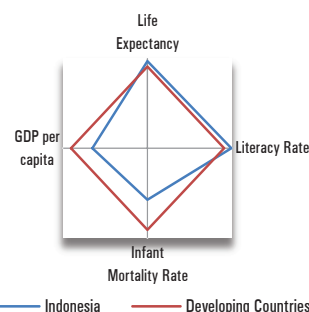
Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Indicators	2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)	4.93	5.14	5.38
GDP (annual % change)	1.98	3.32	3.63
GDP per capita (annual % change)	1.49	2.99	3.30
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)	-0.25	-0.19	-0.22
Current Account Balance / GDP	-13.15	-9.19	-9.75
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)	178	144	188
Inflation (%)	2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices	8.10	2.95	3.73
Implicit GDP Deflator	9.02	2.13	5.43
Trade (Million US\$)	2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports	1,010	959	1,153
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)	1.22	1.53	1.12
Merchandise Imports	1,334	1,152	1,384
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)	2.52	3.52	2.29
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture	20.76	21.72	19.84
Industry	32.01	33.49	33.09
Services	47.23	44.79	47.06
Household Final Consumption Expenditures	88.40	93.37	81.80
General Government Final Expenditure	15.16	15.44	16.17
Gross Capital Formation	24.67	23.95	26.64
Gross Domestic Savings	-3.56	-8.81	2.02
Exports of Goods and Services	48.23	52.23	45.98
Imports of Goods and Services	76.44	84.98	70.59
Indebtedness	2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP	42.30	43.26	51.20
Interest Payments / GDP	0.66	0.55	0.56
Total Debt Service / Exports	3.08	2.58	...



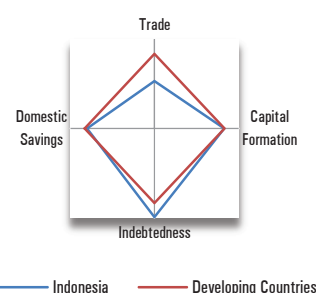
Indonesia

		Indonesia	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	1.30	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	49.62	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	4,394	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	4,300	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	52.58	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2008	92.19	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	29.80	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	71.18	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		911.03	961.45	1,029.88
GDP (annual % change)		6.01	4.58	6.11
GDP per capita (annual % change)		4.68	3.29	4.74
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		0.13	13.91	6.29
Current Account Balance / GDP		0.02	2.58	0.89
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		9,318	4,877	13,304
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		9.78	4.81	5.13
Implicit GDP Deflator		18.15	8.28	8.02
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		137,022	116,510	157,791
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		8.89	13.18	8.53
Merchandise Imports		129,274	96,968	135,691
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		12.84	23.38	11.14
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		13.72	14.46	15.29
Industry		46.80	48.10	47.64
Services		39.48	37.43	37.07
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		63.54	60.98	58.62
General Government Final Expenditure		8.35	8.42	9.62
Gross Capital Formation		24.94	27.82	30.96
Gross Domestic Savings		28.11	30.60	31.76
Exports of Goods and Services		29.44	29.78	24.12
Imports of Goods and Services		25.39	28.64	21.33
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		30.98	28.61	29.25
Interest Payments / GDP		1.18	0.91	0.82
Total Debt Service / Exports		17.86	13.49	18.38

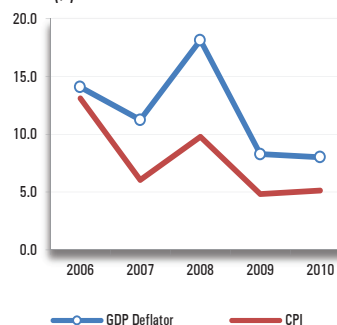
Development Diamond



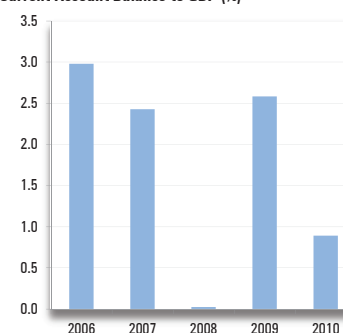
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



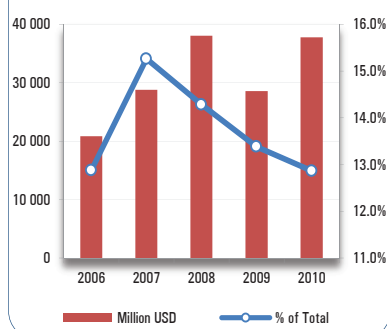
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



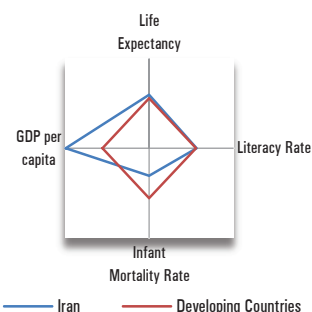
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



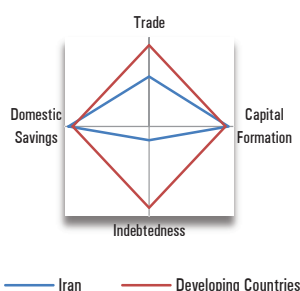
Iran

		Iran	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	1.69	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	38.61	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	10,865	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2009	11,420	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	70.75	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2008	85.02	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	25.90	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	71.69	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		794.82	802.65	818.65
GDP (annual % change)		1.04	0.07	1.03
GDP per capita (annual % change)		-0.64	-1.59	-0.65
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		23.99	13.54	21.56
Current Account Balance / GDP		7.26	4.22	6.04
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		1,615	3,016	3,617
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		25.40	10.80	12.50
Implicit GDP Deflator		17.99	0.59	12.89
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		119,506	74,849	102,263
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		9.00	18.71	7.80
Merchandise Imports		70,241	59,953	70,300
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		20.28	34.47	21.40
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		9.08	9.77	9.44
Industry		45.40	43.02	43.57
Services		45.53	47.22	46.98
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		40.92	49.33	54.32
General Government Final Expenditure		11.20	9.85	10.95
Gross Capital Formation		30.72	34.50	32.20
Gross Domestic Savings		47.88	40.82	34.73
Exports of Goods and Services		32.59	28.57	23.10
Imports of Goods and Services		20.94	22.25	20.57
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		7.37	4.22	4.18
Interest Payments / GDP		0.33	0.19	0.15
Total Debt Service / Exports		...	...	...

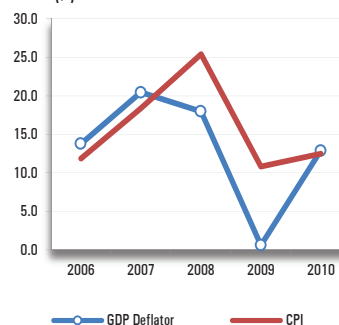
Development Diamond



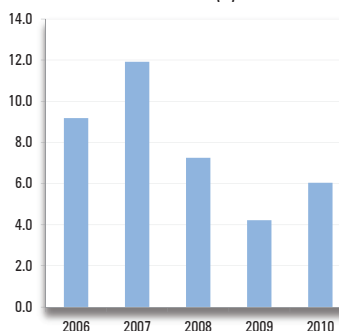
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



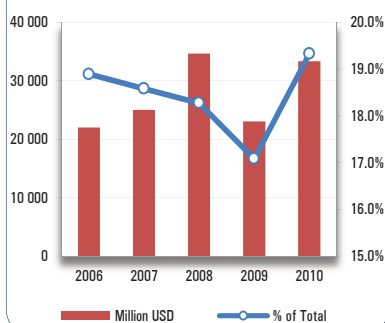
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



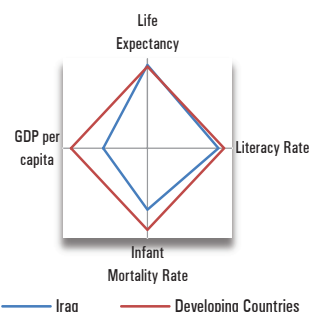
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



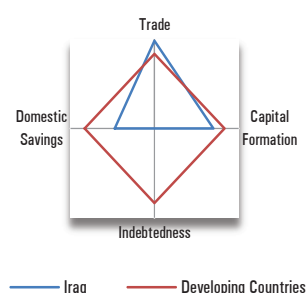
Iraq

		Iraq	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	2.60	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	24.28	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	3,538	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	3,320	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	66.17	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2009	78.06	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	35.40	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	68.15	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		105.88	111.35	113.37
GDP (annual % change)		9.52	4.21	0.84
GDP per capita (annual % change)		6.53	1.47	-1.71
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		11.05	-17.37	-5.05
Current Account Balance / GDP		12.77	-26.65	-6.15
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		1,856	1,452	1,426
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		2.67	-2.80	5.11
Implicit GDP Deflator		31.84	-29.10	24.96
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		56,414	35,652	47,201
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		2.52	6.48	3.68
Merchandise Imports		21,472	23,652	27,512
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		40.22	52.41	42.14
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		4.91	3.65	4.85
Industry		59.84	61.58	60.81
Services		35.26	34.77	34.34
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		45.71	32.05	54.85
General Government Final Expenditure		22.21	17.40	26.45
Gross Capital Formation		9.53	26.16	26.13
Gross Domestic Savings		32.08	50.55	18.70
Exports of Goods and Services		54.39	51.15	42.56
Imports of Goods and Services		31.84	30.57	41.29
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		...	...	...
Interest Payments / GDP		...	...	...
Total Debt Service / Exports		...	...	...

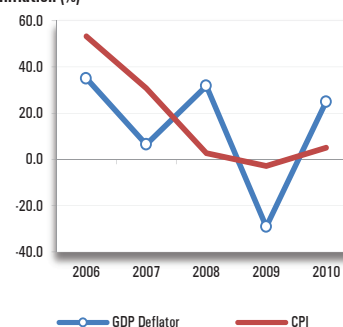
Development Diamond



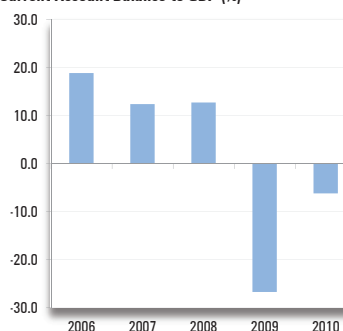
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



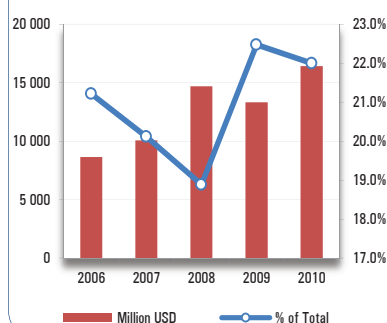
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



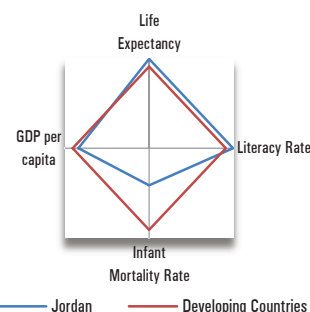
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



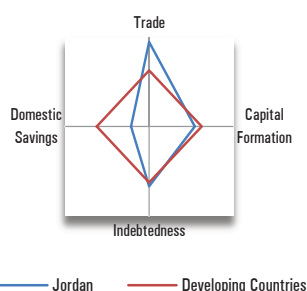
Jordan

		Jordan	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	2.29	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	32.32	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	5,644	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	5,770	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	78.53	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2007	92.20	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	21.50	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	72.94	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		32.13	33.18	34.53
GDP (annual % change)		7.61	2.33	3.09
GDP per capita (annual % change)		5.27	0.10	0.78
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-2.04	-1.58	-1.49
Current Account Balance / GDP		-8.98	-6.30	-5.41
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		2,829	2,430	1,704
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		13.94	-0.67	5.00
Implicit GDP Deflator		18.84	8.09	6.32
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		6,243	5,041	5,936
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		41.92	56.18	46.86
Merchandise Imports		16,987	14,236	15,262
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		30.65	45.35	34.34
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		2.80	2.45	2.75
Industry		28.21	31.03	30.08
Services		68.99	66.51	67.18
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		85.95	77.36	72.15
General Government Final Expenditure		20.40	18.24	16.39
Gross Capital Formation		31.99	31.10	27.06
Gross Domestic Savings		-6.35	4.40	11.46
Exports of Goods and Services		53.88	54.01	42.95
Imports of Goods and Services		92.22	84.62	64.88
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		47.12	28.98	26.34
Interest Payments / GDP		1.60	1.02	0.65
Total Debt Service / Exports		7.20	19.66	4.84

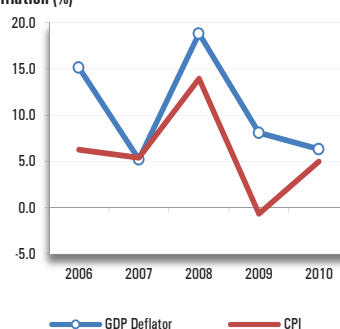
Development Diamond



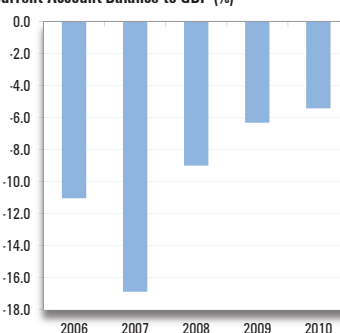
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



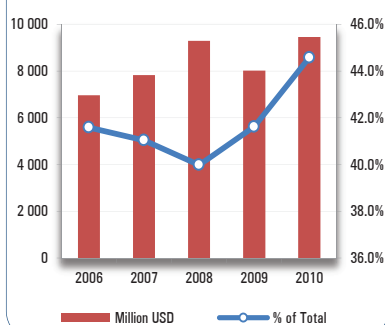
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



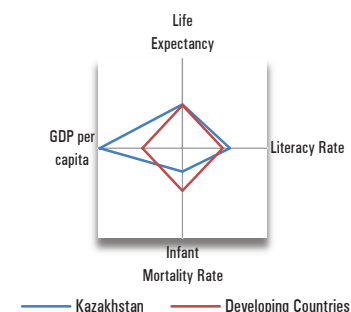
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



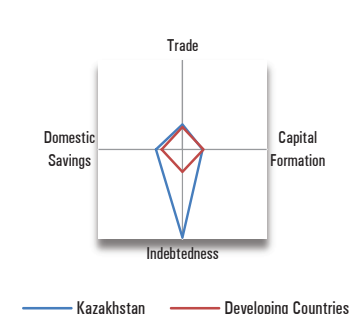
Kazakhstan

		Kazakhstan	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	0.10	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	54.04	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	12,603	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	10,610	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	58.51	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2009	99.68	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	25.60	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	68.43	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		178.06	181.81	196.40
GDP (annual % change)		3.20	1.18	7.00
GDP per capita (annual % change)		3.10	1.08	6.89
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		6.28	-4.25	3.53
Current Account Balance / GDP		4.64	-3.74	2.55
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		14,322	13,771	9,961
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		17.14	7.36	7.40
Implicit GDP Deflator		24.71	1.81	13.76
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		52,472	36,712	49,672
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		6.10	12.51	5.92
Merchandise Imports		43,180	32,608	36,875
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		5.27	7.19	4.65
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		5.80	5.44	6.31
Industry		38.65	41.21	38.10
Services		55.55	53.35	55.59
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		45.10	43.54	46.07
General Government Final Expenditure		11.05	10.38	12.32
Gross Capital Formation		35.53	27.51	29.65
Gross Domestic Savings		43.84	46.09	41.61
Exports of Goods and Services		49.44	57.22	44.38
Imports of Goods and Services		42.75	37.05	35.69
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		92.63	79.33	96.70
Interest Payments / GDP		3.47	3.25	3.56
Total Debt Service / Exports		49.06	41.97	80.21

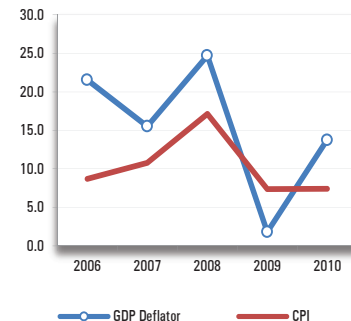
Development Diamond



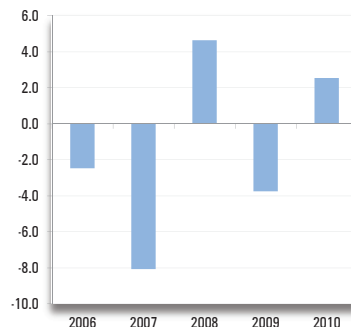
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



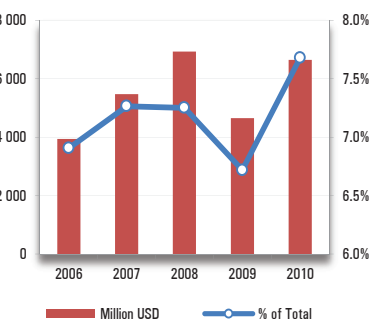
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)

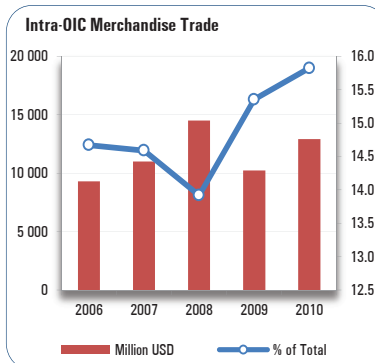
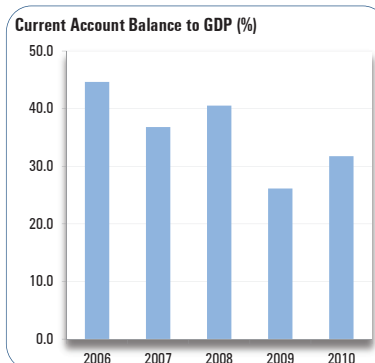
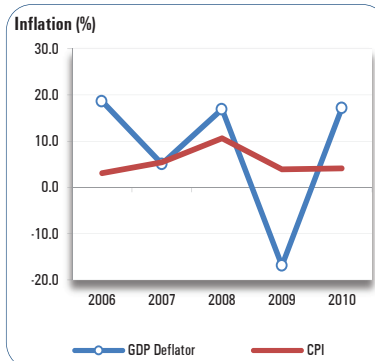
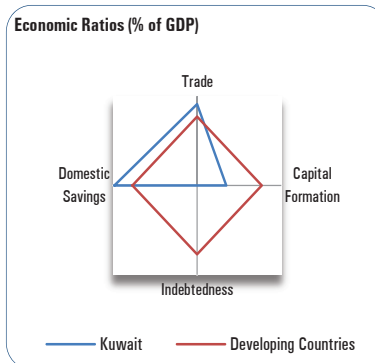
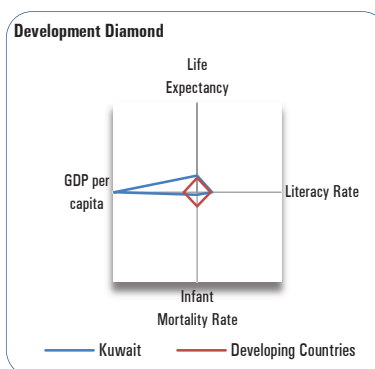


Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



Kuwait

		Kuwait	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	1.98	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	52.38	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	37,849	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2007	53,630	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	98.38	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2008	93.91	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	8.20	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	78.10	66.71	68.96

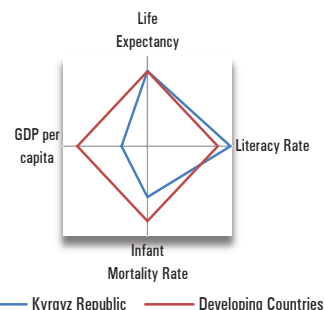


Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Indicators	2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)	138.58	132.60	136.50
GDP (annual % change)	4.97	-5.19	1.97
GDP per capita (annual % change)	0.93	-7.68	-0.03
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)	60.24	28.61	41.71
Current Account Balance / GDP	40.49	26.14	31.76
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)	-6	1,114	81
Inflation (%)	2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices	10.62	3.95	4.10
Implicit GDP Deflator	16.94	-16.92	17.16
Trade (Million US\$)	2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports	78,454	47,491	60,149
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)	8.89	18.00	10.46
Merchandise Imports	25,782	19,121	21,535
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)	15.65	31.17	18.28
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture	0.21	0.17	0.22
Industry	59.07	64.93	51.70
Services	40.73	34.89	48.08
Household Final Consumption Expenditures	29.71	27.69	37.22
General Government Final Expenditure	14.00	12.58	20.53
Gross Capital Formation	21.19	18.93	13.92
Gross Domestic Savings	56.28	59.73	42.25
Exports of Goods and Services	63.40	66.44	56.36
Imports of Goods and Services	28.31	25.64	28.03
Indebtedness	2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP	...	...	...
Interest Payments / GDP	...	...	...
Total Debt Service / Exports	...	...	...

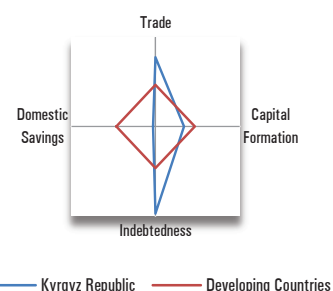
Kyrgyz Republic

		Kyrgyz Republic	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	0.51	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	47.49	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	2,248	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	2,180	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	34.55	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2009	99.24	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	32.10	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	67.14	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		11.62	12.07	12.02
GDP (annual % change)		7.57	2.90	-1.36
GDP per capita (annual % change)		6.69	2.06	-1.85
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-0.41	0.10	-0.34
Current Account Balance / GDP		-8.05	2.03	-7.45
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		377	190	234
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		24.53	6.85	7.76
Implicit GDP Deflator		23.17	4.02	6.90
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		1,618	959	1,179
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		31.61	63.09	43.87
Merchandise Imports		4,071	8,125	7,388
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		12.71	8.37	8.92
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		30.17	26.18	23.94
Industry		18.72	22.77	22.29
Services		51.11	51.06	53.77
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		87.49	92.54	91.00
General Government Final Expenditure		17.10	17.52	19.24
Gross Capital Formation		26.64	28.95	19.03
Gross Domestic Savings		-4.59	-10.06	-10.24
Exports of Goods and Services		52.91	53.55	56.19
Imports of Goods and Services		84.15	92.56	80.59
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		65.77	48.05	61.93
Interest Payments / GDP		0.70	0.85	0.84
Total Debt Service / Exports		8.61	11.79	14.00

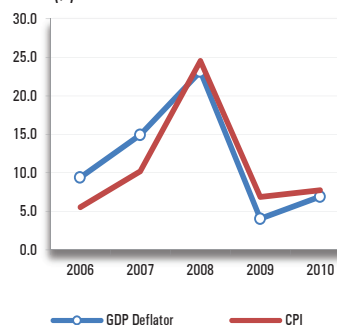
Development Diamond



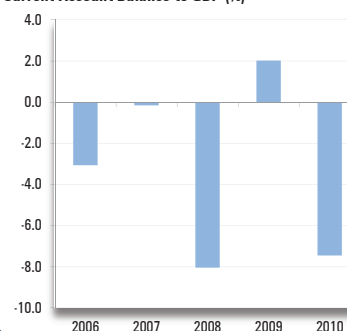
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



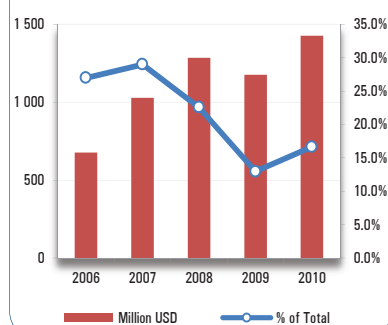
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



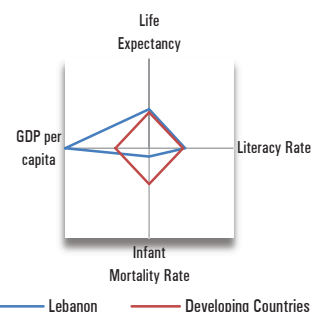
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



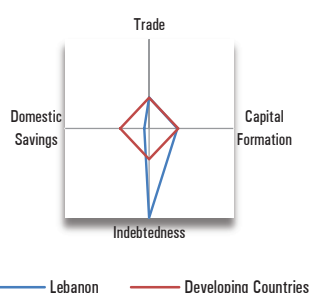
Lebanon

		Lebanon	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	1.32	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	33.52	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	15,193	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	14,170	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	87.24	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2007	89.61	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	11.10	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	72.23	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		49.96	54.71	59.37
GDP (annual % change)		9.30	8.50	7.50
GDP per capita (annual % change)		7.90	7.11	6.12
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-2.77	-3.29	-4.00
Current Account Balance / GDP		-9.20	-9.41	-10.20
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		4,333	4,804	4,955
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		10.76	1.21	4.50
Implicit GDP Deflator		9.83	7.01	4.54
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		3,979	3,253	3,983
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		57.30	88.38	62.80
Merchandise Imports		17,485	17,241	19,540
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		22.50	29.23	22.86
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		6.03	5.64	5.93
Industry		18.54	17.78	17.85
Services		75.43	76.58	76.22
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		82.89	83.86	77.90
General Government Final Expenditure		14.58	14.73	16.53
Gross Capital Formation		27.70	30.60	30.22
Gross Domestic Savings		2.53	1.41	5.56
Exports of Goods and Services		23.02	24.55	22.82
Imports of Goods and Services		48.19	53.75	49.05
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		102.27	80.76	71.19
Interest Payments / GDP		6.57	5.33	4.43
Total Debt Service / Exports		23.72	17.64	17.97

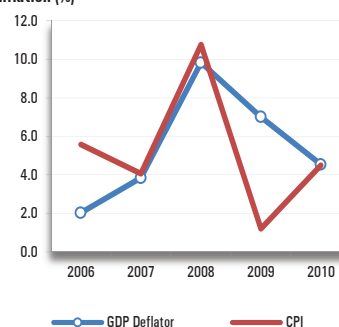
Development Diamond



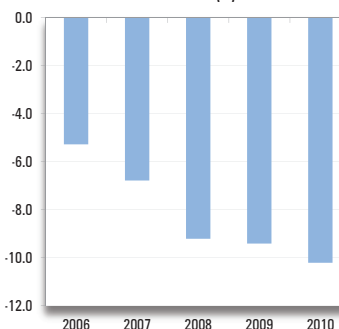
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



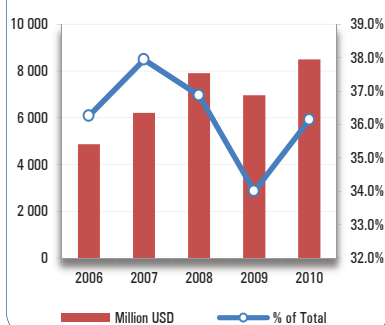
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



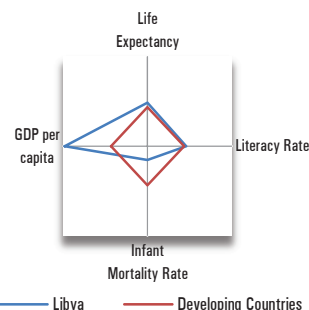
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



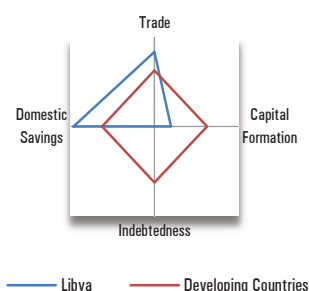
Libya

		Libya	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	2.07	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	36.46	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	13,805	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2009	16,330	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	77.89	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2009	88.86	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	16.80	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	74.55	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		2008	2009	2010
		87.37	86.13	90.57
GDP (annual % change)		2.35	-2.31	4.16
GDP per capita (annual % change)		0.27	-4.29	2.05
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		37.08	9.38	11.90
Current Account Balance / GDP		41.72	15.57	16.03
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		4,111	2,674	3,833
Inflation (%)				
		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		10.40	2.83	2.40
Implicit GDP Deflator		25.81	-31.57	18.30
Trade (Million US\$)				
		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		61,566	35,126	44,245
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		3.85	7.59	3.94
Merchandise Imports		19,649	21,168	21,974
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		12.55	19.15	22.15
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		2.13	1.93	2.61
Industry		75.80	79.65	72.46
Services		22.07	18.42	24.93
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		36.11	35.55	36.61
General Government Final Expenditure		12.45	12.48	12.64
Gross Capital Formation		9.64	9.51	9.71
Gross Domestic Savings		51.44	51.97	50.75
Exports of Goods and Services		68.71	69.17	68.07
Imports of Goods and Services		26.91	26.72	27.02
Indebtedness				
		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		...	...	...
Interest Payments / GDP		...	...	...
Total Debt Service / Exports		...	...	...

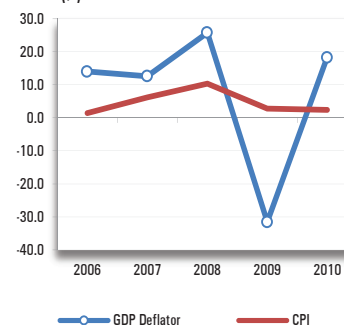
Development Diamond



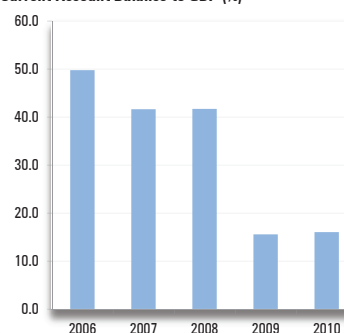
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



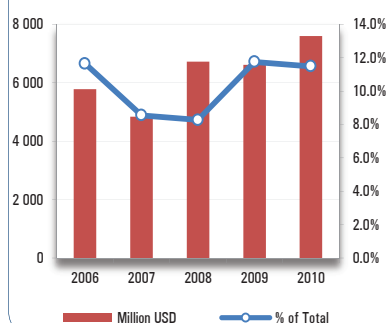
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



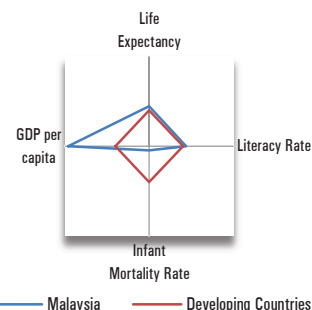
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



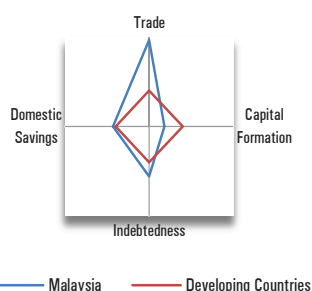
Malaysia

		Malaysia	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	1.28	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	43.43	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	14,670	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	14,360	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	72.17	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2009	92.46	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	5.70	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	74.58	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		386.23	383.10	414.43
GDP (annual % change)		4.71	-1.71	7.16
GDP per capita (annual % change)		3.36	-2.96	5.81
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		38.85	31.84	28.12
Current Account Balance / GDP		17.48	16.50	11.82
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		7,172	1,430	9,103
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		5.40	0.60	1.70
Implicit GDP Deflator		10.21	-6.66	5.17
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		199,510	157,427	237,317
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		7.51	12.48	6.82
Merchandise Imports		156,932	123,835	189,470
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		7.89	12.79	6.28
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		9.96	10.07	9.39
Industry		46.70	47.63	43.58
Services		43.34	42.30	47.03
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		45.75	45.24	50.23
General Government Final Expenditure		12.24	12.53	14.30
Gross Capital Formation		21.68	19.13	14.01
Gross Domestic Savings		42.01	42.24	35.47
Exports of Goods and Services		110.53	103.61	96.86
Imports of Goods and Services		90.21	80.50	75.41
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		32.92	29.77	34.41
Interest Payments / GDP		1.40	1.13	1.18
Total Debt Service / Exports		4.80	3.62	5.22

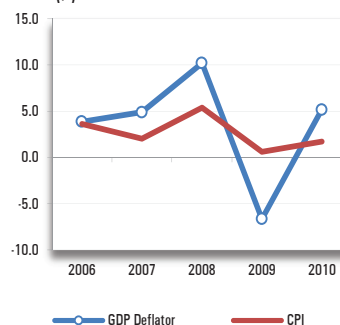
Development Diamond



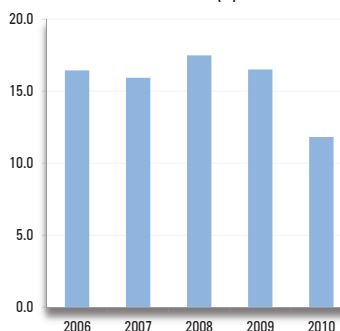
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



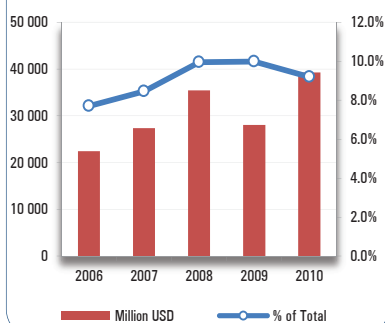
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



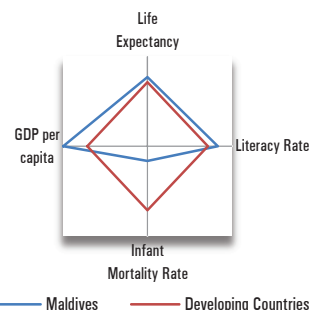
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



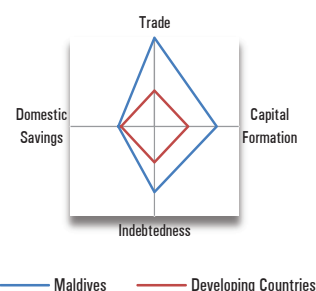
Maldives

		Maldives	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	1.59	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	46.43	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	8,541	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	5,480	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	40.10	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2006	98.40	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	10.90	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	71.99	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		2.61	2.51	2.73
GDP (annual % change)		12.77	-4.76	7.97
GDP per capita (annual % change)		11.05	-6.34	6.19
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-0.65	-0.41	-0.50
Current Account Balance / GDP		-36.86	-23.51	-26.90
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		135	112	164
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		12.30	4.00	5.00
Implicit GDP Deflator		4.14	3.42	0.03
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		188	113	106
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		2.08	2.92	0.84
Merchandise Imports		1,408	1,038	1,239
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		25.88	43.07	25.02
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		6.39	5.72	4.86
Industry		17.32	17.65	16.77
Services		76.28	76.63	78.37
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		27.92	26.09	24.63
General Government Final Expenditure		36.25	40.37	39.98
Gross Capital Formation		54.29	58.36	57.46
Gross Domestic Savings		35.83	33.54	35.39
Exports of Goods and Services		77.52	74.71	77.27
Imports of Goods and Services		95.98	99.52	99.34
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		42.07	40.72	45.07
Interest Payments / GDP		1.52	1.29	1.11
Total Debt Service / Exports		6.17	6.24	8.30

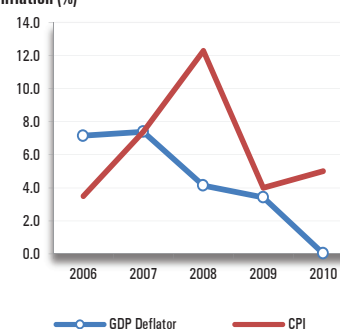
Development Diamond



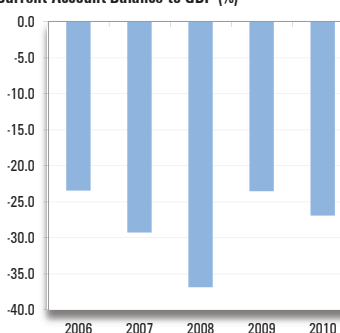
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



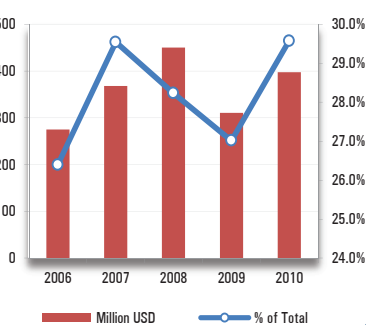
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



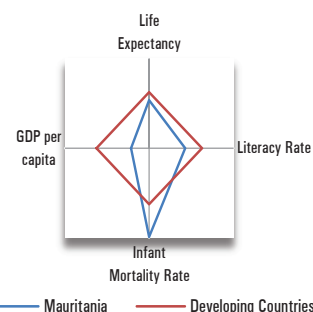
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



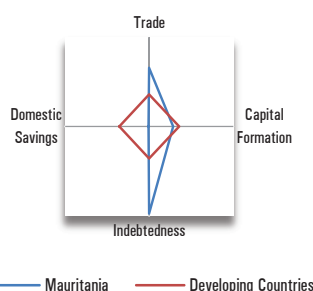
Mauritania

		Mauritania	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	2.38	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	42.11	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	2,093	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	2,000	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	41.43	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2009	57.45	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	74.30	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	56.97	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		6.32	6.30	6.66
GDP (annual % change)		3.52	-1.22	4.66
GDP per capita (annual % change)		1.09	-3.54	2.21
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-0.56	-0.37	-0.19
Current Account Balance / GDP		-15.75	-12.27	-4.92
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		338	-38	14
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		7.30	2.20	6.10
Implicit GDP Deflator		12.41	-5.86	26.03
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		2,355	1,745	2,124
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		9.15	13.84	10.04
Merchandise Imports		2,294	2,120	2,538
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		11.68	15.33	11.94
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		19.66	18.23	18.39
Industry		34.18	36.72	37.63
Services		46.16	45.05	43.98
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		76.07	86.95	82.96
General Government Final Expenditure		22.00	14.93	16.29
Gross Capital Formation		22.71	27.42	24.91
Gross Domestic Savings		1.93	-1.89	0.75
Exports of Goods and Services		56.45	56.38	51.59
Imports of Goods and Services		80.52	89.61	79.17
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		60.42	56.18	66.96
Interest Payments / GDP		0.98	0.72	0.80
Total Debt Service / Exports		...	...	...

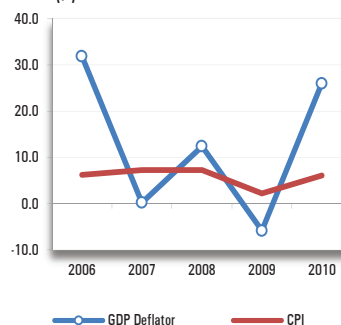
Development Diamond



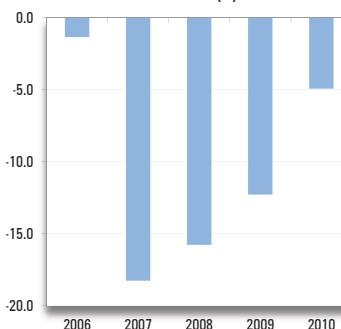
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



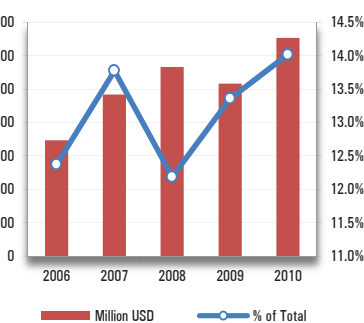
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



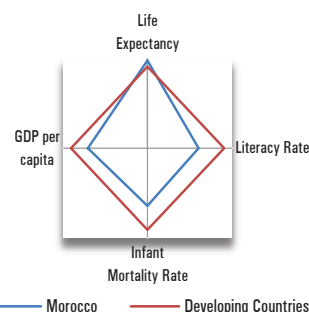
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



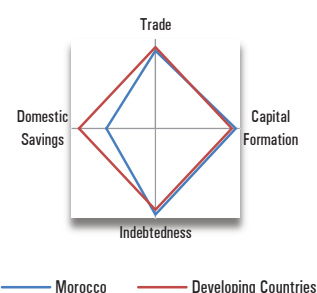
Morocco

		Morocco	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	1.07	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	37.32	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	4,754	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	4,560	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	58.24	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2009	56.08	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	33.20	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	71.59	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)	2008	137.30	145.42	151.43
GDP (annual % change)	2009	5.59	4.95	3.15
GDP per capita (annual % change)	2009	4.45	3.83	2.06
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)	2009	-4.64	-4.44	-4.30
Current Account Balance / GDP	2009	-5.22	-4.86	-4.15
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)	2009	2,487	1,952	1,304
Inflation (%)				
Consumer Prices	2008	3.89	0.97	0.99
Implicit GDP Deflator	2009	5.86	1.84	0.99
Trade (Million US\$)				
Merchandise Exports	2008	19,353	13,417	16,313
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)	2008	5.92	11.08	8.39
Merchandise Imports	2009	39,812	31,070	34,500
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)	2009	14.02	21.53	13.89
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
Agriculture	2007	12.99	13.89	14.32
Industry	2008	25.84	28.77	26.83
Services	2009	61.17	57.34	58.85
Household Final Consumption Expenditures	2009	58.42	60.04	60.92
General Government Final Expenditure	2009	18.21	17.18	17.93
Gross Capital Formation	2009	32.48	36.33	32.57
Gross Domestic Savings	2009	23.37	22.78	21.14
Exports of Goods and Services	2009	35.75	36.70	28.32
Imports of Goods and Services	2009	44.86	50.25	39.74
Indebtedness				
Total External Debt / GDP	2007	27.31	23.43	25.99
Interest Payments / GDP	2008	0.92	0.85	0.77
Total Debt Service / Exports	2009	14.21	12.08	12.48

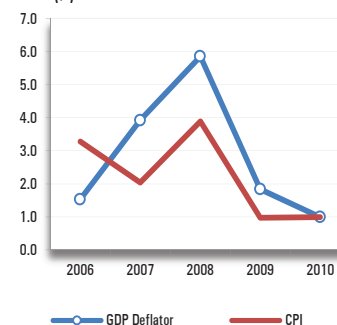
Development Diamond



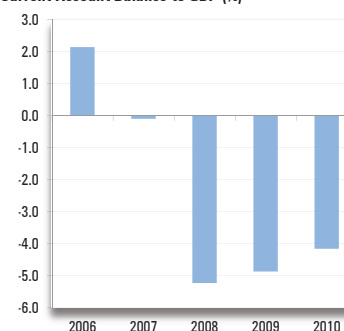
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



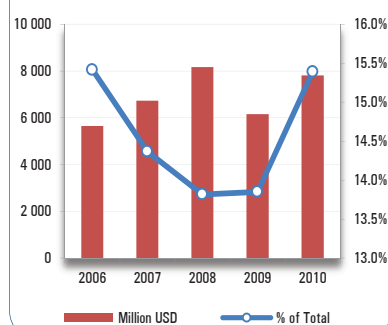
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)

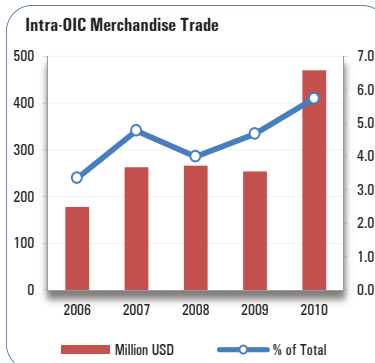
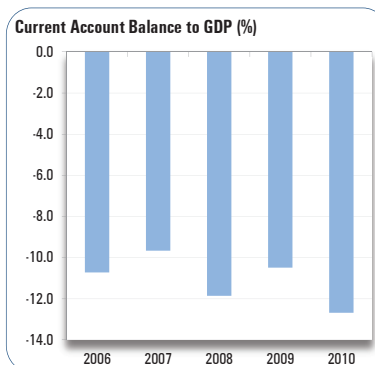
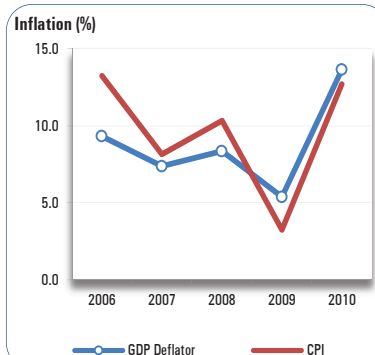
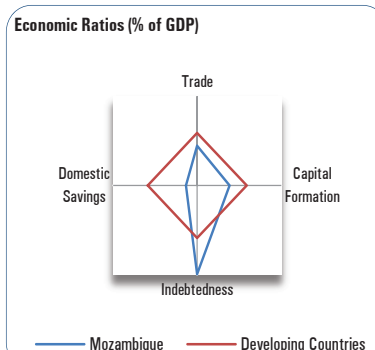
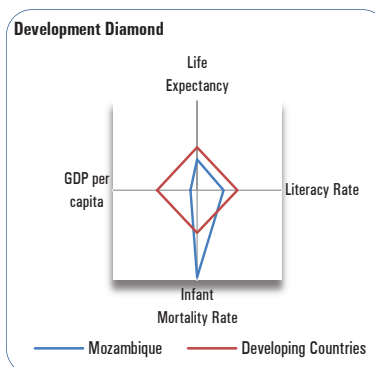


Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



Mozambique

		Mozambique	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	2.00	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	48.05	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	1,010	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	920	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	38.43	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2009	55.06	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	95.90	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	48.08	66.71	68.96

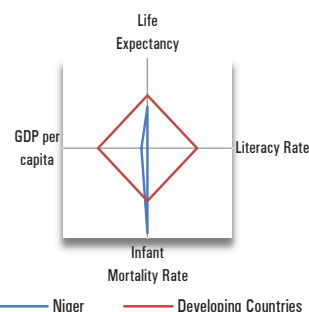


Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Indicators	2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)	18.81	20.19	21.81
GDP (annual % change)	6.83	6.33	7.01
GDP per capita (annual % change)	4.74	4.25	4.91
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)	-1.18	-1.05	-1.25
Current Account Balance / GDP	-11.86	-10.48	-12.68
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)	592	893	789
Inflation (%)	2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices	10.33	3.26	12.70
Implicit GDP Deflator	8.35	5.39	13.65
Trade (Million US\$)	2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports	2,653	1,853	2,876
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)	1.06	0.90	1.14
Merchandise Imports	4,008	3,567	5,327
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)	5.85	6.99	4.15
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture	26.96	29.70	27.91
Industry	25.17	23.07	24.64
Services	47.87	47.23	47.45
Household Final Consumption Expenditures	80.14	80.51	79.34
General Government Final Expenditure	11.91	11.68	13.08
Gross Capital Formation	15.31	15.10	20.33
Gross Domestic Savings	7.95	7.81	7.58
Exports of Goods and Services	30.89	26.95	21.06
Imports of Goods and Services	38.25	34.23	32.54
Indebtedness	2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP	36.52	34.70	41.44
Interest Payments / GDP	0.23	0.23	0.29
Total Debt Service / Exports	0.92	1.10	1.65

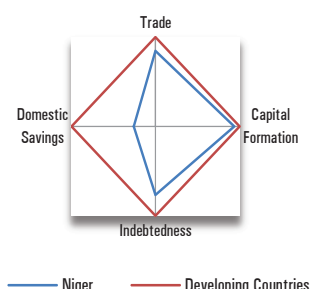
Niger

		Niger	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	3.10	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	31.24	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	755	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	700	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	17.11	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2010	...	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	75.70	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	51.95	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		10.18	10.18	11.05
GDP (annual % change)		9.29	-0.87	7.53
GDP per capita (annual % change)		6.00	-3.85	4.30
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-0.70	-1.51	-1.72
Current Account Balance / GDP		-12.96	-28.69	-30.75
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		566	739	947
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		10.53	1.14	0.94
Implicit GDP Deflator		7.01	4.17	3.24
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		287	532	203
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		38.80	26.09	62.97
Merchandise Imports		1,684	1,586	1,693
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		20.72	38.29	23.96
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		43.62	46.08	43.58
Industry		14.25	15.18	16.00
Services		42.13	38.74	40.43
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		73.76	71.32	74.34
General Government Final Expenditure		15.65	15.10	17.18
Gross Capital Formation		23.08	29.22	29.13
Gross Domestic Savings		10.59	13.58	8.48
Exports of Goods and Services		17.43	18.92	19.81
Imports of Goods and Services		29.92	34.56	40.46
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		21.53	17.21	18.79
Interest Payments / GDP		0.22	0.13	0.17
Total Debt Service / Exports		3.27	2.54	4.46

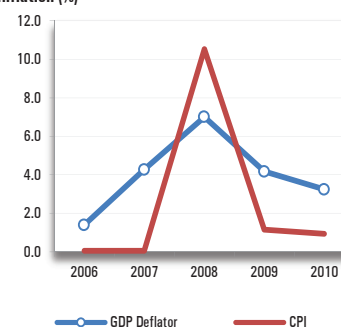
Development Diamond



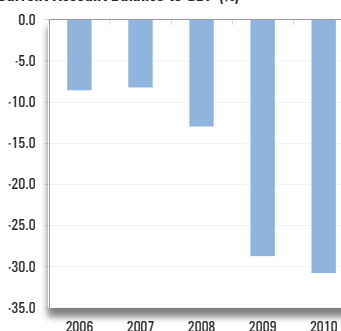
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



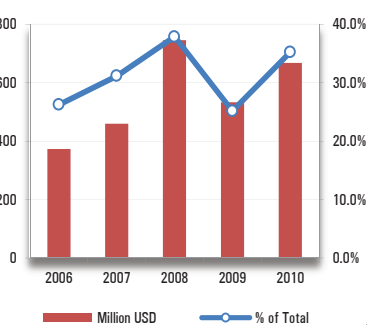
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



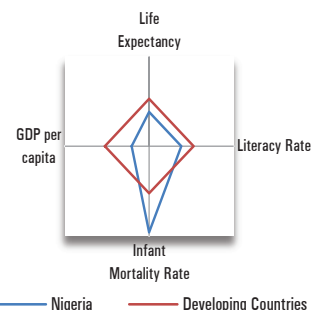
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



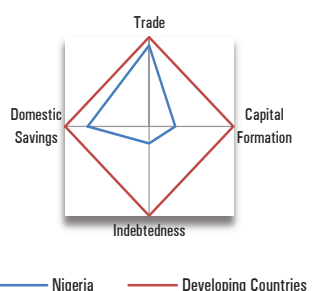
Nigeria

		Nigeria	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	2.75	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	32.15	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	2,422	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	2,160	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	49.80	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2009	60.82	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	85.80	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	48.14	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		319.97	345.38	377.95
GDP (annual % change)		5.98	6.96	8.39
GDP per capita (annual % change)		3.15	4.10	5.49
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		31.82	21.90	13.89
Current Account Balance / GDP		15.37	12.97	6.40
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		8,249	8,650	6,099
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		11.58	12.54	13.72
Implicit GDP Deflator		10.98	-4.41	18.75
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		86,973	52,729	76,224
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		4.63	9.44	5.03
Merchandise Imports		54,289	43,279	47,836
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		4.70	9.28	6.16
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		32.71	32.85	37.20
Industry		40.65	41.48	33.92
Services		26.63	25.67	28.88
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		74.52	67.15	70.34
General Government Final Expenditure		7.87	11.51	5.63
Gross Capital Formation		9.18	7.99	9.59
Gross Domestic Savings		17.61	21.34	24.03
Exports of Goods and Services		36.75	39.58	39.48
Imports of Goods and Services		28.32	26.23	25.04
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		5.20	5.56	4.65
Interest Payments / GDP		0.20	0.12	0.10
Total Debt Service / Exports		1.79	0.67	0.81

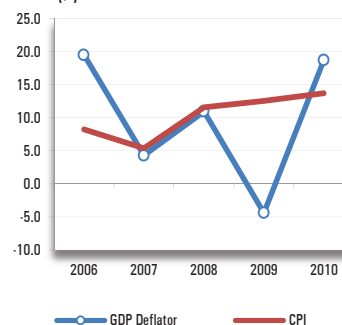
Development Diamond



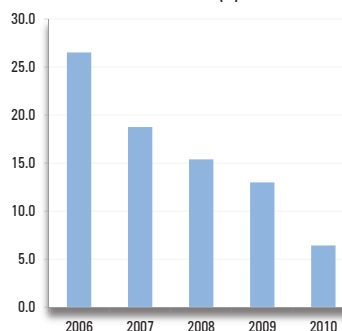
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



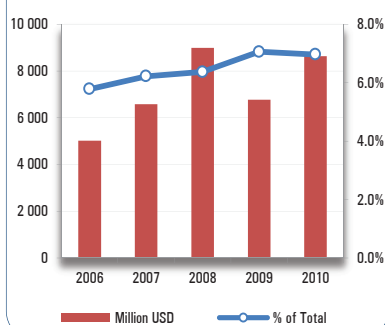
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



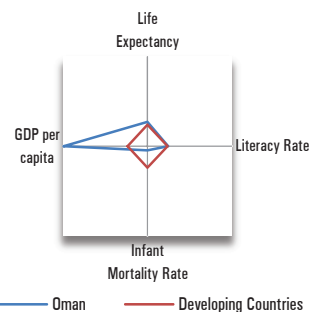
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



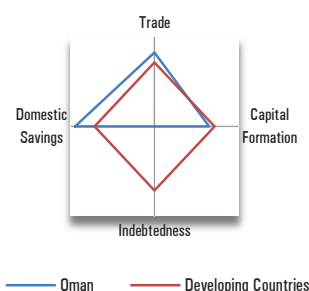
Oman

		Oman	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	3.40	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	37.78	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	25,439	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2008	24,410	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	73.04	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2008	86.62	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	9.10	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	76.14	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		70.65	72.09	75.84
GDP (annual % change)		12.88	1.10	4.21
GDP per capita (annual % change)		10.49	-2.32	0.77
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		5.02	-0.28	6.46
Current Account Balance / GDP		8.29	-0.60	11.61
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		2,528	1,471	2,045
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		12.61	3.54	3.26
Implicit GDP Deflator		28.05	-23.47	13.90
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		35,100	24,112	33,777
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		14.22	30.38	13.89
Merchandise Imports		22,923	17,851	22,186
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		24.74	48.43	29.56
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		1.28	1.00	1.20
Industry		60.51	66.40	63.20
Services		38.21	32.60	35.59
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		33.00	33.46	39.40
General Government Final Expenditure		18.89	14.52	16.95
Gross Capital Formation		31.75	30.69	28.26
Gross Domestic Savings		48.11	52.02	43.65
Exports of Goods and Services		56.60	59.29	48.27
Imports of Goods and Services		40.25	37.96	34.25
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		...	...	...
Interest Payments / GDP		...	...	...
Total Debt Service / Exports		...	...	...

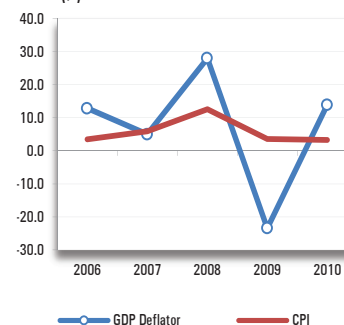
Development Diamond



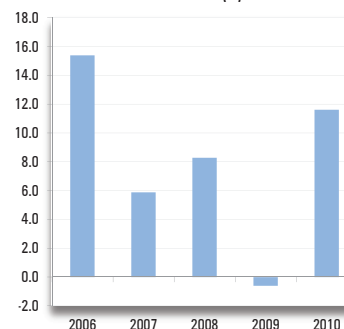
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



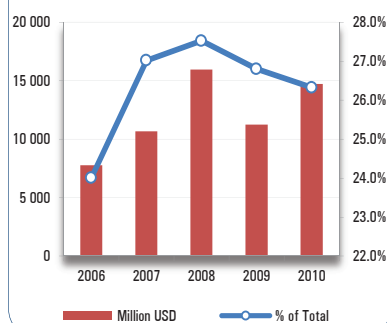
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



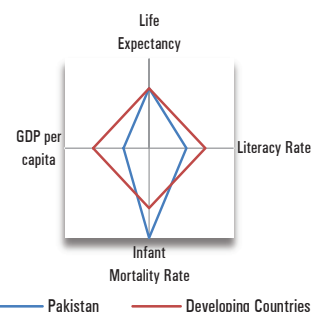
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



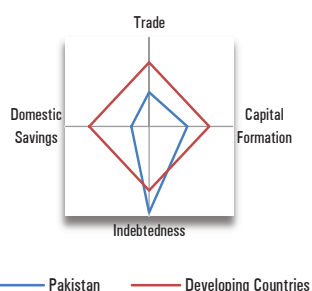
Pakistan

		Pakistan	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	1.71	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	33.61	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	2,791	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	2,780	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	35.90	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2008	55.53	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	70.50	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	66.85	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		421.26	439.44	464.90
GDP (annual % change)		1.64	3.37	4.79
GDP per capita (annual % change)		-0.13	1.60	3.03
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-13.87	-9.26	-3.95
Current Account Balance / GDP		-8.47	-5.72	-2.26
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		5,438	2,338	2,016
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		12.00	20.78	11.73
Implicit GDP Deflator		16.20	20.32	9.88
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		21,704	17,523	21,395
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		28.07	44.09	26.27
Merchandise Imports		46,197	31,649	42,635
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		31.68	58.68	31.32
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		20.46	20.24	20.79
Industry		26.89	26.76	24.29
Services		52.64	53.00	54.92
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		75.45	76.59	79.44
General Government Final Expenditure		9.18	12.43	10.69
Gross Capital Formation		22.52	21.97	19.69
Gross Domestic Savings		15.37	10.98	9.87
Exports of Goods and Services		14.19	12.80	14.15
Imports of Goods and Services		21.34	23.80	23.97
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		28.56	29.58	33.15
Interest Payments / GDP		0.76	0.64	0.62
Total Debt Service / Exports		11.24	11.03	15.03

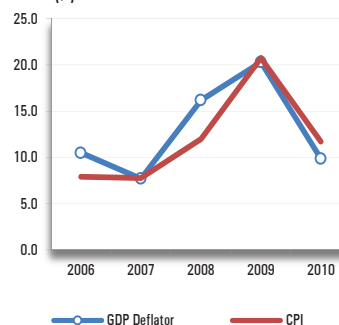
Development Diamond



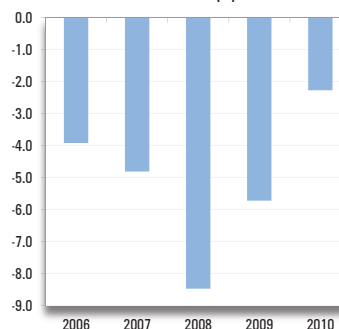
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



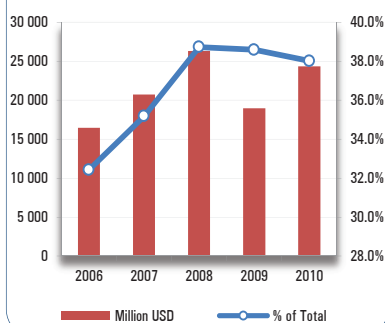
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



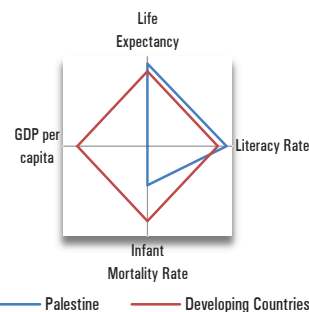
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



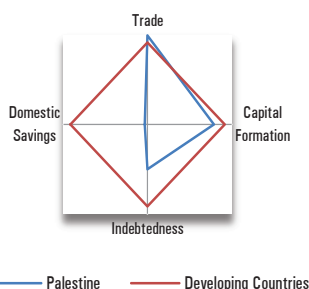
Palestine

		Palestine	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	-0.10	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	23.96	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	...	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	...	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	74.14	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2009	94.60	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	24.50	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	73.67	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)	2008	...	...	...
GDP (annual % change)	2009	2.30	5.50	...
GDP per capita (annual % change)	2010	...	...	...
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)	2009	...	...	...
Current Account Balance / GDP	2010	...	...	...
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)	2009	52	265	115
Inflation (%)				
Consumer Prices	2008	...	...	...
Implicit GDP Deflator	2009	-2.20	...	...
Trade (Million US\$)				
Merchandise Exports	2008	...	...	...
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)	2009	...	...	...
Merchandise Imports	2008	...	...	...
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)	2009	...	...	...
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
Agriculture	2007	7.47	6.92	7.08
Industry	2008	22.77	25.87	25.35
Services	2009	69.76	67.21	67.57
Household Final Consumption Expenditures	2007	108.87	116.20	114.53
General Government Final Expenditure	2008	21.39	23.00	22.37
Gross Capital Formation	2009	24.81	18.00	21.70
Gross Domestic Savings	2007	-30.27	-39.20	-36.90
Exports of Goods and Services	2008	16.01	13.00	13.10
Imports of Goods and Services	2009	71.08	70.20	71.70
Indebtedness				
Total External Debt / GDP	2007	...	...	...
Interest Payments / GDP	2008	...	...	...
Total Debt Service / Exports	2009	...	...	...

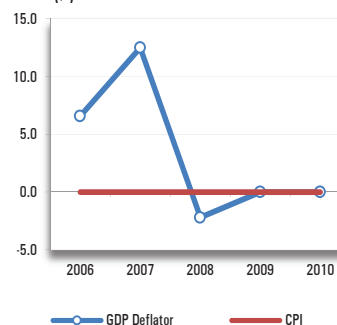
Development Diamond



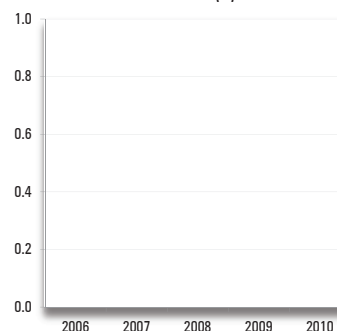
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



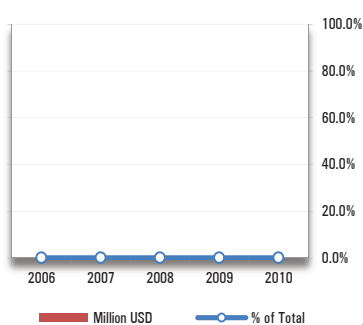
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



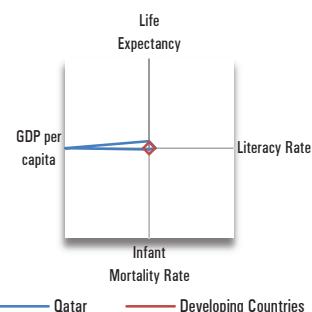
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



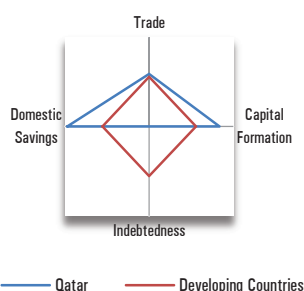
Qatar

		Qatar	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	3.72	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	70.22	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	88,559	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	...	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	95.83	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2009	94.72	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	9.70	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	76.12	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		116.98	128.26	150.55
GDP (annual % change)		25.42	8.65	16.27
GDP per capita (annual % change)		6.18	-3.98	12.09
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		32.27	10.02	24.26
Current Account Balance / GDP		29.15	10.19	18.74
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		3,779	8,125	5,534
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		15.05	-4.87	-2.43
Implicit GDP Deflator		9.31	-18.27	13.28
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		55,709	46,214	65,063
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		4.43	3.07	2.27
Merchandise Imports		27,874	22,816	22,503
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		17.50	27.80	20.14
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		0.09	0.07	0.09
Industry		72.92	70.91	61.33
Services		26.99	29.01	38.58
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		17.95	17.63	18.02
General Government Final Expenditure		21.61	18.65	24.18
Gross Capital Formation		37.57	40.25	46.84
Gross Domestic Savings		60.44	63.72	57.80
Exports of Goods and Services		56.48	52.69	43.55
Imports of Goods and Services		33.61	29.23	31.64
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		...	...	...
Interest Payments / GDP		...	...	...
Total Debt Service / Exports		...	...	...

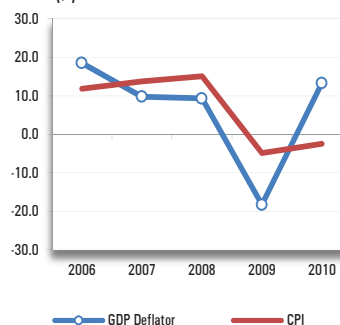
Development Diamond



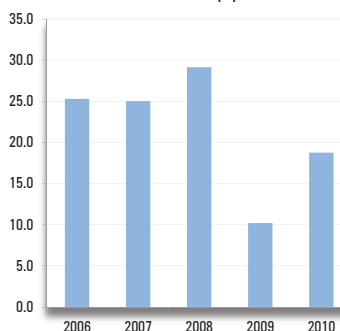
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



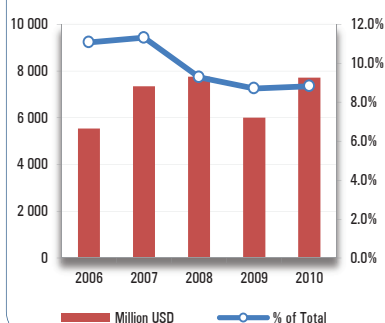
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



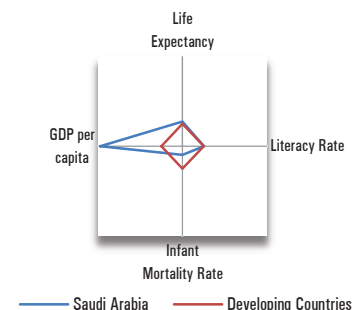
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



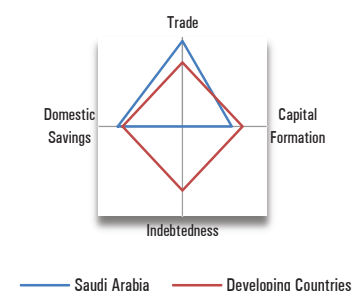
Saudi Arabia

		Saudi Arabia	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	2.30	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	36.64	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	23,826	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2009	23,900	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	82.07	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2009	86.13	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	18.20	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	73.43	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		584.95	593.88	621.99
GDP (annual % change)		4.23	0.60	3.74
GDP per capita (annual % change)		1.69	-1.85	1.41
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		132.50	22.80	38.79
Current Account Balance / GDP		27.78	6.06	8.74
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		38,151	32,100	28,105
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		9.87	5.06	5.35
Implicit GDP Deflator		18.79	-21.58	13.66
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		304,260	172,858	227,750
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		10.24	23.73	11.79
Merchandise Imports		114,040	92,789	103,023
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		9.46	16.41	11.63
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		2.77	2.30	2.99
Industry		65.33	70.24	59.08
Services		31.90	27.46	37.93
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		29.20	27.57	38.64
General Government Final Expenditure		22.33	19.62	25.86
Gross Capital Formation		21.45	22.04	25.46
Gross Domestic Savings		48.47	52.81	35.49
Exports of Goods and Services		64.77	67.96	52.65
Imports of Goods and Services		37.74	37.19	42.62
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		...	...	...
Interest Payments / GDP		...	...	...
Total Debt Service / Exports		...	...	...

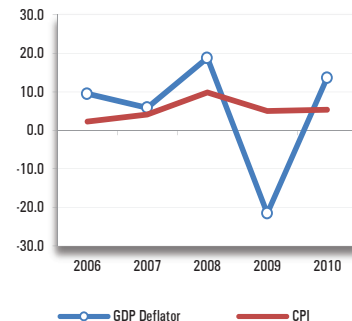
Development Diamond



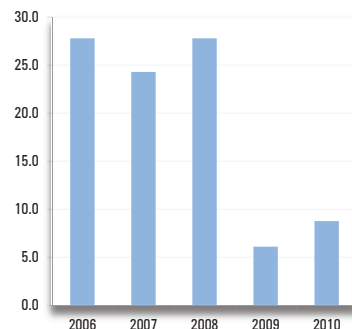
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



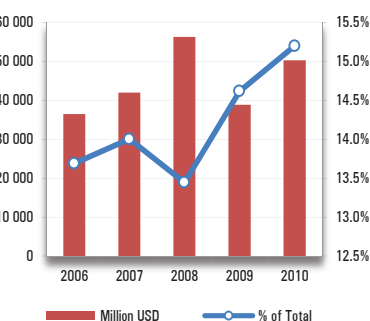
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



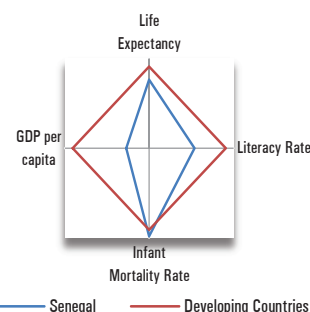
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



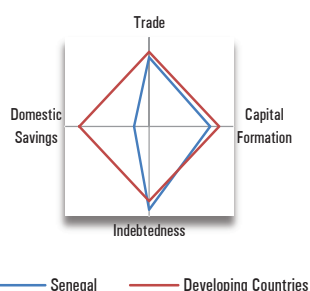
Senegal

		Senegal	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	2.40	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	42.95	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	1,819	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	1,850	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	42.38	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2009	49.70	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	50.70	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	55.89	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		22.01	22.70	23.88
GDP (annual % change)		3.24	2.20	4.24
GDP per capita (annual % change)		0.82	-0.20	1.80
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-1.91	-0.98	-1.07
Current Account Balance / GDP		-14.29	-7.69	-8.29
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		272	208	237
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		5.76	-1.71	1.23
Implicit GDP Deflator		6.56	-0.95	1.29
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		1,994	1,885	2,135
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		36.84	51.53	40.19
Merchandise Imports		5,654	4,535	6,342
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		15.13	31.39	14.66
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		13.81	15.85	18.51
Industry		24.40	23.54	21.39
Services		61.79	60.61	60.10
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		79.45	79.30	78.65
General Government Final Expenditure		13.47	12.93	14.16
Gross Capital Formation		29.49	29.56	27.08
Gross Domestic Savings		7.08	7.77	7.19
Exports of Goods and Services		25.46	24.97	23.16
Imports of Goods and Services		47.88	46.76	43.05
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		22.59	21.17	27.39
Interest Payments / GDP		0.55	0.41	0.41
Total Debt Service / Exports		6.25	...	...

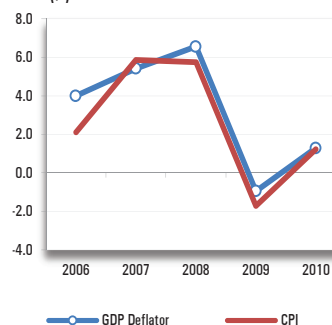
Development Diamond



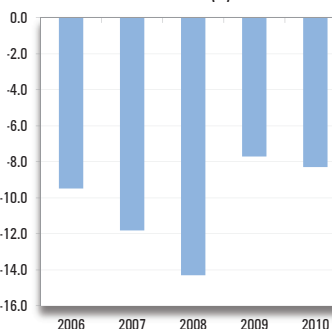
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



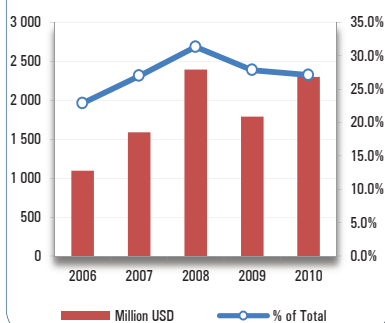
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



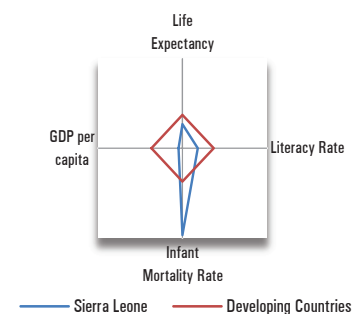
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



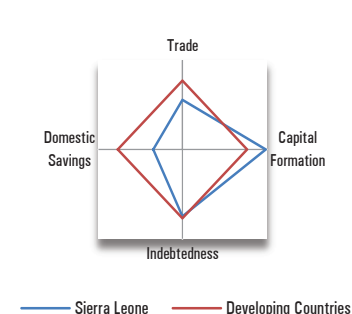
Sierra Leone

		Sierra Leone	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	2.60	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	37.79	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	807	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	830	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	38.40	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2009	40.92	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	122.80	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	47.92	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		4.28	4.46	4.72
GDP (annual % change)		5.53	3.20	4.95
GDP per capita (annual % change)		2.89	0.66	2.29
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-0.22	-0.16	-0.19
Current Account Balance / GDP		-11.48	-8.35	-9.76
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		53	33	36
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		14.83	9.25	17.78
Implicit GDP Deflator		11.15	5.29	14.35
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		272	216	300
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		4.85	3.95	7.95
Merchandise Imports		851	801	1,013
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		17.03	20.46	17.72
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		57.72	58.69	58.16
Industry		8.38	6.67	5.24
Services		33.89	34.64	36.59
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		74.34	70.75	70.75
General Government Final Expenditure		12.26	14.38	14.38
Gross Capital Formation		37.48	40.06	40.06
Gross Domestic Savings		13.40	14.87	14.87
Exports of Goods and Services		15.68	13.13	13.13
Imports of Goods and Services		39.76	38.31	38.31
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		18.75	20.42	23.93
Interest Payments / GDP		0.28	0.17	0.20
Total Debt Service / Exports		2.62	1.65	2.18

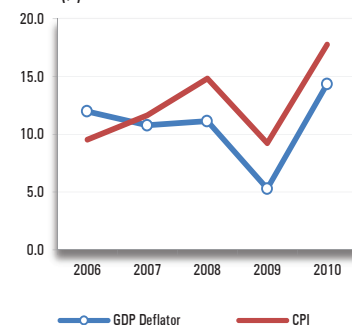
Development Diamond



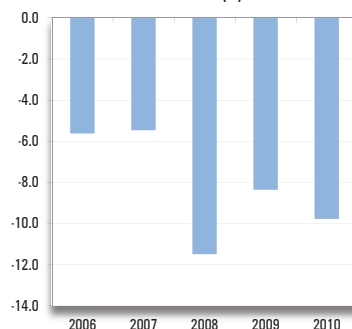
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



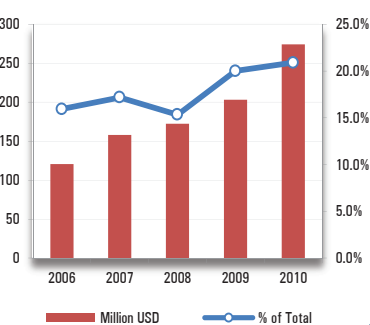
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



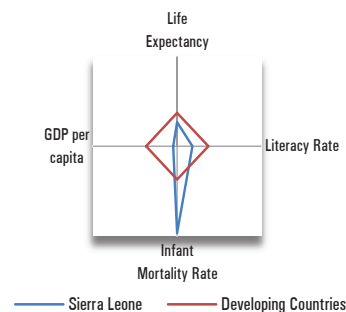
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



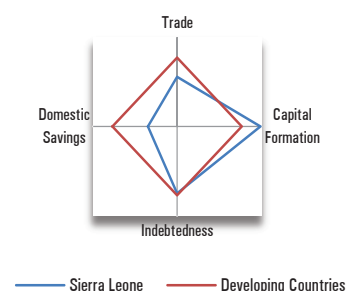
Sierra Leone

		Sierra Leone	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	2.60	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	37.79	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	807	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	830	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	38.40	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2009	40.92	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	122.80	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	47.92	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		4.28	4.46	4.72
GDP (annual % change)		5.53	3.20	4.95
GDP per capita (annual % change)		2.89	0.66	2.29
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-0.22	-0.16	-0.19
Current Account Balance / GDP		-11.48	-8.35	-9.76
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		53	33	36
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		14.83	9.25	17.78
Implicit GDP Deflator		11.15	5.29	14.35
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		272	216	300
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		4.85	3.95	7.95
Merchandise Imports		851	801	1,013
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		17.03	20.46	17.72
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		57.72	58.69	58.16
Industry		8.38	6.67	5.24
Services		33.89	34.64	36.59
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		74.34	70.75	70.75
General Government Final Expenditure		12.26	14.38	14.38
Gross Capital Formation		37.48	40.06	40.06
Gross Domestic Savings		13.40	14.87	14.87
Exports of Goods and Services		15.68	13.13	13.13
Imports of Goods and Services		39.76	38.31	38.31
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		18.75	20.42	23.93
Interest Payments / GDP		0.28	0.17	0.20
Total Debt Service / Exports		2.62	1.65	2.18

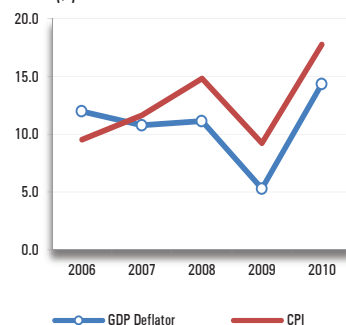
Development Diamond



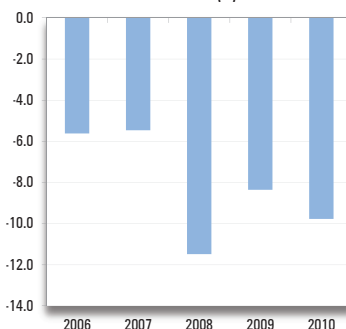
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



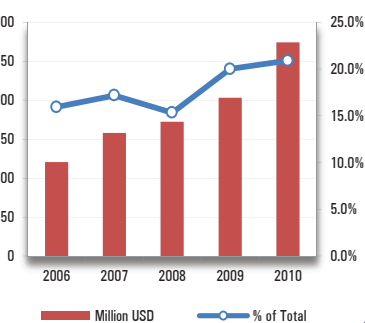
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



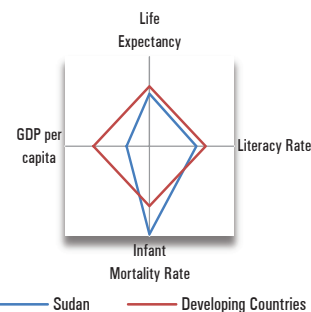
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



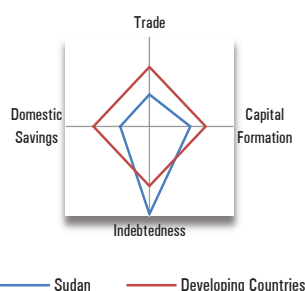
Sudan

		Sudan	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	2.60	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	31.68	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	2,492	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	2,020	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	40.10	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2009	70.21	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	69.30	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	58.48	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		88.15	94.28	100.00
GDP (annual % change)		6.84	5.98	5.07
GDP per capita (annual % change)		4.13	3.30	2.40
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-5.24	-6.91	-5.79
Current Account Balance / GDP		-9.03	-12.38	-8.46
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		2,601	2,682	1,600
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		14.30	11.26	12.98
Implicit GDP Deflator		21.01	-0.09	20.46
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		12,069	7,033	8,863
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		3.88	17.97	12.37
Merchandise Imports		10,095	8,484	9,894
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		24.10	39.20	27.37
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		28.32	25.80	28.83
Industry		30.71	34.07	29.29
Services		40.97	40.13	41.88
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		64.78	59.24	68.37
General Government Final Expenditure		14.77	16.43	14.41
Gross Capital Formation		24.25	23.64	22.70
Gross Domestic Savings		20.45	24.34	17.21
Exports of Goods and Services		20.09	23.77	15.99
Imports of Goods and Services		23.88	23.04	22.20
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		41.18	33.54	36.09
Interest Payments / GDP		0.20	0.14	0.21
Total Debt Service / Exports		3.88	2.98	5.83

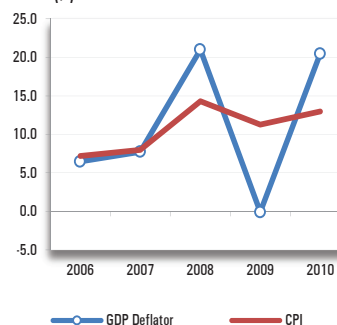
Development Diamond



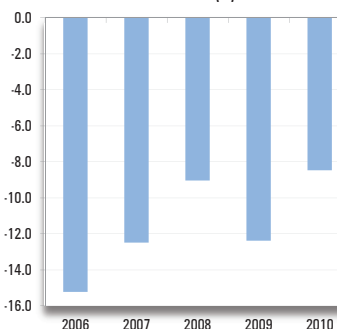
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



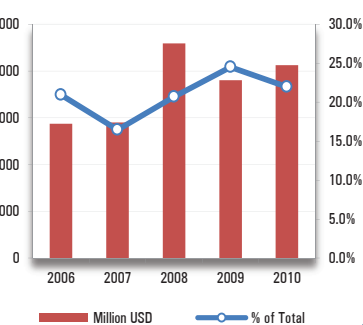
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



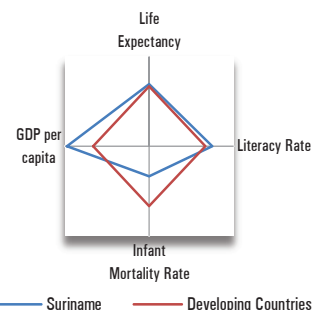
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



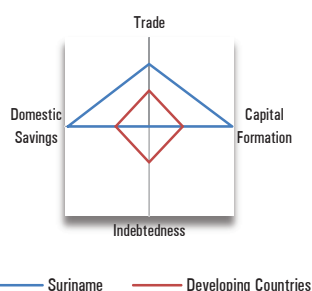
Suriname

		Suriname	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	1.15	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	36.68	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	8,924	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2009	7,610	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	75.26	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2008	94.62	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	23.60	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	69.22	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		4.30	4.47	4.71
GDP (annual % change)		4.71	3.06	4.42
GDP per capita (annual % change)		3.51	1.89	3.22
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		0.30	-0.04	0.04
Current Account Balance / GDP		9.62	-1.08	0.98
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		209	151	180
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		14.64	-0.14	6.95
Implicit GDP Deflator		21.00	2.93	8.44
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		1,572	1,344	1,581
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		8.50	12.37	9.82
Merchandise Imports		1,436	1,401	1,496
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		1.48	2.00	1.60
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		5.59	5.86	5.76
Industry		45.16	43.78	44.30
Services		49.25	50.36	49.94
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		15.04	16.76	15.71
General Government Final Expenditure		4.31	4.81	4.51
Gross Capital Formation		79.73	79.53	76.73
Gross Domestic Savings		80.64	78.44	79.78
Exports of Goods and Services		65.42	62.74	64.51
Imports of Goods and Services		60.51	62.50	59.69
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		...	...	...
Interest Payments / GDP		...	...	...
Total Debt Service / Exports		...	...	...

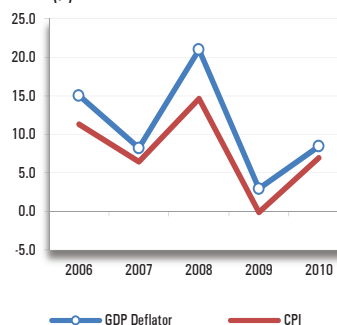
Development Diamond



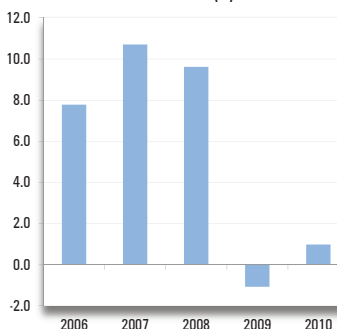
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



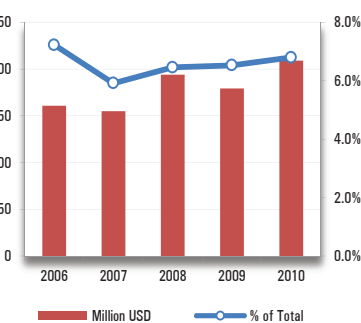
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



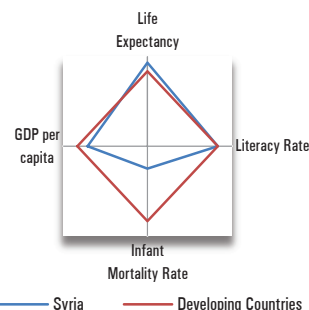
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



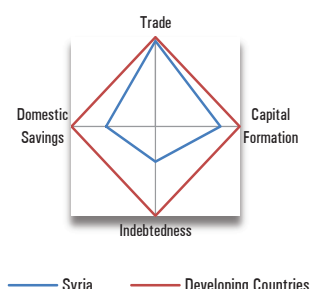
Syria

		Syria	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	2.45	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	32.71	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	5,208	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	4,870	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	55.74	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2009	84.19	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	14.20	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	74.42	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		2008	2009	2010
		96.32	103.05	107.40
GDP (annual % change)		4.48	6.01	3.23
GDP per capita (annual % change)		1.98	3.48	0.76
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-1.50	-3.06	-2.59
Current Account Balance / GDP		-2.85	-5.68	-4.37
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		1,467	1,434	1,381
Inflation (%)				
		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		15.15	2.80	4.40
Implicit GDP Deflator		15.96	-2.82	6.23
Trade (Million US\$)				
		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		16,326	11,343	15,543
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		50.77	94.04	49.44
Merchandise Imports		27,334	22,467	26,666
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		32.99	52.43	36.10
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		19.34	19.39	21.00
Industry		34.11	36.63	33.92
Services		46.55	43.98	45.08
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		59.08	60.66	69.26
General Government Final Expenditure		12.31	12.00	11.37
Gross Capital Formation		27.80	27.21	23.98
Gross Domestic Savings		28.61	27.34	19.36
Exports of Goods and Services		38.65	39.37	31.75
Imports of Goods and Services		37.84	39.23	36.37
Indebtedness				
		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		13.91	10.11	9.71
Interest Payments / GDP		0.34	0.28	0.27
Total Debt Service / Exports		...	3.55	...

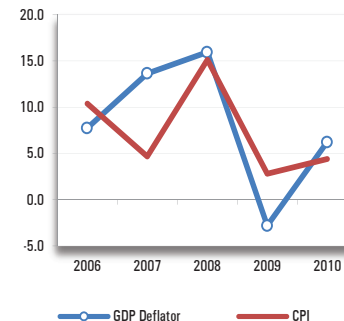
Development Diamond



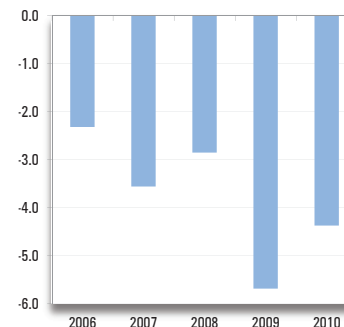
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



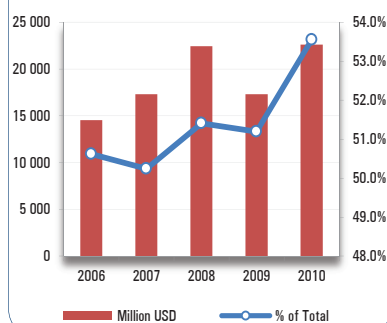
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)

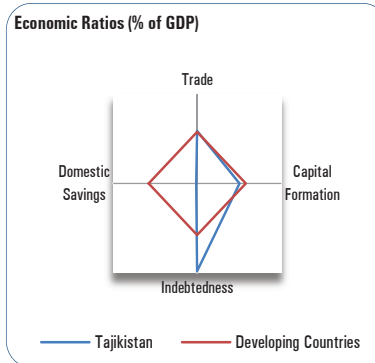
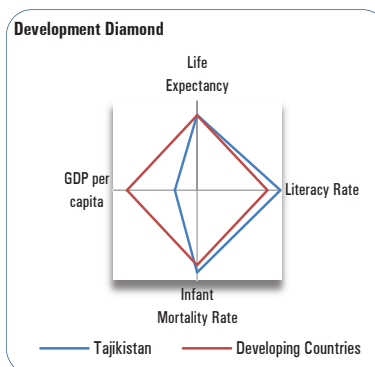


Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade

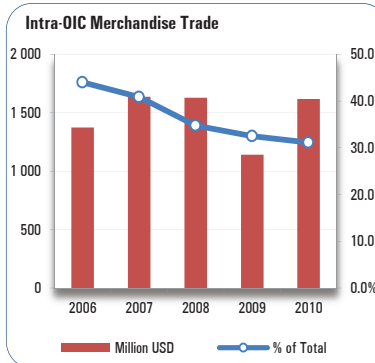
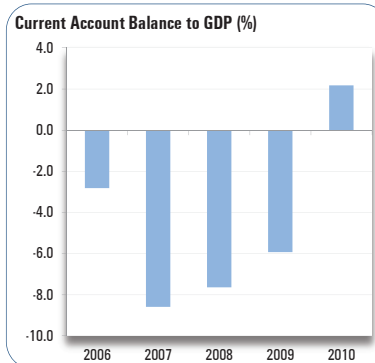
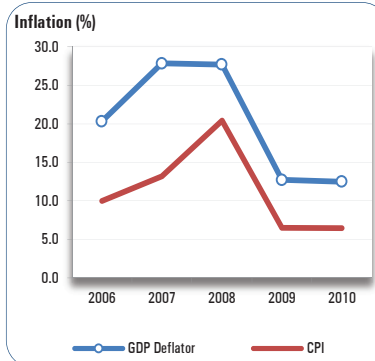


Tajikistan

		Tajikistan	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	2.01	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	41.11	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	1,935	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	2,060	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	26.32	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2009	99.67	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	51.80	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	67.01	66.71	68.96



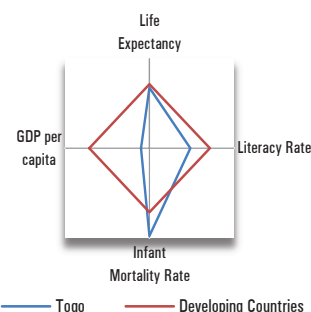
Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Indicators	2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)	13.08	13.71	14.74
GDP (annual % change)	7.90	3.90	6.50
GDP per capita (annual % change)	5.61	1.47	4.41
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)	-0.39	-0.30	0.12
Current Account Balance / GDP	-7.63	-5.92	2.18
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)	376	16	45
Inflation (%)	2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices	20.43	6.51	6.46
Implicit GDP Deflator	27.70	12.72	12.48
Trade (Million US\$)	2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports	1,444	1,010	909
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)	47.69	58.96	38.64
Merchandise Imports	3,245	2,505	4,289
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)	29.18	41.27	18.43
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture	27.94	28.16	28.03
Industry	39.82	35.28	38.83
Services	32.23	36.56	33.14
Household Final Consumption Expenditures	84.22	89.58	105.54
General Government Final Expenditure	8.90	7.31	9.74
Gross Capital Formation	24.63	26.51	25.02
Gross Domestic Savings	6.88	3.11	-15.28
Exports of Goods and Services	50.97	32.66	16.41
Imports of Goods and Services	86.26	79.09	56.71
Indebtedness	2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP	30.97	45.05	50.47
Interest Payments / GDP	0.61	0.56	0.86
Total Debt Service / Exports	3.69	7.12	38.40



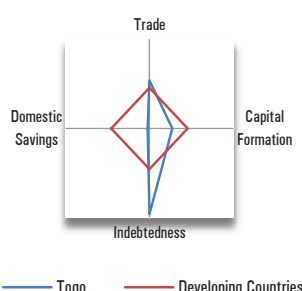
Togo

		Togo	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	2.53	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	44.40	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	858	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	790	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	43.44	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2006	56.89	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	64.30	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	62.87	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		5.49	5.72	5.97
GDP (annual % change)		2.38	3.23	3.41
GDP per capita (annual % change)		-0.15	0.68	0.86
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-0.30	-0.22	-0.25
Current Account Balance / GDP		-9.57	-6.92	-7.89
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		24	50	41
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		8.70	1.94	3.21
Implicit GDP Deflator		14.41	1.93	2.43
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		683	674	1,101
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		20.66	70.37	32.25
Merchandise Imports		957	983	3,056
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		10.51	15.90	4.61
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		40.43	45.42	47.18
Industry		20.93	20.21	18.87
Services		38.64	34.37	33.95
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		91.49	85.67	84.81
General Government Final Expenditure		12.27	13.42	13.63
Gross Capital Formation		14.60	17.67	18.38
Gross Domestic Savings		-3.76	0.92	1.56
Exports of Goods and Services		37.27	35.86	33.74
Imports of Goods and Services		55.63	52.61	50.56
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		77.84	51.57	51.78
Interest Payments / GDP		0.16	1.70	0.44
Total Debt Service / Exports		1.55	16.14	...

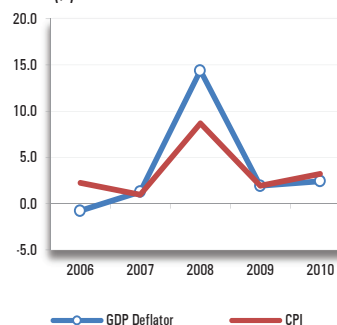
Development Diamond



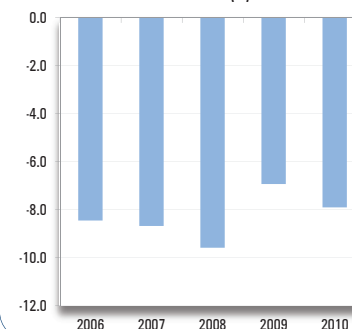
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



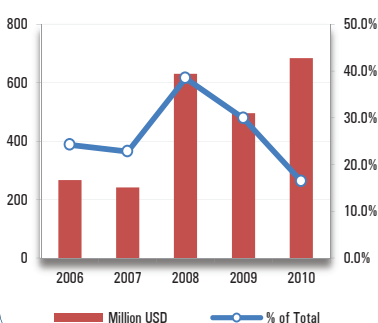
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)

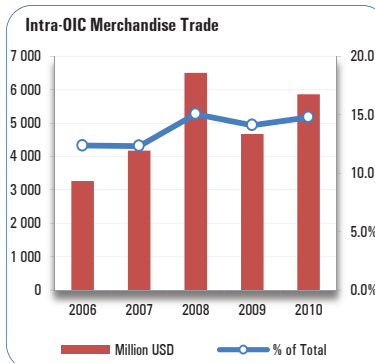
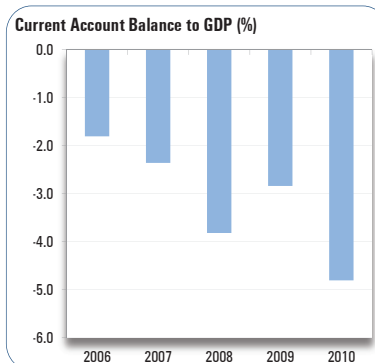
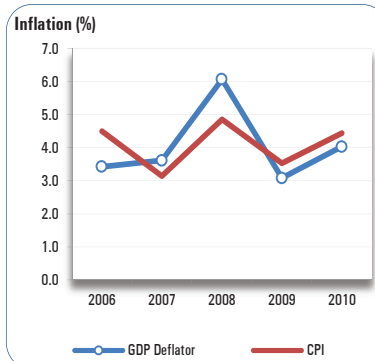
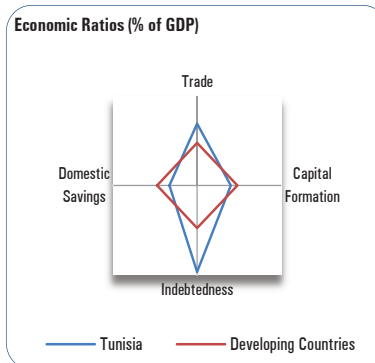
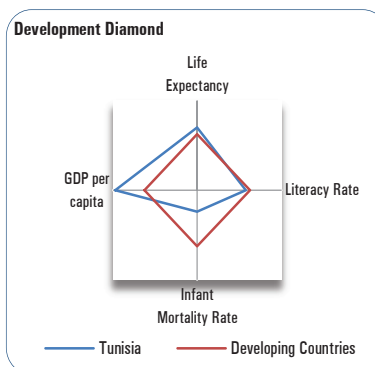


Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



Tunisia

		Tunisia	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	1.04	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	36.69	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	9,483	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	8,140	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	67.28	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2008	77.56	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	17.90	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	74.45	66.71	68.96

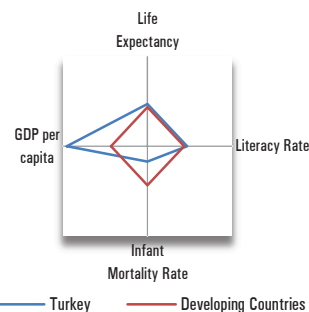


Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Indicators	2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)	91.81	95.52	100.00
GDP (annual % change)	4.52	3.10	3.69
GDP per capita (annual % change)	3.49	2.03	2.62
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)	-1.71	-1.23	-2.13
Current Account Balance / GDP	-3.81	-2.84	-4.80
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)	2,758	1,688	1,513
Inflation (%)	2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices	4.86	3.53	4.44
Implicit GDP Deflator	6.08	3.08	4.03
Trade (Million US\$)	2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports	18,628	13,969	15,513
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)	9.77	18.86	14.59
Merchandise Imports	24,542	19,162	24,161
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)	9.59	20.19	9.96
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture	11.08	10.37	10.63
Industry	34.14	35.36	33.98
Services	54.78	54.28	55.39
Household Final Consumption Expenditures	62.08	61.95	62.78
General Government Final Expenditure	14.48	13.90	14.39
Gross Capital Formation	25.64	27.60	26.18
Gross Domestic Savings	23.44	24.15	22.83
Exports of Goods and Services	55.67	60.85	49.94
Imports of Goods and Services	57.88	64.30	53.30
Indebtedness	2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP	52.52	46.28	49.88
Interest Payments / GDP	2.38	1.88	1.74
Total Debt Service / Exports	12.10	7.82	10.12

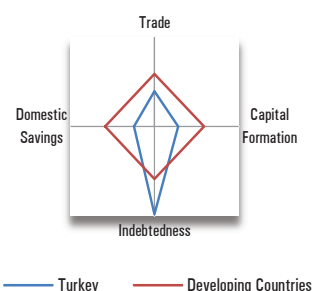
Turkey

		Turkey	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	1.14	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	34.85	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	13,464	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	14,580	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	69.65	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2009	90.82	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	18.50	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	72.05	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		914.19	879.32	960.51
GDP (annual % change)		0.66	-4.69	8.20
GDP per capita (annual % change)		-0.45	-5.88	6.98
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-41.95	-14.30	-48.56
Current Account Balance / GDP		-5.74	-2.33	-6.55
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		19,504	8,411	9,071
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		10.44	6.25	8.57
Implicit GDP Deflator		11.99	5.15	8.14
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		132,313	102,242	114,062
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		15.22	31.79	24.99
Merchandise Imports		201,964	140,932	185,541
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		10.66	20.70	9.68
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		8.53	8.46	9.11
Industry		27.77	27.20	25.14
Services		63.70	64.34	65.75
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		71.31	69.85	71.54
General Government Final Expenditure		12.79	12.80	14.71
Gross Capital Formation		21.07	21.78	14.92
Gross Domestic Savings		15.91	17.35	13.75
Exports of Goods and Services		22.32	23.91	23.24
Imports of Goods and Services		27.48	28.34	24.42
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		36.35	36.08	40.91
Interest Payments / GDP		1.93	1.72	1.88
Total Debt Service / Exports		32.50	29.88	41.60

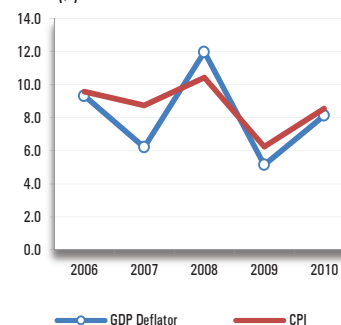
Development Diamond



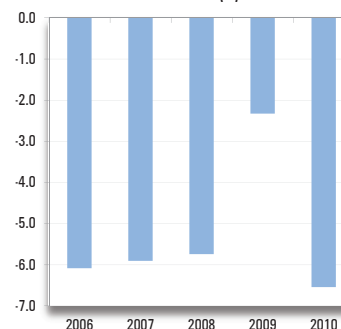
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



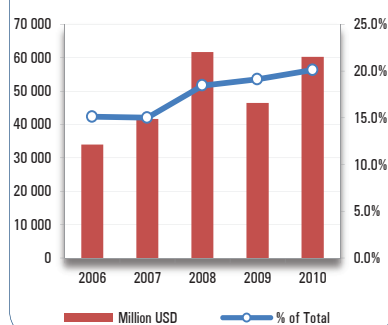
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



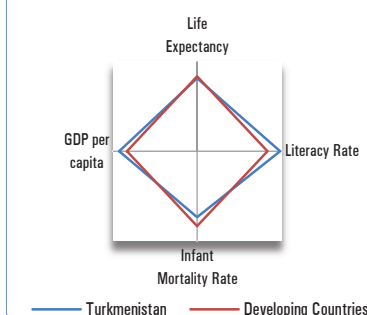
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



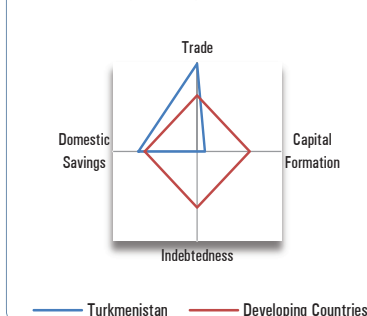
Turkmenistan

		Turkmenistan	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	1.61	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	46.83	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	6,785	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	7,160	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	49.50	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2009	99.56	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	41.50	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	65.05	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		31.26	33.47	36.90
GDP (annual % change)		14.75	6.09	9.22
GDP per capita (annual % change)		12.94	4.42	7.50
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		3.56	-2.98	-2.44
Current Account Balance / GDP		0.00	0.00	0.00
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		1,277	3,867	2,083
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		14.54	-2.67	4.45
Implicit GDP Deflator		59.67	0.34	6.16
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		9,943	2,955	3,317
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		11.58	46.84	31.52
Merchandise Imports		5,291	6,473	6,263
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		23.17	28.96	32.84
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		19.07	12.29	16.27
Industry		38.15	53.67	42.70
Services		42.78	34.03	41.03
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		38.49	55.48	53.97
General Government Final Expenditure		9.05	8.29	9.13
Gross Capital Formation		3.41	6.45	4.51
Gross Domestic Savings		52.46	36.23	36.89
Exports of Goods and Services		100.78	80.54	72.15
Imports of Goods and Services		51.73	50.77	39.76
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		2.86	...	...
Interest Payments / GDP		0.13	...	...
Total Debt Service / Exports		...	...	...

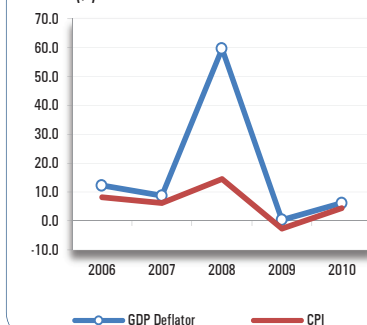
Development Diamond



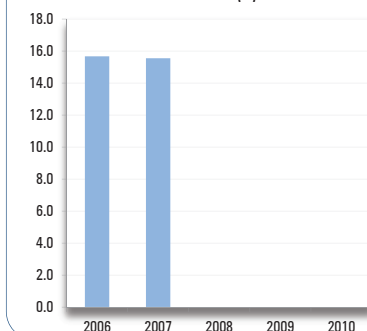
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



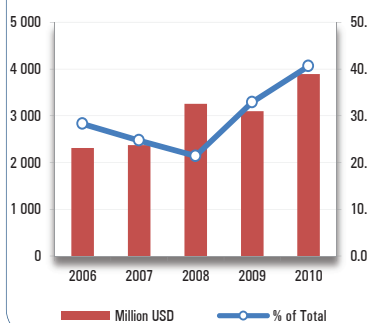
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



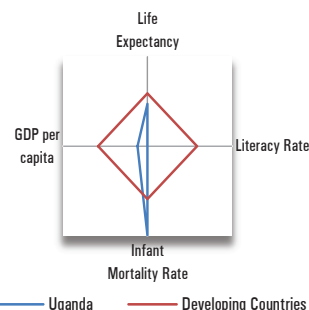
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



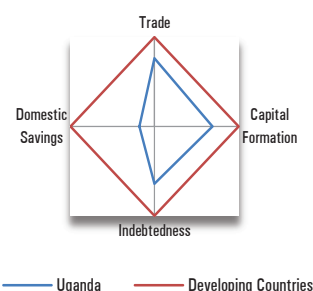
Uganda

		Uganda	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	3.60	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	43.09	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	1,241	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	1,230	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	13.30	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2010	...	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	79.40	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	53.41	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators				
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		2008	2009	2010
		36.68	39.70	42.15
GDP (annual % change)		8.71	7.25	5.18
GDP per capita (annual % change)		5.21	3.52	1.53
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-0.45	-1.07	-1.68
Current Account Balance / GDP		-3.12	-6.76	-9.88
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		729	816	848
Inflation (%)				
		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		7.30	14.20	9.40
Implicit GDP Deflator		6.36	14.57	9.06
Trade (Million US\$)				
		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		1,722	1,508	1,786
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		20.33	25.71	21.79
Merchandise Imports		4,526	2,826	3,330
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		15.49	36.17	18.13
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)				
		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		22.10	22.93	23.02
Industry		25.56	25.42	24.89
Services		52.34	51.64	52.08
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		76.96	81.38	83.72
General Government Final Expenditure		11.17	9.93	10.29
Gross Capital Formation		22.98	20.29	21.39
Gross Domestic Savings		11.87	8.69	6.00
Exports of Goods and Services		18.87	19.85	19.50
Imports of Goods and Services		29.98	31.45	34.73
Indebtedness				
		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		13.48	15.55	15.75
Interest Payments / GDP		0.13	0.15	0.14
Total Debt Service / Exports		2.47	2.07	1.95

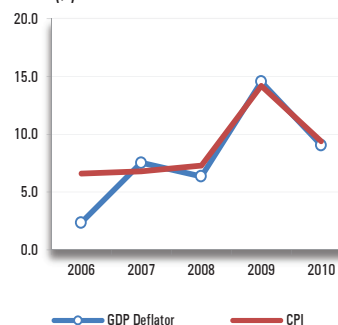
Development Diamond



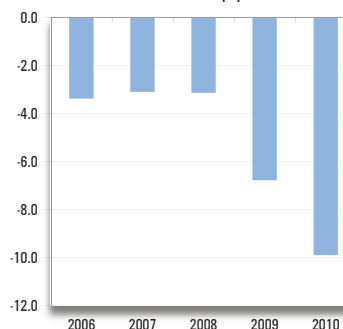
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



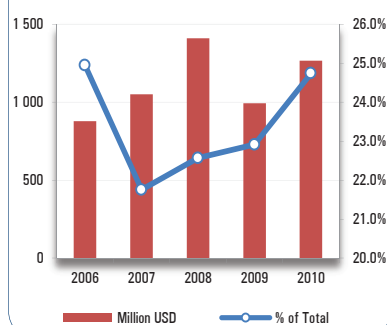
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



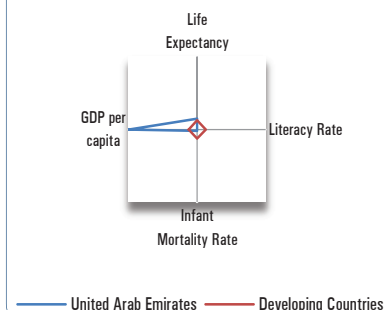
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



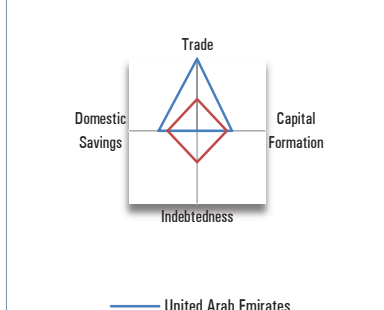
United Arab Emirates

		United Arab Emirates	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	3.00	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	62.74	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	48,821	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	...	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	77.94	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2010	...	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	6.80	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	77.88	66.71	68.96

Development Diamond

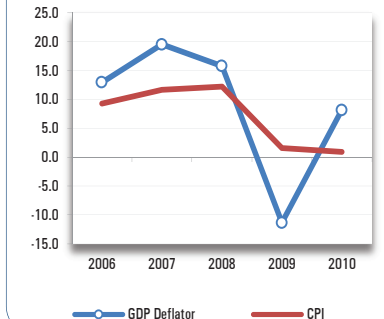


Economic Ratios (% of GDP)

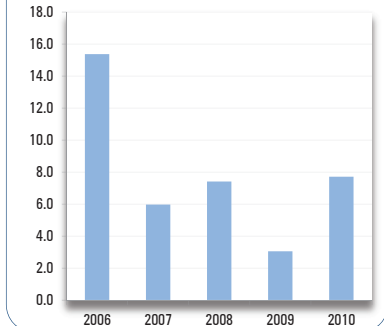


Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Indicators	2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)	242.30	236.82	246.80
GDP (annual % change)	5.32	-3.15	3.23
GDP per capita (annual % change)	-0.80	-5.97	0.22
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)	23.32	8.23	23.27
Current Account Balance / GDP	7.41	3.04	7.71
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)	13,724	4,003	3,948
Inflation (%)	2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices	12.25	1.56	0.90
Implicit GDP Deflator	15.80	-11.34	8.18
Trade (Million US\$)	2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports	193,193	117,789	155,759
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)	14.75	33.41	17.20
Merchandise Imports	201,586	152,040	166,568
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)	11.55	21.79	12.39
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture	1.12	0.93	1.12
Industry	53.81	56.68	55.01
Services	45.07	42.40	43.87
Household Final Consumption Expenditures	46.22	45.51	47.43
General Government Final Expenditure	10.05	9.27	9.64
Gross Capital Formation	33.77	33.79	36.47
Gross Domestic Savings	43.73	45.22	42.93
Exports of Goods and Services	90.45	97.80	84.18
Imports of Goods and Services	80.49	86.37	77.71
Indebtedness	2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP	...	...	...
Interest Payments / GDP	...	...	...
Total Debt Service / Exports	...	...	...

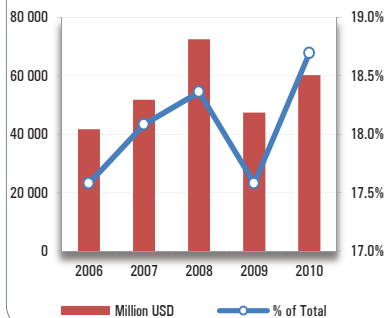
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



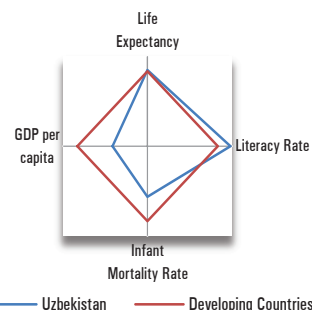
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



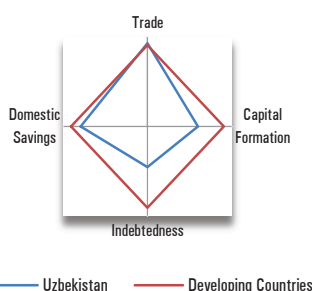
Uzbekistan

		Uzbekistan	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	1.20	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	44.89	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	3,039	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	3,090	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	36.25	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2009	99.34	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	31.80	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	67.94	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		71.84	78.37	85.85
GDP (annual % change)		9.00	8.10	8.50
GDP per capita (annual % change)		7.47	6.71	7.21
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		2.49	0.74	2.60
Current Account Balance / GDP		8.69	2.20	6.67
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		711	711	822
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		12.75	14.08	9.38
Implicit GDP Deflator		22.86	20.19	16.20
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		7,052	4,883	5,407
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		21.91	32.28	23.34
Merchandise Imports		9,158	8,447	9,309
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		9.84	15.04	11.77
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		23.98	26.19	25.57
Industry		32.60	30.45	31.00
Services		43.43	43.36	43.43
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		52.70	53.02	53.74
General Government Final Expenditure		17.12	17.13	17.37
Gross Capital Formation		21.80	21.10	20.46
Gross Domestic Savings		30.18	29.85	28.89
Exports of Goods and Services		40.47	40.43	40.68
Imports of Goods and Services		32.08	31.68	32.26
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		17.59	13.92	12.28
Interest Payments / GDP		0.78	0.45	0.28
Total Debt Service / Exports		...	...	...

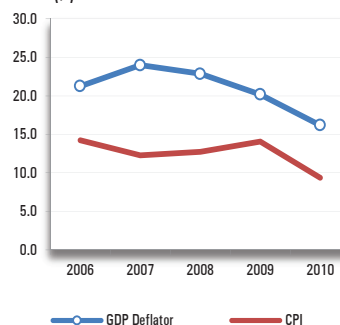
Development Diamond



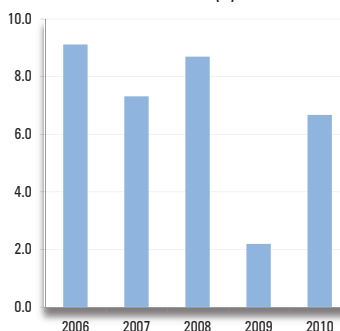
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



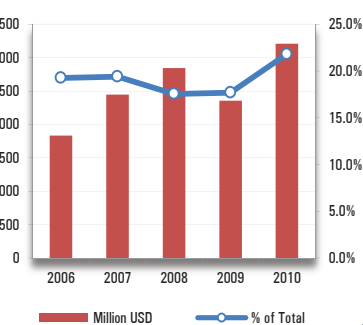
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



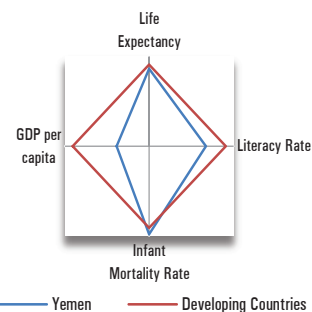
Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade



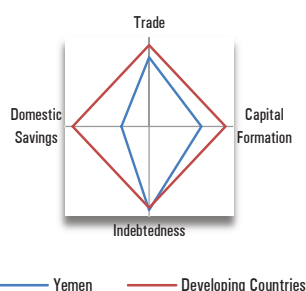
Yemen

		Yemen	Developing Countries	World
Population and Income				
Population Growth (%)	2010	3.00	1.26	1.15
Labour Force (% of total population)	2009	26.00	46.00	47.11
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2010	2,598	6,104	10,886
GNI per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2009	2,320	6,243	11,072
Social Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	2010	31.80	45.30	49.94
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	2009	62.39	84.27	85.29
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	2009	50.80	47.00	42.00
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2009	63.38	66.71	68.96
Basic Indicators				
Key Economic Indicators		2008	2009	2010
GDP (PPP, cur. \$ billion)		55.46	58.14	63.40
GDP (annual % change)		3.65	3.87	8.02
GDP per capita (annual % change)		0.54	0.76	4.87
Current Account Balance (US\$ billions)		-1.25	-2.57	-1.39
Current Account Balance / GDP		-4.65	-10.21	-4.45
Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ millions)		1,555	129	-329
Inflation (%)		2008	2009	2010
Consumer Prices		18.98	3.68	12.14
Implicit GDP Deflator		20.38	-8.71	24.71
Trade (Million US\$)		2008	2009	2010
Merchandise Exports		9,463	4,864	7,351
Intra-OIC Merchandise Exports (% of Merchandise Exports)		9.07	22.50	11.41
Merchandise Imports		10,997	9,614	11,071
Intra-OIC Merchandise Imports (% of Merchandise Imports)		32.88	47.43	31.67
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)		2007	2008	2009
Agriculture		10.24	10.07	10.04
Industry		41.17	41.74	42.37
Services		48.59	48.19	47.59
Household Final Consumption Expenditures		68.40	68.09	74.43
General Government Final Expenditure		15.07	12.48	13.61
Gross Capital Formation		23.47	24.20	21.26
Gross Domestic Savings		16.53	19.42	11.96
Exports of Goods and Services		32.44	33.63	25.10
Imports of Goods and Services		39.38	38.40	35.64
Indebtedness		2007	2008	2009
Total External Debt / GDP		28.12	23.26	25.29
Interest Payments / GDP		0.33	0.29	0.31
Total Debt Service / Exports		3.31	2.69	...

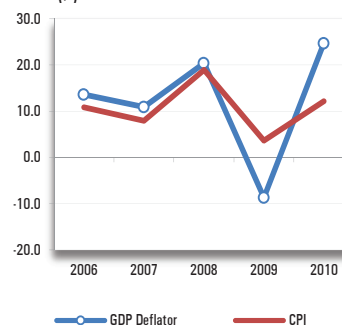
Development Diamond



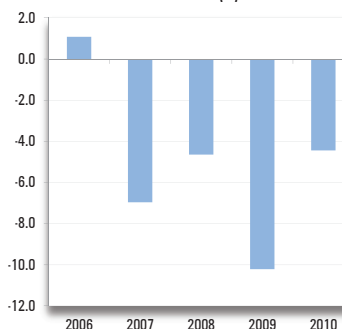
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade

