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ABBREVIATIONS:

CFM	Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers
COMCEC	OIC Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECO	
ECOWAS	
ESCWA	
FAD	
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
GCC	
ICCI	Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry
ICD	Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector
ICDT	Islamic Centre for Development of Trade
ICECS	Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs
ICIEC	Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit
ICTM	Islamic Conference of Tourism Ministers
ICT	International Trade Centre
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFSB	
IGAD	
IIFA	International Islamic Fiqh Academy
IIFM	
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IRCICA	
ISF	Islamic Solidarity Fund
ISFD	Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development
ITAP	
ITFC	International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
LAS	
LMDC	Least Developed Member Countries
MFN	Most Favored Nation
MUSIAD	ey
NEPAD	
OIC	Organization of the Islamic Conference
OIC-DCF	
OISA	Organization of Islamic Ship-owners Association
PRETAS	Preferential Tariff Scheme of TPS-OIC
R&D	
RECCA	
SAARC	
SESRIC	Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries
SME	Small and Medium Entrepreneurs
SMIIC	
SPCA	
SPDA	
TCPP	Special Programme for Development of Africa
TPS-OIC	Trade Preferential System of OIC
TPS-OIC-RoO	Rules of Origin of Trade Preferential System of OIC
TOBB	Union of Chambers and commodity Exchange of Turkey
TYPOA	OIC Ten-Year Programme of Action
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific
UNIDO	
UNESWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
UNWTO	United Nation World Tourism Organization
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
WAEMU	The West African Economic and Monetary Union
WCO	World Customs Organization
WIPO	

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The 2012 witnessed deliberate measures aimed at activating and expanding the institutional and operational frameworks for the implementation of the various resolutions and decisions taken by member states. Consequently, responses by national institutions as well as regional and international partners have multiplied, thereby enhancing the implementation of the overall objective, vision and mission of the OIC as encapsulated in the Ten Year Programme of Action. While the OIC moves closely to the realization of its various objectives, the closer engagement of national and civil society institutions is expected to enhance active networking, knowledge-sharing, capacity building, effective project implementation, investment generation and improved macro-economic conditions in OIC countries.
2. This report would capture the various activities of the General Secretariat within the framework of its coordination and follow-up mandate. The report would also cover the operations of the diverse OIC institutions working in the economic domain, based on the inputs submitted by these institutions as well as the participation of the Secretary General and his representatives in the executive meetings of these institutions.
3. Essentially, the various demarches made by the Secretary General with member states on the conclusion of the administrative procedures for the take-off of the Trade Preferential System are covered widely, including on-going discussions on the creation of non-tariff modalities for trade facilitation. Similarly, interventions by the trade financing institutions as well as the trade promotion activities of the relevant OIC institutions are given due prominence in the report, including the poverty alleviation activities carried out by the relevant OIC institutions.
4. Furthermore, a detailed account of the implementation of the resolutions of the OIC sectoral conferences, including agriculture, rural development and food security, tourism, and labour is provided along with the appraisal of effectiveness of the various projects established pursuant to these resolutions. In the same vein, details on the various contacts made with regional and international organizations in support of OIC programmes and projects are provided, in addition to the reaction of national institutions to the collective decision of the OIC on assistance to needy member states.

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OIC TEN YEAR PROGRAMME OF ACTION

A. Intra-OIC Trade:

5. The operationalisation of the trade preferential system of the OIC continued to engage attention in the scheme of the activities of the relevant OIC institutions. Consequently, in addition to the efforts to ensure the completion of the administrative measures necessary for the take-off of the system, other non-tariff components of the TPS are also given due consideration during the year under review. The following report covers the recent outlook of trade relations in OIC member states, activities under the Road map for Enhancing Intra-OIC Trade, trade financing and trade promotion, the possible application of a single window modality in OIC member states, including trade in services, and the outcome of the various consultations and coordination with regional and international partners,

Recent Outlook of Intra-OIC Trade

6. Despite the global economic crisis, the trade of OIC Member States continued to grow. Member states' trade increased from US\$ 3.2 trillion in 2010 to US\$ 3.9 trillion in 2011, an increase by 22%. Trade among OIC member states accounted for 10.8% of world trade in 2011, compared to 10.5% in 2010. Similarly, the total value of intra-OIC trade in 2011 reached a value of 681.6 billion against US\$ 539 billion in 2010, an increase by 26.5%. At the same time the share of intra-OIC trade in the total trade of Member States increased from 17.03% in 2010 to 17.80% in 2011, which represents an increase by 4.5%. The intra-OIC trade volume reached US\$ 742.74 billion in 2012, i.e. a rise by 14.4% in comparison with 2011. Similarly the share of intra-OIC trade in 2012 reached 18.21% of the global trade of Member States.

Global Trade of OIC/ Intra-OIC Trade 2004-2012									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Global Trade of OIC									
Total World Merchandise Trade In billion US\$	18.160	26.300	23.890	27.600	31.900	25.300	30.290	35.780	38.020
Total OIC Merchandise Trade In billion US\$	1.433.08	1.776.11	2.139.32	2.560.29	3.380.74	2.569.05	3.182.12	3.880.16	4,120.78
Share of OIC in World Trade In %	7.87 %	6.77 %	8.96 %	9.28 %	10.61 %	10.28 %	10.57 %	10.80%	11.34%
Intra OIC Trade									
Value of Intra-OIC Trade In billion US\$	205.07	271.45	333.36	420.6	551.02	426.75	539.00	681.60	742.74
Share of Intra-OIC Trade In %	14.44%	15.50%	15.86%	16.64%	16.60%	16.65%	17.03%	17.80%	18.21%
<i>Source: ICDT</i>									

7. The major actors in the domain of intra-OIC trade in 2011 were: United Arab Emirates, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Iraq, Syria and Egypt. These countries represented 71.3% of intra-OIC trade in 2011, amounting to US\$370.2 billion. The list and share of major actors in intra-OIC trade in 2011 are as follows:

Major actors in Intra-OIC Trade in 2011								
Major actors in Intra-OIC Trade			Major Exporters to the OIC area			Major Importing countries		
	Volume of intra-OIC trade billion US\$	% of share in intra-OIC Trade		Volume in billion US\$ and	% of Intra-OIC Export)		(Volume in billion US\$ and	% of Import from OIC Member States)
UAE	91.3	13.4%	UAE	60.4	18.6%	Iran	37.7	10.58%
Turkey	68.7	10.1%	Saudi Arabia	45.3	13.9%	Turkey	31.4	8.82%
Saudi Arabia	63.8	9.4%	Turkey	37.3	11.5%	UAE	30.9	8.69%
Iran	56.7	8.3%	Malaysia	24.9	7.7%	Indonesia	26.8	7.54%
Indonesia	49.7	7.3%	Indonesia	22.9	7%	Iraq	23.7	6.66%
Malaysia	47.6	7%	Iran	19	5.8%	Malaysia	22.8	6.39%
Pakistan	30.2	4.4%	Egypt	12	3.7%	Pakistan	21.3	5.97%
Iraq	28.8	4.2%	Kuwait	11.2	3.4%	Saudi Arabia	18.5	5.19%
Egypt	24.5	3.6%	Syria	10.5	3.2%	Syria	13.3	3.74%
Syria	23.9	3.5%	Pakistan	9	2.8%	Egypt	12.4	3.49%
Total	485.3	71.2%	Total	252.5	77.6%	Total	238.8	67.1%

Source: ICDT Annual Report 2013

8. In 2011, the following 29 Member States exceeded the threshold of 20% of the level of intra-OIC trade, the target set by Ten Year Programme of Action for the year 2015: Somalia, Djibouti, Syria, Lebanon, Afghanistan, Jordan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyz Republic, Iraq, Comoros, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Cote d'Ivoire, Turkmenistan, Niger, Yemen, Uzbekistan, Egypt, Libya, Oman, Mali, Togo, Iran, Uganda, Bahrain, Sudan, Guinea Bissau and Turkey.

Trade Preferential System among the Member States of OIC (TPS-OIC)

9. Efforts aimed at securing Member States execution of the multilateral instruments for the Trade Preferential System of OIC (TPS-OIC) continued to feature prominently in the activities of the Organization. In line with the demarche to exhort Ministers of Member States on finalization of participation process in TPS-OIC, the Secretary General addressed specific letters to Ministers of Bahrain, Cameroon, Djibouti, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Iran, Kuwait, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, and Nigeria respectively in January 2013.
10. Since 39th Session of CFM on 15-17 November 2013, Sudan, Cote d'Ivoire and Niger has signed PRETAS and Rules of Origin of TPS-OIC, while Mauritania and Benin have signed the three TPS-OIC Agreements. Similarly, the General Secretariat received instruments of ratification from The Gambia on PRETAS, Djibouti on Framework Agreement, and Iran on TPS-OIC Rules of Origin. The status of signing and ratification of OIC economic agreements as of 31 March 2013 is annexed to this Report.
11. In this context, Member States which are yet to complete the signing and ratification processes of TPS-OIC or forward their lists in line with the relevant provisions of CFM resolutions are being requested to do so as early as possible. This includes the submission of their specific annual installments of reduction along with the list of products (schedules of concessions), sample of certificates and specimen impression of stamps used in their customs and to complete internal and legislative and administrative measures.

12. Consequently, , the Trade Negotiating Committee (TNC) would be invited to convene in 2013 as soon as the required number of ratifications and lists of concessions is available.

Consultations with Regional Economic Blocs

13. In line with on-going preoccupation to harmonise the implementation of the OIC tariff regimes along with those of other regional economic blocs with common membership with OIC, the General Secretariat has established contacts, during the year under review, with the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS). In this context, the Secretary General addressed a letter of 2 February 2013 to the Secretary General of the ECCAS together with a briefing on TPS-OIC and proposed the creation of a joint mechanism for consultations on the implementation of TPS-OIC along with other relevant economic issues. Similarly, the General Secretariat continued its consultations with West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) in this regard. The Secretary General and the President of WAEMU Commission, during their meeting at the OIC Headquarters in Jeddah on 13 January 2013, emphasized on the importance of accession of WAEMU countries to TPS-OIC, while the President of the Commission of WAEMU underscored the need for conducting an impact assessment of TPS-OIC on the WAEMU countries before they join the system.

Expert Group Meeting on Inter-regional Economic Cooperation

14. To step up the collaborative work with the sub-regional trading blocs towards advancing the implementation of Executive Programme, the IDB Group organized in its Headquarters, on 25-26 September 2012, the first Expert Group Meeting on Inter-regional Economic Cooperation: Harnessing Inter-regional Trade Potential through Enhanced Cross-regional Cooperation. In addition to relevant OIC institutions, representatives of Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), League of Arab States (LAS), Arab Maghreb Union (AMU) attended the meeting.
15. The meeting came up with a number of ideas and recommendations such as: (i). establishing a working group to identify priority sectors and themes for cooperation and sharing information amongst parties; (ii). encouraging and promoting cooperation between regions in trade in services and facilitating the cross-regional sharing of knowledge and best practices in this area; (iii). facilitating private sector cooperation across regions for the promotion of trade and investment, and support private sector participation in business for a and trade exhibitions; (iv). promoting knowledge sharing and technology transfer between regions to harness inter-regional trade potential; (v). promoting the use of research to tackle joint problems and design effective trade promotion programmes; and (vi). extending the use of tools and mechanisms of trade facilitation such as single windows, electronic data exchange and modernized custom clearance. The meeting requested the IDB and other international and regional financing institutions to give priority to projects that have the potential of enhancing inter-regional trade within the OIC and recommended joint resource mobilization efforts across regions in the area of trade development, especially the regional Aid for Trade (AfT) initiatives.

Single Window Initiative for Enhanced Regional Economic Cooperation

16. The OIC High Level Forum on Trade Facilitation and Single Window Initiatives for Enhanced Regional Economic Cooperation was jointly organized by the Government of Morocco, ITFC and ICDT in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, on 25-26 February 2013. Representatives of 25 Member States, relevant international organizations such as United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for West Asia (UNESCWA), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), League of Arab States (LAS), West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), Global Coalition for Efficient Logistics (GCEL), International Road Transport Union (IRU), and African Alliance for e-Commerce (AAEC) actively participated at the Forum and made presentations on best practices in the area of Single Window modalities. The Forum reviewed the ways and means for implementation of Single Window initiative in the OIC Member States.
17. The Forum agreed to set up a task force within the framework of the Consultative Group for Enhancing intra-OIC trade to study the possibility, and follow up the issue, of the Single Window initiative in OIC Member States and designated the ICDT and the ITFC as the joint focal point within the task force, with the participation of General Secretariat of the OIC and COMCEC, IDB, and relevant international partners such as UNECE and UNCTAD. The task force will elaborate a roadmap and Terms of Reference (ToR) for the implementation of this initiative, The recommendation of the Forum includes the proposal that the implementation of the project could start with those OIC Member States which have signed and ratified the TPS-OIC and setting up of the OIC Single Window on a sub-regional basis, as a first step towards a broad based implementation of the project.

Trade Financing

18. During the year 2012, the trade approvals of ITFC reached about US\$ 4.466 million, as against US\$ 3.033 million in 2011, which represents an increase of 47 percent. Similarly, the level of disbursements increased by 42% from US\$ 2.826 million in 2011 to US\$ 3.999 million in 2012. Therefore, over the 5-year period, ITFC's support to trade finance in OIC member states is evidenced by the significant growth in the volume of approvals, which nearly doubled, reaching US\$ 4.5 billion in 2012 up from US\$ 2.5 in 2008.

Development of strategic commodities (OIC Cotton Action Plan)

19. In line with the resolution adopted by the 39th Council of Foreign Ministers on the implementation of the OIC Cotton Action Plan, the OIC General Secretariat and its concerned Institutions carried out several activities in the areas of trade promotion, research, capacity building, promoting the role of Centers of Excellence on Cotton and project financing.

20. Towards implementation the OIC Cotton Action Plan (2007-2016), the General Secretariat has addressed a communication to the Centers of Excellence and the relevant OIC institutions, identifying the various actions that should be considered in 2013. These actions include the actualization of the relevant targets of the Plan with regard to the creation of a Cotton Gene Bank, a Databank on cotton for easy access to information and statistics; and the development of an exchange system for cotton marketing.
21. The Sixth Steering Committee Meeting on the OIC Cotton Action Plan which was held in Ankara, Republic of Turkey, on 3 April 2013, has reviewed the above mentioned plan for 2013 and agreed to organize a meeting in 2013 with the participation of the Cotton Centers of Excellence and the relevant OIC institutions to discuss the above mentioned priority areas. In addition, the 6th Steering Committee Meeting welcomed the willingness of the IDB Group and the UN Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) to provide technical support to the project owners to complete necessary documentation regarding the already approved projects, totaling 27 within the framework of OIC Cotton Action Plan.
22. In line with the desire to increase the capacity of the designated Centers of Excellence, the Senegalese Agricultural Research Institute/Development and Textile Fabrics Company (SODEFITEX), Center of Excellence of Senegal, has submitted a project on Capacity Building and Enhancing Production Efficiency on Regional Basis. The project aims at enhancing the productivity of cotton cultivation for about 80,000 smallholdings in Senegal to fight poverty for rural dweller. The total project cost is about Euros 190,150. As previously reported, the General Secretariat forwarded the project to OIC national and international donors and has not received any positive consideration from any of them. It is therefore appropriate here to renew the request for the funding of this project.
23. On its part, the SESRIC has organized, within the framework of its capacity building programmes, five training courses on agronomy and fiber technology of cotton in a number of OIC countries, namely Uganda, Mozambique, Togo and Mali since 39th Session of the CFM.
24. In line with the earlier recommendation for the re-packaging of their approved projects by the Steering and Project Committees, the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC), and the IDB Group have recently agreed, at the instance of the General Secretariat, to provide requisite technical support for this exercise. Similarly, additional programmes have been identified for immediate implementation, such as the establishment of a Gene Bank, exchange of research materials in combating diseases and insects, an creating a databank on cotton for easy access to information and statistics.
25. Furthermore and within the framework of its role in coordinating the activities of centres of excellence under the OIC Cotton Action Plan, the Nazilli Cotton Research Center has undertaken, during the year under review, training courses in Kazakhstan, Uganda and Azerbaijan. The impeding cooperation programmes of the Nazilli Center include: the strengthening of equipment infrastructure and advance in knowledge on ginning and delintation of cotton; cultivation of organic cotton, especially in African countries; and

improvement of fibre quality in cotton exporting countries. Other programmes include standardization studies, and increasing yield by breeding projects.

26. The Islamic Commission is hereby invited to call on member states to re-package their respective projects as approved under the OIC Cotton Action Plan and to show considerable interest in the new projects being identified to enhance cooperation in this vital economic sector.

B. Special Programme for Development of Africa (SPDA):

Second Phase of the Special Programme for Development of Africa

27. By the end of 2012, the implementation of the Special Programme for the Development of Africa has been completed. The level of funds commitment to SPDA by IDB Group reached US\$ 5.01 billion, which is 25% more than initial pledge of IDB Group. In addition, an amount of US\$ 7 billion has been mobilized from other development agencies for projects under the SPDA. A total 480 projects have been approved for financing under the SPDA in 22 OIC African member states. Most of the projects relate to infrastructure, agriculture, industry, education, health and financial sectors. Some of the expected outputs from approved projects after their successful implementation include, but not limited to:

- Upgrade and construction of a total of over 2500 km of roads in 13 OIC member states;
- Construction of 2 new airports in Senegal and Sudan;
- Generation of 900 MW of electricity in 6 OIC member states;
- Construction of 700 Km of Transmission Power Lines and providing increased access to energy for 40000 households in 3 OIC member states;
- Laying 1477 KM of Fiber Optic Cables;
- Production of 200000 cubic meters of clean water a day;
- Providing access to clean water for more than 50000 households;
- Building and equipping of 325 new primary and secondary schools, including 1000 classrooms;
- Upgrade and construction of 11 hospitals and 123 clinics, health centers and primary health care units;
- Developing and cultivating of over 800000 hectares of land;
- Construction of 8-10 strategic grain reserves;
- Upgrade and construction of 5-6 Seed/Soil research laboratories, among others.”

28. The successes achieved in the course of the implementation of the SPDA underscored the need to elaborate a successor programme for OIC countries in Africa (SPDA-2) in 2013, so as to sustain the progress recorded by these countries in the various domains.

29. In the interim, while successor programme of SPDA is being elaborated, it will not be out of place to consider the rolling over the existing programme for another year or two, so that the momentum as well as laudable achievements realized under the SPDA could be sustained. It should be emphasized that the human capital development thrust of the SPDA should be expanded to embrace regional interventions in the form of cross-border projects.

Accordingly, these issues are expected to be discussed during the Working Session of the Governors of IDB from African Countries on the Implementation of SPDA, which will be held on the sidelines of the 38th Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of IDB in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, on 18-22 May 2013. This will be further to a similar review session undertaken during the 37th Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of IDB in Khartoum, Sudan in 2012, whereby several suggestions were advanced on the content of the new programme.

C. Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development (ISFD):

30. The Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development (ISFD) has continued to expand its activities towards alleviating poverty and improving social services and infrastructures in OIC member states. The Fund has so far extended financing to the tune of US\$ 1.64 billion for various 43 projects in different sectors in 28 OIC Member States since its inception. As of 15 January 2013, the level of announced capital contributions to the ISFD stands at US\$ 2.68 billion, announced by 44 member countries (US\$ 1.68 billion) and the IDB (US\$ 1.0 billion). The total amount of received contributions so far is US\$ 1.75 billion, which constitutes only 17.5% of the approved target capital of the ISFD of US\$ 10.0 billion. The Fund is currently developing its second Strategy (2013-2015) in line with the current overarching themes in the OIC member states of poverty alleviation and special programs such as youth employment.
31. Within the framework of the housing component of its poverty alleviation programme, the ISFD has continued to develop its Sustainable Villages Programme (SVP) in collaboration with the Earth Institute of Columbia University, the MDG Center in Nairobi, Arab Bank for Development in Africa (BADEA), Qatar Red Crescent and other partners. Two SVPs have already been launched in Chad (Salamat Region) and Kulbus in West Darfur in Sudan. The amount approved for the programme is US\$ 120 million (an average of US\$ 20 million per project) as loan and small grants. The Fund is currently working on the next batch of countries in the programme, including Niger and Guinea.
32. Two thematic programmes have been emphasized by the ISFD for implementation for poverty reduction during its first Five-Year Strategy period: Vocational Literacy Programme (VOLIP) and Microfinance Support Programme (MFSP). So far, a number of projects have been approved under these two programmes with a total cost amounting US\$ 195.98 million (US\$ 47.720 million for VOLIP, and US\$ 148.3 million for MFSP).
33. In the same vein, the ISFD is currently working on three new programmes, namely Basic Education for the Poor (BEP), Renewable Energy for the Poor (REP), and Social Business Initiative. The concepts for these programmes are currently being elaborated. The Fund is also setting-up specific poverty-related Trust Funds under the umbrella of the ISFD. These funds are aimed at financing the provision of basic services to the poor, such as primary education, primary health care, microfinance, agriculture and rural development, energy for the poor, emergency relief, and institutional capacity-building.
34. ISFD recognizes the importance of resource mobilization, particularly in the light of current low-level of paid-up capital. There are delays from countries in paying up their subscribed

contributions as some of them have only partially paid their respective pledges and some have not made any payments to date. In addition, there are member countries that have not pledged any commitments hitherto. The ISFD is undertaking several branding and awareness activities in 2013 to address this issue and would wish to enlist the support of OIC decision makers in this connection.

D. Islamic Solidarity Fund (ISF):

35. The Islamic Solidarity Fund, since its establishment in the year 1976 till 31 December 2012 funded a number of social, cultural, educational and health projects throughout the Muslim World with a total sum of \$201 million covering 2,349 projects, for the purpose of uplifting their educational, cultural, religious and social standards.
36. In spite of 38 year of existence since the establishment of the Fund and the commitment of member states to raise the ceiling of the capital of the Waqf , the capital is still below the target of US\$ 200 million. The basic objective of the establishment of the Waqf was to support the financial base of the Fund and diversify its sources of income as well as providing stable revenue for the budget of the Fund, thereby ensuring the continuity of its activities and enabling it to fulfill its mandate.
37. The ISF is striving to expand and develop its activities in consonance with OIC vision and mission based on effective socio-economic collaboration. The approach of this development comprises the following: reactivating the investment Committee of the Fund to mobilize financial resources and explore investments capable of generating big returns; supporting the project budget and expanding the partnership scope with relevant financial bodies; modernizing the cooperation frameworks and the provision of assistance to needy bodies, including the system of the financing the SMEs with soft loans to poor families; developing charity and humanitarian works, and transforming aids to development financing and investment.
38. The ISF is looking forward to the multiplication of the number of member states of the OIC which will financially and technically support its capacity building and humanitarian activities and believe in its noble concept for the benefit of Muslims anywhere in this world. In this regard, the Islamic Commission is invited to call on member states to respond favorably to the request of allocating waqf lands for construction of projects that would increase revenue of the Fund.

E. Dakar-Port Sudan Railway Project:

39. Within the framework of the on-going alliance between OIC and African Union (AU) on the implementation of the OIC Dakar-Port Sudan Railway Project, IDB participated at the Validation Workshop on the Final Report of Pre-Feasibility Studies on the Missing Links on the AU/NEPAD Dakar - Djibouti corridor, which was held in Djibouti on 18-19 December 2012. The Workshop noted the completion of the pre-feasibility studies of the above corridor and recognized the need to move quickly to the next implementation stages. It also urged the

participating countries to include the missing links in their national development programmes.

40. In view of the fore-going, a Time Table is being worked out with all stakeholders, including IDB, African Union and New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) to develop the various segments on the OIC Dakar-Port Sudan Railway corridor in the following manner:
 - Preparation of bankable projects: October 2013;
 - Submission of projects to potential donors and obtaining feedbacks: June 2014;
 - Organization of Stakeholders' Conference during the second half of 2014.
41. In this regard, participating Member States are hereby implored to react to the request of the General Secretariat on the need to submit the relevant documents on their national segments on the railway line for further action as preparations are about for the eventual convening of a donor conference on this project.
42. In a related development the General Secretariat has reached an understanding with the United Nations' Office for South-South Cooperation on the extension of necessary technical and consultancy support through its Global Assets and Technology Exchange (SS-GATE) to needy project-owners among OIC member states during the implementation phase of the Dakar-Port Sudan Railway Project. This support would be in the form of assistance to OIC member states in packaging their respective projects for their segments along the proposed transport corridor. Such action would facilitate the mobilization of funds from OIC traditional partners.

F. Role of Private Sector:

43. The General Secretariat has continued to interface with ICCIA and other relevant institutions within its consistent efforts to mainstream the role of the Private Sector in the activities of the OIC. The creation of a network of Business and Technology Incubation Centers; as well as a database of Business Angel Investors in OIC member states are informed by the need to support youth employment, which is a major component of the OIC poverty alleviation strategies.
44. Other programmes involving the Private Sector is the proposed establishment of an OIC Agro-Food Industries Association, which is aimed at bringing together both Private and Public stakeholders for the promotion of agro-industries, within a value-chain approach to agricultural development and food security. This meeting is scheduled to be held in Muscat, Oman on 13-16 May 2013, as earlier mentioned elsewhere in this Report.
45. As a major representative of the private sector, the programmes of ICCIA are feature prominently in capacity building, entrepreneurship development, value addition, and SMEs. It is also working in collaboration with relevant Institutions in the area of promoting Halal products, as well as related issues of ethics and quality control. The projects of the Islamic Chamber cover diverse sectors, however the ultimate focus of each being, to promote greater economic cooperation among the OIC Countries, through the private sector.

46. The Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (ICCIA) held its 16th Board of Directors and the 29th General Assembly meeting in Doha, Qatar from 24 -25 April 2013, during which H.E Sheikh Saleh Kamel, was re-elected as President of the Islamic Chamber for another term (2013-2017). The Board of Directors and the General Assembly approved the amendment of paragraph (2) of article (21) of ICCIA Statute to provide for election of ICCIA President, for two terms four years each. Hitherto, the tenure of the President and members of the Board of Directors of ICCIA is four years, subject to renewal for unspecified terms.

Private Sector Meetings

47. The most recent Private Sector Meeting, organized by Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (ICCIA) was the 14th edition held in Sharjah, United Arab Emirates on 24-26 April 2011. A major recommendation of this meeting includes the holding of a sensitization event for the OIC Trade Preferential System (TPS-OIC) for private sector establishments in Khartoum, Sudan at a yet-to-be-specified date.

Establishment of an OIC Agro-Food Industries Association

48. Further to earlier reports on this project, the General Secretariat has received submissions from member states to the draft Statute of the proposed Association and has resubmitted the latter to member states to guide discussions during the scheduled 1st Stakeholders' Meeting of the proposed Association in Muscat, Sultanate of Oman on 14th May 2013, on the sidelines of the 6th Exhibition of Agribusiness in OIC member states, Muscat, Sultanate of Oman on 13-16 May 2013.

49. The Meeting is expected to attract public officials at the level of experts and heads of private companies working in the field of Agro-food industry and food processing in OIC countries as well as OIC partners working in this domain. The main objectives of the Association as espoused in its draft Statute include contribution to increasing OIC member states' export revenue through value-added industrial processes; facilitation of intra-OIC trade in OIC processed food; helping small and medium-sized agro-food producers to penetrate international markets; and building strong linkages with agro-food support institutions such as banks, vocational and research institutions, standardizations agencies, farmers' associations.

III. ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS OF THE COMCEC

50. Since the 39th Session of Council of Foreign Affairs held on 15-17 November 2012 in Djibouti, remarkable progress has been achieved towards enhancing economic and commercial cooperation among the OIC Member States under the auspices of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation of the OIC (COMCEC).

51. As it was reported to the 39th Session of the Council of Foreign Affairs held on 15-17 November 2012 in Djibouti, the 28th Session of the COMCEC was held on 08-11 October

- 2012, in İstanbul, Turkey with the participation of representatives from forty-seven member countries, five observer states as well as relevant OIC Institutions and international organizations.
52. During the 28th Session of the COMCEC, two important initiatives were launched: The first one was the COMCEC Strategy which is the new Vision document for the COMCEC adopted by the 4th Extra-Ordinary Session of the Islamic Summit Conference. The second one was the S&P OIC/COMCEC 50 Shariah Index developed under the OIC Member States' Stock Exchanges Forum. The Meeting adopted many important resolutions with a view to enhancing economic and commercial cooperation among the Member States. Some of them are given below:
 53. Regarding the TPS-OIC, the 28th Session reiterated its request to the Member States which had ratified the TPS-OIC Agreements to submit their concession lists to the TNC Secretariat to make the System operational.
 54. In tourism cooperation, the Session welcomed the establishment of the OIC/COMCEC Private Sector Tourism Forum which would regularly bring together the private sector representatives of the OIC Member Countries and urged the Member States to encourage their private sector representatives in tourism sector to actively participate in the Forum.
 55. The Session welcomed the launching of the S&P OIC/COMCEC 50 Shariah Index and requested the Member States and the IDB to lend their support for the promotion of the Index.
 56. Regarding the exchange of views session on “Enhancing the Competitiveness of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises in the Member States”, the Session took note with appreciation of the recommendations of the preparatory Workshop which was organized by SESRIC and IDB Group in cooperation with Small and Medium Enterprises Development Organization of Turkey (KOSGEB) and SME Corp Malaysia on 12-14 June 2012 in Ankara, Republic of Turkey.
 57. The Session decided on the theme of the Exchange of Views Session of the 29th Session of the COMCEC as “Increasing FDI Flows to OIC Member Countries”, and requested the SESRIC and IDB Group, in cooperation with COMCEC Coordination Office and relevant OIC Institutions, to organize a workshop on this theme and submit its report to the next COMCEC Session.
 58. The 29th Session of the COMCEC was held on 18-21 November 2013 in İstanbul, Turkey. The Follow-up Committee of the COMCEC has held its 29th Meeting on 14-15 May 2013 in Ankara, Turkey. The Meeting reviewed the implementation status of the resolutions of the COMCEC, adopted the recommendations to be submitted to the 29th Session of the COMCEC and prepared the Draft Agenda of the 29th Session of the COMCEC.
 59. Full Report of COMCEC Coordination Office is annexed.

IV. ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE OTHER MINISTERIAL CONFERENCES IN THE ECONOMIC SECTOR

A. Sixth OIC Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development

60. Pursuant to the decisions of the Fifth and Sixth Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development (MCF SAD), the General Secretariat followed up the two major projects recommended by these sectoral meetings, namely the elaboration of an Executive Framework for agriculture, food security and rural development, and the establishment of an OIC Food Security institution in Kazakhstan. In addition, the General Secretariat has followed up the extent of the implementation of the relevant aspect of OIC resolution urging member states to allocate a minimum of 6% of the national budgets to agriculture and rural development as well as the creation of food security reserve for OIC member states.

Elaboration of OIC Framework for Cooperation in Agriculture, Rural Development and Food Security

61. In line with relevant resolutions of MCF SAD, the Draft OIC Framework for Cooperation in Agriculture, Rural Development and Food Security was prepared and submitted for consideration of the 28th Session of COMCEC, which was held in Istanbul, Turkey, on 8-11 October 2012. While welcoming the Draft as an important document for cooperation in the area of agriculture, meeting requested member states, which have not yet done so, to present their views and comments thereon. The Framework aims at encouraging, promoting and enhancing intra-OIC cooperation in agricultural and rural development and food security through promoting intra-OIC joint ventures and partnership programs/projects; increasing public awareness on climate change and natural resource management issues; strengthening the capacity of rural institutions; facilitating the transfer of knowledge, know-how, best practices, among relevant stakeholders and developing capacity building and training programs; among others.

Establishment of an OIC Food Security institution in Kazakhstan

62. The 6th OIC Ministerial Conference on Agriculture, Rural Development and Food Security endorsed the proposal for the creation of an OIC food security institution in Astana, Kazakhstan. Consequently, the 39th Session of the OIC CFM, which was held in Djibouti on 15-17 November 2012 approved the creation of an OIC Food Security institution in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan and, to this end, requested the OIC Secretary General to convene in consultation with member states, an Intergovernmental Expert Group Meeting (EGM) to finalize its constituent instrument. In a similar vein, the 12th Islamic Summit held in Cairo, Egypt on 2-7 February 2013 also endorsed the decision of the 39th Session of the OIC CFM to establish an OIC Food Security institution in Kazakhstan and called for the speedy convening of the above said EGM.

63. Pursuant to these decisions, the General Secretariat, in collaboration with the Government of Kazakhstan, is convening the said EGM in Astana, Kazakhstan on 11-13 June 2013, based

on the harmonized draft working document prepared by the General Secretariat, reflecting the various of member states.

64. The Seventh OIC Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development has now scheduled for Dakar, Senegal, on 14-16 November 2013. The Conference is expected to consider the implementation of the resolutions of the previous Conferences, OIC Cotton Action Plan as well as latest developments with regard to the establishment of an OIC Food Security institution in Kazakhstan and OIC Agro-Industrial Association, among others. To this end, the General Secretariat has notified all member states of the dates and sought their relevant suggestion and comments on the draft agenda of the Conference.

B. 7th Islamic Conference of Tourism Ministers, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, 28–30 November 2010

65. The following programmes and projects are contained in the extant OIC resolutions on cooperation in the domain of tourism:

i. Regional Project on Sustainable Development of Tourism in a Cross-Border Network of Parks and Protected Areas in West Africa

66. In an effort to proceed to the implementation phase of the project, the General Secretariat has repeatedly called on participating Member States to submit details on their respective segments of the Project to facilitate mobilization of funds for their implementation. Essentially, Member States were urged to submit the re-packaged projects expeditiously and report on the status of implementation of other recommendations of earlier Donor's Conference, including the following:

- The need for the participating member states to prioritize the project in their development plans and provide for an allocation of internal resources for the launching of activities identified in their national territory;
- The recommendation for the participating member States to build the capacity of National Focal Points (NFPs) in order to implement this project;
- The need for the participating member states to explore ways and means for a greater involvement of the private sector in the management of parks and protected areas.

67. In the light of the recent commitment given by UN Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) on the possibility of assisting project owners in OIC member states to carry out this re-modeling of the projects, the General Secretariat is reverting to participating member states and the partner UN institution, UNWTO on the way forward for the speedy implementation of the project.

ii. 3rd Conference on Health Tourism in Islamic Countries (CHTIC)

68. The General Secretariat participated in 3rd Conference on Health-Tourism in Islamic Countries (CHTIC) held in Mashhad, Islamic Republic of Iran- 18-19 December 2012. The

meeting was able to highlight the enormous potential of OIC Member States in the field of health tourism and its role in spurring sustainable economic growth among countries.

69. The meeting resolved, among other things, to establish an open-ended expert committee comprising of the OIC Member States to explore possibilities for an OIC Accreditation System - taking into account national accreditation systems- so as to facilitate this important branch of the service sector. It also called upon the insurance companies and authorities to devise means and ways of mutual collaboration in providing joint medical insurance services to boost health tourism among OIC Member States.
70. Following a communication from the Government of the Sudan that it has stood down its earlier offer to host the 8th OIC Conference of Tourism Ministers, the General Secretariat requested member states to volunteer to host the said session. Consequently, the next session of this Conference will be held in Banjul, The Gambia on 3-5 December 2013.
71. The agenda of the session will feature, among others, consideration of the report of the 3rd coordination Committee meeting for the implementation of the framework for development and cooperation in the domain of tourism among OIC member states; the mechanism and criteria for the selection of OIC city of tourism and the proposal by the Islamic Republic of Iran on the establishment of “the Heritage Centre for Islamic Countries.

C. Second OIC Conference of Labour Ministers, Baku, Azerbaijan, 23-26 April 2013

72. The convening of the Second OIC Conference of Labour Ministers in Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan on 25-26 April 2013 and the adoption of a Framework for Cooperation on Labour, Employment and Social Protection represent a significant step at consolidating intra-OIC cooperation towards addressing growing unemployment and advancing socio-economic development in OIC member states. The resolution of the Conference and the Baku Declaration also highlighted the importance of creating a robust institutional mechanism for the implementation of the provisions of the General Agreement on Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation aimed at fostering cooperation for exchange of expertise and manpower as well as promoting transfer of knowledge, experiences and best practices.
73. The Framework identified six priority areas of cooperation, namely: Occupational Safety and Health, Reducing Unemployment, and the identification of Workforce Capacity Development Projects. Other areas include Migrant and Foreign Market Labour, Labour Market Information Strategy, and Social Protection.
74. An important outcome of the conference is the adoption of coordination and monitoring mechanism for the implementation of the Framework and other outcome documents. To this end, a Steering Committee comprising nine member states was elected to coordinate the activities of the various national focal points and relevant OIC institutions in compliance with the outcome of the Conference. The membership of the Steering Committee, which is to serve for two years under the chairmanship of Azerbaijan, include: Kuwait, Libya, Turkey, Malaysia, Guinea, Cameroon, Indonesia and Saudi Arabia.

75. In the same vein, the Conference also endorsed the proposal of the President of Azerbaijan for the establishment of an OIC Labour Center in Baku and requested the Secretary General to expedite the preparation of necessary studies to this effect. Similarly, the Conference endorsed the proposal of the Republic of Turkey to establish a Forum for public employment institutions among member states. This will complement the existing OIC Occupational Safety and Health Network under the aegis of SESRIC.
76. Other innovative recommendations of the Conference include the call on IDB to expand its Youth Employment Support (YES) programme during the projected elaboration of the second phase of the Special programme for the Development of Africa, as well as the need for coordinating national positions of OIC member states at international and regional conferences on labour and employment matters. The Conference also expressed appreciation to the offer by Indonesia to host the third edition of the Conference in 2015.
77. Based on the strategic framework and mechanisms established at the Conference for intra-OIC cooperation in the domain of labour, employment and social protection, the General Secretariat has requested member states to submit inputs for the compilation of an action plan that will identify various short, medium and long term programmes and activities for necessary operationalisation of the strategic objectives enunciated in the various documents approved at the end of the Conference.
78. The Islamic Commission is therefore invited to endorse the findings of the 2nd Islamic Conference of Labour Ministers, comprising the Framework for Cooperation on Labour, Employment and Social Protection; the Resolution of the Conference and the Baku Declaration, while calling on member states, the General Secretariat and relevant OIC institutions to speedily implement their provisions.

V. REGIONAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMMES

A. OIC Plan Of Action For Cooperation With Central Asia

79. The First Meeting of the Executive Committee of the OIC Plan of Action for Cooperation with Central Asia which was held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey on 18th October 2011, approved Executive Programme, comprising the various projects to be implemented under the OIC Plan of Action for Cooperation with Central Asia and identified the lead OIC institutions for implementation of the projects.
80. In order to fast-track implementation of the various identified projects under the Plan of Action, OIC institutions have commenced implementation of their respective segments of the Plan. On its part, SESRIC's planned capacity building programmes for the current biennium have been forwarded to the five Central Asian Countries for the latter to liaise with SESRIC on the commencement of these capacity-building programmes.
81. Similarly, the Central Asian Member States have been requested to confirm their participation at the programmes of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) identified within the framework of the OIC Plan of Action for

Cooperation with Central Asia over the period of 2012-2015. The programmes include among others: capacity building activities in the area education and cultural heritage.

82. Further to the resolution of 39th CFM, the General Secretariat has conducted consultations with relevant authorities and stakeholders among the OIC Member States in Central Asia with a view to convening an Investment Forum for OIC Plan of Action for Cooperation with Central Asia. The General Secretariat is still awaiting the positive response from the Central Asian Member States to this demarche. The Investment Forum is being organized to mobilize and galvanize intra-OIC and international support for the implementation of the Plan.

B. Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan (RECCA)

83. In order to expand and deepen partnership and collaboration with other international organizations for the development of Afghanistan the General Secretariat has been participating in the Regional Economic Cooperation Conferences on Afghanistan (RECCA). In line with Declaration of RECCA V meeting which was held in Dushanbe, Tajikistan on 26-27 March 2012, the OIC and its institutions are collaborating in the execution of the following identified projects by RECCA: Development through Building Infrastructure (Railway, Highway, Energy);

- i. Human Resource Development, Vocational Training, Labour Market Facilitation;
- ii. Investment, Trade, Transit and Border Management;
- iii. Regional Disaster Risk Management and Rehabilitation;
- iv. Regional Fiber Optic Connectivity.

C. World Islamic Economic Forum (WIEF)

84. The World Islamic Economic Forum (WIEF) Foundation, formally established by Malaysia on 6th March 2006, the objective of WIEF is to enhance business and trade relations within the Muslim World, including promoting investment and wealth creation. The OIC is actively participating in WIEF activities through the ICDDT.
85. The ICDDT participated in the proceedings of the 8th World Islamic Economic Forum, which was held from 4 to 6 December 2012 in Johor Bahru, Malaysia, under the theme “Evolution of Trade, New opportunities”. The ICDDT seized this occasion to promote its activities at the level of the Businessmen of the OIC Member States. The Director General of ICDDT signed on this occasion an MOU with “OIC International Business Centre Shd-Malaysia”, and he also moderated the seminar on Trade Opportunities in the Federal Republic of Comoros under the effective chairmanship of H.E the President of this country.
86. The 9th World Islamic Economic Forum will be held in London, United Kingdom from 29 to 31 October 2013, ICDDT will participate in the Meeting.

VI. COOPERATION WITH OTHER REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

87. Pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Ten Year Programme of Action on the imperative of closer collaboration with international and sub-regional organisations for coordinated implementation of OIC projects and programmes, the General Secretariat has intensified its interface with international and sub-regional organisations in the following manner:

A. UN-OIC

88. The biennial meeting between the organizations and agencies within the United Nations system and the various institutions of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation held in Geneva, Switzerland from 1-3 May 2012, to review and appraise the level of cooperation in the fields of international peace and security, science and technology, trade and development, and the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals. Other issues reviewed at the meeting include protection of and assistance to refugees, human rights, and such socio-economic development issues as food security and agriculture, environment, health and population, arts and crafts. The meeting agreed on a matrix of activities within the framework of United Nations-OIC collaboration to be implemented over the next biennium.

B. Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

89. The General Secretariat attended the 42nd Summit of ECOWAS Heads of State and Government, which took place in Yamoussoukro, Cote d'Ivoire on 27-28 February 2013. The event provided a good opportunity for both sides to identify areas of cooperation and to expedite the conclusion of proposed MOU between the two institutions. The MOU aimed at increasing contacts among two organizations on joint priority projects such as trade (TPS-OIC), tourism, agriculture, rural development and food security, infrastructure development and finance and monetary policies. ECOWAS is to serve as a strategic partner for the implementation of the OIC West African regional project on tourism.

C. Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

90. Further to an MoU signed between OIC and IGAD during the 39th CFM in Djibouti, the General Secretariat attended the First Meeting of General Assembly of Regional Platform on Drought Resilience and Sustainability in Horn of Africa, which was organized by IGAD in Addis-Ababa, Ethiopia, on 23-24 February 2013. This event provided a good platform to apprise the IGAD member countries, development partners such as FAO, WFP, UNEP, UNDP, USAID, KfW, AfDB, IFRC and other stakeholders on the on-going OIC programmes and projects in the area of agriculture and food security. The findings of the meeting underscore the need to sensitize relevant OIC institutions to include drought resilience strategies in their financial and technical country-led actions for combating desertification in OIC countries.

91. The potential areas of cooperation between OIC and IGAD, which are being identified, include addressing food insecurity, strengthening agricultural research and extension, and combating desertification in common member states.

D. World Economic Forum - First Global Meeting of Regional Organizations, Dubai, UAE, 12-14 November 2012

92. The Secretary General was represented at the meeting, which was convened for the purpose of improving consultation among regional organisations and to provide a better institutional arrangement to address global risks and relevant issues bearing on global trade, financial regulation, climate change and international security, among other trans-regional issues.

93. The meeting recommended that regional cooperation remains best method of addressing global problems, considering the efficacy of collective responsibility for global governance, the need for synergies to efficiency in the allocation of global resources as well as to improve collective actions in the area of trade, energy and financial intermediation. The outcome of the meeting is in consonance with the OIC strategy on multistakeholders' partnership for the realization of the Organisation' objectives.

E. OIC - LAS

94. Efforts have also been intensified on activating working collaboration with League of Arab States (LAS) in the domain of trade facilitation, trade financing, tourism development and investment promotion. The General Secretariat is actively following up the implementation of Aid-for-Trade programme and Youth Employment Scheme, under the auspices of the IDB. In addition, the two organisations are collaborating on tourism infrastructure development, including joint execution of tourism resorts, cross-border and conservation parks.

F. World Customs Organization (WCO)

95. The General Secretariat established working relation with World Customs Organization (WCO). During the meeting between the Secretary General of the WCO and OIC Assistant Secretary General for Economic Affairs at the OIC Headquarters in Jeddah on 5 March 2013, the both institutions agreed to elaborate cooperation modality between the OIC and WCO in such a manner as to reduce duplication and increase synergies in the operations of both organizations. The WCO expressed its redness to assist OIC Member States in developing capacities on customs simplification procedures, the Single Window and the use of ICT. The relevant OIC institutions such SESRIC and ICDT are also linked with WCO.

G. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

96. The OIC's on-going collaboration with International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) extends to Fund's support to small scale food security systems, investment, seminars and other forms of cooperation in all regional groups of OIC.

VII. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE OIC MEMBER STATES AND MUSIM COMMUNITIES IN NON-OIC COUNTRIES

A. Malaysian Capacity Building Programme For OIC Countries:

97. The Malaysian Capacity Building Programme for OIC Countries (CBP4OICC), which was initiated in 2005, had become a household name among the OIC member states, particularly in those countries covered in the Phase 1 of the project. One of the three projects, which were identified for this pilot phase of CBP4OICC, namely “Exploitation of Oil and Mineral Resources and Capacity Building in Administrative, Planning and Management Functions in Mauritania” was successfully executed, while the other two projects: 1) Capacity Building in the Palm Oil Industry in Sierra Leone; and 2) Development of the Fisheries Sector in Bangladesh are still at various stages of implementation.
98. Meanwhile, the General Secretariat and IDB are in the process of evaluating the success and experiences learned during the execution of the Phase 1 of CBP4OICC. In this regard, the relevant authorities in Malaysia were requested to provide their own feed-backs to enable a successful take-off of the subsequent phases of the project. In addition, the General Secretariat is putting more emphasis on the need to transform capacity-building programme into a development project that would engage the beneficiaries in win-win development project with the kind participation of Malaysia.

B. Kuwait Fund for Decent Living:

99. The Kuwait Fund for Decent Living was declared by his Highness Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah the Emir of Kuwait in the 4th International Islamic Economic Forum in 2008 and The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development is in charge of supervising, running and administering the Kuwait Fund for Decent Living, for the Less Developed Islamic Countries. During the year under review, the General Secretariat renewed its contacts with the appropriate Kuwaiti authorities and has intimated OIC member states on the need to submit their projects for financing under this project.

C. Assistances to OIC Member States:

i. Somalia

100. In line with relevant provisions of the Resolution No.8/39-E on Economic Assistance to Somalia adopted by the 39th Session of the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers, which was held in Djibouti in November 2012, the Republic of Azerbaijan has indicated its keen interest in undertaking a project on training of trainers in both educational and agricultural sectors in Somalia.
101. In view of the foregoing, the General Secretariat has requested the relevant authorities in Somalia to submit a specific government-approved project to this end.

ii. Cote d’Ivoire

102. A meeting of the Consultative Group on Financing of the National Development Plan of Côte d’Ivoire was held in Paris, France, on 4-5 December 2012. The OIC General Secretariat

also attended the meeting. During the meeting, the donors announced a pledge of US\$4 billion towards financing the various socio-economic projects within the framework of the National Development Plan of Côte d'Ivoire. Out of this amount US\$ 1 billion will come from the Islamic Development Bank Group resources over the period of 4 years (2013-2016).

103. In view of the foregoing and in line with the relevant OIC resolutions on economic assistance to Cote d'Ivoire, the General Secretariat has circulated to the OIC member states and their relevant development institutions the list of the projects within the framework of National Development Plan of Côte d'Ivoire and requested them to support the implementation of identified projects.

D. Cooperation With Charitable And Civil Society Organizations:

i. Abdul Lateef Jameel Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL)

104. Within the framework of partnering with the Private Sector and the Civil Society organizations in OIC member states, the General Secretariat has intensified its engagement with the Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL), which has three relevant initiatives capable of enhancing OIC poverty alleviation and entrepreneurship programmes, namely: the Agricultural Technology Adoption Initiative (ATAI), the Governance Initiative (GI), and the Youth Initiative. Under these initiatives various projects are being executed, in different parts of the world, ranging from analyzing the impact of technologies on household consumption and nutrition; and conducting youth employment research. They also include identifying and evaluating innovative solutions to the problem of poor urban services as well as generating evidence-based policies to increase access to education and health.

105. Most of the projects executed in OIC member states feature the evaluation of the effectiveness of payments for ecosystem services to enhance conservation in Uganda; parent empowerment through primary school community grants in Niger; and reducing leakages in the rice subsidy (Raskin) programme in Indonesia. Other are promoting adoption of new rice varieties in Sierra Leone; impact assessment of Alatona irrigation project in Mali; and training and technical assistance for new entrepreneurs in Morocco. Another initiative of J-PAL is the evaluation of the effectiveness of block grants to community based development projects in Indonesia.

106. It is envisaged that a working collaboration with J-PAL and relevant OIC institutions, particularly SESRIC and IDB, could provide the required support for the implementation of the various OIC poverty alleviation projects. This is similar to the on-going fruitful collaboration between ISFD and the Earth Institute of Columbia University on sustainable villages programmes.

ii. Prince's Charities of the United Kingdom

107. Within the framework of engaging the civil society organizations in the implementation of OIC programmes, the General Secretariat explored areas of closer cooperation between The Prince's Charities of the United Kingdom and the OIC in relation to food security

programmes in OIC member states. This declaration of interest in energy, water and food resilience was the subject of discussion between His Royal Highness Prince Charles, the British Prince of Wales and His Excellency, Professor Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu, the Secretary General of the OIC during the former's official visit to the OIC Headquarters in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia on 17 March 2013.

108. Following comprehensive briefing on the various intra-OIC interventions in support of agricultural development, food security and drought resilience, Prince of Wales expressed his readiness to encourage the Prince's Charities to make available its vast experiences to OIC member states and institutions, including the Islamic Development Bank. The two sides also agreed on the need for regular exchange of views and data on energy and water issues, including the on-going actions to boost sustainable use of water and energy resources for agricultural production and enhancing food security.

VIII. ACTIVITIES OF THE OIC INSTITUTIONS

A. Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Center for the Islamic Countries (SESRIC)

109. Since the 35th Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs (ICECS), which was held in June 2012, SESRIC has continued to carry out and initiate wide-ranging activities within the scope of its mandate in the areas of statistics, economic research and training.

i. Activities in the area of statistics

110. The SESRIC continued its efforts to enrich its statistical databases in terms of both the coverage and content. As a result, the SESRIC's main statistical database - BASEIND now contains data in the three official languages of the OIC on 266 socio-economic indicators under 18 categories for the 57 OIC Member States dating back to 1970. SESRIC also has published the 2nd issue of the "SWOT Outlook on OIC Member Countries", which provides a SWOT (Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities, Threats) profile on the OIC member states, as a group, in different socio-economic fields and sectors.

111. In a similar vein, the SESRIC continued its training activities within the framework of its Statistical Capacity Building Programme (StatCaB) through organizing training courses on various statistical areas for the benefit of the National Statistical Organisations (NSOs) of the member states. To this end, it has organized 11 training courses, and co-organized 2 workshops, on various statistical issues in the NSOs of the some OIC countries, namely: Afghanistan, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Maldives, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, and Sudan.

ii. Activities in the area of economic and social research

112. In the area of economic and social research, the SESRIC continued to undertake research activities on various issues of concern to the member states with a view to analyzing the prevailing situation at the OIC level and suggesting the appropriate policy actions that need

to be taken in order to face the challenges and strengthen the intra-OIC cooperation in the concerned areas. Within this framework, the SESRIC prepared and presented to different OIC meetings and conferences 8 research documents. These include: (1) Annual Economic Report on the OIC Countries 2012; (2) Education and Scientific Development in OIC Countries 2012-2013; (3) OIC Strategic Health Programme of Action 2013-2022 (OIC-HSPA); (4) Managing Natural Disasters and Conflicts in OIC Countries: An Integrated Approach; (5) Economic Integration and Export Behaviour of SMEs; (6) Immunization and Vaccine Industry in the OIC Countries; (7) Natural Disasters and Conflicts in OIC Countries; and (8) Labour Market Challenges in OIC Countries.

113. Similarly, the SERIC also has prepared 8 OIC Outlook Reports on issues relating to gender; wheat production; economic growth and convergence; current state of statistical capacity; energy resources and potential; science and technology; and Islamic finance in OIC Countries, among others. In addition, the SESRIC continued publishing its two periodicals: Journal of Economic Cooperation and Development and Economic Cooperation and Development Review.

iii. Activities in the area of training and technical cooperation

114. In the area of training and technical cooperation, the SESRIC continued to initiate and implement various capacity building programmes and training courses in different areas under the OIC-VET Programme. Specifically, during the year under review, several groups of master trainers from different vocational schools of Azerbaijan, Senegal, Egypt and Guinea received training in Turkey under the İSMEK Master Trainer Programme (İMTP) of SESRIC. Under the OIC Agriculture Capacity Building Programme (OIC-AgriCaB), SESRIC organized training courses on the various aspects of agriculture in Mozambique, Uganda, Sudan and Lebanon. In similar vein, within the framework of OIC Cotton Training Programme (OIC-CTP), the SESRIC organized training courses on cotton in Togo, Mali, Sudan, Azerbaijan and Uganda.

115. It is worth mentioning that the SESRIC has also increased the number of training courses under its Capacity Building Programme for Central Banks (CB-CaB) and Stock Exchanges Capacity Building Programme (SEP). During the under review, several training courses were organized on reserve management, Islamic financial instruments, macroeconomic modeling and inflation targeting in Kyrgyzstan, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Azerbaijan and Oman. This is in addition to other training programmes, which SESRIC has continued to undertake under its Environment Capacity Building (Environment-CaB) Programme and IbnSina Programme for Health Capacity Building (IbnSina-HCaB).

iv. Organization of annual meetings of the OIC Statistical Commission and Central Banks and Monetary Authorities of the OIC Member States

116. The 35th Meeting of SESRIC's Board of Directors, held in Istanbul, Turkey, on 1-2 May 2013. The General Secretariat actively participated at meeting and contributed to elaboration of programme of activities for the year 2014.

117. SESRIC, in its capacity as the secretariat of the annual meetings of the OIC Statistical Commission and Central Banks and Monetary Authorities of the Member States, has continued to organize these meetings. Accordingly, the 3rd Meeting of the OIC Statistical Commission was held in Ankara, Turkey on 10-12 April 2013. The meeting, which was attended by the delegates from National Statistical Offices (NSOs) of OIC member states and other invitees, reviewed the reports of the five Technical Committees of Experts on their activities on: 1) Islamic Banking and Finance Statistics; 2) Executive Work Plan (EWP) for the Short, Medium and Long Term Implementation of the OIC-StatCom Strategic Vision; 3) Procedural Details of Accreditation Programme for Statistical Professionals in OIC member states; 4) Gender Related Issues; and 5) Population Census Experiences and Practices of OIC member states. Following the review of reports, the meeting underscored the need to put more emphasis on implementation of the decisions of OIC-StatCom through enhancing networking among NSOs and effective use of available resources. Considerable accent was placed on the need to actualize the Strategic Vision of the OIC-StatCom as well as to address the issue of building capacities of NSOs to produce requisite data and statistics.
118. In a similar vein, SESRIC will organize, in collaboration with the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA), the next Meeting of the Central Banks and Monetary Authorities of the OIC Member States in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 27-28 November 2013, under the theme "Impact of Recent International Financial Regulatory Reforms on OIC Countries". In addition, the SESRIC is one of the co-organizers of the Ninth International Conference on Islamic Economics and Finance (ICIEF), which will be held in Istanbul, Turkey on 9-11 September 2013. This event will provide a platform for dialogue and discussions between policy-makers, academics, researchers, graduate students, and practitioners to address the problems of poverty alleviation, inclusive economic growth, and macroeconomic stability from the perspective of the Islamic economics and finance discipline.

B. Islamic Center for Development of Trade (ICDT)

119. During the year under review, the Islamic Center for Development of Trade (ICDT), the trade arm of the OIC, continued its valuable efforts for development of trade among the OIC Member States. In this regard, and in addition to its role in providing studies, analytical information and data on intra-OIC trade, the ICDT has initiated and implemented various programmes and projects particularly in the area of trade promotion, capacity building, and development of strategic commodities.
- i. Trade promotion activities:*

120. The ICDT in collaboration with Member States and relevant OIC institutions organized the following trade fairs and exhibitions in 2012: OIC Halal Expo, on 1-4 March 2012 in Tunis, Republic of Tunisia; OIC Halal Food Exhibition on 10-12 December 2012 in Sharjah, United Arab Emirates; Commercial Handicraft Exhibition of the OIC Member States, on 11-14 April 2013 in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco; 6th Exhibition of Agribusiness Industries in the OIC Member States, on 13-16 May 2013 in Muscat, Sultanate of Oman. Similarly, the Center made necessary preparation for organizing the 14th OIC-EXPO on 28th October and 1st November 2013 in Tehran, Iran.

121. In the same vein, the Center has developed a Virtual Fair on the Internet Site of ICDT. This project will enable the enterprises of OIC countries to promote their products through the virtual fair with a presentation of a catalogue, prices and patterns etc. The ICDT has also finalized the feasibility study to set up a Business Center for Islamic Countries (BCIC). The BCIC is meant to function as a forum for networking and contacts between the businessmen of the OIC member states and for the establishment of business relationships.

ii. Capacity building activities:

122. In line with its mandate, during the year under review, the ICDT continued organized several seminars and training courses which aimed at sensitizing and familiarizing member states with OIC programmes in the area of trade. These seminars include: 1. Training Seminar on Export Strategies and International Marketing in Casablanca, on 17-19 December 2012; 2. Training and Awareness-rising Seminar on the TPS-OIC and the WTO Matters on 17-19 March 2013 in Baghdad, Iraq.

iii. Organization of Coordination Meetings:

123. *The 30th Board of Directors Meeting of ICDT:* The 30th Meeting of ICDT's Board of Directors, held in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, on 16-17 April 2013. The General Secretariat actively participated at meeting and contributed to elaboration of programme of activities for the year 2014.

124. *Fifth Meeting of the Consultative Group for Enhancing intra-OIC trade:* The ICDT and the International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC) organized under the auspices of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and New Technology of the Kingdom of Morocco, organized the 5th Meeting of the Consultative Group for Enhancing intra-OIC Trade on 27-28 February 2013 in Casablanca, Morocco. The 5th meeting focused on the implementation of Executive Programme of the Road Map for the Achievement of the objectives of intra-OIC trade and the presentation of the new Executive Programme of the Road Map (2015-2025). The meeting emphasized on the role of member states in expanding intra-OIC trade through the required support to the OIC institutions for the implementation of the Executive Programme and the efficient participation in the various activities in this area as well as through the exploration of cooperation with other international and regional organizations.

125. *OIC High Level Forum on Trade Facilitation and Single Window Initiatives for Enhanced Regional Economic Cooperation:* with a view to facilitating trade among the OIC member states, the ICDT, IDB Group and ITFC, under the aegis of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and New Technologies of the Kingdom of Morocco, successfully organized the OIC High Level Forum on Trade Facilitation and Single Window Initiatives for Enhanced Regional Economic Cooperation on 25-26 February 2013 in Casablanca, Morocco. The Forum which was open to the representatives of Customs and Ministries in charge of the Foreign Trade of the OIC member states mainly aimed at exchanging national and regional experiences in automation data system and examine the ways and means for the implementation of a regional facilitation programme, notably through the setting up a Single Window by the OIC member states. the Forum was attended by regional operators and the

leading single windows in the OIC space, such as Dagang net technologies (Malaysia) and the Global Coalition for Logistics Efficiency (GCELO, as well as by 24 member countries and 10 international and regional organizations.

iv. Studies and Publication:

126. The ICDT also prepared studies and publications such as the Annual Report on Trade among the OIC Member States, 2012-2013 edition; Tijaris Magazine; Business guide for the OIC Member Countries (OIC Business Guide); Report on Multilateral Trade Negotiations within the WTO; Study on transport and trade facilitation in the OIC Member States; Study on Pharmaceutical Industry in the OIC Member States. On Technical Assistance, the center provided technical assistance to the Benin Agency for Trade Promotion (ABePEC). Similarly, the Center introduced Websites Project for the benefit of the OIC Embassies accredited to Rabat and Portal for the benefit of the craftsmen of the OIC Member States.

C. Islamic Development Bank (IDB) Group

127. The activities of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) Group are clustered in the *following* fields: Building partnership and Strengthen Cooperation; Alleviating Poverty and Ensuring Sustainable Food Security; Strengthening Infrastructure Development; and Advancing Islamic Finance.

128. In line with relevant Resolution of the 12th Islamic Summit Conference, held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt in February 2013, the Board of Governors (BOG) of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) in its 38th Annual Meeting held in Dushanbe, Tajikistan on 21-22 May 2013 resolved to increase the Capital of the Bank. Accordingly the authorized capital of the IDB was increased by more than triple, from ID 30 billion to ID 100 billion; an addition of ID 70 billion, and the subscribed capital increased from ID 18 to ID 50 billion , an addition of ID32 billion. The IDB BOD has approved the increase of the subscribed capital in the form of callable shares subject to call by the IDB to meet its obligations arising out of raising funds from the market or guarantees given for its ordinary operations.

i) Building Partnership and Strengthening Cooperation:

129. The IDB Group has been promoting cooperation and integration among its member countries through a variety of programmes such as Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP), the Trade Cooperation and Promotion Programme (TCPP), and the Investment Promotion Technical Assistance Programme (ITAP). The Economic cooperation is very important element of the IDB, particularly in the areas of OIC- Trade and Trade financing operation.

130. In expanding the Intra- OIC Trade, the role of the International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC) is most notable. During the year 2012, the trade approvals of ITFC reached about US\$ 4.466 million, as against US\$ 3.033 million in 2011, which represents an increase of 47 percent. Similarly, the level of disbursements increased by 42% from US\$ 2.826 million in 2011 to US\$ 3.999 million in 2012. Therefore, over the 5-year period,

ITFC's support to trade finance in OIC member states is evidenced by the significant growth in the volume of approvals, which nearly doubled, reaching US\$ 4.5 billion in 2012 up from US\$ 2.5 in 2008.

131. In view of the key role of export credit insurance in development of trade, ICIEC, continued to provide Sharia-compatible export credit and investment insurance to encourage exports from OIC Member states and flow of foreign direct investment from the rest of the world to member countries. In 2012, the ICIEC made new insurance commitments which bringing the cumulative approval since its inception in 1995 to US\$17.4 billion.

132. The Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector (ICD) continued to play an important role towards attaining the broader goal of developing the private sector in member countries. Its gross approvals since inception amounted to US\$ 2.2 billion with an overall disbursement of US\$ 893 million.

133. The IDB Group continues to build on partnerships and strategic alliances with other OIC institutions and international organizations engaged in trade promotion activities. These include strengthening cooperation with Multilateral Development Banks, Co-financing with regional and national coordination groups.

ii) Alleviating Poverty and Ensuring Sustainable Food Security:

134. The Bank's effort to support poverty alleviation in member countries is channeled through the Islamic Solidarity Fund for the Development (ISFD), Special Programme for Development of Africa (SPDA), as well as other programme for capacity development in the education and health sector.

135. The ISFD is currently developing its second Strategy (2013-2015) in line with the current overarching themes in the OIC member states of poverty alleviation and special programs such as youth employment.

136. Within the framework of the housing component of its poverty alleviation programme, the ISFD has continued to develop its Sustainable Villages Programme (SVP) in collaboration with the Earth Institute of Columbia University, the MDG Center in Nairobi, Arab Bank for Development in Africa (BADEA), Qatar Red Crescent and other partners. Two SVPs have already been launched in Chad (Salamat Region) and Kulbus in West Darfur in Sudan. The amount approved for the programme is US\$ 120 million (an average of US\$ 20 million per project) as loan and small grants. The Fund is currently working on the next batch of countries in the programme, including Niger and Guinea.

137. Two thematic programmes have been emphasized by the ISFD for implementation for poverty reduction during its first Five-Year Strategy period: Vocational Literacy Programme (VOLIP) and Microfinance Support Programme (MFSP). So far, a number of projects have been approved under these two programmes with a total cost amounting US\$ 195.98 million (US\$ 47.720 million for VOLIP, and US\$ 148.3 million for MFSP).

138. In the same vein, the ISFD is currently working on three new programmes, namely Basic Education for the Poor (BEP), Renewable Energy for the Poor (REP), and Social Business Initiative. The concepts for these programmes are currently under development. The Fund is also setting-up specific poverty-related Trust Funds under the umbrella of the ISFD. These funds are aimed at financing the provision of basic services to the poor, such as primary education, primary health care, microfinance, agriculture and rural development, energy for the poor, emergency relief, and institutional capacity building.
139. By the end of 2012, the implementation of the Special Programme for the Development of Africa has been completed. The level of funds commitment to SPDA by IDB Group reached US\$ 5.01 billion, which is 25% more than initial pledge of IDB Group. In addition, an amount of US\$ 7 billion has been mobilized from other development agencies for projects under the SPDA. The successes achieved in the course of the implementation of the SPDA underscored the need to elaborate a successor programme for OIC countries in Africa (SPDA-2) in 2013, so as to sustain the progress recorded by these countries in the various domains.
140. Under the US\$1.5 billion Jeddah Declaration Initiative of the IDB, 89 projects have been financed in the domain of food security and agricultural development in the various OIC countries. FAO, IFAD and AGRA have continued to support the implementation of Jeddah Declaration Initiative through provision of technical expertise. In view of impending completion of Jeddah Declaration Initiative this year, a successor programme is being worked out by the IDB, in consultation with other OIC stakeholders.

iii) Strengthening Infrastructure Development:

141. The IDB supported its member countries by accelerating the development of efficient, safe and sustainable transportation links. By and large, the IDB, within the year under review, concentrated its transport interventions on those sub-sectors that are aligned with its long-term agenda and will achieved the overarching goal of poverty reduction. To this end, the IDB approved USD\$ 791.1 million for new projects and studies in the transportation sector, with a total disbursements for active portfolio of US\$ 543.1 million.

iv) Advancing Islamic Finance:

142. The IDB continued to play its critical role as the premier institution for the development of Islamic financial services industry. In this context, the Bank provided a series of services including the development of an enabling environment consisting of the requisite legal, regulatory, supervisory and Shariah framework for Islamic finance, supporting the establishment of Islamic financial institutions through equity investments and ensuring the success of those institutions. The Bank carried out its interventions mainly through the provision of capacity building, technical assistance activities, equity investments and financing of Awqaf projects.
143. The targets of these interventions were Central Banks, Ministries of Finance, Taxation authorities, Capital Market Development authorities and private sector, with which

partnerships were forged in order to develop the institutions operating in this sector. The beneficiaries of the interventions included all types of Islamic banks, Takaful and Re-Takaful companies, Islamic microfinance institutions as well as Zakat and Awqaf institutions.

D. Islamic Chamber of Commerce , Industry and Agriculture (ICCIA)

144. As a major representative of the private sector, the programmes of Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (ICCIA) are feature prominently in capacity building, entrepreneurship development, value addition, and SMEs. It is also working in collaboration with relevant Institutions in the area of promoting Halal products, as well as related issues of ethics and quality control. The projects of the Islamic Chamber cover diverse sectors, however the ultimate focus of each being, to promote greater economic cooperation among the OIC Countries, through the private sector.

145. The ICCIA held its 16th Board of Directors and the 29th General Assembly meeting in Doha, Qatar from 24 -25 April 2013, during which H.E Sheikh Saleh Kamel, was re-elected as President of the Islamic Chamber for another term (2013-2017). The Board of Directors and the General Assembly approved the amendment of paragraph (2) of article (21) of ICCIA Statute to provide for election of ICCIA President, for two terms four years each. Hitherto, the tenure of the President and members of the Board of Directors of ICCIA is four years, subject to renewal for unspecified terms.

i. Private Sector Meetings/ Businesswomen Forum

146. The ICCIA has organized the 6th Forum of Businesswomen in Islamic Countries in Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain from 12 to 14 December 2012. The Forum was organized in Collaboration with the Islamic Development Bank Group (IDB), Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund/United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Investment and Technology Promotion Office (ITPO), Bahrain Businesswomen's Society (BBS), Bahrain Supreme Council for Women, Bahrain Chamber of Commerce and Industry (BCCI) and Bahrain Development Bank (BDB). The Forum was held under the kind patronage of HRH Princess Sabika Bint Ebrahim Al Khalifa, Wife of His Majesty the King and President of the Supreme Council for Women and was attended by around 150 participants from 36 Member Countries, representatives of IDB Group and international Finance Corporation (IFC) of the World Bank Group and some other local and international institutions.

ii. Private Sector Meetings

147. The most recent Private Sector Meeting, organized by Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (ICCIA) was the 14th edition held in Sharjah, United Arab Emirates on 24-26 April 2011. A major recommendation of this meeting includes the holding of a sensitization event for the OIC Trade Preferential System (TPS-OIC) for private sector establishments in Khartoum, Sudan at a yet-to-be-specified date.

iii. Activities in the area of Zakat and Halal

148. The ICCIA has organized training course for establishing Zakat Funds and its role in social development in Sierra Leon and Cameroon, on 19-23 May 2012 and 23-27 June 2012 respectively. Similarly, the ICCIA participated and co-sponsored the 1st International Conference and Exhibition on Halal Food Control, which was organized by the Saudi Food and Drug Authority, from 12-15 February 2012 in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Chamber also participated in the 1st Gulf Halal industry and its services conference, which was held in Kuwait.

iv. Promotion of Entrepreneurship in OIC Member States

149. The ICCIA has held a training programme on Entrepreneurship Development for OIC Countries from 18-20 March 2013 in Sharjah, UAE, in collaboration with Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund (PGTF), UNDP and the Sharjah Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The training programme has provided a platform for the participants of the member states to further enhance their knowledge, skills on establishing and expanding businesses so as to eventually contribute to poverty alleviation and capacity building.

E. Organization of Islamic Ship-owners Association (OISA)

150. The Organisation of the Islamic Shipowners Association has announced its impending two new initiatives; namely; the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with Turkish Shipbuilders' Association (GISBIR), aimed at increasing relations between the Association and OISA; and the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with Arab Academy for Science, Technology and Maritime Transport, Alexandria. These cooperation activities will be of immense benefit to OISA member-companies in the area of marine studies, training and designing of feasibility studies for building different type of vessels.

F. Standards and Metrology Institute for Islamic Countries (SMIIC)

151. Since its establishment in August 2010, the Standards and Metrology Institute for Islamic Countries (SMIIC) highly succeeded in completing its infrastructure work and introduced its dynamic web page. The Membership of the Institute rose significantly from 10 in year 2010 to 23 in year 2013. Having adopted the three documents prepared by the OIC Standardization Expert Group (SEG) on Halal Standards, the SMIIC has established seven technical committees under Standardization Department including a committee on Halal Food Issues. The other committees deal with Halal Cosmetic Issues; Service Site Issues; Renewable Energy; Tourism and Related Services; Agriculture Process; and Transportation. The Institute also established an independent SMIIC Accreditation Committee.

SMIIC Forum 2012

152. The SMIIC Forum 2012 was successfully held in Antalya, Republic of Turkey on 6-9 November 2012. The Forum, provided an appropriate platform to bring together national and international players, within and outside the OIC, in the field of Standardization,

Accreditation and Metrology, in order to promote cooperation and networking among them , particularly through exchange of experience and knowledge sharing. Over 160 delegates from 35 countries, regional and international organizations including relevant OIC Institutions, International Organization for Standardization (ISO), International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC),European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC) and International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) participated in the Forum.

153. Similarly, the 6th Board of Directors and 4th General Assembly meetings of SMIIC, which was held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey on 15-17 April 2013, approved the scale of assessment and annual mandatory contributions of SMIIC members to the Budget of SMIIC.

IX. CONCLUSION

154. It is noticeable that the year under review recorded considerable progress in the advancement of the socio-economic of the OIC. The on-going expansion of the scope of the trade preferential system, the poverty alleviation fund and the increasing awareness of member states on the special programmes for Africa and Central Asia represent a significant steps in the efforts aimed at repositioning the organization as an effective economic actor. Equally significant is the expansion of intra-OIC cooperation in the domain of labour, including the creation of an institutional framework for the expeditious implementation of OIC decisions.

155. It is expected that the Islamic Commission would call on member states to continue to support the various multilateral actions proposed under the various programmes and projects and to respond positively through providing their national experiences to enhance networking among these institutions as a means of sharing best practices and for the benefit of our respective countries and peoples.

Department of Economic Affairs
15 May 2013

**REPORT
ON THE ONGOING ACTIVITIES UNDER THE ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL
COOPERATION SUBMITTED TO THE 36TH SESSION OF THE ICECS**

Introduction:

Since the 39th Session of Council of Foreign Affairs held on 15-17 November 2012 in Djibouti, remarkable progress has been achieved towards enhancing economic and commercial cooperation among the OIC Member States under the auspices of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation of the OIC (COMCEC).

As it was reported to the 39th Session of the Council of Foreign Affairs held on 15-17 November 2012 in Djibouti, the 28th Session of the COMCEC was held on 08-11 October 2012, in İstanbul, Turkey with the participation of representatives from forty-seven member countries, five observer states as well as relevant OIC Institutions and international organizations.

During the 28th Session of the COMCEC, two important initiatives were launched: The first one was the COMCEC Strategy which is the new Vision document for the COMCEC adopted by the 4th Extra-Ordinary Session of the Islamic Summit Conference. The second one was the S&P OIC/COMCEC 50 Shariah Index developed under the OIC Member States' Stock Exchanges Forum.

The Meeting adopted many important resolutions with a view to enhancing economic and commercial cooperation among the Member States. Some of them are given below:

Regarding the TPS-OIC, the 28th Session reiterated its request to the Member States which had ratified the TPS-OIC Agreements to submit their concession lists to the TNC Secretariat to make the System operational.

In tourism cooperation, the Session welcomed the establishment of the OIC/COMCEC Private Sector Tourism Forum which would regularly bring together the private sector representatives of the OIC Member Countries and urged the Member States to encourage their private sector representatives in tourism sector to actively participate in the Forum.

The Session welcomed the launching of the S&P OIC/COMCEC 50 Shariah Index and requested the Member States and the IDB to lend their support for the promotion of the Index.

Regarding the exchange of views session on “Enhancing the Competitiveness of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises in the Member States”, the Session took note with appreciation of the

recommendations of the preparatory Workshop which was organized by SESRIC and IDB Group in cooperation with Small and Medium Enterprises Development Organization of Turkey (KOSGEB) and SME Corp Malaysia on 12-14 June 2012 in Ankara, Republic of Turkey.

The Session decided on the theme of the Exchange of Views Session of the 29th Session of the COMCEC as “Increasing FDI Flows to OIC Member Countries”, and requested the SESRIC and IDB Group, in cooperation with COMCEC Coordination Office and relevant OIC Institutions, to organize a workshop on this theme and submit its report to the next COMCEC Session.

The 29th Session of the COMCEC will be held on 18-21 November 2013 in İstanbul, Turkey. The Follow-up Committee of the COMCEC has held its 29th Meeting on 14-15 May 2013 in Ankara, Turkey. The Meeting reviewed the implementation status of the resolutions of the COMCEC, adopted the recommendations to be submitted to the 29th Session of the COMCEC and prepared the Draft Agenda of the 29th Session of the COMCEC.

1. Recent Developments in Economic and Commercial Cooperation under the Auspices of the COMCEC

1.1. The COMCEC Strategy

In line with the mandate given by the COMCEC Economic Summit, held in November 2009 in İstanbul, the COMCEC Strategy has been prepared under the high patronage of H.E. Abdullah GÜL, the President of the Republic of Turkey and the Chairman of the COMCEC. The Strategy was submitted by H.E. the President to the 4th Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah, Saudi Arabia on 14-15 August 2012 and adopted by the Summit.

H.E. the President submitted a comprehensive report to the 12th Islamic Summit held in Cairo on 2-7 February 2013 regarding the progress achieved under the COMCEC since the 11th Islamic Summit and the developments concerning the operationalization of the COMCEC Strategy. Within this framework, H.E. GÜL informed the Summit that the COMCEC Strategy has become operational. The President also briefed the Summit in detail on the preparations regarding the implementation of the COMCEC Strategy.

The COMCEC Strategy brings a Member-driven COMCEC. The new Vision of the COMCEC is *“to build a prosperous Islamic Ummah based on solidarity and interdependence, enhanced mobility and good governance.”* Accordingly, the COMCEC’s Mission is to provide a forum to *produce and disseminate knowledge, share experiences and best-practices, develop a common language and understanding, and approximate policies* among the Member Countries to address the development challenges of our Member Countries and find solutions to them.

The Strategy has conceptual integrity and internal consistency. In light of the new vision of the COMCEC, it is based on three principles, namely Enhancing Mobility, Strengthening Solidarity and Improving Governance. These principles address the core and persistent challenges of the Islamic world and guide cooperation efforts in six cooperation areas, namely trade, transport and communications, tourism, agriculture, poverty alleviation and finance.

The Strategy has a well-defined implementation mechanism. Working Group mechanism is one of the main instruments of the Strategy in realizing its objectives. The Strategy ensures active and direct involvement of the Member Country experts in six cooperation areas through the regular Working Group meetings in each cooperation area. Working Groups aim at producing and disseminating knowledge, and sharing experience and good practices. They provide a suitable ground for creating a common understanding and approximating policies among the Member Countries to respond to their common development problems.

Membership to the Working Groups is voluntary. Member States willing to join a certain Working Group shall notify in writing the COMCEC Coordination Office and indicate the public institution that will be representing the respective Member Country in the meetings of the relevant Working Group. The Member States are expected to participate in the Working Group Meetings with the relevant experts from their Ministries/Institutions.

The Working Groups have flexible working methodology enabling them to better focus on substantive issues. In each cooperation area, Working Group Meetings will be held twice a year in Ankara.

The second instrument for the implementation of the COMCEC Strategy is the Project Cycle Management (PCM). The Strategy introduces a multi-annual programming approach with its new Project Cycle Management, which clearly defines the project process from submission and implementation to the monitoring and evaluation phases. The new PCM also identifies the roles and responsibilities of relevant stakeholders throughout the process.

The Project Cycle Management has a well-defined, predictable, reliable and sustainable financial framework. Member countries participating in the working groups as well as the OIC Institutions working in the field of economic and commercial cooperation can submit multilateral cooperation projects to be financed through grants provided by the COMCEC Coordination Office. The Strategy does not bring any additional financial burden to the Member Countries.

Implementation:

Implementation phase of the COMCEC Strategy has already commenced. In this framework, following COMCEC Working Groups have held their first meetings:

- 1st Meeting of the Transport and Communications Working Group was held on March 28th, 2013 in Ankara with the theme of “Transport Infrastructure Modalities: Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in the OIC Member States.”
- 1st Meeting of the COMCEC Tourism Working Group was held on April 25th, 2013 in Ankara, Turkey with the theme of “A New Trend in Sustainable Tourism Development: Community Based Tourism (CBT) in the COMCEC Region.”

- 1st Meeting of the Agriculture Working Group was held on June 6th, 2013 with the theme of “Increasing Agricultural Productivity in the COMCEC Region: Improving Irrigation Capacity.”
- The 1st Meeting of the Trade Working Group was held on June 20th, 2013 with the theme of “Promoting the SMEs Exports in the OIC Member States: The Role of Trade Promotion Organizations (TPOs).”
- The 1st Meeting of the Poverty Alleviation Working Group was held on June 27th, 2013 with the theme of “Enhancing Productive Capacity of the Poor in the COMCEC Member Countries through Improving the Human Capital.”

The second meetings of the aforementioned Working groups will be held in the last quarter of 2013. The 1st Meeting of the Finance Working Group will held in the second half of 2013.

Furthermore, under the new COMCEC Project Cycle Management, the first project call will be made in September 2013. PCM mechanism, with its well-defined financial framework will enable the realization of the COMCEC Projects. The reference documents within the framework of the PCM including Program Implementation Guidelines, Project Fiche, Logical Framework and Visibility Manual will be issued by the COMCEC Coordination Office and published through the COMCEC web-site (www.comcec.org).

1.2.Ongoing Activities

Expansion of Intra-OIC Trade

Trade is an important catalyst of economic growth. Being aware of its importance, COMCEC has been trying to explore ways and means of cooperation in the field of trade and has initiated many programs and projects to enhance commercial cooperation among the Member States. Trade is defined as one of the cooperation areas by the COMCEC Strategy. Within the operationalization of the Strategy, the 1st Meeting of the Trade Working Group was held on June 20th, 2013 in Ankara with the theme of “Promoting the SMEs Exports in the OIC Member States:The Role of Trade Promotion Organizations (TPOs)”.

Being one of the most important projects of COMCEC, the Trade Preferential System among the Member States of the OIC (TPS-OIC) will provide a stimulus to intra-OIC trade volumes. The legal basis of the system was completed as of August 2011. For the operationalization of the TPS-OIC, however, at least ten Member States which have signed and ratified the TPS-OIC agreements should submit the concession lists to the TNC Secretariat. The number of the Member States that have ratified the three agreements and submitted the concession list is currently nine. In this respect, the COMCEC in its 28th Session reiterated its request to the Member States which have ratified the TPS-OIC Agreement to submit their concession lists to the TNC Secretariat to make this System operational.

Since the 28th Session of the COMCEC, Benin and Mauritania have signed the three TPS-OIC agreements while Sudan, Cote d’Ivoire and Niger have signed the PRETAS and the Rules of

Origin agreements. Islamic Republic of Iran ratified the Rules of Origin agreement whereas Gambia ratified PRETAS and Djibouti ratified the Framework Agreement. Moreover, the ICDT has organized a Training Seminar on TPS-OIC on 17-19 March 2013 in the Republic of Iraq.

In line with the relevant resolution of the 28th Session of the COMCEC, the 1st OIC Halal Food Middle East Expo was held on 10-12 December 2012 in Sharjah, United Arab Emirates. Furthermore, the 1st OIC Trade Handicraft Exhibition was held on 11-14 April 2013 in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco.

Regarding the Road Map for Enhancing Intra-OIC Trade, the 5th Fifth Consultative Group Meeting was held on 27-28 February 2013 in Casablanca, Morocco. Prior to the aforementioned meeting, the OIC High Level Forum on Trade Facilitation and Single Window was held in Casablanca on 25-26 February 2013.

Within the framework of WTO-Related Technical Assistance, a “Training Seminar on the WTO Related Matters and the Accession of the Member States to this Organization” was organized by the ICDT on 17-19 March 2013 in Baghdad.

Since the 28th COMCEC Session, SMIIC has organized several activities. SMIIC Forum 2012 and the 5th Board of Directors Meeting were held on 6-9 November 2012 in Antalya, Turkey. The 6th Board of Directors Meeting and the 4th General Assembly Meeting were held on 15-17 April 2013, in İstanbul.

Improving Transport and Communications

Within the framework of the operationalization of the COMCEC Strategy, the Transport Working Group has convened its first meeting on March 28th, 2013 in Ankara, Turkey, with the theme of “Transport Infrastructure Modalities: Public Private Partnerships in the OIC Member States.” The Meeting brought together relevant experts from 13 Member States which had notified their focal points for the Transport Working Group. The relevant OIC institutions and international institutions and the private sector representatives also attended the Meeting. The presentations and deliberations made during the meeting highlighted the fact that implementing the PPP projects are more complex and costlier than the traditional budget financing. However, PPPs provide additional financing, additional human resources and expertise, increase modernization of technology and practices, improve investment environment and enhance the efficiency of infrastructure.

Developing a Sustainable and Competitive Tourism Sector

Tourism is defined as one of the cooperation areas of the COMCEC Strategy. In this framework, the 1st Meeting of the COMCEC Tourism Working Group was held on 25th April, 2013 in Ankara, Turkey with the theme of “A New Trend in Sustainable Tourism Development: Community Based Tourism in the COMCEC Region.” The Meeting was attended by representatives of 15 Member States, which had notified their focal points for the Tourism Working Group. The relevant OIC institutions and some academicians have also attended the Meeting. In the meeting, country experts had the chance of elaborating the CBT issue thoroughly

and shared their experiences and best practices. In the brainstorming session of the Meeting, they came up with some ideas to enhance cooperation in Community Based Tourism among the member countries. Some of these ideas are; developing joint integrated tour packages, capacity building and training programs and online promotion of CBT programs.

The other activities in tourism sector are as follows:

- The 1st Meeting of the OIC/COMCEC Private Sector Tourism Forum was held on 7-8 December 2012, in İzmir, Turkey with the theme of “Sustainable Tourism and Community-Based Tourism in the OIC Region”. The Meeting was attended by the public and private sector representatives of the Member States as well as representatives of the relevant OIC institutions and international organizations. The Meeting highlighted, among others, the importance of developing joint tour packages and marketing programs among the Member Countries.
- Furthermore, the 3rd Conference on Health-Tourism in Islamic Countries was organized on 18-19 December 2012 in Mashhad, Islamic Republic of Iran. The Meeting highlighted the potential of health tourism as well as its role in enhancing sustainable economic growth in the OIC region.
- Moreover, the Training Program on “Hotel Management and Travel Agency Business” was held on 16-20 April in Antalya, Turkey with a high level participation from the Member Countries, approximately 50 participants from 28 Member Countries.

Till now, Tourism Ministerial Meetings have been held seven times. The 8th Meeting of the Tourism Ministers will be held on 3-5 December 2013 in Banjul, Gambia.

Increasing Productivity of Agriculture Sector and Sustaining Food Security

The COMCEC Strategy has identified agriculture as one of the main cooperation areas of the COMCEC. Within the framework of the operationalization of the COMCEC Strategy, the 1st Meeting of the COMCEC Agriculture Working Group was held on June 6th, 2013 in Ankara, Turkey with the theme of “*Increasing Agricultural Productivity in the COMCEC Region: Improving Irrigation Capacity.*”

The other activities in the field of agriculture are as follows:

- In line with the decision of the 28th Session of the COMCEC, the Workshop on “Enhancing the Capacity of the Member States in Wheat Production” was organized by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock of the Republic of Turkey and the COMCEC Coordination Office on 15-16 January 2013 in İzmir, Turkey. The Workshop was attended by representatives of the Member Countries as well as the relevant OIC institutions and international organizations. The Meeting highlighted, among others, the importance of enhancing institutional and human capacity in the member states for increasing wheat production in the COMCEC Region.

- Ministerial Meetings on Agriculture have been held six times till now. The 7th OIC Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development is scheduled to be held on 14-16 November 2013 in Senegal. Keeping in mind the dates of the 29th Session of the COMCEC to be held on 18-21 November, 2013 the 29th Meeting of the Follow-up Committee of the COMCEC held on 14-15 May 2013 has requested the government of the Republic of Senegal to consider rescheduling the dates of the Conference for ensuring the active participation of the Member States.
- The COMCEC Task Force, established in 2009 in line with the relevant decisions of the COMCEC Economic Summit and the 25th Session of the COMCEC, prepared the Draft Framework for Cooperation in Agriculture, Rural Development and Food Security in the OIC Member States and submitted it to the 28th Session of the COMCEC. The Session welcomed the Framework Document and requested the Member States to convey their views on the document. Meanwhile, some Member States have conveyed their views with expressing support to the Document.

Eradicating Poverty

Poverty alleviation efforts have been occupying an important place in the COMCEC agenda. The COMCEC Strategy also defines Poverty Alleviation as one of its cooperation areas. In this framework, the *1st Meeting of the Poverty Alleviation Working Group* was held on June 27th, 2013 in Ankara with the theme of “*Enhancing Productive Capacity of the Poor in the COMCEC Member Countries through Improving the Human Capital.*”

The ongoing cooperation efforts for addressing poverty under the auspices of the COMCEC include the Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development (ISFD), the Special Program for the Development of Africa (SPDA), the OIC Cotton Program and the Vocational Education and Training Program for the OIC Member Countries (OIC-VET).

Within the framework of the ISFD, until now, 27 projects have been approved by the IDB. The total allocation amount of these projects is USD 1 billion and 5 out of the 27 projects have been funded so far. Regarding the SPDA, as of April 2013, the IDB Group has approved USD 5 billion for 480 operations and disbursed approximately half of the total approvals.

Three capacity building programmes have been initiated within the framework of the OIC-VET Programme namely, Agriculture Capacity Building Programme, Information and Communications Technology Capacity Building Programme and Capacity Building Programme on Poverty Alleviation. Moreover, Six Steering Committee and four Project Committee meetings have been held till now. The 6th Steering Committee Meeting was held on April 3rd, 2013 in Ankara, Turkey. Regarding the developments in OIC-VET Program, the Monitoring and Advisory Committee (MAC) convened its Fourth Meeting on 26-28 November 2012 in Yaoundé, Republic of Cameroon.

Deepening Financial Cooperation

In recent years, COMCEC has intensified its efforts for enhancing cooperation among the member states in the area of finance. The COMCEC Strategy has identified finance as one of its cooperation areas. The 1st Meeting of the Finance Working Group is scheduled to be held in the second half of 2013.

The ongoing activities in the area of finance have been carried out under the Cooperation among Stock Exchanges, Cooperation Among Capital Markets' Regulatory Bodies and Cooperation Among Central Banks and Monetary Authorities.

Within the framework of Cooperation among Stock Exchanges, the OIC Stock Exchanges Forum has convened six times till now. The 7th Meeting of the Forum will be held in September 19th, 2013 in İstanbul. The Forum has successfully finalized the "S&P OIC/COMCEC Index", which was officially launched during the 28th Session of the COMCEC. The Index was designed to measure the performance of 50 leading companies from the 19 Member States.

Regarding cooperation among Capital Markets' Regulatory Bodies, in line with the relevant resolutions of the COMCEC, the COMCEC Capital Markets Regulators Forum was established in 2011 to increase coordination and cooperation in regulatory and legal infrastructure with a view to achieving more harmonized policies and regulations among the Member Countries. The Forum convened its first meeting on 26-27 September 2012 in İstanbul. The 2nd Meeting of the COMCEC Capital Market Regulators Forum will be held in September 19th, 2013 in İstanbul.

Cooperation among Central Banks and Monetary has gained a new momentum in recent years. The 12th Meeting of the OIC Central Banks and Monetary Authorities was held on 14-15 May 2012 in İstanbul, Turkey. The Meeting decided to establish three working groups to prepare technical background papers in the following areas: Payment Systems, Macro Prudential Regulations, and Liquidity Management in Islamic Finance. Moreover, the Forum website was established (www.comceccmr.org). The 13th Meeting of the Governors of the Central Banks and Monetary Authorities of the OIC Member States will be held on 27-28 November 2013 in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia with the theme of "Impact of Recent International Financial Regulatory Reforms on OIC Countries."

Enhancing the Role of Private Sector in Economic Cooperation

COMCEC aims at enhancing the role of private sector in economic cooperation. Up to now, 14 private sector meetings have been held. The last one was held on 24-26 April, 2011 in Sharjah, UAE. The 15th Private Sector Meeting will be held in the Islamic Republic of Iran in 2013.

Exchange of Views Sessions

The 28th Session of the COMCEC decided on the theme of the Ministerial Exchange of Views of the next COMCEC Session as "FDI Flows to OIC Member Countries." The Preparatory Workshop on the aforementioned theme will be organized by the COMCEC Coordination Office

and SESRIC in cooperation with the IDB Group (ICIEC) on September 30th- October 1st , 2013 in Ankara, Turkey.

1.3. Twenty-Ninth Meeting of the Follow-up Committee of the COMCEC

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Follow-up Committee of the COMCEC was held on 14-15 May 2013 in Ankara, Turkey. The Meeting was attended by the representatives of the members of the Follow-up Committee, representatives of the Republic of Iraq as observer and relevant OIC Institutions.

The Meeting has reviewed the implementation status of the 28th Session of the COMCEC and prepared the Draft Agenda of the COMCEC. Regarding the implementation of the resolutions of the COMCEC, the Committee has adopted a set of recommendations towards enhancing economic and commercial cooperation among the OIC Member States which will be submitted to the 29th Session of the COMCEC.

1.4. Other Activities under Economic and Commercial Cooperation

The Third Session of the Statistical Commission of Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC-StatCom) was co-organized by SESRIC and the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) on 10-12 April 2013 in Ankara, Turkey. The Meeting was attended by representatives of the Member Countries as well as the OIC institutions and other international institutions.

Moreover, the Conference of Labor Ministers of the OIC Member States was held on 23-26 April 2013 in Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan. Various cooperation issues related to labor and employment in OIC countries were discussed including Occupational Safety and Health; Reducing Unemployment; Workforce Capacity Development Projects; Foreign Migrant Labor; and Labor Market Information.

Lastly, the Sixth Meeting of the OIC Steering Committee on Health was hosted by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia on 23 – 24 April 2013 in Jakarta, Indonesia. The Meeting, among others, discussed the draft OIC Strategic Health Programme of Action 2013-2022.

1.5. Twenty-Ninth Session of the COMCEC

The Twenty-Ninth Session of the COMCEC will be held on 18-21 November 2013 in İstanbul, Turkey with the participation of the ministers of economy/trade of the OIC Member States. The Session will review the status of economic and commercial cooperation among the Member States. During the Twenty-Ninth Session, Ministerial Exchange of Views Session will be held on “FDI Flows to OIC Member Countries”. Furthermore, several panel discussions are planned to be organized as sideline events during the Session.

The Resolutions of the 29th Session of the COMCEC will be apprised to the 39th Session of the Council of Foreign Affairs by the COMCEC Coordination Office.
