

**ACTION PLAN
FOR
THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC
CONFERENCE COTTON PRODUCING
COUNTRIES' COOPERATION DEVELOPMENT
STRATEGY (2007-2011)**

1. Introduction

The development of Member States and the improvement of living conditions of their populations are among the main objectives pursued by the organization of the Islamic Conference since its inception.

The 3rd Islamic Summit Conference held in MAKKAH, AI MUKARRAMAH in January 1981 adopted the Plan of Action for Strengthening Economic and Commercial Cooperation among OIC Member States.

This Plan of Action is being implemented by the OIC Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) chaired by H.E the President of the Republic of Turkey.

The 3rd extraordinary Islamic Conference held in MAKKAH, AI MUKARRAMAH in December 2005 on the kind invitation of the custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Abdallah Ibn Abdul Aziz Al Saud adopted the Ten year Programme of Action for preparing the Islamic Ummah to face the challenges of the 21st century. This Plan of Action is under active implementation.

The resolutions and the decisions of the Third OIC Summit Conference and the Third Extraordinary Islamic Summit Conference are the basis for OIC economic and commercial cooperation. This five years Action Plan for strengthening economic and commercial cooperation between OIC Member States for enhancing production efficiency competitiveness and added value for cotton has been prepared in the framework of the OIC Plan of Action for strengthening economic and commercial cooperation among member states and the OIC Ten Years Programme of Actions.

Cotton plays an important role in the socio-economic development of many OIC countries, particularly in West and Central Africa, where more than 16 million people are involved in cotton production and recently the region became the second largest exporter of cotton after the United States with almost 15 percent of the international market. It is a major cash export product in a significant number of OIC member countries. It is of crucial importance as the major source of foreign exchange and government revenue in countries such as Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, Chad and Togo. In those countries, cotton accounts for between 5 and 10 percent of GDP and exports of cotton fiber account for over one-third of all exports income and for over 60 percent of income from agricultural exports.

Yet, despite these comparative advantage, cotton industry in many OIC Member States is still characterized by several production, processing, institutional and structural weaknesses that jeopardize its viability in an era of increasing globalization and competition in world cotton industry. Cotton sector in many OIC member countries still facing serious challenges emanate from the continued high levels of subsidies paid to the cotton producers in the developed countries and the drop in international cotton prices. The decline use of cotton fibers over time in favor of synthetic chemical fibers and the pressure of high competition at the international level have also produced a serious loss of export revenues for many OIC cotton producer countries. As a result, those countries, particularly with small-scale producers losing world markets and suffer deterioration of income and rising poverty.

On the other hand, some OIC producing countries have accumulated a vast experience in producing and processing efficiently high quality cotton such as Turkey, Pakistan and Egypt.

Given this state of affairs and considering the important role and strategic place of cotton sector in the OIC member countries, there is an urgent need for seeking ways and means to stimulate cooperation among the OIC countries in the cotton sector. In this context, the development of cotton sector in the OIC countries requires medium and long term strategies to be translated into concrete actions that are likely to create enabling conditions for boosting the existing industrial capacities and infrastructures, promoting foreign direct investments and developing industrial, financial, commercial and technical partnership among the OIC member countries. This is also important for exchanging expertise in the areas of cotton processing and training in textile industries.

In this connection, the Action Plan for the OIC Cotton Producing Countries' Cooperation Development Strategy (2007-2011) will enable the OIC Member States to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the cotton sector against the challenges they face at the international level.

The OIC Member States, General Secretariat and OIC institutions took many initiatives for the development of cotton. Among these initiatives following could be mentioned: Following visit of the Secretary General in six OIC African producing countries in March, 2005, the Government of Burkina Faso, OIC, IDB and CIBC organized in Ouagadougou, in April 2005, a forum on energizing trade and investment in cotton sector in African Member States.

The 31st Islamic Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs in Turkey on 14-16 June 2004, among others agreed to organize the Experts Group on Cotton on March 2005. The essence was to develop concrete suggestions for "Enhancing Cotton Production Efficiency and International Competitiveness in OIC Cotton Producing Countries". The Experts Group was also to prepare a framework program to expand relations among member states.

At the 2nd Experts Group Meeting, which was held on 28-30 March 2006 in İzmir, Turkey, an all embracing Steering Committee under the chairmanship of Turkey was constituted to update "the Action Plan" that was earlier accepted. Other members of the Committee include Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Mali, Pakistan, Azerbaijan, Egypt and Sudan.

A questionnaire was developed and forwarded to all OIC-CPC's to elicit response on Country Cotton data and practices required for the Action Plan. Those contacted through OIC and SESTRCIC were seventeen OIC Cotton Producing Countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, Sudan, Uganda, Ivory Coast, Chad, Nigeria, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Bangladesh, Egypt, Pakistan, Malaysia, Syria, and Iran). However, those that responded were: Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sudan, Syria and Uganda.

“The Action Plan” prepared by the Steering Committee involves activities and projects capable of to be realizing the strategic goals and targets of the OIC. The thrust is to reduce poverty and achieve sustainability in cotton sector, enhance production efficiency and international competitiveness, as well as strengthening trade and investment in the cotton sector in OIC Cotton Producing Countries.

The Action Plan will guide the activities of responsible and related bodies and organizations in implementation process.

The Action Plan which has a time frame of 5 years from 2007-2011 cross-cutting issues also proposes implementation tools, timeframes and expected outputs/impacts.

2. Current Situation and Fundamental Problems

The Steering Committee’s assessment revealed that the Twenty OIC Cotton Producing Countries occupy an important place in world cotton production, consumption, and trade. According to 2005/2006 data, these countries have a share of 28 percent of the world total cotton production, 24 percent of world total cotton consumption, 36 percent of world cotton export, and 27 percent of world cotton import. These countries occupy 29 percent of world cotton production fields.

The weight of OIC Cotton Producing Countries gradually increases, as these countries’

- Share in world cotton farming fields, which has remained almost the same for the last twenty-five years, has increased to 29% in 2005/2006 period while that was 22% in 1980/1981.
- Share in cotton import has increased to 27% in 2005/2006 period while that was 4% in 1980/1981.
- Share in cotton export has reached 36% in 2005/2006 period (50% in some periods), while that was 24% in 1980/1981.
- Fiber cotton production amount, which was 3.928 thousand tons in 1980/1981, has reached 6.500 thousand tons in 2005/2006 period with a 55% increase.

No concrete development in average efficiency has been achieved. OIC Cotton Producing Countries have made on average an 11% increase in efficiency for the last twenty-five years. However, on average a 37% increase in world efficiency has realized in the same period. For this reason, the share of OIC Cotton Producing Countries in world total cotton production has remained steady.

The developments in string, textile, and clothing in OIC members Turkey, Pakistan, and Bangladesh resulted in an increase in cotton consumption and trade. However, cotton consumption in most OIC Cotton Producing Countries is regarded as low. These countries export cotton as fiber without processing it.

Great structural problems lie ahead of enhancing production efficiency and competitiveness of OIC Cotton Producing Countries as well as that of strengthening trade and investment in the cotton sector.

Fundamental Problems Encountered in Cotton Production and Production Techniques

- Many countries, those in West Africa in particular, have scarce opportunities in obtaining and using necessary inputs and new technologies to receive high yields.
- Yield in countries other than Turkey, Syria, Egypt, and Iran are below the world average. Yield in many countries have been on declining trend.
- High dependency on pesticide exists in production practices.
- Low efficiency, inadequate input, scarce possibility to use technology, and poor agricultural infrastructure increase the costs of cotton production to uneconomical levels.
- R&D and the possibility to practice biotechnology in many countries are low; the chance to acquire biotechnology techniques as practiced in developed countries appears limited.
- Contamination remains a major problem in many countries.
- Insufficient irrigation where practiced, seriously limits production and yield. In many countries, water can not be effectively utilized due to incomplete infrastructure and insufficient know-how.
- Knowledge of producers on production techniques appears inadequate in many countries.

Fundamental Institutional Problems

- Cooperation among the countries in the field of R&D and biotechnology practices is insufficient. Communication channels among the countries are weak.
- Cotton production in member states is generally dominated by small scale farmers. Lands are fragmented, thus limiting the usage of necessary and appropriate production and harvesting equipment.
- Producer organizations in many countries are weak and most of the existing organizations appear ineffective.
- Expertise capacity in many countries is insufficient and cooperation among member states is almost non-existent.
- The role of the private sector in many countries remains limited. An appropriate environment has not yet been established to promote private sector investment. It remains a necessity to increase their vis-à-vis production, processing, and marketing of cotton as well as in the improvement of production inputs and techniques.
- Bureaucratic transactions hamper production and research effectiveness.
- Sound information and data infrastructure have not yet been developed in many countries.

Fundamental Problems on Processing and Marketing

- A serious lack of infrastructure in processing-storage-marketing chain exists in many countries.
- Raw cotton export is predominant, especially in West Africa, with little or no value addition. The processing industry is underdeveloped.

- Laboratory systems in many countries are inadequate let alone issues concerning cotton classification and standardization.
- Infrastructure in cotton marketing is insufficient and/or non-existent.
- Fluctuations in cotton prices cause price uncertainty for producers, which adversely affect sustainability in cotton production.

Fundamental Problems on Financing and International Competitiveness

- Farmers are financially weak and usually face difficulties in obtaining credits they need in production.
- Adequate resources cannot be allocated to cotton research due to limited funding in member states.
- Assistance and support offered by international institutions and agencies for poverty reduction can not be adequately utilized due to the shortage of skilled man power.
- Many countries encounter difficulty and can not receive real price for quality cotton production due to the shortage of infrastructure in the production-processing-marketing chain.
- Subsidies practiced by developed countries in the sector seriously harm OIC member states by artificially keeping prices lower than they should be.
- Non-existent fund and guarantee mechanism in cotton trade among OIC members seriously limits development of trade.

3. Strategic Goals and Targets

In order to reduce poverty and achieve economic growth in OIC Cotton Producing Countries, the following goals must be pursued to sustain in cotton sector,

- Capacity building,
- Enhancing production efficiency and international competitiveness of the countries through cooperation,
- Strengthening trade and investment.

The targets set to realize these strategic goals are as follows:

- i. Resolving the basic problems experienced by the countries in cotton production through bilateral or multilateral cooperation,
- ii. Increasing productivity and lowering production costs,
- iii. Encouraging and supporting the usage, manufacturing, and trade of quality inputs, adoption of low cost technologies i.e.; machines and devices in the countries,
- iv. Improving the product quality vis-à-vis market oriented products,
- v. Strengthening communication channels, especially on R&D among the countries and institutions, forging partnership, enhancing knowledge sharing, establishment of experts bank, technology transfer, etc;
- vi. Liberalizing the markets in national and inter OIC-CPCs levels, and increasing the role of private sector,
- vii. Strengthening Institutions and Associations in areas of production-marketing-processing chain; increasing cooperation and capacity in member states in order to achieve a central stock exchange of an international character where

- cotton produced in member states can be marketed to international buyers and to this end prices can be set in an objective and transparent environment,
- viii. Developing the cotton classification laboratories and processing industry,
 - ix. Developing and applying the financing and guarantee mechanisms like export credits and insurance to generalize the cotton trade among the OIC- CPCs,
 - x. Knocking financial institutions (IDB, ADB, UNDP, etc.) for funding the program,
 - xi. Supporting cotton development programs, especially national projects related to production, quality assurance, marketing and vertical enlargement,
 - xii. Concluding agreements and arrangements, which facilitate and develop cooperation, investment and trade at national and inter OIC CPCs level.
 - xiii. Developing well equipped cotton research institutes on regional basis to serve all countries through strengthening and improving cooperation among relevant research institutions.
 - xiv. Educating OIC member countries about WTO laws.
 - xv. Developing their own hedge market.
 - xvi. Increasing per unit value of cotton by value addition.

4. Cooperation Areas Through Primary Strategic Goals:

To achieve the strategic goals aforementioned under sixteen subtitles, primary relationship areas among OIC Cotton Producing Countries were determined under three headings at the 1st Experts Group Meeting; i- production technologies, ii- institutional infrastructure, and iii- financial area.

Given the priority areas in line with the strategic goals of the Action Plan, some identified areas of cooperation are as follows:

- i-Enhancing productivity and production techniques,
- ii-strengthening member countries of structural capacities and organizations,
- iii- developing the field of processing,
- iv- Marketing, trade and international competitiveness,
- v- Arranging finances for the activities.

5. Allocation of Costs and Providing Required Resources

Projects funding is expected to be supplied by the member states and international institutions such as the Islamic Development Bank, World Bank, African Development Bank, West Africa Development Bank, other financial institutions, EU, donor agencies, etc.

Expected contributions of the member states will be increased relative to their development level.

Furthermore, in order to apply projects to be built up at the national and inter countries level, it would be possible to use the medium-term and long term investment and project credits and grants of international and regional institutions like the Islamic Development Bank, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the West African Development Bank, the ECOWAS Investment and Development Bank, the World Bank and the European Union.

The Islamic Development Bank through its subsidiary institution and windows could play a leading role in extending financing to cotton sector in OIC Member States with a view of achieving the objectives of the Five Year Plan of Action.

In this context, the IDB is called-upon to use effective mechanisms and facilities for financing cotton sector in OIC member states as well as the implementation of the Action Plan for cotton.

6. Other Projects

It has been expected that measures and practices towards strategic fundamental goals and targets are also given place in other bilateral and multilateral agreements and projects to be realized among OIC countries.

Consideration of this aspect by OIC and IDB in their applications and policies is advised.

7. Coordination and Monitoring of the Application

The Secretariat General of the OIC has the responsibility to ensure the implementation of the Action Plan. The measures and actions placed in the action plan will also be coordinated by concerned OIC Member states, OIC General Secretariat, Advisory Board and coordinator/responsible institutions.

The IDB is also called on to contribute to financing the operating costs for the management of the Action Plan.

In this context, for the implementation of this plan, the following measures are adopted;

1. Each OIC Member State will nominate a focal point for the implementation of the Action Plan.
2. The steering committee will act as Advisory Board to the OIC Secretariat General for the implementation of the Action Plan.

The OIC, IDB, ICDT, ICCI and SESRTCIC are ex-officios members of the Advisory Board. The Advisory Board is designated for a period of five years renewable. The Advisory Board will meet whenever the OIC Secretariat General will decide.

3. There will be a Mid Term Review of the Action Plan in the year 2009. The General Secretariat of the OIC, IDB and relevant OIC institutions and the Advisory Board will undertake to initiate and supervise preparation of concrete projects and will coordinate efforts to ensure the financing and the effective, speedy implementation of the action plan. ICDT and ICCI will organize business for trade fair with the participation of cotton producers, traders and businessman active in textile industry.

To appeal to OIC Member States to contribute to the implementation of the Action Plan.

4. Three centers of Excellence will be selected; one in Africa, one for Arab countries, one for Asian countries with a view of harmonizing and strengthening research for the development of cotton sector.

5. Any amendment to the plan should be presented to the COMCEC for approval through the OIC General Secretariat.

- COOPERATION AREA : 1- ENHANCED PRODUCTIVITY AND PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

- STRATEGIC GOALS :

- Increasing the productivity and decreasing the costs,
- Solving the basic problems faced in production by bilateral or multilateral cooperation,
- Encouraging and supporting the usage, production, and trade of quality input, enhanced technologic machines and devices in the countries,
- Improving the product quality and leading production towards variety, standard and quality demanded by the member countries.
- Selecting three cotton research institutes as centers of excellence one in Africa, one for Arab countries and one for Asian countries with a view of harmonizing and strengthening research for the development of the cotton sector and cotton related activities.

No	Actions/Activities	Timeframe	Implementation Instruments (*)	Expected Outcomes / Impacts
1.1.	<p>Cooperation in the area of Research and Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing the collective working capacity of research centers of willing countries under the coordination of three designated cotton research institutes on regional basis among member states, - Conducting research on combating diseases and insects and increasing production efficiency and creating a gene bank within designated institutes for use of participating countries. 	<p>Preparation: Medium term</p> <p>Putting into service: Long term</p>	<p>Cooperation Agreements (in progress).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing countries with R & D services, - Improving quality seed and production techniques for demanding countries, - Seminars/workshops for awareness and education. - Establishment of Gene Bank at three identified regional R & D centers, - Availability of clean cotton.

1.2.	<p>- Generalizing the use of new, productive, efficient inputs and techniques, as well as extending a wide spread education programs for producers.</p>	<p>Preparation: Short term</p> <p>Putting into service: Long term</p>	-do-	<p>-Extending the usage and promotion of new technologies; producing seed varieties, and other inputs,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Efficient usage of limited water supplies, - Increasing productivity and decreasing cost of production, - Creating the consumers awareness, - Producing quality in accordance with the international standards.
1.3.	<p>- Transfer of technology among member states and acquiring latest technology from developed world.</p> <p>In this context;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - determining the sharing and exchange opportunities of technology, devices and equipment among member states, - Supporting projects that have immediate, short-term and practical consequences, - Encouraging preparation and implementation of joint projects among countries, - Preparation of a guide relating to projects for support. 	<p>Long term</p> <p>Short-term and long term</p>	-do-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of latest technology, - Successful transfer of technology, - Preventing the wasting of resources, - Shifting Project support to those which have or will have practical consequences,

1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparing a catalogue on variety, standard and quality of cotton by member states. - Reviewing the cotton classification systems of member states and developing international level of OIC standards of cotton. 	Preparation: Short – Medium Term	-do-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opportunity to know the market and to produce in accordance with market expectations, - Development of Data Bank. - Easy marketing of cotton, - Setting up of OIC standards of cotton.
1.5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development and application of education and combating programs for the countries which have contamination problems. 	Preparation: Short term Putting into Service: Long Term	-do-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing cotton quality, - Increasing marketing opportunities, - Decreasing the loss in value, - Providing clean and quality raw material for cotton processing industry.
1.6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving quality and appropriate input systems. 	Medium and Long Term	-do-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing producer with quality and appropriate input. - Decreasing input costs, - Developing the capacity of organizations/institutions acting in this field.

- COOPERATION AREA : 2- STRENGTHENING MEMBER COUNTRIES OF STRUCTURAL CAPACITIES AND ORGANISATIONS.
 - STRATEGIC GOALS :

- By strengthening institutions and associations taking part in production-marketing-processing chain, streamlining and making them more competitive, effective and active,
- Taking appropriate measures to develop the liberalization of market in national and intra OIC-CPCs levels, and increasing the role of private sector,
- Strengthening the communication channels among countries and institutions, enhancing the knowledge sharing, formation of an experts bank and achieving the knowledge and technology transfer through expert exchange
- Constituting facilitator and developer agreements and regulations at the national and intra OIC CPCs level

No	Actions/Activities	Timeframe	Implementation Instruments	Expected Outcomes / Impacts
2.1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constituting an experts bank - Preparing the list of experts that will be assigned to this program and their field of expertise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation: short term Putting into service: Long term 	Cooperation agreements(in progress.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rapid and easy provision of needed experts, - Sharing knowledge and experiences through expert exchanges, - Generalization of successful practices, - Determining the problems at their own and developing suitable solutions, - Educating producers, public officers, industrialists and merchants.

<p>2.2.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constituting a cotton network/web page and publishing a periodical journal or magazine on this network, - Widely disseminating through these channels new programs and policies that are to be put and/or already in practice 	<p>Preparation: short term</p> <p>Putting into service: Long term</p>	<p>-do-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitating communication, - Easy access to the information about the sector, - Sharing good practices, - Easy follow up of new developments, - Meeting demand and supply, - Supporting cheaper and easy provision of inputs. - Supporting new programs and encouraging entrepreneurs
<p>2.3.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Determining needs and problems experienced during production-processing-marketing chain, developing improvement programs in this field and supporting the practice of these programs. 	<p>Preparation: Medium term</p> <p>Application: long term and constant</p>	<p>-do-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing the processing and marketing capacity of the countries, - Increasing investments under the initiation of private sector, - Creating appropriate condition for the investments.

<p>2.4.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Determining the needs of existing organizations taking part in cotton production-processing-marketing chain, - Analyzing the models of countries in which the system is practiced successfully, - Constituting development programs, - Enhancing the communication and cooperation among similar organizations in the member states, - Strengthening the organization of cotton producers 	<p>Preparation: Short and Medium term</p> <p>Service: Constant</p>	<p>-do-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increasing the role and the efficacy of the organizations of countries existing in production-processing-marketing chain, - Making use of cotton in a high value added way, - Developing cooperation and joint ventures of the countries in this field.
<p>2.5.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building institutional capacity enabling countries an easy access to information and statistics or strengthening structure of existing institutions, - Enhancing the communication and cooperation among institutions of member states acting in this field, 	<p>Short and medium term</p>	<p>-do-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Easy access to correct and healthy information and statistics about cotton sector, - Developing institutional capacity and opportunity of cooperation in this field.

<p>2.6,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forming educational groups in willing countries and educating the instructors within a program. - Facilitating the training related to cotton and cotton-based industry. 	<p>Preparation: Medium Term</p> <p>Service : Long Term</p>	<p>-do-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing the expertise and the technical capacity - Through this way increasing the efficiency and productivity of production-processing-marketing chain.
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- COOPERATION AREA : 3- DEVELOPING THE FIELD OF PROCESSING

- STRATEGIC GOALS :

- Development of cotton classification laboratory and processing industry and facilities; shift of the inactive capacity to the other member states,
- Supporting the cotton development programs, especially the projects related to vertical integration,

No	Actions/Activities	Timeframe	Implementation Instruments	Expected Outcomes / Impacts
3.1.	- In the areas of processing, making due diligence for the preparation of development and implementation of programs in a country, region or at international level and supporting the implementation of these programs.	Short-Medium term	Cooperation Agreement (in progress)	- Developing the cotton processing capacities of the countries, - For this aim, introducing healthy and practical programs - Increasing the capacity of trade among member states
3.2.	- Strengthening the laboratory system and redoubling the equipment of member states - Implementing training programs in order to meet the technical personnel needs of the member states in this field - Sharing the successful implementations with other countries via the exchange of expert	Short-Medium-Long Term	-do-	- Strengthening the laboratory equipment of member states, - Healthy and correct classification of the cotton

3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparing and implementing the ginning capacity development programs for the countries in need. - Transferring to the countries in need the inactive ginning machine and equipment in the member states 	Long Term	-do-	- Improving the ginning capacity of the countries.
3.4	Establishing a “Cotton and Processed Cotton Advertising Group among Member states”.	Short-Medium-Term	-do-	Presenting to wider segments of cotton and processed cotton of member states.

- COOPERATION AREA : 4- MARKETING, TRADE AND INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS

- STRATEGIC GOALS :

- For the marketing of cotton over developed stock exchange/exchanges of the member states to a large segment of buyers, increasing the cooperation and the capacity among the countries in this field
- Educate OIC member countries about WTO laws.
- Develop their own hedge market.
- Increase per unit value of cotton by value addition.

No	Actions/Activities	Timeframe	Implementation Instruments	Expected Outcomes / Impacts
4.1	-Making the licensed warehousing system widespread in member states.	Medium-Long Term	Cooperation agreement (in progress)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constituting secure, guaranteed and healthy warehousing capacity in member states - Facilitating cotton trade via this way.
4.2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing a common strategy in marketing cotton through a developed central stock exchanges. - Holding an evaluation meeting with the exchanges and chambers of commerce of member states operating in the field of cotton on establishing a central stock exchange and developing cooperation. 	Medium-Long Term	-do-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opening up new markets for the members' cotton, - Marketing the cotton via the developed exchange systems in the member states - Diminishing addiction to limited buyers section - Expansion in cotton trade - Improving the relations among the associations and chambers of commerce of member states operating in the field of cotton.

4.3.	Organizing an annual trade fair on regular basis for marketing cotton and textile goods of member states of OIC.	Short-Medium-Term	-do-	Presenting to wider segments of cotton member states and establishing new markets and attracting buyers.
4.4.	- Setting up a common strategy for easy and secure transport of cotton and delivery of cotton among member states	Short-Medium-Term	-do-	- Facilitating the international cotton trade
4.5	-Arranging delegations and exhibitions of cotton oriented products both among OIC countries and developed economies.	Medium term	-do-	-Increasing in the share of trade in cotton of OIC countries.
4.6	-Developing the brands of international level of OIC member states.	Long term	-do-	- Fetching more per unit value of our cotton.

- COOPERATION AREA : 5- ARRANGING FINANCES FOR THE ACTIVITIES

- STRATEGIC GOALS :

- Developing the financing and guarantee mechanisms like export credits and insurances to generalize the cotton trade among the OIC- CPCs,
- Constituting facilitator and developer agreements and regulations at the national and intra OIC CPCs level.
- Knocking financial institutions (IDB, ADB, UNDP, UNIDO, etc.) for funding the program

No	Actions/Activities	Timeframe	Implementation Instruments	Expected Outcomes / Impacts
5.1.	- Advancing the common movement ability of member states about cotton and processed cotton products	Constant	Cooperation agreement (in progress)	OIC member states would develop more influence and lobbying power at international level.
5.2.	- Holding a regular cotton and textile consultation meeting to be primarily participated by members states and holding experts groups meetings under consultation meetings.	Short-Term	-do-	- Making consultation meetings on cotton and textile permanent primarily through the participation of member states, - Improving cooperation among member states and forming channels in this area, - Utilizing the R&D, know-how and cooperation facilities in processed cotton products - Developing a road map in this field

5.3.	<p>The Islamic Development Bank through its subsidiary institutions and windows could play a leading role in extending financing to cotton sector in OIC Member States with a view of achieving the objectives of the Five Year Plan of Action.</p> <p>In this context, the IDB is called upon to establish special and effective mechanisms and facilities for financing cotton sector in OIC member states.</p>	Short-Medium-Long Term	-do-	- Encouraging international cotton trade among member states
5.4.	<p>- Supporting member states' further benefiting from programs run by institutions like Islamic Development Bank, African Development Bank, West African Development Bank, ECOWAS Investment and Development Bank, Food Agricultural Organisation, European Union, World Bank, United Nations Development Program, United Nations Industrial Development Organization etc. and achieving coordination among programs enshrined in this action plan and other programs</p> <p>- Providing consultancy services and guidelines by the Experts Groups.</p>	Short-Medium-Long Term	-do-	- Utilization by member states of the funds offered by international organizations and institutions such as IDB, FAO, EU, DB

(*)Notes: Short term implies 0-1 year, medium term 1-3 years, and long term more than three years.