



ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK

# ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP IN BRIEF

Jumad Awwal 1429H (May 2008)

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Information Brochure  
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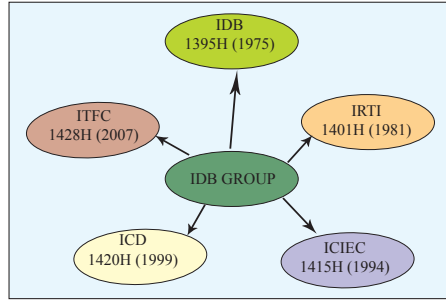


<b>Summary Record of the IDB Group Activities for the Period 1396H-1428H (1 January 1976 – 9 January 2008)</b>				
<b>ITEM<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1428H</b>		<b>1396H-1428H</b>	
	<b>No.</b>	<b>ID<sup>2</sup> (million)</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>ID (million)</b>
Project Financing <sup>3</sup>	110	1,726.8	1,732	14,670.8
Technical Assistance (TA)	73	11.0	663	174.0
Total (Project Financing + TA)	183	1,737.7	2,395	14,844.8
Trade Financing Operations	82	1,818.3	2,011	21,944.1
Special Assistance Operations	62	17.0	1,185	501.1
<b>Net Approved Operations</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>3,573.1</b>	<b>5,591</b>	<b>37,290.1</b>
Gross Approved Operations	331	3,594.3	6,430	42,878.6
Disbursements		2,307.5		26,089.2
Repayments		1,883.8		20,761.2
Number of Staff at end of year	990			
<b>Memorandum Items</b>				
<b>OCR-IDB (in ID million)</b>				
Total Assets		6,722.0		
Gross Income		369.2		
Net Income		163.5		
Reserves: Capital		22.7		
General		1,590.0		
<sup>1</sup> All figures on operations are net of cancellation, unless otherwise specified.				
<sup>2</sup> ID = Islamic Dinar which is equivalent to one unit of SDR of the IMF				
<sup>3</sup> Figures include IBP, ICD, UIF, APIF and Treasury Operations.				



## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Islamic Development Bank Group (IDB Group) is a multilateral development financing institution comprising five entities: the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Islamic Research and Training Institute (IRTI), Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector (ICD), Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit (ICIEC), and International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC).



The IDB Group is engaged in a wide range of specialized and integrated activities such as:

☞	Resource mobilization
☞	Public and private sector financing
☞	Investment
☞	Trade financing
☞	Insurance services
☞	Information services
☞	Research and training in Islamic economics and banking
☞	Technical assistance for capacity building
☞	Technical cooperation among member countries
☞	Scholarships for students in member countries and Muslim communities in non-member countries
☞	Debt relief
☞	Emergency relief

The Headquarters of the IDB Group are in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. It has regional offices in Almaty (Kazakhstan), Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), Rabat (Morocco) and Dakar (Senegal). The Bank has field representatives in thirteen member countries namely: Bangladesh, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Libya, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, and Uzbekistan.

The membership of the IDB comprises 56 countries from major continents of the world including Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America. Membership in IDB is contingent on first being a member of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), paying the first instalment of its minimum subscription to the capital stock of the IDB and accepting the terms and conditions that may be decided upon by the Board of Governors (see the Appendix for country membership of the IDB Group).



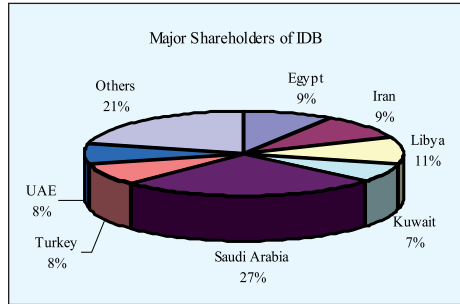
The staff complement of the Bank has grown from a modest 78 staff from 17 member of countries in 1975 to its current level of 1990. This comprises 494 Professionals, 99 Special category, 323 General and 74 Manual staff. There are also 37 Young Professionals under the Bank’s Young Professionals (YPs) Program at the end of 1428H.

## 2. ENTITIES IN THE IDB GROUP

### 2.1 Islamic Development Bank (IDB)

The IDB was established in pursuance of the Declaration of Intent issued by the Conference of Finance Ministers of Muslim Countries held in Jeddah in Dhul Qadah 1393H (December 1973). Following the Inaugural Meeting of its Board of Governors in Rajab 1395H (July 1975), the IDB formally commenced operations on 15 Shawwal 1395H (20 October 1975).

The purpose of IDB is to foster economic development and social progress of its member countries and Muslim communities in non-member countries individually as well as jointly in accordance with the principles of Shari’ah (Islamic Law). In pursuance of this purpose, the IDB provides various forms of development assistance, targeting different sectors of the member countries’ economies. It also establishes and operates special funds for specific purposes.



The Board of Executive Directors (BED) of the IDB is composed of 14 members, of which seven are appointed by the major shareholders, while the other seven are elected on the basis of geographical representation.

### Specialized Funds

#### Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development (ISFD)

The IDB Board of Governors approved the establishment of the Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development at its 31<sup>st</sup> Annual Meeting held in Kuwait in May 2006. It was launched at the 32<sup>nd</sup> Annual Meeting of the IDB Board of Governors held in Dakar, Senegal, in May 2007. The Fund aims at helping to combat poverty, address institutional and productive capacity bottlenecks, and eradicate illiteracy, diseases and epidemics in member countries—particularly in Africa.

The Fund is in the form of Waqf, with a principal targeted capital amount \$10 billion. As of end 1428H, total contribution to the Fund from 30 IDB member countries reached \$1.6 billion. The IDB will contribute \$1 billion to the capital of fund over 10 years. In addition to voluntary contributions from member countries, the Fund is expected to tap into Zakah and Awqaf resources and private donations.

The main priority areas of the Fund include the following:

- Education, with special emphasis on primary and girls' education.
- Health sector projects, in particular combating diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis and AIDS; increasing accessibility to health services, and; the development and production of vaccines and medicines.
- Rural infrastructure projects such as roads, bridges, rural marketing centres, storage facilities for agricultural products, electricity, potable water, irrigation schemes, etc.
- Agriculture and rural development, especially provision of agricultural inputs and farming equipment, and integrated rural development projects.
- Emergency relief, post-conflict reconstruction, and capacity-building.

### **Awqaf Properties Investment Fund (APIF)**

The Awqaf Properties Investment Fund (APIF) was established in Dhul Qa'da 1421H (February 2001) as a trust fund managed by the IDB. The APIF invests in Awqaf (endowments) real estates. It has capital resources of \$57 million, and in addition has access to a \$50 million IDB line of financing and a technical assistance pool of \$250,000 to be utilized for supporting the expansion of APIF activities. In 1426H, in addition to using conventional Shari'ah-compliant modes of financing, the APIF introduced a Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) product for participation in real estate investment opportunities of charitable Awqaf organisations.

In 1428H, the APIF approved 5 operations amounting to \$180 million. Between 1421H-1428H (2001 to 9 January 2008), the APIF approved 28 operations amounting to \$529 million.

### **World Waqf Foundation (WWF)**

The World Waqf Foundation (WWF) was established by the IDB in Jumad Thani 1422H (September 2001) in collaboration with Waqf organizations run by governments in member countries, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and philanthropists.

The objectives of the WWF are to: (i) promote and activate Awqaf with the view to contributing to the cultural, social and economic development of member countries and Muslim communities in non-member countries, and to alleviate hardship among

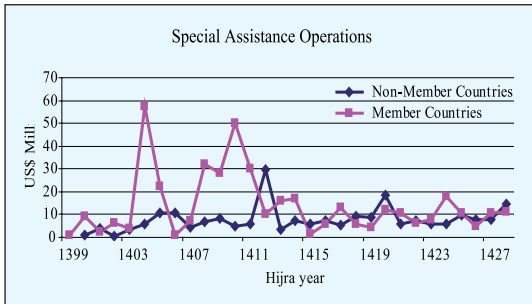
the poor, as well as to sponsor and support Waqf organizations with expertise; (ii) support organizations, projects, programmes and activities in the educational, health, social, and cultural fields; (iii) provide support in the conduct of studies and scientific research in the field of Waqf; and (iv) assist countries and organizations in drafting Waqf legislations.

**Waqf Fund**

The Waqf Fund is primarily a trust fund set up to cater to the needs of the Muslim communities and organizations in non-member countries and LDMCs with particular emphasis on social sector development. It was established in 1399H (1979). By the end of 1428H (9 January 2008), the size of the Waqf Fund had reached ID935 million compared to ID914 in 1427H comprising the principal amount of ID756 million (\$1.72 billion), balance of the Special Assistance Account ID47 million (\$72.9 million) and the Special Account for LDMCs ID132 million (\$204.6 million). The net income of the Waqf Fund increased by 11.5 percent during 1428H reaching ID46.8 million.

**Special Assistance Programme**

The Special Assistance Programme was established in 1400H with the objective of assisting Muslim communities in non-member countries. It helps in developing and strengthening institutions involved in education social and health services to improve wellbeing of the masses and preserve their Islamic and cultural identity. It also aims at alleviating the suffering of communities afflicted by natural disasters or conflicts in both member and non-member countries.



Up to the end of 1428H, the Special Assistance Programme had financed 1,228 operations amounting to ID508 million (\$649.7 million). Of these 470 operations amounting to ID333.6 million (\$420.1 million) were for member countries and 758 operations amounting to ID174.4 million (\$229.7 million) were for Muslim communities and organizations in non-member countries.

**Scholarship Programme**

The IDB has launched 3 scholarship programmes:

- (i) The IDB Scholarship Programme for Muslim Communities (SPMC);

- (ii) The Merit Scholarship Programme for High Technology (MSP); and
- (iii) The M.Sc. Programme for Science and Technology (MPST).

Since inception of the SPMC, the IDB had financed 7,877 students from 48 countries at ID50 million (\$67 million).

Under MSP, 392 scholars were sponsored from 46 member countries at ID11 million (\$15 million). Similarly, under the MPST the Bank had sponsored 205 students at ID0.8 million (\$1 million).

### **Unit Investment Fund (UIF)**

The Unit Investment Fund (UIF) was established in 1410H (1989) in order to mobilize resources to promote investment in member countries. The UIF financed 6 operations amounting to \$164 million in 1428H. Cumulatively, it financed 208 operations amounting to \$2,014 million up to the end of 1428H.

In order to consolidate private sector activities under a single entity within the IDB Group, the resources and activities of the UIF were transferred to the Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector (ICD) with effect from 1429H. Under the new arrangement, the IDB will continue to act as Mudarib and also extend the facility of full redemption guarantee while the ICD would now act as sub-mudarib for the Fund.

## **2.2 Islamic Research and Training Institute (IRTI)**

The Islamic Research and Training Institute (IRTI) was established in 1401H (1981) to undertake research, training and knowledge generation activities on economic, financial and banking issues. IRTI organizes seminars and conferences on various subjects in collaboration with national, regional and international institutions. It also undertakes information activities such as development of information systems for use in the field of Islamic economics, banking and finance, and maintains databases on experts and trade information and promotion.

### **IRTI Activities in 1428H**

- Prepared 7 Research Studies
- Prepared 3 Seminar Proceedings
- Organized 17 Seminars and Conferences
- Organized 38 Training and Distance Learning Courses
- 3 Policy Dialogues

IRTI engages in organizing and conducting basic and applied research for developing models and methods for the application of *Shari'ah* in the fields of economics, banking and finance. It also develops human capital capacities in Islamic economics to meet the research and training needs of *Shari'ah* observing institutions in member countries.

The research output of IRTI takes various forms, such as research papers, background and discussion papers, seminar proceedings, lectures, and articles published in the IRTI journal “*Islamic Economic Studies*” which is a refereed bi-annual journal published in Arabic, English, and French languages.

### 2.3 Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit (ICIEC)

Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit (ICIEC) was established in Safar 1415H (August 1994). The objective of ICIEC is to enhance trade transactions and the flow of investments among member countries. In pursuit of this objective, ICIEC provides export credit insurance and reinsurance to cover non-payment of export receivables resulting from commercial (buyer) and non-commercial (country) risks. It also provides investment insurance and reinsurance against country risk, emanating mainly from foreign exchange transfer restrictions, expropriation, war and civil disturbance and breach of contract by the host government.

#### ICIEC Activities in 1428H

##### a. Export Credit Insurance Services

- Comprehensive Short-Term Policy
- Supplemental Medium-Term Policy
- Bank Master Policy
- Documentary Credit Insurance Policy
- Single Transaction Policy

##### b. Investment Insurance Services

- Investment Insurance Policy
- c. Reinsurance Policy

ICIEC officially commenced its business operations in 1416H (1995) with three types of insurance policies (Export Credit Insurance Services, Investment Insurance Services, and Reinsurance Facility). In 1428H, ICIEC’s total new insurance commitments increased by 10 percent, compared to 1427H, reaching \$1,538 million, while the actual business insured increased by 74 percent to \$1,400 million.

By the end of 1428H, the total insurance commitments of ICIEC stood at \$5.3 billion, while the total business insured amounted to \$3.7 billion.

### 2.4 Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector (ICD)

ICD was established in Rajab 1420H (November 1999) with the aim of promoting the development of the private sector in member countries. The Authorized Capital of the ICD is \$1 billion, of which \$500 million is the initial Subscribed Capital. The IDB has subscribed 50 percent of this amount, while member countries and public financial institutions in member countries have subscribed 30 percent and 20 percent, respectively.

#### ICD Financial Products & Services

- a. Direct Financing
- b. Lines of Financing
- c. Asset Management
- d. Structured Finance
- e. Advisory Services

During 1428H, the ICD approved 24 new private sector operations totalling \$178 million, which represents an increase of 35 percent over 1427H. The ICD financing in 1428H mainly supported private sector investment in the transportation, industrial, and oil & gas sectors. Since it commenced operations in 1421H, the ICD's net cumulative approvals reached 107 projects totalling \$680 million.

## **2.5 International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC)**

The International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC) was established as an autonomous entity within the IDB Group in Jumad Awwal 1426H (June 2005). It commenced operations on 1<sup>st</sup> Muharram 1429H (10 January 2008). The principal office of the Corporation is in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the first branch will be opened in Dubai.

The primary objective of the Corporation is to facilitate intra-trade among OIC member countries using Shari'ah-compliant instruments.

The Corporation is mandated to mobilize funds from the market to complement its financing requirements and also to manage dedicated funds with contributions from member countries. It has an Authorized Capital of \$3 billion and subscribed capital of \$750 million.

## **3. AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS/ SPECIAL PROJECTS**

### **3.1 IDB Infrastructure Fund (IIF)**

The IDB Infrastructure Fund (IIF) was established in 1422H (2001) as the first private equity investment fund to focus on infrastructure development in member countries. The Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation by making equity and equity-related investments in infrastructure projects and infrastructure related industries in IDB member countries and promotes the use of Islamic finance for such projects. The IDB has 51 percent equity share in the Fund.

Till the end of 1428H, the Fund had committed a total amount of \$584 million for 11 projects. The Fund's investment has targeted primarily power, petrochemical, telecom, transport and mining sectors, which together had attracted about 95 percent of the Fund's commitments, while the remaining 5 percent was allocated to the oil and gas sector.

### **3.2 International Centre for Biosaline Agriculture (ICBA)**

International Centre for Biosaline Agriculture (ICBA) was established in 1420H (1999) as a non-profit international applied research and development centre to work for agricultural development in arid and semi-arid areas affected by salinity.

The Centre, which is based in United Arab Emirates, conducts applied research in agricultural development in member countries facing water shortages, aridity, and harsh climatic conditions.

In 1428H, ICBA completed work on its expanded Strategic Plan for the period 2008-2012. The new strategy focuses on the use of marginal water (such as low quality water, treated wastewater and oil-produced water which contains metals and other pollutants); in addition to using saline water for agricultural production.

The major activities of ICBA during 1428 included the following:

- ☞ First Expert Consultation on “Advances in Assessment and Monitoring of Salinization for Managing Salt-affected Habitats”.
- ☞ Training workshop on “Biosaline Agriculture Technologies for Arid and Semi-arid Regions with Reference to Africa funded by the Arab Bank of Economic Development.
- ☞ A Study on salt-tolerant plants and halophytes in Central Asia which was conducted in collaboration with the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and the International Centre for Agriculture Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA) with funding from the Asian Development Bank. The findings of the study are being implemented in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan.

### **3.3 Saudi Arabian Project for the Utilization of Hajj Meat**

The IDB Group has been managing the Saudi Arabian Project for the Utilization of Hajj Meat since 1403H (1983). This project serves Hajj pilgrims by performing, on their behalf, the slaughter and related services. The IDB oversees the utilization of the sacrificial meat in accordance with Shari’ah requirements. The meat is then distributed to the needy in member countries and Muslim communities in non-member countries.

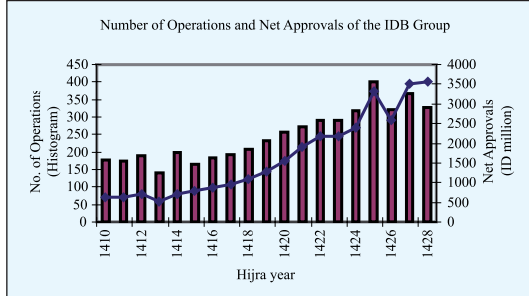
Starting in 1427H (2006), pilgrims were able to buy their offerings online from any part of the world using their credit cards or through cash transfers. This service allows the IDB to build up a central database that will assist in planning and preserving cleanliness of the holy sites.

In 1428H, the total number of sacrificial meat animals slaughtered was 732,855. Out of this, 459,855 were distributed to the poor and needy of the Haram area in Makkah Al-Mukarrama, while the remaining 273,000 were distributed outside the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

## 4. OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES AND MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE IDB GROUP

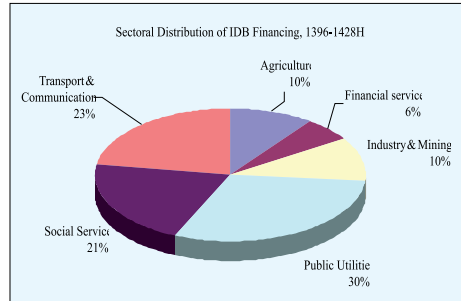
### 4.1 Operational Activities of the IDB Group

☞ In 1428H, the IDB Group financed 327 operations for ID3,573.1 million (\$5,482 million) in both member and non-member countries. Cumulatively during the period 1396-1428H (1975- 9 January 2008), the IDB Group's net approvals reached ID37 billion (\$51 billion), of which project financing and technical assistance operations accounted for 39.8 percent and trade financing operations accounted for 58.84 percent, while special operations accounted for 1.34 percent.



☞ Regarding the modes of project financing in IDB Group, Loan remains the predominant mode representing 51.2 percent of the total financing in 1428H, followed by Leasing (23.9 percent), Istisna'a (14.2 percent), Instalment Sale (9.7 percent), and other modes accounted for 0.8 percent.

☞ Sectoral distribution of IDB financing, in terms of value, shows that Public Utilities accounted for 30 percent, followed by Transport and Communication 23 percent, Social Services 21 percent, Industry and Mining 10 percent, Agriculture 10 percent and Financial Sector 6 percent.



### 4.2 Major Achievements of the IDB Group

Some of the major achievements of the IDB Group since its inception are the following:

☞ **Significant growth in membership:** The membership of IDB grew from 22 countries in 1395H to 56 countries in 1428H. Similarly, the membership of ICD increased from 25 countries' in 1420H to 45 countries in 1428H. In the case of ICIEC, the membership increased from 13 countries in 1415H to 36



countries at the end of 1428H while the membership of ITFC has increased from 23 countries in 1427H to 37 as at 1<sup>st</sup> Muharram 1429H.

- ☞ **Substantial growth in capital:** The authorized, issued, subscribed and paid-in capital has increased over the years as shown in the table below.

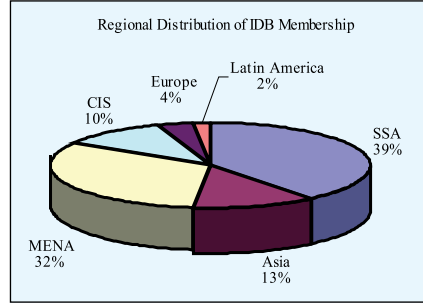
<b>IDB Group Capital Structure</b> (Figures in Million)					
		<i>IDB (ID)</i>	<i>ICD (US\$)</i>	<i>ICIEC (ID)</i>	<i>ITFC (US\$)</i>
<b>Authorized Capital</b>	1428H	30,000	1,000	100	3,000
	<i>At inception</i>	<i>2,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>100</i>	3,000
<b>Issued Capital</b>	1428H	15,000	500	97.2	
	<i>At inception</i>	<i>750</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>68.8</i>	
<b>Subscribed Capital</b>	1428H	13,870.0	500	97.7	750
	<i>At inception</i>	<i>750</i>	<i>350</i>	<i>68.8</i>	500
<b>Paid-in Capital</b>	1428H	3,065.2	330	73.9	514.9
	<i>At inception</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>88.1</i>	<i>63.8</i>	446.1

Note: ID = Islamic Dinar which is equivalent to one unit of SDR    \$=US Dollar

- ☞ **Highest rating (AAA/A-1+):** In 1428H, the Standard & Poor's confirmed for the sixth consecutive year its highest rating for IDB; "AAA" for long-term and "A-1+" for short-term with "stable" outlook. Also the IDB credit ratings assigned by Fitch Ratings were upgraded to "AAA" for the long-term and "F1" for the short-term with a "stable" outlook. The Bank has also maintained the Moody's Investors Services highest rating of "Aaa" for long-term, for the second year, and "P1" for the short-term. With these rating upgrades from the three leading international rating agencies, IDB has become an "AAA" rated institution. These ratings confirm, inter alia, the financial soundness of the IDB as a result of prudent financial policies.
- ☞ **Zero-risk weighted multilateral development bank:** Under the new Commission of the European Communities, Commission Directive No.2007/18/EC of 27 March 2007, the IDB was designated as an MDB eligible to benefit from a zero-risk weight as laid down in the provisions of the European Union.

➤ **Membership of the flagship entity (IDB) is global**, spreading over Africa, Asia, Middle East, Europe and Latin America<sup>1</sup>.

➤ **Contribution to the establishment of Islamic financial architecture:** The IDB has assisted in establishing the following institutions: (i) Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI), (ii) Islamic Financial Services Board (IFSB), (iii) General Council of Islamic Banks and Financial Institutions (GCIBFI), (iv) Islamic International Rating Agency (IIRA), (v) Liquidity Management Centre (LMC), (vi) International Islamic Financial Market (IIFM), and (vii) International Islamic Centre for Reconciliation and Commercial Arbitration (ICRCA).



➤ **IDB Special Programme for the Development of Africa (SPDA):** In recognition of the socio-economic challenges facing the Sub-Saharan African member countries, the Bank, as called upon by the Third Extraordinary Session of the OIC Summit, has initiated a Special Programme for the Development of Africa.

The SPDA aims to support investments in social and infrastructure sectors in Sub-Saharan Africa, which will strengthen inclusive growth. Specifically, SPDA will aim to provide affordable access to services used by the poor through twinning with regional infrastructure networking.

➤ **The IDB Reform:** The IDB has adopted a long-term “IDB 1440H Vision”. The objective of the Vision is to enable IDB respond effectively and efficiently to various challenges emerging from member countries and the environment in which it operates. This Vision is being implemented through a number of programmes. The IDB Reform is one of the major strategic thrusts identified in the IDB 1440H Vision. The reform process which aims at preparing the Bank to meet the future global challenges and making it to become a world class organization is being carried out by the Centennial Group.

➤ **Co-financing with other development partners:** IDB has co-financed a number of projects with the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the

<sup>1</sup>Africa includes the following: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Cote d’Ivoire, Djibouti, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo and Uganda. MENA comprises Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen. Asia includes Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, and Pakistan. CIS comprises Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Rep., Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Europe includes Albania, and Turkey while Latin America comprises only Suriname.

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the African Development Bank, ECOWAS Fund, European Investment Bank, International Finance Corporation, and the Arab Coordination Group<sup>2</sup>. During 1428H, the total cost of co-financed projects was \$6,925 million, of which the IDB contributed \$1,014 million (or 15 percent), while the contribution of other international financiers reached \$2,818 million (or 41 percent of the total cost).

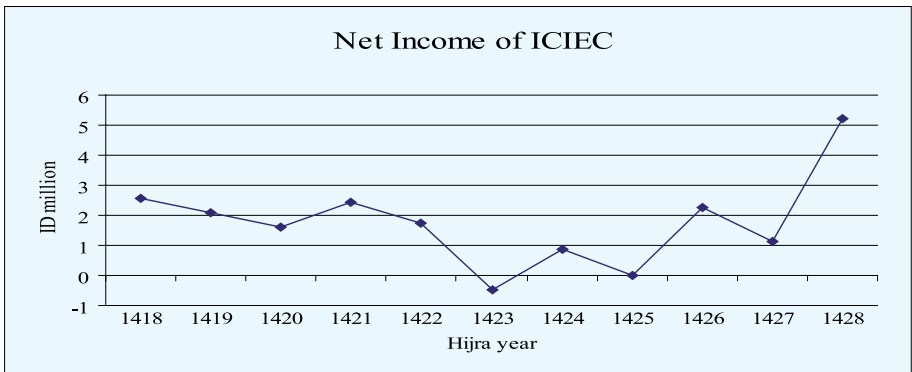
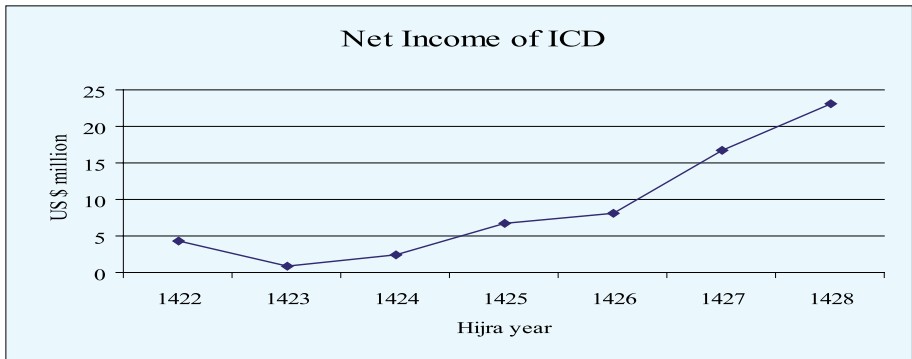
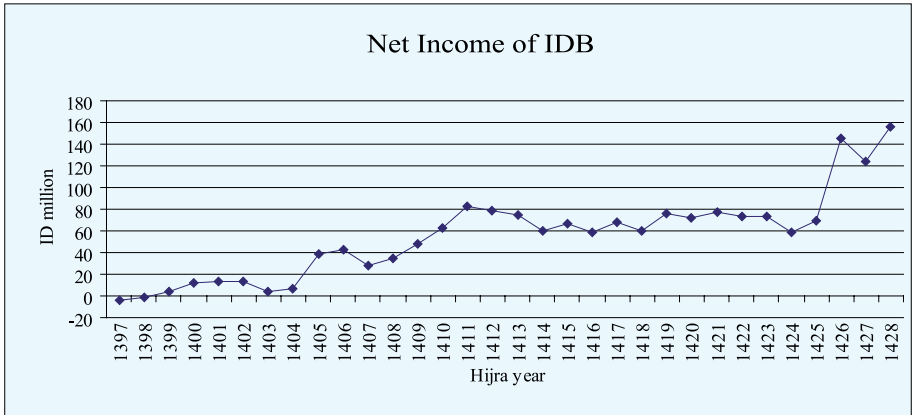
- ☞ **Assistance to OIC Member Countries for WTO-related matters:** The IDB launched its Technical Assistance Programme for WTO-related matters in 1997. Activities undertaken under this Programme include workshops, seminars, Trade Policy courses, subject-specific studies and consultative meetings prior to and after the regular WTO ministerial conferences.

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<sup>2</sup>Arab Coordination Group comprises the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development, the OPEC Fund for International Development, the Saudi Fund for Development, the Arab Fund for Economic & Social Development, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa.

## 5. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF THE IDB GROUP

The net incomes of IDB, ICD and ICIEC are shown in the following charts.



<b>APPENDIX: Country Membership of IDB Group</b>		
<b>Entity</b>	<b>Number of Member Countries</b>	<b>Names of Member Countries</b>
IDB	56	Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and Yemen.
ICD	45	Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Djibouti, Egypt, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Pakistan, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and Yemen.
ICIEC	36	Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Djibouti, Egypt, Gambia, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.
ITFC	37	Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote D'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Gambia, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, U.A.E., Uganda, and Yemen.