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Briefs - Agenda

□ NEWS ANALYSIS

NIGERIA'S ECONOMIC REBOUND TAKES SHAPE AS REFORMS BEGIN TO DELIVER STABILITY

Nigeria is gradually entering a phase of economic consolidation, as recent structural reforms start to restore macroeconomic stability, improve market confidence, and lay the groundwork for more sustainable growth.



After several years of mounting imbalances, Nigeria's economy is showing early but meaningful signs of recovery. According to assessments highlighted by The Economist, the reform agenda launched since 2023 has begun to address deep-rooted structural weaknesses inherited by the current administration. While the adjustment process has been challenging for

households and businesses, initial outcomes point to improved economic fundamentals.

One of the most significant shifts has been the move toward a more transparent and market-oriented policy framework. The removal of fuel subsidies and the unification of exchange-rate mechanisms have helped

correct long-standing distortions, enhance policy credibility, and reduce uncertainty for investors.

Complemented by tighter monetary policy, these measures have contributed to greater macroeconomic discipline and a more predictable operating environment.

Improving stability is gradually translating into stronger sentiment across financial markets. Equity markets have opened the year on a positive note, reflecting renewed confidence driven by reform momentum and improving corporate performance. At the same time, foreign exchange conditions have become more orderly, supported by rising external reserves and a clearer policy direction. Together, these trends signal a gradual return of investor trust after a prolonged period of volatility.

The rebound is also visible in Nigeria's growth outlook. International and domestic institutions now project a recovery trajectory, underpinned by stabilising inflation, recovering oil and gas production, and improved security conditions in key producing regions. Enhanced

confidence in the energy sector has encouraged renewed investment interest, reinforcing Nigeria's role as a major producer and export-oriented economy.

Beyond hydrocarbons, reforms are beginning to improve competitiveness in non-oil sectors. A more flexible exchange rate is enhancing the attractiveness of agricultural and light manufacturing exports, supporting diversification objectives and regional trade integration. These developments align with Nigeria's longer-term ambition to build a more balanced and resilient economic model.

Fiscal conditions remain a key area of focus, particularly in managing public debt and improving revenue mobilisation. Recent reforms to taxation and tax

administration aim to strengthen government finances and create greater fiscal space for development priorities. While challenges persist, the emphasis on consolidation reflects a shift from crisis management toward medium-term economic planning.

Overall, Nigeria's economy appears to be turning a corner. The combination of structural reform, improving macroeconomic stability, and renewed investor engagement suggests that the country is laying the foundations for a more sustainable recovery—one that could translate into stronger trade, investment, and growth prospects in the period ahead.

Source: [This day \(Nigerian newspaper\) Business Insider Africa.](#)

MOZAMBIQUE'S GAS REVIVAL SIGNALS A TURNING POINT FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INVESTMENT

The restart of Mozambique's flagship LNG project marks a decisive moment for the country's economy, restoring momentum to a cornerstone investment expected to drive growth, employment and long-term fiscal revenues.

After more than four years of suspension, Mozambique has formally resumed work on its largest energy project, the Mozambique LNG development in Cabo Delgado. Led by TotalEnergies, the \$20 billion project represents Africa's largest foreign direct investment and a central pillar of Mozambique's ambition to become a globally significant liquefied natural gas exporter.

The lifting of force majeure and the restart of construction at the Afungi site signal renewed confidence in the country's economic and security



trajectory. Improved security conditions, supported by cooperation with regional partners, have been critical in enabling contractors and workers to return. More than

4,000 workers are already mobilised, the majority of them Mozambican nationals, highlighting the project's immediate impact on employment and income

generation.

From an economic perspective, the resumption of Mozambique LNG is expected to have far-reaching multiplier effects. During peak construction, the project is projected to create several thousand direct jobs and support a wide network of local suppliers through multi-billion-dollar contracts awarded to domestic companies. This scale of local participation is expected to stimulate activity across construction, logistics, services and manufacturing, reinforcing the domestic private sector.

Beyond the construction phase, LNG exports are poised to transform Mozambique's external position. With planned production capacity of 13 million tonnes per year and first exports targeted for 2029, the project is expected to generate substantial foreign exchange inflows over several

decades. Government estimates point to significant lifetime revenues, which could strengthen public finances, improve balance-of-payments resilience and provide resources for infrastructure, social services and human capital development.

The restart also carries broader implications for investor sentiment. Mozambique LNG is widely viewed as a test case for whether mega-scale energy projects can progress in frontier markets facing security, financing and ESG scrutiny. Its revival sends a positive signal to international investors assessing risk and long-term opportunity in Africa's energy sector, particularly when supported by clear government commitment and sustained security improvements.

At the same time, authorities and project partners have emphasised community

development and social investment. Through the Mozambique LNG Foundation, dedicated funding has been allocated to support livelihoods, agriculture, fisheries and small businesses in Cabo Delgado, aiming to ensure that economic benefits extend beyond state revenues and contribute to regional stability.

Overall, the restart of Mozambique LNG represents more than the resumption of a single project. It marks a potential inflection point for Mozambique's economy, anchoring its role in global gas markets while offering a pathway toward growth, employment and increased investor confidence—provided that security gains are sustained and resource revenues are managed in support of inclusive and long-term development.

[Source: APA News, Energy Capital & Power](#)

EGYPT AND TÜRKIYE ACCELERATE ECONOMIC RAPPROCHEMENT AS INVESTMENT AND INDUSTRIAL TIES DEEPEN.

A high-level business forum in New Alamein has marked a decisive step in strengthening economic relations between Egypt and Türkiye, signalling growing confidence, rising investment flows, and a shared ambition to build deeper industrial and financial integration.

Economic relations between Egypt and Türkiye are entering a new phase of momentum, following what officials described as the largest commercial gathering in the history of bilateral ties. Held in New Alamein, the Egypt–Türkiye business forum sent a clear signal of renewed cooperation, with both sides highlighting expanding opportunities for

trade, investment, and long-term industrial partnership.

The forum was jointly led by representatives of the Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey and the Federation of Egyptian Chambers of Commerce, and focused on priority areas for cooperation over the coming decade. Discussions highlighted infrastructure contracting, energy partnerships, and closer integration of industrial and technological supply chains as core pillars of the evolving economic relationship.

Concrete investment prospects are already emerging. Egyptian business leaders anticipate Turkish investments exceeding USD 500 million in 2026,

particularly in textiles, including spinning, weaving, dyeing, and finishing, alongside broader industrial and commercial activities.

The renewed business dialogue is also viewed as a precursor to an upcoming visit by President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, expected to be accompanied by a major Turkish trade delegation. Together, these developments underscore a shared commitment by Cairo and Ankara to transform political normalization into tangible economic outcomes, positioning the bilateral partnership as a growing pillar of regional trade, industrial development, and investment cooperation.

[Source: Egypt Independent.](#)



THE ROLE OF TRANSPORTATION IN FACILITATING TRADE AMONG OIC COUNTRIES



ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE
January 2026

□ KEY FIGURES

INDONESIA'S AUTOMOTIVE EXPORTS ACCELERATE AS OVERSEAS MARKETS DRIVE INDUSTRY RESILIENCE

Indonesia's automotive industry is increasingly anchored by strong export performance, with record vehicle shipments confirming the country's growing role as a regional production and export base despite softer conditions in the domestic market.

Indonesia's automotive sector is undergoing a clear rebalancing, with exports emerging as a central growth engine. According to data from the Association of Indonesian Automotive Industries (GAIKINDO), exports of completely built-up (CBU) vehicles reached 518,000 units in 2025, marking an all-time high. This achievement highlights Indonesia's expanding integration into global automotive supply chains and its strengthening competitiveness as a manufacturing hub.

Export momentum has been sustained throughout the year. During the first eight months of 2025, CBU exports totaled 335,063 units, representing a 12.2 percent increase compared with the same period in 2024. The upward trend continued through January–September 2025, when total CBU exports reached 382,374 units, up 10.9 percent year on year from 344,780 units in the corresponding period of



2024. For context, total CBU exports for the full year 2024 amounted to 472,194 units, indicating that 2025 is on track to set a new benchmark.

Exports of semi-finished or completely knocked down (CKD) vehicles have also expanded rapidly. From January to September 2025, CKD exports climbed by 29.8 percent to 45,673 units, compared with 35,179 units a year earlier. This growth underscores Indonesia's dual role as both a finished-vehicle exporter and a regional assembly base serving multiple international markets.

Leading manufacturers continue to underpin export performance. Toyota remains Indonesia's largest exporter, shipping 114,280 vehicles, an increase of 6.8 percent year on year. Over the January–September period, Toyota exported 130,045 units, capturing a 34

percent market share. Daihatsu followed with 89,418 units (23.4 percent share), while Mitsubishi Motors recorded particularly strong growth, exporting 75,361 units (19.7 percent share). Hyundai-HMMI contributed 43,334 units (11.3 percent), alongside Suzuki with 22,359 units (5.8 percent) and Honda with 12,628 units (3.3 percent).

Export growth has played a stabilizing role for the industry amid weaker domestic demand. From January to September 2025, total vehicle production reached 854,952 units, declining by only 3.4 percent year on year, despite a sharper contraction in domestic sales. Wholesale sales fell 11.3 percent to 561,819 units, while retail sales declined 10.9 percent to 585,917 units, reflecting pressure on consumer purchasing power.

Destination markets across ASEAN, Latin America, Japan, and the Middle East have been key contributors to export growth, helping manufacturers maintain production volumes and operational efficiency. Industry leaders note that exports are now an integral component of overall production planning, directly supporting factory

utilization and supply chain continuity.

Looking ahead, industry representatives expect Indonesia's automotive exports to approach 500,000 units by the end of 2025, reinforcing production stability and supporting a broad ecosystem of manufacturers, component suppliers, logistics providers,

and financing companies. The sustained rise in exports confirms Indonesia's ambition to position itself as a regional automotive production and export hub, demonstrating resilience and adaptability in an evolving global market.

Source : [Gaikindo, Kompas.id, Business Indonesia](#)

BRIEFS

➤ **UAE and Gabon sign comprehensive economic partnership agreement**

President His Highness Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan and His Excellency Brice Oligui Nguema, President of the Gabonese Republic, witnessed the signing of a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) in Abu Dhabi between the UAE and Gabon on February 9th, 2026. The agreement marks a significant step forward in bilateral relations and is expected to enhance trade flows, deepen private-sector collaboration and unlock new investment opportunities across key sectors, including agriculture, logistics and renewable energy. The agreement aims to reduce tariffs, remove trade barriers, facilitate investment flows and promote private-sector cooperation, with a particular focus on small and medium-sized enterprises.

Source: [Economy Middle-East](#)

➤ **Morocco, Azerbaijan continue progress on draft investment promotion agreement**

Azerbaijan and Morocco are continuing to make progress on the draft agreement "On the Promotion and Mutual Protection of Investments." The issue was discussed during the meeting between Azerbaijani Ambassador to Morocco Nazim Samadov with Moroccan Minister of Economy and Finance Nadia Fettah Alaoui on February 3rd, 2026. The meeting emphasized the importance of further

expanding the legal framework for further development of cooperation.

Source: [AZERTAC](#)

➤ **UAE, Sierra Leone sign comprehensive economic partnership agreement**

UAE President His Highness Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan and His Excellency Julius Maada Bio, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone, witnessed the signing today of a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) between the two nations on February 2nd, 2026. The agreement is expected to deepen bilateral trade and investment ties.

The agreement will reduce trade barriers, enhance investment flows, and promote private sector collaboration in key sectors such as agriculture, renewable energy, and infrastructure development. Source: [Zawya](#)

➤ **Guyana and Belize strengthen bilateral ties with new cooperation agreements**

Guyana and Belize on Monday February 2nd, 2026 deepened their bilateral relationship with the signing of several Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) aimed at expanding cooperation in key areas including security, education, tourism, digital transformation, and investment. Under the new arrangements, Guyana and Belize agreed to enhance defence and security cooperation through capacity-building, training, information exchange, and dialogue. Source: [News Room](#)



- Encouraging the development of regular trade exchanges among Member States.
 - Promoting investments aimed at trade development.
 - Contributing to the promotion of productions from Member States and facilitating access to foreign
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- Promoting commercial information.
 - Assisting Member States in the field of trade promotion and international trade negotiations.
 - Assisting businesses and economic operators.
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- Encouraging contacts between businessmen from Member States.
 - Promoting the products of Member States, including through regular Islamic Fairs and specialized
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- Assisting Member States in establishing and organizing Export Promotion Centers.
 - Providing advisory and expertise services to Member States in trade promotion matters.
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- Collecting and disseminating trade data.
 - Developing remotely accessible trade databases.
 - Assisting Member States in establishing Documentation Centers and Commercial Information
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- Encouraging intra-OIC investments.
 - Promoting foreign investments in OIC Member States.
 - Encouraging partnerships among economic operators from Member States.
 - Providing advisory and expertise services to Member States, particularly in export-oriented investment
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- Publishing an Annual Report on intra-Islamic trade.
 - Conducting sectoral studies on products and markets.
 - Studying ways and means to alleviate trade barriers among Member States.
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- Organizing seminars and training programs.
 - Assisting Member States in creating a pool of experts in various fields of trade development.
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- Assisting Member States in trade negotiations.
 - Preparing and organizing intra-OIC trade negotiations.

Agenda



- **The TPS-OIC TRADE Negotiating Committee, 3-4 February 2026, • Virtual Meeting**
- **Regional Preparatory Workshop for the 14th WTO Ministerial Conference for the benefit of OIC Member States, 9-10 February 2026 • Casablanca, Morocco**
- **2nd Conference of Transport Ministers, 11–12 February 2026 • Istanbul, Türkiye**
- **24th Economic Counsellors of OIC Embassies accredited to the Kingdom of Morocco, 24 February 2026 • Rabat, Morocco**
- **14th Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (MC14), 26–29 March 2026 • Yaoundé, Cameroon**
- **Iraq Investment Forum, 10-11 April, 2026 • Baghdad, Iraq**
- **52nd OIC Council of Foreign Ministers, 11-12 April 2026 • Baghdad, Iraq**
- **15th AIM Congress, 13-15 April 2026 • Dubai– UAE**
- **42nd COMCEC Follow-up Meeting, 12-13 May 2026 • Ankara, Türkiye**
- **OIC Africa SME Forum, 11-13 June 2026 • Dakar– Senegal**
- **16th OIC Summit, 19-20 June 2026 • Baku, Azerbaijan**
- **OIC Tourism Fair/ UATE Tourism Expo, 25-27 June 2026 • Kampala– Uganda**
- **9th OIC Ministerial Conference on Women, 12-13 July 2026 • Islamabad, Pakistan**
- **17th OIC-UN General Meeting on Cooperation, 27-29 July 2026 • Geneva, Switzerland**
- **2nd OIC Ministerial Conference on Energy, October 2026 • Riyadh, KSA**
- **42nd COMCEC Ministerial Meeting, 31 October-3rd November 2026 • Istanbul, Türkiye**
- **11th OIC Halal Expo, 25-28 November 2026 • Istanbul, Türkiye**
- **10th ACMOI, 9-10 December 2026 • Jeddah, KSA**



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