Insights Brief Series #1 | April 2026

US-Israel-Iran Regional Crisis 2026

Economic Outlook for OIC Countries: Scenarios & Strategic Options

DinarStandard

GROWTH STRATEGY RESEARCH & ADVISORY

Executive Summary

The $9.2T OIC economy faces its largest energy disruption in modern history — but strategic repositioning can convert crisis into structural advantage

DinarStandard

OVERARCHING THESIS

The February 2026 US-Israel-Iran regional crisis has created the largest energy and other supply disruptions in modern history. OIC countries that shift from short-term crisis management to medium- and long-term strategic repositioning will convert this disruption into lasting structural advantage. A multipolar realignment of trade, finance, and defense is underway — and the $9.2T OIC economy is at its center.

1 Scenario 1: New Normal

Ceasefire and multipolar realignment. Oil stabilises at $90–100/bbl. Intra-OIC trade corridors strengthen. PRIMARY BASIS for strategic planning.

2 Scenario 2: Civil Unrest

Internal Iranian fracture creates Syria-like instability. Extended energy volatility. Humanitarian spillover. Partial recovery over 6–12 months.

3 Scenario 3a/3b: Protracted War

Full-scale war of attrition. GCC GDP contraction 8–14%. Mass capital flight. Food crisis deepens. SWF liquidation to cover deficits.

KEY FINDINGS

01 Pre-crisis baseline

The OIC entered 2026 as a $9.2T economy controlling 66% of global oil reserves and a $2.43T Halal economy growing at 8.3% CAGR. Strengths in energy, retail & textile, and tech were offset by 28 food-deficit nations and $83B in GCC-dependent remittances.

02 Overall crisis impact

Brent surging from $70 to $126/bbl and 70%+ of trade corridors disrupted delivered a simultaneous shock. The OIC's $110B food import gap and $250–330B tech import dependency amplified vulnerability across non-energy member states.

03 Regional impact themes

GCC gained revenue windfall but faces 99% desalination dependency. MENA bore Suez disruption and $32B Egyptian remittances at risk. South & SE Asia hit through remittances and textiles. Türkiye managed 3.6M refugees. SSA faced +60% wheat price surge.

04 Four scenarios

Outcomes range from Scenario 1 (ceasefire, oil $85–100/bbl) through Scenario 2 (Iranian exports disrupted 1.5–2M bpd) to Scenario 3 (Hormuz restricted, GCC GDP –8 to –14%, $3.5T global GDP at risk).

05 Scenario 1 strategic priorities

Six macro priorities: energy transition, food security (28-nation deficit), trade corridor redesign, digital acceleration (Tech & AI toward 6.5% of GDP by 2030), Islamic finance ($5.98T asset base), and reducing $80–100B defence import dependency.

06 Scenario 1 regional positioning

GCC reinvests windfall; MENA rebuilds Suez and renewable exports; South & SE Asia re-anchors the $782B Retail & Textile cluster; Türkiye activates Middle Corridor and $5.5B+ defence exports; SSA builds food buffers and digital infrastructure.

Disclaimer & Sources

Methodology notes, data sourcing, and limitations of this analysis

DinarStandard

This Insights Brief has been prepared by DinarStandard LLC (“DinarStandard”), a Strategy Insights, Inc. brand, for informational purposes only and does not constitute investment, legal, or policy advice. The analysis, opinions, and scenario-based projections contained herein are derived from publicly available data, proprietary research methodologies, and expert consultations conducted between March and April 2026.

All forward-looking statements are inherently uncertain and should not be construed as forecasts or guarantees of future performance. DinarStandard does not guarantee the accuracy, completeness, or timeliness of any third-party data cited herein and assumes no liability for decisions made based on this material. Given the rapidly evolving nature of the crisis, conditions may have materially changed since the data was collected and analysis was completed. Readers are advised to verify information independently before making decisions.

Key data sources include: IMF, World Bank, IEA, WTO, SESRIC, COMCEC, DinarStandard SGIE 2024/25, ITC Trade Map, UNCTAD, Oxford Economics, IRENA, SIPRI, Goldman Sachs, FAO, UNHCR, SWF Institute, Lloyd's of London, and expert interviews.

All data points have been attributed to their original sources throughout the presentation. Where ranges are provided, they reflect variance across multiple source estimates.

Key Question & Thesis

Framing the core strategic question for OIC governments and corporates

DinarStandard

KEY QUESTION

What are the medium-term (1–2 year) and long-term (3–5 year) strategic options for OIC* governments and corporates to achieve economic stability and growth amid the US-Israel-Iran regional crisis?

THESIS

Governments are actively managing the immediate crisis using contingency planning frameworks refined through COVID-19, Ukraine-Russia, and Suez disruptions — and these short-term responses are appropriate. However, medium- and long-term strategic challenges remain largely unaddressed. Trade flows, supply chains, and regional partnerships will be fundamentally restructured. OIC countries that position now will convert disruption into lasting structural advantage.

CONTEXT

The February 28 event and subsequent closure of the Strait of Hormuz triggered the largest oil supply disruption in modern history. **Energy is the primary economic driver from which cascading effects originate** — inflation, supply chain disruptions, fiscal strain, and food insecurity are all downstream consequences of the energy shock. Brent surged from $70 to $118/bbl. GCC GDP forecasts cut by 4.6pp. Gulf food imports dropped 70% within weeks. Southeast Asian importers are already turning to Russian suppliers as alternative sources.

FOCUS: Medium-term (1–2 years) and Long-term (3–5 years) strategic options | Short-term crisis response excluded | *OIC: Organisation for Islamic Cooperation

Target Audience & Scope

Who this brief is for and what it covers — regional focus across five OIC clusters

DinarStandard

TARGET AUDIENCE

Primary: OIC government economic agencies and policymakers — trade, FDI, and economic planning

Secondary: Corporate leaders in key OIC sectors — logistics, Islamic banking, real estate, hospitality, halal economy

SCOPE

Macro-level framing by region covering economic implications across key industry clusters, including the Islamic/Halal economy. Medium- and long-term strategic options only. Short-term crisis response excluded.

REGIONAL COVERAGE (57 OIC member countries)

GCC (6)

Saudi Arabia, UAE, Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, Oman

South & SE Asia (7)

Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei, Bangladesh, Pakistan, +2

MENA (ex-GCC) (13)

Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, +9

Central Asia (9)

Türkiye, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, +6

Sub-Saharan Africa (22)

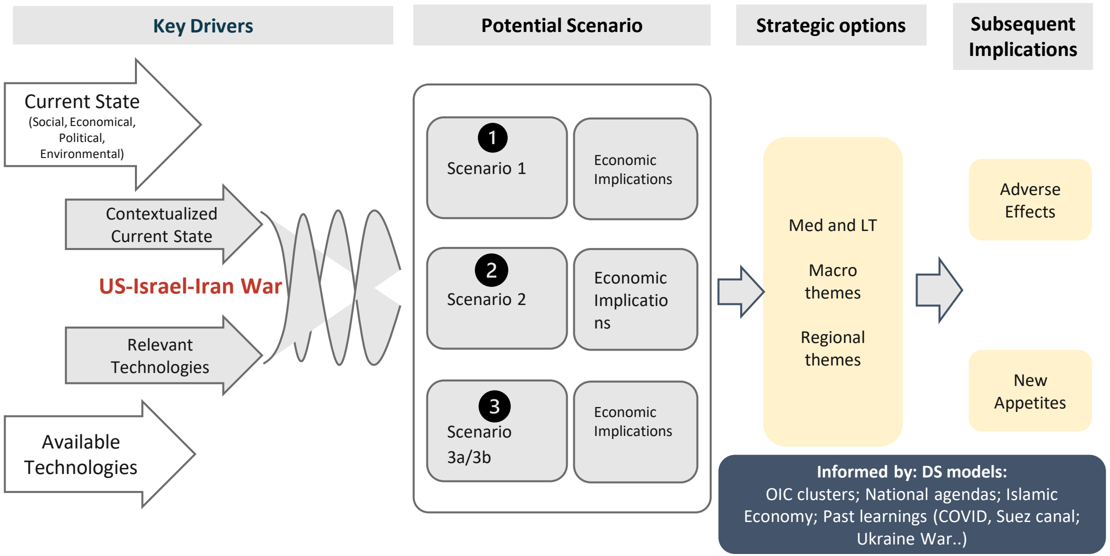
Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, Senegal, +18

Methodology

DinarStandard

Leveraging DinarStandard's proprietary Innovation Megatrends Framework to drive scenario analysis and strategic options

Adapted DS Innovation Megatrends Framework



EXPERT INTERVIEWS

Primary validation from senior economists at IsDB, Bank Indonesia, ICDT, and DinarStandard's global partner network spanning 50+ years of combined OIC advisory experience across trade, finance, and policy.

SECONDARY RESEARCH

Trusted global sources: IMF, World Bank, IEA, WTO, FAO, UNCTAD, SIPRI, Goldman Sachs, Oxford Economics, Lloyd's of London. All data points attributed per slide for independent verification.

AI USAGE

AI tools assisted with data synthesis, scenario modelling support, and drafting. All outputs reviewed, validated, and refined by DinarStandard's senior analysts and subject-matter experts.

Output: Insights Brief Report format linked to a series of Roundtables. First Report sets macro framing; follow-up Updates cover sector/country level deep-dives.

1

Key Drivers

OIC Profile & Industry Cluster Overview

DinarStandard

57 countries with structural trade surpluses in energy but critical deficits in food, technology, and defence

57
OIC member countries

~2B
Population (24% of world)

$9.2T
Total OIC GDP (2024)

$2.6T
Merchandise Exports (2024)

10.6%
Share of global Exports (2024)

Top 11 Industry Clusters (74%* of Total OIC GDP)	% GDP 2024	Value 2024	% GDP 2030	Key Anchors & Sources
Energy, Petrochem & Renewables	20.6%	$1.90T	21.0%	Aramco/SABIC, ADNOC/Borouge, Petronas, Masdar
Food & Agriculture	10.0%	$920B	10.5%	Indonesia, Pakistan, Türkiye, Egypt
Retail & Textile	8.5%	$782B	9.0%	Bangladesh, Pakistan, Türkiye
Construction & Real Estate	8.0%	$736B	9.5%	Saudi, UAE, Qatar, Egypt
Finance & Islamic Finance	7.6%	$700B	9.0%	SAMA, BNM, DIFC, CBB
Tourism & Hospitality	5.0%	$460B	5.5%	Türkiye, UAE, Saudi, Malaysia
Healthcare & Pharma	4.5%	$414B	6.0%	Saudi Vision 2030 health; Indonesia BPJS
Technology & AI	4.0%	$368B	6.5%	Malaysia DOSM 13.8%; UAE 9.7%; Saudi GASTAT
Logistics & Maritime	4.0%	$368B	4.5%	UAE Jebel Ali, Egypt Suez, Türkiye
Mining & Critical Minerals	3.0%	$276B	5.0%	Indonesia 53% nickel, Kazakhstan 38% uranium, Morocco 70% phosphate
Defense & Security	0.5%	$46B	1.2%	Türkiye SIPRI $10.1B rev.; Saudi SAMI 15% local

Sources: SESRIC OIC Economic Outlook 2025, COMCEC, DinarStandard SGIE 2024/25, ITC Trade Map, WTO

**other 26% includes Education, Government, Utilities, Media, Creative Economy etc*

OIC Industry Clusters — Regional Economic Footprint

DinarStandard

Estimated GDP value-added ($B), 2024 | 'est.' = informed estimate, not precisely computed

Top 11 Industry Clusters (74%* of Total OIC GDP)	GCC ~$2.2T	South & SE Asia ~$2.9T	MENA ex-GCC ~$1.2T	Central Asia ~$2.5T	Sub-Saharan Africa ~$0.5T
Energy, Petrochem & Renewables	$1,100 (57.9%)	$150 (7.9%)	$280 (14.7%)	$300 (15.8%)	$70 (3.7%)
Food & Agriculture	$70 (7.6%)	$380 (41.3%)	$180 (19.6%)	$230 (25.0%)	$60 (6.5%)
Retail & Textile	$120 (15.3%)	$370 (47.3%)	$100 (12.8%)	$190 (24.3%)	$2 (0.3%)
Construction & Real Estate	$320 (42.9%)	$220 (29.5%)	$90 (12.1%)	$110 (14.7%)	$6 (0.8%)
Finance & Islamic Finance	$250 (35.7%)	$210 (30.0%)	$90 (12.9%)	$140 (20.0%)	$10 (1.4%)
Tourism & Hospitality	$120 (26.1%)	$110 (23.9%)	$100 (21.7%)	$120 (26.1%)	$10 (2.2%)
Healthcare & Pharma	$100 (24.2%)	$160 (38.6%)	$60 (14.5%)	$90 (21.7%)	$4 (1.0%)
Technology & AI	$100 (25.4%)	$170 (43.1%)	$40 (10.2%)	$80 (20.3%)	$4 (1.0%)
Logistics & Maritime	$120 (31.7%)	$90 (23.8%)	$80 (21.2%)	$80 (21.2%)	$8 (2.1%)
Mining & Critical Minerals	$20 (6.9%)	$120 (41.4%)	$70 (24.1%)	$70 (24.1%)	$10 (3.4%)
Defense & Security	$5 (10.4%)	$12 (25.0%)	$5 (10.4%)	$25 (52.1%)	$1 (2.1%)

Sources: World Bank WDI Table 4.2 (2024); IEA; OPEC; IRENA; WTO Textile Statistics; IFSB Stability Report 2024; UNWTO; WHO Health Expenditure Database; DOSM Malaysia GVAICT; SIPRI 2024; UNCTAD; FAO. Regional GDP anchors: IMF WEO April 2024. Regional allocation methodology in Slide 4 notes.

Pre-Crisis Halal Economy Overlay

DinarStandard

Aggregate OIC halal value-added by cluster (2024 baseline, pre-crisis) | Ranked by halal VA contribution | SGIE 2024/25 derivation

OIC HALAL VA (DERIVED)	OIC HALAL SPENDING (ADJ.)	CLUSTERS WITH OVERLAP	LARGEST HALAL CLUSTER
~$1.13T	**~$1.70T**	**8 of 11**	**$460B**
12.3% of OIC GDP	SGIE $2.43T x 70% OIC adj.	Energy, Mining, Defense = nil	Food & Agriculture (50% halal)

Derivation: DinarStandard SGIE 2024/25 global spending x 70% OIC adjustment; cluster-mapped spending inputs x sector VA ratios; Halal VA per cluster. Not a standalone base sector. Ranked by Halal VA (largest first).

CLUSTER (ranked by Halal VA)	HALAL SECTOR	OIC SPEND	VA RATIO	HALAL VA	% CLUSTER	NOTES & BASIS
Food & Agriculture	Halal food & bev	$890B	47%	**$460B**	50%	Production vs. retail. OIC food ~50% halal in Muslim-majority states. SGIE 2024/25: $1,272B global x 70%.
Finance & Islamic Finance	Islamic finance	—	—	**$231B**	33%	IFSB: Islamic assets = 33% of OIC financial sector. Assets basis: $4.19T OIC Islamic.
Retail & Textile	Modest fashion	$223B	50%	**$112B**	14%	$318B global x 70% = $223B. VA ratio 50% (apparel mfg + retail). Modest fashion share of cluster.
Tourism & Hospitality	Muslim-friendly travel	$152B	72%	**$110B**	24%	$217B global x 70% = $152B. VA ratio 72% (local labour, F&B, accommodation intensity).
Healthcare & Pharma	Halal pharma + cosmetics	$136B	62%	**$84B**	20%	($107B pharma + $87B cosmetics) x 70% = $136B. VA ratio 62% (R&D + manufacturing intensity).
Technology & AI	Halal media + digital	$182B	47%	**$55B**	15%	$260B media x 70% = $182B; ~30% to tech cluster. Islamic fintech, halal e-commerce, cert platforms.
Logistics & Maritime	Halal supply chain ops	—	—	**$37B**	10%	Est. 10% of logistics VA: halal-certified cold chain, warehousing, dedicated halal corridors.
Construction & Real Estate	Islamic RE & waqf infra	—	—	**$37B**	5%	Est. 5% of cluster: Shariah-compliant RE, waqf endowments, halal industrial parks.
Energy, Petrochem & Ren.	Food-grade industrial	—	—	~$5B	~1%	Minimal — food-grade petrochemicals and halal-certified packaging only.
Mining & Critical Min.	—	—	—	—	—	No material Halal economy intersection.
Defense & Security	—	—	—	—	—	No material Halal economy intersection.
ALL CLUSTERS TOTAL	OIC Halal Spend: $1,583B*	—	Blended	**~$1,131B**	**12.3%**	*Gap to $1.70T: $407.8B OIC imports + ~$162B retail margins

OIC Baseline — Vulnerabilities, Trade & Technology

DinarStandard

Structural deficits, societal pressure points, and emerging tech enablers define the OIC's crisis exposure

CRITICAL VULNERABILITIES

3.6M + 1.4M	refugees hosted by Türkiye and Pakistan (UNHCR) — crisis may generate additional displacement
$83B	in remittances at risk: Pakistan $30B, Egypt $32B, Bangladesh $21B — dependent on GCC employment
28 countries	classified Low-Income Food Deficit across OIC. GCC imports 85–93% of cereals consumed
99%	of Kuwait and Qatar drinking water from desalination — plants are potential strategic targets
40%	of OIC population lacks internet access; digital divide limits crisis-resilient service delivery
60%	of OIC population under age 30 — youth employment crisis compounds with economic contraction

Sources: SESRIC OIC Economic Outlook 2025, COMCEC, DinarStandard SGIE 2024/25, ITC Trade Map, WTO

INTRA-OIC TRADE & ENABLERS

INTRA-OIC TRADE

Trade: ~$870B (2023) — only 20% of total; target 25%. TPS-OIC covers 37 states but remains underutilized. Disrupted supply chains create opportunity to pull toward intra-OIC sourcing.

ISLAMIC / HALAL ECONOMY

Muslim spending: $2.43T; projected $3.36T by 2028. Islamic finance: $5.98T assets; 14.9% YoY growth. Halal imports: 8.3% CAGR toward $608.4B by 2028. Boycott-driven demand shifting to Muslim-owned brands.

KEY TECHNOLOGY TRENDS

UAE Stargate (1GW AI data center), Saudi HUMAIN ($100B AI). Malaysia: 13% global chip packaging, $130B semiconductor exports. Türkiye defense tech: Baykar drones in 30+ countries. Morocco: Noor-Ouarzazate solar complex.

NATIONAL AGENDAS

Saudi Vision 2030: $3.3T; non-oil GDP 50%→65%. UAE: We the UAE 2031 — digital economy, clean energy. Indonesia: Golden Vision 2045 — $9T GDP; halal hub.

MULTILATERAL INSTITUTIONS

IsDB (Islamic Development Bank), ICDT (Islamic Centre for Development of Trade), and IOFS (Islamic Organization for Food Security) will become more prominent, acting as countercyclical forces to support member countries in a newly multipolar environment

Technology & Innovation Enablers

DinarStandard

Key technological trends driving transformation in vulnerable OIC industries

Technology Trend	Impact on Vulnerable Industries	Key OIC Initiatives
AI & Machine Learning	Predictive supply chains, autonomous logistics, smart agriculture	UAE Stargate (1GW); Saudi HUMAIN; Malaysia AI roadmap
Blockchain & DeFi	Trade finance, cross-border payments, halal cert tracking	UAE: Project mBridge (multi-CBDC); Indonesia: tokenized sukuk
Renewable Energy	Solar/wind replacing hydrocarbon dependency; green hydrogen	Saudi NEOM green hydrogen; UAE Masdar; Morocco Noor-Ouarzazate
AgriTech & FoodTech	Vertical farming, precision agriculture, alternative proteins	Dubai Food Tech Valley; Saudi $13.7B PIF agri investments
Digital Trade Platforms	E-commerce, digital halal marketplaces, trade facilitation	ICDT Digital Trade Hub; Türkiye/Malaysia fintech corridors
Sovereign Cloud & Cyber	Data sovereignty, critical infrastructure protection	Saudi sovereign cloud; UAE G42; Pakistan digital stack
Advanced Manufacturing	3D printing, reshoring, defense manufacturing	Türkiye defense tech (Baykar); Pakistan JF-17 ecosystem
Satellite & Space Tech	Maritime monitoring, precision navigation, connectivity	UAE Hope Mission; Saudi Space Agency; Türkiye TÜRKSAT

2

The Immediate Economic Crisis

The Immediate Economic Crisis

DinarStandard

Energy is the primary shock driver, cascading across key industry vectors as of late March 2026

$126/bbl	~20M bpd	6.7M bpd	$3.5T
Brent crude peak highest since 2008	Oil transit via Hormuz pre-closure (IEA)	GCC+Iraq production drop by mid-March	Global GDP at risk from prolonged closure

TRADE & LOGISTICS

82%	Suez container traffic decline
4,000+	Daily flights cancelled globally
+80%	Freight rates above pre-crisis

FOOD & WATER

70%	GCC food imports disrupted
+60%	Wheat price surge
80%	Average dependency on desalinated water in UAE, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman

FISCAL & FINANCIAL

−4.6pp	GCC GDP forecast revision
Triple Deficit	Pakistan & Bangladesh (Allianz)
$5.9B+	Indonesia 2026 energy subsidies

Note: The ~20M bpd figure represents total Strait of Hormuz transit volume (IEA). Saudi East-West Pipeline (3–5M bpd) and UAE ADCOP pipeline provide partial bypass, covering approximately 25% of pre-closure volume.

Sources: IEA, WTO, Dallas Fed, SolAbility, CFR, Columbia CGEP, Oxford Economics, FAO, UNCTAD

Structural Vulnerabilities & Cascading Risks

DinarStandard

Deep fiscal, financial, and social risks intensifying 3–6 months post-crisis onset

FISCAL & SOVEREIGN RISK

Heightened national debt: Saudi public debt rose 16% YoY to SR1.22T (Arab News). GCC fiscal breakevens now above market oil price under disruption.

Sovereign credit under pressure: Rating agencies are reviewing GCC outlooks. IMF estimates $250B+ in oil revenue at risk from prolonged closure.

Defense spending reallocation: Capital previously earmarked for diversification may be redirected to defense, slowing Vision 2030 programs.

BANKING & FINANCIAL SYSTEM STRESS

GCC bank default risk: Rising interest rates (needed to maintain USD peg) combined with highly leveraged construction loan books create default exposure.

SWF liquidity pressure: Sovereign wealth funds ($5–6T globally, ~40% in GCC per SWF Institute) may need to liquidate overseas investments to cover domestic fiscal gaps.

Insurance: War-risk premiums surged from 0.125% to 0.2–0.4% (Lloyd's data). P&I coverage widely cancelled since March 5.

SOCIAL VULNERABILITIES & CASCADING EFFECTS

Remittance Disruption

Pakistan ($30B), Egypt ($32B), Bangladesh ($21B) — GCC employment restrictions directly cut diaspora income.

Refugee Burden

Türkiye hosts 3.6M, Pakistan 1.4M refugees (UNHCR). Crisis may generate additional displacement from conflict zones.

Food & Fertilizer

Gulf produces ~50% of global urea. Fertilizer +50% cascades into food inflation: wheat +60%, rice +35%. 28 OIC nations are Low-Income Food Deficit.

Water Resources

99% of Kuwait and Qatar drinking water from desalination. Plants are strategic targets — disruption threatens ~10M people.

Sources: IMF, World Bank, Arab News, UNHCR, FAO, SWF Institute, Lloyd's of London

OIC — Regional Trade Chokeholds

DinarStandard

Dual Hormuz + Suez disruption affects 70%+ of OIC trade corridors — chokepoints define the crisis geography

Sources: IEA, EIA, Suez Canal Authority, UNCTAD, DP World

STRAIT OF HORMUZ

~20% of global oil supply. 20M bpd pre-crisis; only 21 tankers since closure vs 100+/day normal. Only Saudi (East-West Pipeline, 3–5M bpd) and UAE (ADCOP) have bypass — covering just ~25% of volume. 14M bpd remains structurally locked with no bypass for Iraq, Kuwait, or Qatar.

BAB EL-MANDEB STRAIT

Connects Red Sea to Gulf of Aden. Houthi attacks cut Red Sea traffic 75–90%. Egypt Suez revenue collapsed 61%: $10.25B to $3.99B (Suez Canal Authority). Suez handles 12–15% of global trade, 30% of container traffic.

STRAIT OF MALACCA & TURKISH STRAITS

Strait of Malacca (Malaysia/Indonesia/Singapore): 15M+ bpd oil transit; 90,000+ vessels/year — critical for GCC-to-Asia energy flows. OIC states control both shores. Turkish Straits (Bosphorus & Dardanelles): sole Black Sea exit for Russian/Kazakh oil (~3M bpd). Türkiye exercises full sovereign control under the Montreux Convention.

KEY TAKEAWAY: Hormuz alone carries 20M bpd — more than the next two largest chokepoints combined. 4 of the world's 5 critical oil transit points falls within OIC maritime boundaries.

Sectoral Fallout — 11-Cluster Regional Impact Matrix

DinarStandard

Estimated GDP value-added at risk ($B) under Scenario 1 (New Normal) by OIC region | Cells = $ at risk; background = impact severity | CRITICAL=20% · HIGH=10% · MED=4% · LOW=1% of regional cluster VA | Excludes multiplier effects | All values rounded to nearest $B

Cluster *(incl. brief crisis anchor)*	GCC ~$2.2T GDP	MENA ex-GCC ~$1.2T GDP	Central Asia ~$2.5T GDP	South & SE Asia ~$2.9T GDP	Sub-Saharan Africa ~$0.5T	Total at risk ($B)	% of cluster
Energy, Petrochem & Renewables	$220B *CRITICAL · 20%*	$28B *HIGH · 10%*	$30B *HIGH · 10%*	$6B *MED · 4%*	$3B *MED · 4%*	$287B *15% of cluster*	15%
Food & Agriculture	$14B *CRITICAL · 20%*	$18B *HIGH · 10%*	$9B *MED · 4%*	$15B *MED · 4%*	$6B *HIGH · 10%*	$62B *7% of cluster*	7%
Retail & Textile	$5B *MED · 4%*	$4B *MED · 4%*	$8B *MED · 4%*	$74B *CRITICAL · 20%*	— *LOW · 1%*	$91B *12% of cluster*	12%
Construction & Real Estate	$64B *CRITICAL · 20%*	$1B *LOW · 1%*	$4B *MED · 4%*	$9B *MED · 4%*	— *LOW · 1%*	$78B *11% of cluster*	11%
Finance & Islamic Finance	$50B *CRITICAL · 20%*	$4B *MED · 4%*	$14B *HIGH · 10%*	$21B *HIGH · 10%*	— *MED · 4%*	$89B *13% of cluster*	13%
Tourism & Hospitality	$24B *CRITICAL · 20%*	$10B *HIGH · 10%*	$12B *HIGH · 10%*	$4B *MED · 4%*	— *LOW · 1%*	$50B *11% of cluster*	11%
Healthcare & Pharma	$10B *HIGH · 10%*	$6B *HIGH · 10%*	$4B *MED · 4%*	$6B *MED · 4%*	— *LOW · 1%*	$26B *6% of cluster*	6%
Technology & AI	$10B *HIGH · 10%*	$2B *MED · 4%*	$3B *MED · 4%*	$17B *HIGH · 10%*	— *LOW · 1%*	$32B *9% of cluster*	9%
Logistics & Maritime	$24B *CRITICAL · 20%*	$16B *CRITICAL · 20%*	$3B *MED · 4%*	$9B *HIGH · 10%*	— *MED · 4%*	$52B *14% of cluster*	14%
Mining & Critical Minerals	— *LOW · 1%*	$7B *HIGH · 10%*	$3B *MED · 4%*	$5B *MED · 4%*	— *MED · 4%*	$15B *5% of cluster*	5%
Defense & Security	$1B *HIGH · 10%*	— *MED · 4%*	$3B *HIGH · 10%*	— *MED · 4%*	— *LOW · 1%*	$4B *9% of cluster*	9%
11-Cluster Subtotal (direct sectoral VA at risk under Scenario 1)	$422B *19% of region GDP*	$96B *8% of region GDP*	$93B *4% of region GDP*	$166B *6% of region GDP*	$9B *2% of region GDP*	$786B *9% of OIC GDP*	

CRITICAL = 20% of regional cluster VA at risk   HIGH = 10%   MED = 4%   LOW = 1%

★NEW = new clusters per WDI bottom-up analysis. Halal Industry excluded (cross-cutting overlay; $1.13T VA in Food/Finance/Retail/Tourism/Pharma). Sources: WDI Table 4.2; IMF WEO Apr 2024; IEA; FAO; UNCTAD; Lloyd's; IFSB; SIPRI; UNWTO; Drewry WCI; Suez Canal Authority. Scenario 1 basis.

Crisis Impact on Halal Economy

DinarStandard

Halal Economy as overlay; crisis impact by cluster | Aggregate (no regional breakdown) | Scenario 1 basis | SGIE 2024/25 + crisis fallout methodology

OIC HALAL VA AT RISK	HALAL SPENDING DISRUPTION	HARDEST-HIT HALAL CLUSTER	SGIE GLOBAL HALAL SPEND
~$167B	**~$280B**	**-$92B**	**$2.43T**
~15% of $1.13T Halal VA (Sc.1)	~16% of $1.70T OIC halal spend	Food & Agriculture (20% of halal VA)	8.3% CAGR; OIC 70% = $1.70T base

Crisis Impact Methodology: Pre-crisis Halal VA per cluster x regional fallout % from 11-Cluster Impact Matrix. Halal overlay impact = proportional to cluster-level disruption. Aggregate level. SGIE 2024/25 + IEA + UNCTAD + IFSB sources.

CLUSTER	HALAL SECTOR	PRE-CRISIS HALAL VA	CRISIS SEVERITY	VA AT RISK	% IMPACTED	BASIS & KEY DRIVER
Food & Agriculture	Halal food & bev	$460B	CRITICAL	**-$92B**	**20%**	GCC food imports 70% disrupted; Suez rerouting +14 days; wheat +60%. Pre-crisis Halal VA $460B.
Finance & Islamic Finance	Islamic finance	$231B	HIGH	**-$30B**	**13%**	USD peg stress + SWIFT risk + SWF liquidation pressure. IFSB: 33% of OIC sector.
Retail & Textile	Modest fashion	$112B	HIGH	**-$13B**	**12%**	Suez -82%; Cape rerouting +14 days +$1M/voyage. Bangladesh/Pakistan export disruption.
Tourism & Hospitality	Muslim-friendly travel	$110B	CRITICAL	**-$12B**	**11%**	23-38M fewer visitors; 4,000+ daily flights cancelled; Gulf aviation suspended.
Healthcare & Pharma	Halal pharma	$84B	MED	**-$5B**	**6%**	Medicine supply chain fragility; GCC 85%+ pharma import dependency. Risk escalates over 6 months.
Technology & AI	Digital / fintech	$55B	HIGH	**-$5B**	**9%**	Semiconductor controls; undersea cable risk; digital payment system disruptions.
Logistics & Maritime	Halal supply chain	$37B	CRITICAL	**-$5B**	**14%**	Dual Hormuz + Suez chokepoint. Halal cold chain, certified warehousing, corridors disrupted.
Construction & Real Estate	Islamic RE & waqf	$37B	CRITICAL	**-$4B**	**11%**	Material import disruption; GCC construction loan book stress; project deferrals.
Energy, Petrochem & Ren.	Food-grade only	~$5B	MED	~-$1B	—	Negligible halal overlap; food-grade petrochem packaging disruption minor.
Mining & Critical Min.	—	—		—	—	No material Halal economy intersection.
Defense & Security	—	—		—	—	No material Halal economy intersection.
TOTAL HALAL VA AT RISK	Pre-crisis: ~$1.13T	Halal spend: ~$280B	Scenario 1	**~$167B**	**~15%**	Boycott-driven demand shift may partially offset supply-side losses over 12-24 months.

3

Potential Scenarios & Implications

Crisis Scenarios — Four Paths

DinarStandard

Each scenario carries different economic implications — Scenario 1 is the primary basis for strategic planning

LOWEST DISRUPTION

1

Scenario 1: Ceasefire — New Normal

Both parties declare ceasefire. New equilibrium in Iran-GCC and GCC-US relations. Multipolar realignment. Iran-Russia-China energy axis deepens.

Implications:

GCC: Accelerated diversification.
Intra-OIC trade corridors strengthened.
De-dollarisation momentum.
Most conducive to OIC strategic autonomy.

MODERATE DISRUPTION

2

Scenario 2: Civil Unrest in Iran

Internal civil disturbance in Iran leads to a fractured, Syria-like situation causing wider regional destabilisation. Energy prices volatile.

Implications:

GCC: Partial recovery but extended instability.
Energy exports resume slowly over 6–12 months.
OIC fragmentation risk.
Humanitarian spillover and refugee flows increase.

HIGH DISRUPTION

3

Scenario 3a: Protracted War — Iranian Resistance Escalates

Iran's resistance escalates; Israel continues military operations. Full-scale war of attrition. COVID-era emergency for supply chains.

Implications:

GCC: GDP contraction 8–14% (Goldman Sachs).
Mass capital flight.
Food crisis deepens.
OIC splits between US-aligned and Russia-China blocs.

SEVERE DISRUPTION

3

Scenario 3b: Protracted War — Civil Unrest Compounds

Continued military conflict compounded by internal civil unrest within Iran and neighbouring states. Multiple fronts destabilise broader region.

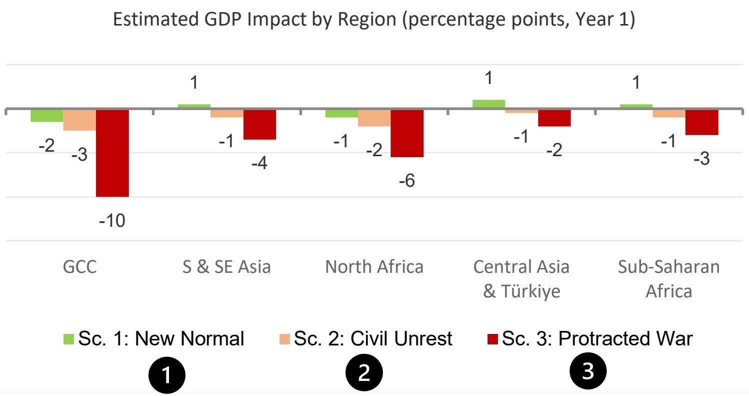
Implications:

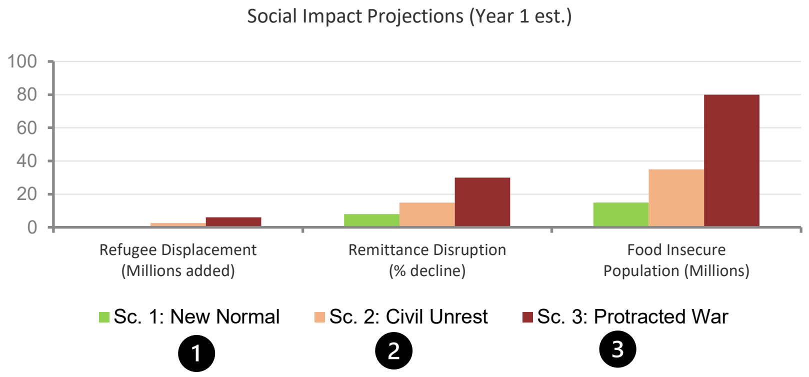
GCC: Worst-case fiscal and humanitarian outcomes.
Extended Hormuz closure.
SWF liquidation to cover deficits.
Regional refugee crisis intensifies.

Scenario 1 is the primary scenario for strategic positioning planning. All scenarios carry long-term risk perception premiums that affect the investment environment.

Scenario Economic Impact Projections

Estimated GDP and social impact trajectories by scenario — directional estimates, not forecasts





KEY TAKEAWAY: GCC bears the heaviest GDP hit across all scenarios (–1.5 to –10pp). Central Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa may see positive growth under Scenario 1 as trade redirects.

KEY TAKEAWAY: Protracted war could displace 6M+ refugees and leave 80M food insecure — a 5x escalation over Scenario 1. Remittance disruption hits Pakistan, Egypt, and Bangladesh hardest.

KEY ASSUMPTIONS & CAVEATS

GDP estimates are scenario-based projections using Oxford Economics and Goldman Sachs base models, adjusted for Hormuz closure duration. Social impact projections use UNHCR displacement models, World Bank remittance tracking, and FAO food insecurity baselines. Refugee displacement estimates: Sc.1 assumes contained conflict with 0.5M additional displacement; Sc.2 models Syrian-conflict analogues at 2.5M; Sc.3 projects multi-front displacement at 6M+ (UNHCR methodology). Remittance disruption reflects GCC employment restrictions cascading through Pakistan, Egypt, and Bangladesh corridors. Food insecurity estimates extrapolate from FAO's crisis response framework applied to 28 Low-Income Food Deficit OIC nations. These are directional estimates, not forecasts.

Sources: Oxford Economics, Goldman Sachs, IEA, IMF WEO, UNHCR, World Bank, FAO

Scenario Indicators & Trigger Events

DinarStandard

Key indicators to identify which scenario is materializing in real time — enabling calibrated response

Indicator Category	1 Sc. 1: New Normal	2 Sc. 2: Civil Unrest	3 Sc. 3a/3b: Protracted War
Military Activity	Ceasefire announced; demilitarized zones established	Reduced Iran mil ops; internal security focus	Escalation of strikes; new fronts open; drone warfare surge
Strait of Hormuz	Phased reopening; escort convoys resume	Intermittent closures; sporadic incidents	Full closure persists >6 months; mine deployment
Oil Price (Brent)	Gradual decline to $85–100; stabilization	Volatile $95–115 range	Sustained >$120; spikes to $140+
Desalination Plants	Full operation restored; insurance normalizes	Isolated threats; no direct hits	Direct targeting or destruction — triggers humanitarian crisis
Capital Flows	Cautious re-entry; risk premiums remain elevated	Selective flight; hedging increases	Mass outflows; SWF liquidation begins
Diplomatic Signals	Multi-party negotiations; ceasefire terms circulated	Iran internal fractures reported; UN engagement	Breakdown of diplomatic channels; proxy escalation
GCC Banking Sector	Gradual recovery; NPL ratios peak then stabilize	Stress tests triggered; loan restructuring begins	Defaults on construction loans; emergency liquidity
Food Supply	Supply chains rebuilding; prices decline slowly	Prices elevated 20–40%; strategic reserves deployed	Severe shortages; rationing in food-deficit nations

These indicators are designed to help corporate leaders and government agencies assess in real time which scenario is unfolding and calibrate response accordingly.

Lessons from Past Crises

DinarStandard

COVID-19, Ukraine-Russia, and Suez disruptions provide actionable precedents for OIC crisis response

COVID-19 Pandemic 2020–2022

GCC contracted 2.7%. ME oil exporters lost $250B+ revenue (IMF). Malaysia: RM340B stimulus. IsDB: $3.55B + first $1.5B sustainability sukuk. Saudi tripled VAT (5%→15%).

LESSON:

Fiscal buffers and rapid institutional response are critical. Current governments are applying these lessons in the short term.

Ukraine-Russia 2022–Present

Saudi GDP surged 8.7% — fastest in G20. GCC posted $100B surplus (IMF). Egypt pound lost 50%; inflation hit 36%. Wheat +60% hit Egypt, Pakistan. GCC saved 33% of oil windfalls.

LESSON:

Crisis creates clear OIC winners and losers. Oil exporters benefit; food importers suffer disproportionately.

Suez / Red Sea 2021–2025

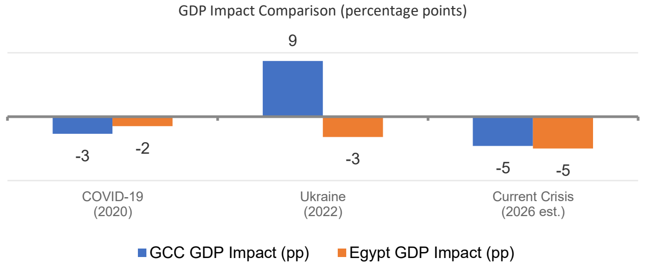
Ever Given: 432 vessels, $92.7B cargo delayed. Houthi attacks: Suez –82%, Red Sea –75–90%. Egypt revenue: $10.25B to $3.99B (–61%). Cape rerouting: +14 days, ~$1M/voyage.

LESSON:

OIC sits atop the world's most fragile trade geography. Corridor diversification is not optional.

FISCAL RESPONSE COMPARISON

Metric	COVID-19	Ukraine	Current
GCC Fiscal Balance	–$250B+	+$100B	–$250B+ est.
Saudi VAT Response	5% → 15%	Maintained 15%	Under review
IsDB Deployment	$3.55B	Standard	TBD
Suez Revenue (Egypt)	Minimal impact	Minimal impact	–61% ($6.3B loss)



4

Strategic Positioning & Options

Scenario 1: New Normal — Expanded Implications ❶

DinarStandard

Primary scenario for strategic planning — multipolar realignment with persistent risk premiums

SCENARIO SELECTION: Based on current geopolitical signals — active diplomatic channels, partial Hormuz convoy resumption, and ceasefire negotiations reported by multiple sources — Scenario 1 (Ceasefire / New Normal) is selected as the primary baseline for strategic planning. Multipolar realignment with persistent risk premiums defines this path.

Energy & Trade

Oil prices stabilize at $90–100/bbl. GCC accelerates pipeline bypasses and renewable energy. Intra-OIC energy trade corridors via Central Asia and Africa expand. SE Asia alternative sourcing (Russian suppliers) may persist.

Geopolitical Alignment

GCC-US alliance loosens; multipolar hedging becomes the norm. Türkiye emerges as NATO-OIC bridge. Pakistan defense corridor strengthens. China-Iran-Russia energy axis deepens.

Financial Systems

De-dollarization accelerates: CIPS, mBridge, bilateral currency swaps. Sukuk become preferred for OIC sovereign debt. SWIFT alternatives gain institutional adoption.

Technology & Defense

Sovereign cloud and AI become national priorities. OIC defense cooperation formalized. Semiconductor supply chain diversification via Malaysia accelerates.

Food Security

Permanent shift to food sovereignty strategies. Vertical farming and agri-tech scale in GCC. Intra-OIC food trade agreements formalized. Strategic grain reserves become standard.

Tourism & Aviation

Gulf aviation recovers within 12–18 months at reduced capacity. Türkiye, Morocco, Indonesia capture redirected tourism. Halal tourism ($217B) grows independently.

CRITICAL CAVEATS FOR SCENARIO 1

Financial capacity constraints: Governments may lack financial capacity to capitalize on strategic opportunities due to shocks to the banking sector, SWF liquidation for domestic fiscal gaps, and necessary reallocation of capital toward defense spending. Sovereign wealth fund investment activity abroad will likely slow.

Persistent risk perception: Even with a ceasefire and new equilibrium, the perception of geopolitical risk in the region will linger for years. Risk premiums on GCC debt, insurance, and FDI will remain elevated, affecting the investment environment and cost of capital long-term.

OIC multilateral institutions (IDB, ICDT, IOFS) will play an increasing countercyclical role, supporting member states in the new multipolar environment.

Strategic Positioning Areas — Scenario 1: New Normal

1

DinarStandard

11 industry clusters + Halal Economy overlay | Medium-term (1–2 yr) and long-term (3–5 yr) strategic positioning under Scenario 1

#	Industry / Sector	Positioning Theme	Medium-Term (1–2 yrs)	Long-Term (3–5 yrs)
01	Energy, Petrochem& Renewables	Energy Transition & Sovereignty	Renewable scale-up; Yanbu/Fujairah pipeline bypass; strategic reserves	Green hydrogen hubs; OIC energy grid interconnection; nuclear partnerships
02	Finance & Islamic Finance	Islamic Finance Infrastructure	CIPS/mBridge for OIC settlement; war-resilient sukuk issuance	OIC payment union; de-dollarized settlement; Islamic CBDC network
03	Food & Agriculture	Food & Agricultural Sovereignty	Emergency grain reserves via IOFS; Indonesia-GCC food corridor	OIC agricultural self-sufficiency; Africa as food hub; alt proteins
04	Tourism & Hospitality	Tourism & Aviation Resilience	Türkiye/Morocco/Indonesia capture redirected demand; halal travel ($217B)	OIC open-skies agreement; Gulf hospitality recovery post-conflict
05	Healthcare & Pharma	Pharma Localization & Health Sovereignty	Scale OIC generic pharma output; build regional medical supply chains; accelerate critical medicine independence	OIC generic pharma manufacturing hubs; biotech R&D clusters; critical medicine supply chain independence
06	Retail & Textile	Supply Chain Diversification	China+1 textile share capture; EU nearshoring via Morocco/Tunisia	OIC value chain: cotton (Central Asia) → mfg (BD/PK) → retail (GCC/EU)
07	Technology & AI	Tech Sovereignty & AI Readiness	Sovereign cloud/AI in GCC; Malaysia as neutral semiconductor hub	OIC semiconductor corridor (MY-UAE); $320B AI GDP contribution by 2030
08	Defense & Security	Defense Industry Localization	Türkiye-Pakistan-GCC defense procurement corridor; joint drone R&D	Indigenous OIC manufacturing; 50% Saudi localization; R&D consortium
09	Logistics & Maritime	Intra-OIC Trade Acceleration	Activate TPS-OIC (37 states); scale Duqm/East Africa corridors	OIC common market; integrated logistics network; smart ports
10	Construction & RE	Human Capital & Workforce Strategy	Modular/prefab construction; material sourcing from Türkiye/N. Africa	OIC materials value chain; 3D printing at scale; talent mobility programs
11	Mining & Critical Minerals	Critical Minerals Sovereignty	Indonesia nickel processing; Morocco phosphate; Kazakhstan uranium	OIC critical minerals corridor; battery supply chain integration
..	Halal Industry	Halal Economy Buildout	Harmonize certification via SMIIC (–30–50% cost); boycott-to-brand shift	OIC top halal exporters; $608B import market capture by 2030

Capacity caveat: Governments may lack financial capacity to pursue all themes simultaneously. New clusters: Healthcare & Pharma and Mining & Critical Minerals added per WDI bottom-up analysis. Halal Economy functions as a cross-cutting overlay (not a base sector) across Food, Finance, Retail, Tourism & Pharma clusters — see Halal Economy slides for detail. Mining & Critical Minerals (Indonesia nickel, Kazakhstan uranium, Morocco phosphate) is a new entrant cluster: MT sovereign processing; LT OIC critical minerals corridor.

Strategic Positioning by OIC Region (1 of 2)

1

DinarStandard

Medium- and long-term actions under Scenario 1 — each region has distinct strategic positioning

GCC (~$2.2T GDP)

Medium-Term (1–2 yr)

- Pipeline bypass routes via Yanbu/Fujairah activated
- Strategic food reserves established; GCC-Indonesia corridor launched
- Sovereign cloud & AI investments accelerated
- Islamic finance de-dollarization via CIPS/mBridge piloted
- Defense supply chain diversified from single-source dependencies

Long-Term (3–5 yr)

- Post-oil economy transition: green hydrogen hub development
- OIC financial center anchoring de-dollarized settlement network
- 99% desalination dependency addressed through renewables-powered alternatives

South & SE Asia (~$2.9T GDP)

Medium-Term (1–2 yr)

- MY: positioned as neutral semiconductor hub for OIC
- BD: green manufacturing corridor capturing China+1 demand
- PK: Türkiye-Pakistan-GCC defense procurement corridor formalized
- ID: halal economy hub anchoring the $782B Retail & Textile cluster
- BN: energy distribution role expanded in ASEAN-OIC corridor

Long-Term (3–5 yr)

- Regional food self-sufficiency through intra-OIC agricultural agreements
- ASEAN-OIC trade corridor institutionalized
- Halal certification center established in Malaysia (SMIIC aligned)
- Tech talent pipeline to reduce $250–330B import

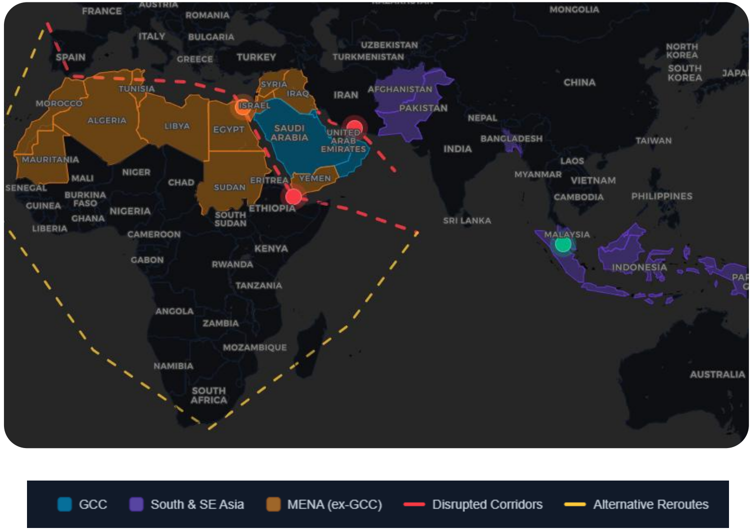
MENA ex-GCC (~$1.2T GDP)

Medium-Term (1–2 yr)

- MA: EU nearshoring hub for textiles and light manufacturing
- EG: Suez alternative revenue streams diversified; canal restored
- TN: tech & fintech corridor connecting Africa and Europe
- LY: energy sector restructuring toward export stability

Long-Term (3–5 yr)

- Africa-Europe bridge role institutionalized via Morocco/Tunisia
- Renewable energy export infrastructure (solar/wind) built out
- Regional manufacturing hub attracting EU supply chain relocation
- Agri-processing for OIC food deficit nations scaled



Strategic Positioning by OIC Region (2 of 2)

1

DinarStandard

Medium- and long-term actions under Scenario 1 — each region has distinct strategic positioning

Central Asia (~$2.5T GDP)

Medium-Term (1–2 yr)

- TR: defense exports platform scaled ($10B+ target)
- KZ: energy corridor to Europe and Asia expanded
- NATO-OIC bridge role formalized through Türkiye diplomatic leadership
- Digital trade platforms connecting Middle Corridor economies

Long-Term (3–5 yr)

- Pan-Turkic economic corridor integrated with Middle Corridor
- Defense R&D hub established (Türkiye-Pakistan-OIC consortium)
- Energy transit infrastructure connecting Central Asia to global markets
- Middle Corridor expansion as primary alternative to Suez/Hormuz

Sub-Saharan Africa (~$0.5T GDP)

Medium-Term (1–2 yr)

- Somalia/Djibouti: port infrastructure investment accelerated
- Nigeria: oil refining capacity expanded for regional energy security
- Alternative trade routes via East Africa logistics nodes developed
- Mobile fintech scaled to reduce remittance dependency

Long-Term (3–5 yr)

- East Africa logistics hub (Djibouti-Nairobi-Lagos corridor)
- Intra-Africa food network built to address +60% wheat price shock
- Mineral value-add processing (nickel, uranium, phosphate) localized
- OIC-AfCFTA integration for unified continental trade framework

Central Asia | Sub-Saharan Africa | Disrupted Corridors | Alternative Reroutes

CROSS-REGIONAL THEMES: Tech Sovereignty • Defense Capabilities • Supply Chain Diversification • Intra-OIC Trade • AI & Digital • Agricultural Sovereignty

Mitigation Steps: Scenario 1

DinarStandard

Specific, actionable guidance for governments and corporates — tailored to OIC supply chain and trade realities

GOVERNMENT / POLICYMAKER ACTIONS

ALL SCENARIOS (Immediate)

1 2 3

Activate strategic petroleum and grain reserves. Establish emergency bilateral food trade agreements with Indonesia, Türkiye, and Morocco. Coordinate with IDB/ICDT/IOFS for countercyclical financing. Stress-test banking sector for construction loan exposure and USD peg costs.

SCENARIO 1 — Structural Repositioning

1

Launch intra-OIC trade negotiations to activate TPS-OIC for 37 member states. Begin CIPS/mBridge integration for OIC trade settlement — pilot with Saudi-UAE-Malaysia corridor. Formalize Türkiye-Pakistan-GCC defense procurement corridor with joint production MoUs. Initiate halal certification harmonization via SMIIC — target 30–50% cost reduction.

CORPORATE LEADER ACTIONS

ALL SCENARIOS (Immediate)

1 2 3

Map supply chain exposure to Hormuz/Suez corridors — identify single-point-of-failure dependencies. Secure alternative logistics routes via Cape of Good Hope, East Africa (Djibouti, Duqm). Review war-risk and Takaful coverage — P&I widely cancelled since March 5. Stress-test receivables and counterparty risk in GCC construction and hospitality.

SCENARIO 1 — Growth Positioning

1

Position for intra-OIC trade opportunities — evaluate halal economy expansion in Indonesia, Türkiye, Nigeria. Explore CIPS/mBridge for cross-border settlement to reduce USD dependency. Invest in sovereign cloud and data localization compliance for GCC contracts. Accelerate nearshoring: textiles to Morocco/Tunisia; tech components to Malaysia.

Use the Scenario Indicators (Slide 19) to identify which scenario is materializing and calibrate response in real time.

Strategic Positioning — Other Scenarios

DinarStandard

While Scenario 1 is the primary focus, positioning areas exist under every scenario with distinct risk-reward tradeoffs

SCENARIO 2: Civil Unrest in Iran

2

Positioning

Defence sector demand surge from regional instability. Humanitarian logistics and reconstruction corridors. Accelerated food sovereignty programmes in GCC. Türkiye and Pakistan emerge as stability anchors and defence suppliers.

Key Risks

Extended uncertainty deters large-scale FDI. Energy price volatility limits fiscal planning. SWF capital conserved rather than deployed. Refugee flows from Iran increase pressure on Türkiye and Pakistan.

SCENARIO 3a/3b: Protracted War

3

Positioning

Nigeria and non-Hormuz oil producers capture windfall revenue at $118+ Brent. Defence industry localisation becomes urgent — Türkiye/Pakistan capacity expands. Alternative trade corridors (Cape, East Africa) see permanent infrastructure investment.

Key Risks

Most OIC countries in crisis mode with limited capacity for positioning capture. Financial system stress (bank defaults, SWF liquidation) absorbs available capital. Humanitarian needs crowd out economic development. 6M+ potential refugees.

Capacity caveat: Across all scenarios, governments may lack financial capacity to fully capitalize due to banking sector stress and capital reallocation to defense.

5

DinarStandard Support

DinarStandard Support

How DinarStandard can help OIC governments and economic agencies navigate this crisis

DinarStandard

1. Consulting

Vulnerability Assessment & Diagnostics

Country-level vulnerability analysis across industry clusters, supply chains, and trade flows. Identifies risks and readiness gaps.

Strategic Advisory

Direct engagement with government agencies on economic strategy, halal economy development, and defense/trade corridor planning.

Deep-Dive Reports

Sector and regional deep dives — education, tourism, trade, defense — tailored to specific agency mandates and national agendas.

2. Policy Architect

ImpactIntell

DinarStandard's Proprietary Data Intelligence Platform

Predictive analytics dashboard covering the global Islamic and OIC economy — real-time market sizing, investment tracking, trade flow analysis, and sector benchmarking across 57 OIC member states. Powering the SGIE Report, GIFT Report, and custom client intelligence.

3. Live Sensing

Signal Sensing Tool

FEATURED CAPABILITY

Continuous **live** monitoring of economic, trade, and geopolitical signals across OIC markets. Detects early-warning shifts in supply chains, investment flows, commodity pricing, and policy changes — enabling governments and corporates to move from reactive crisis management to proactive strategic positioning.

Trade & Supply Chain Alerts
Chokepoint disruptions, freight shifts, corridor rerouting

Investment Flow Tracking
FDI, SWF movements, startup funding across OIC

Policy & Sanctions Monitor
Regulatory changes, sanctions risk, currency shifts

6

Appendix

Glossary

Key terms and abbreviations used throughout this brief

DinarStandard

OIC: Organisation of Islamic Cooperation — 57 member states

GCC: Gulf Cooperation Council — Saudi Arabia, UAE, Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, Oman

SGIE: State of the Global Islamic Economy — DinarStandard annual report

bpd: Barrels per day — standard unit for oil production/transit volume

Brent: Brent crude oil — global benchmark for oil pricing

CAGR: Compound Annual Growth Rate

SWF: Sovereign Wealth Fund — state-owned investment fund

Sukuk: Islamic financial certificates compliant with Sharia law

Takaful: Islamic insurance based on mutual cooperation principles

CIPS: Cross-Border Interbank Payment System — China-led SWIFT alternative

mBridge: Multi-CBDC Bridge — cross-border digital currency pilot

CBDC: Central Bank Digital Currency

SWIFT: Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication

IDB/IsDB: Islamic Development Bank

ICDT: Islamic Centre for Development of Trade

IOFS: Islamic Organization for Food Security

TPS-OIC: Trade Preferential System among OIC Member States

ADCOP: Abu Dhabi Crude Oil Pipeline — UAE bypass to Fujairah

FDI: Foreign Direct Investment • GDP: Gross Domestic Product • NPL: Non-Performing Loan

P&I: Protection and Indemnity (marine insurance) • AfCFTA: African Continental Free Trade Area

End Notes & References

DinarStandard

All data sources cited in this brief for independent verification

[1] IEA, World Energy Outlook — Hormuz transit volumes (~20M bpd); global oil supply data.

[2] EIA — OIC oil production capacity; Hormuz bypass pipeline data.

[3] World Bank, Commodity Markets Outlook — commodity price benchmarks; GDP impact estimates.

[4] IMF, World Economic Outlook — GCC fiscal balances; remittance data; OIC GDP ($9.2T).

[5] WTO, World Trade Statistical Review — OIC merchandise exports ($2.6T); intra-OIC trade (~$870B).

[6] SESRIC, OIC Economic Outlook 2025 — OIC agricultural trade; textile exports.

[7] COMCEC — TPS-OIC coverage (37 states); OIC trade facilitation.

[8] DinarStandard, SGIE 2024/25 — Muslim spending ($2.43T); halal imports (8.3% CAGR); Islamic finance ($5.98T).

[9] ITC Trade Map — OIC export/import profiles by sector.

[10] UNCTAD — Suez container traffic decline (82%); freight rate escalation (+80%).

[11] Oxford Economics — scenario GDP modelling; GCC GDP forecast revision (–4.6pp).

[12] Goldman Sachs — GCC GDP contraction estimates (8–14% under protracted war).

[13] Suez Canal Authority — revenue data ($10.25B to $3.99B, –61%).

[14] FAO — wheat (+60%), rice (+35%); 28 OIC Low-Income Food Deficit nations.

[15] UNHCR — refugee data (Türkiye 3.6M, Pakistan 1.4M).

[16] IRENA — global renewables; GCC renewable investment pipeline.

[17] SIPRI — OIC defence spending; arms import sources.

[18] SWF Institute — GCC sovereign wealth fund assets ($5–6T, ~40% global).

[19] Lloyd's of London — war-risk insurance premiums.

[20] ICD-PS/LSEG — Islamic finance assets; sukuk issuance ($205B in 2024).

[21] Arab News — Saudi public debt data (+16% YoY to SR1.22T).

[22–34] Additional sources: IFSB, PwC ME AI Report, CSIS, MIDA, Wamda/MAGNiTT, BIDA, DP World, Drewry, MEED, Deloitte GCC Construction, UNWTO, Emirates NBD, Expert Interviews.

Data Sources, Methodology & Caveats

Full attribution for all figures in this supplement | All GDP values = 2024 market-exchange-rate USD | All estimates labelled 'est.' or 'scenario-modelled'

SEE OVERALL METHODOLOGY FRAMEWORK – SLIDE 6

CLUSTER TAXONOMY (OIC baseline and crisis fallout)

- 11 clusters derived via World Bank WDI bottom-up derivation across 20 major OIC economies (representing ~95% of OIC GDP).
- Clusters ranked by estimated 2024 GDP value-added share of $9.2T OIC GDP (SESRIC/COMCEC).
- Halal Industry excluded as standalone — it is a cross-cutting market overlay, not a distinct national accounts sector (creates double-counting).
- Two new clusters added: Healthcare & Pharma (WHO HED 2022) and Mining & Critical Minerals (USGS, OCP, Kazatomprom, ESDM Indonesia).

CRISIS IMPACT METRICS (industry fallout)

- Brent $126/bbl, Hormuz 20M bpd: IEA crisis supplement + EIA.
- Suez traffic –82%, freight +80%: UNCTAD; Drewry World Container Index.
- Suez revenue –61%: Suez Canal Authority official statements.
- Food prices (wheat +60%, rice +35%): FAO Food Price Index Q1 2026.
- Saudi public debt +16% YoY: Arab News/Saudi MOF (Ref. [21] main brief).
- Lloyd's P&I cancellation: Lloyd's of London, March 2026.
- Türkiye defense exports $7.1B, SIPRI Top-100 $10.1B: SIPRI 2024 Yearbook.

REGIONAL GDP ALLOCATION (OIC baseline)

- Regional blocks defined per OIC Secretariat Regional Groups + user specification.
- Country GDP anchors: IMF World Economic Outlook April 2024, current USD market rates.
- Iran GDP: official rate used (~$380B); PPP-adjusted GDP (~$1.6T) NOT used as it overstates real purchasing parity for trade flows.
- Cluster VA allocation: WDI Table 4.2 sector ratios × regional GDP; cross-validated against trade statistics (WTO, ITC Trade Map, FAO, UNCTAD).

CAVEATS & LIMITATIONS

- All regional cluster estimates carry ±15–25% uncertainty; use directionally, not for precision budgeting.
- Iran GDP and sectoral data are materially impaired by sanctions and parallel exchange rates; all estimates use the official market rate.
- Afghanistan data post-2021 is incomplete; treated as minimal contributor across all clusters.
- GDP-at-risk figures are exposure ranges under Scenario 1 modelling, not confirmed GDP contraction forecasts.
- The '★NEW' clusters (Healthcare & Mining) had no baseline in the original OIC cluster list and carry higher estimation uncertainty.
- Crisis metrics reflect the situation as of April 2026 (report date); conditions are evolving rapidly. Use Scenario Indicators from Slide 19 of main brief to calibrate in real time.

Complete source list: [1] IEA; [2] EIA; [3] World Bank WDI Table 4.2 (2024); [4] IMF WEO April 2024; [5] SESRIC OIC Economic Outlook 2025; [6] COMCEC; [7] DinarStandard SGIE 2024/25; [8] IFSB Stability Report 2024; [9] SIPRI Yearbook 2024; [10] UNCTAD Maritime Transport; [11] Suez Canal Authority; [12] Drewry WCI; [13] Lloyd's of London; [14] FAO Food Price Index; [15] WTO World Trade Statistical Review; [16] UNWTO Yearbook 2024; [17] Oxford Economics; [18] Goldman Sachs; [19] DOSM Malaysia GVAICT 2023; [20] USGS Mineral Commodity Summaries; [21] OCP Group Annual Report 2023; [22] Kazatomprom Annual Report 2023; [23] WHO Global Health Expenditure Database 2022.

DinarStandard
GROWTH STRATEGY RESEARCH & ADVISORY

Brand name of Strategy Insights, Inc.

Thank You

Insights Brief Series #1

US-Israel-Iran Regional Crisis 2026:
Economic Impact on OIC Countries

For questions or to schedule a discussion:
info@dinarstandard.com