



**Standing Committee  
for Economic and Commercial Cooperation  
of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (COMCEC)**

**COMCEC TRADE OUTLOOK  
2021-2022**



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**COMCEC COORDINATION OFFICE  
November 2023**





**COMCEC**

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**COMCEC  
TRADE OUTLOOK  
2021-2022**

**COMCEC COORDINATION OFFICE**

Ankara, November 2023

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### About the OIC

The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) is the second largest organization after the United Nations with a membership of 57 states spread over four continents. The Organization is the collective voice of the Muslim world. It endeavors to safeguard and protect the interests of the Muslim world in the spirit of promoting international peace and harmony among various people of the world. The Organization was established upon a decision of the historical summit which took place in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco on 12th Rajab 1389 Hijra (25 September 1969).

Over the last 40 years, the membership has grown from its founding members of 30 to 57 states. They are Afghanistan, Albania, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Algeria, Djibouti, Chad, Indonesia, Morocco, Cote d'Ivoire, Palestine, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, Iraq, Iran, Cameroon, Qatar, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Comoros, Kuwait, Libya, Lebanon, Maldives, Malaysia, Mali, Egypt, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somali, Sudan, Surinam, Syria<sup>1\*</sup>, Saudi Arabia, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Oman, Jordan, Yemen.

**Observer Countries:** Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Kingdom of Thailand, The Russian Federation and Turkish Cypriot State.

**Muslim Communities / Organization/Islamic Institutions:** Moro National Liberation Front and Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States - PUOICM

**International Organizations:** United Nations (UN), Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), League of Arab States (LAS), African Union (AU) and Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO).

### About COMCEC

The Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation (COMCEC) is the main multilateral economic and commercial cooperation platform of the Islamic world. COMCEC serves as a central forum to address the common development problems of the Islamic Ummah and provide solutions to them. As one of the four Standing Committees of the OIC, COMCEC was established by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Mecca/Taif, in 1981. It became operational at the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, in 1984, with the election of the President of the Republic of Türkiye to its Chairmanship and convening of its first ministerial level meeting in the same year. COMCEC has 57 Member Countries as well as 5 Observer Countries which are spread over four continents.

COMCEC convenes annually, usually in October or November, at ministerial level in İstanbul, Türkiye under the Chairmanship of the President of the Republic of Türkiye. So far it has regularly convened 38 Sessions. COMCEC has initiated many programs/projects and successfully implemented most of them. Please look at the **COMCEC Progress Report** for more details. Click for the **Reports** of the COMCEC Sessions.

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<sup>1</sup> Syria's membership was suspended at the Fourth Extraordinary Islamic Summit Conference of OIC held in Makkah on 14-15 August 2012.

## PREFACE

The 2021-2022 Trade Outlook is the continuation of the COMCEC's annual trade outlook publications and first edition after covid-19 pandemic.

The objective of this publication is to provide an overview of international trade and that of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation (OIC) Member States. It focuses on trends and characteristics of intra-OIC trade and attempts to identify major trade drivers and common obstacles hindering trade during 2021-2022.

The outlook is composed of four chapters: Chapter 1 – World Trade in merchandise and service, Chapter 2- OIC trade in merchandise and service, Chapter 3- Intra-OIC merchandise trade and Chapter 4- State of Palestine Trade Overview and Chapter 5-Cross-cutting trade related issues. All chapters of the outlook consist of figures, tables, maps and analytical text for global, regional, and selected trade or economic groupings. The data used in the tables and Figures in this outlook are taken at a specific time (September-November 2023) from the publicly available OIC SESRIC, WTO, IMF, UNCTAD, World Bank and UN Comtrade databases. Users are advised to visit the database for additional and more current information as it is continuously updated.

This outlook has been prepared by Mr. Ercan SAKA, COMCEC Trade Consultant, with the support and direction of the COMCEC Coordination Office (CCO) and published in November 2023.

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Comments and feedback on the yearbook are welcome. They may be sent to [comcec@comcec.org](mailto:comcec@comcec.org) or to [ykayis@comcec.org](mailto:ykayis@comcec.org) and [demirm@comcec.org](mailto:demirm@comcec.org) .

### **Disclaimer**

The tables, figures, information, and text contained in this publication are provided only for illustration and despite all efforts might contain errors. When using these statistics users are advised to verify with the latest information available in the above -mentioned trade databases which is the source of these statistics.

The statistical data made publicly available and utilized in this publication are collected and tabulated by the relevant international and regional authorities as mentioned above. The correctness of this data is the responsibility of these relevant statistical data handlers. In line with the practice of several inter-governmental organizations such as the WTO, UNCTAD, OIC SESRIC, this publication also uses the names of members as listed and used these authorities.

It is important to note that the references to other geographical territories and groupings are based solely on terms provided to the databases or publications developed by the relevant international organizations or terms used by the most relevant international organizations. The use of such data and terms does not constitute or imply an expression of opinion by the COMCEC concerning the status of any country or territory, or the delimitation of its frontiers, or sovereignty. The colors, boundaries, and names shown, and the designations used in this publication do not imply any judgment, official endorsement, or acceptance by the COMCEC Secretariat as to the legal status or frontier of any territory, or the rights and obligations of any.

## ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

<b>COMTRADE</b>	United Nations International Trade Statistics Database
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EUROSTAT</b>	Statistical Office of the European Communities
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>FDI</b>	Foreign Direct Investment
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>HS</b>	Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System
<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>IRAN</b>	The Islamic Republic of Iran
<b>ITC</b>	International Trade Centre
<b>LDCs</b>	Least-developed countries
<b>LIBYA</b>	The State of Libya
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	Kingdom of the Netherlands
<b>OECD</b>	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>PALESTINE</b>	The State of Palestine
<b>ROK</b>	Republic of Korea
<b>SAARC</b>	South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation
<b>SADC</b>	South African Development Community
<b>SITC</b>	Standard International Trade Classification
<b>SYRIA</b>	The Syrian Arab Republic
<b>UAE</b>	United Arab Emirates
<b>UK</b>	The United Kingdom
<b>USA</b>	The United States of America

<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNCTAD</b>	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
<b>UNSD</b>	United Nations Statistics Division
<b>WCO</b>	World Customs Organization
<b>WTO</b>	World Trade Organization

Minor discrepancies between constituent figures and totals are due to rounding.

Unless otherwise indicated,

- all value figures are expressed in U.S. dollars/US\$.
- trade figures include the intra-trade of free trade areas, customs unions, geographical and other groups.
- merchandise trade figures are on a customs basis and
- merchandise exports are f.o.b. and merchandise imports are c.i.f.

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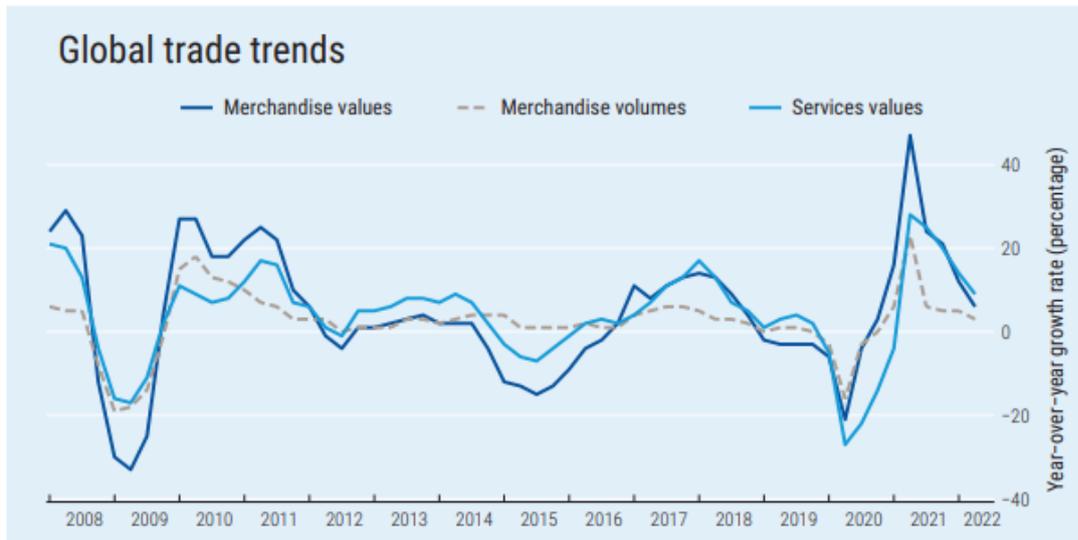
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# CHAPTER 1. WORLD TRADE IN MERCHANDISE AND COMMERCIAL SERVICE

## 1.1 WORLD TRADE OVERVIEW

The total average world merchandise trade (import and exports) in terms of merchandise and commercial service during the past five years (2018-2022) was, except 2019 and 2020, in increase. During the past five years, the only decrease witnessed in 2020 was due to the negative impact of the very restrictive measures taken during the Covid-19 pandemic, including border control restrictions, throughout the world.

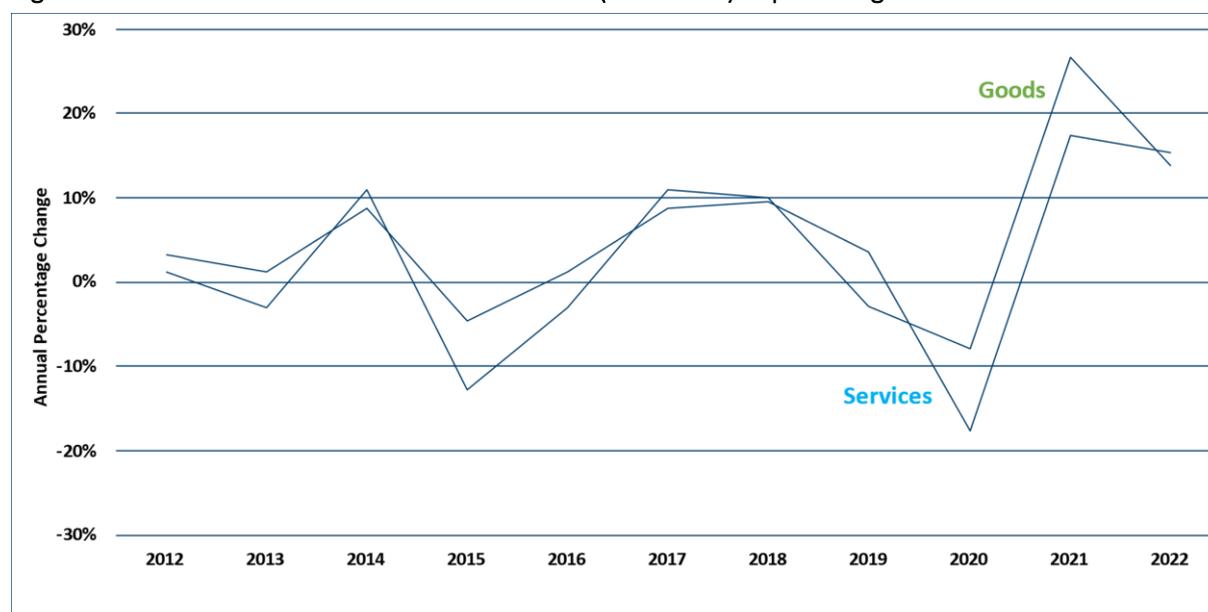
Figure 1.1.1 Global trade in merchandise and service (year-on year change, %)



Source: UNCTAD Key Statistic and Trends, 2022

The sharp decrease in the total merchandise trade (-7.4%) in 2020 was more than the double of the decrease shown in the total service trade (-17.5%) during the same year. However, the recovery in world merchandise and service trade was seen 2021 and continued in 2022.

Figure 1.1.2 World trade in merchandise and service (2012-2022) as percentage



Source: WTO Database

However, the trade in merchandise has recovered faster than services trade due to strong consumer demand for products, especially in advanced economies, sustained by governments' fiscal stimulus measures. Compared to the previous year basis, the increase in merchandise trade was 26.5% in 2021 and 12.5% in 2022.

According to the WTO, unequal distribution of vaccines, the emergence of new COVID-19 variants and border restrictions continued to weigh on the recovery of tourism and passenger transport in the services sector. Trade in commercial services expanded by 17.2% in 2021 and 14.7% in 2022. However, it remained US\$ 412 billion or 3.3% below pre-pandemic levels.

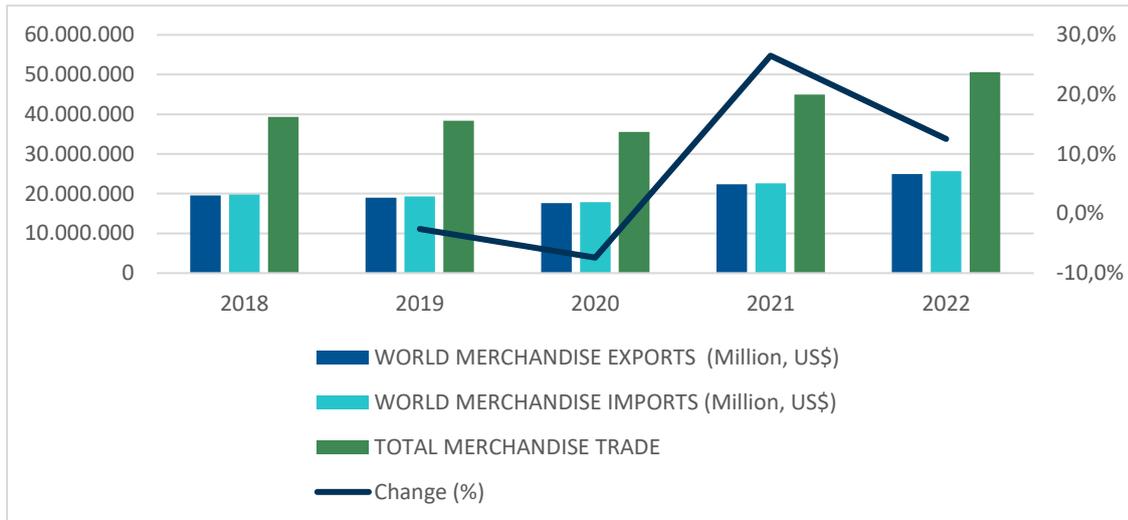
Table 1.1.1: The year-on-year per centage changes in total world merchandise and service trade

YEAR	TOTAL MERCHANDISE TRADE (Million, US\$)	YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE (%)	TOTAL SERVICE TRADE (Million, US\$)	YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE (%)
2018	39,366,473	10	11,975,501	9.7
2019	38,358,370	-2.6	12,377,121	3.4
2020	35,532,116	-7.4	10,205,213	-17.5
2021	44,968,879	26.5	11,964,622	17.2
2022	50,596,392	12.5	13,728,566	14.7

Source: WTO and UNCTAD database

As illustrated in the two Figures below, compared to the year 2021, the total merchandise and service increased in 2022 but not at the same pace. Compared to the previous year, the positive change trend year - on - year slowed down in total merchandise trade during the past two years, from 26.5% (2021) to 12.5% (2022).

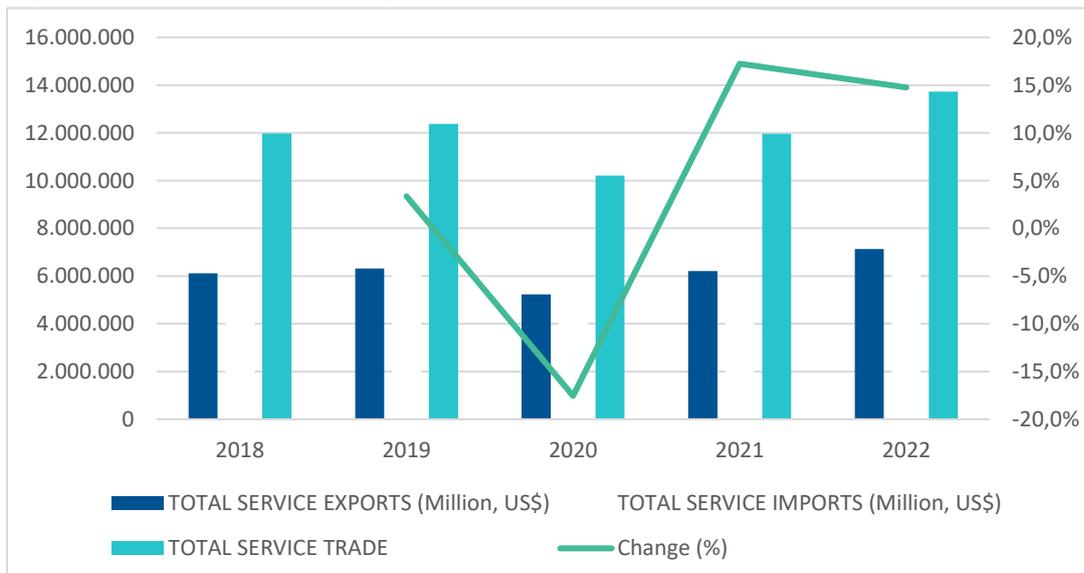
**Figure 1.1.3 Year-on-year changes with total world merchandise trade (2018-2022)**



Source: UNCTAD database

A similar trend was observed in the world commercial service year-on-year change during 2021 and 2022, 17.2% and 14.7% respectively, as shown below.

**Figure 1.1.4 Year-on-year changes with total world service trade (2018-2022)**



Source: UNCTAD database

The annual changes in merchandise and service trade during the past five years also show that the world merchandise rose 12% in 2022 to US\$ 25.26 trillion. This growth is slow compared to 2021, when merchandise trade recorded about 27% rebound following a 5.3% decline in 2020.

Global merchandise trade in 2022 (US\$ 50,596 billion) was also up 32% compared to its pre-pandemic level in 2019 (US \$38,358 billion).

## 1.2 WORLD MERCHANDISE EXPORTS

The international trade data and analysis, including WTO and UNCTAD, indicates that;

- Although many countries are striving to diversify their exports, agriculture and natural resources still represent a large share of export baskets for many developing countries. Commodity dependence is more evident for energy-exporting countries in the Middle East, raw material suppliers in Africa as well as for Latin American countries, where agriculture represents a large share in total exports. Dependence indices have declined over the past years for many countries in Africa and Asia but intensified for many countries in Latin America.
- Food and energy trade positions are very diverse across regions. In general, countries in Latin America, East Africa and South Asia are net food exporters, while most of the rest of Asia and Africa remain net food importers. With regards to energy, Europe, and many of the countries in East and South Asia are dependent on imports. In contrast, West, and Central Asia, as well as most of the countries in Africa and South America, are net energy exporters.<sup>2</sup>

### 1.2.1 Volume and growth

The world merchandise exports during the past five years have been between US\$ 19.5 trillion and US\$ 24.9 trillion. The value of global merchandise export reached the record level of US\$ 24,926,251 million in 2022 after the recovery from covid-19 period of 2019 and 2020 with US\$ 22,366,019 million in 2021.

**Table 1.2.1 World Merchandise export value (2018-2022)**

Year	World merchandise exports (million, US\$)	Year-on-Year change (%)
2018	19,550,115	10
2019	19,017,309	-2.7
2020	17,653,512	-7
2021	22,366,019	26

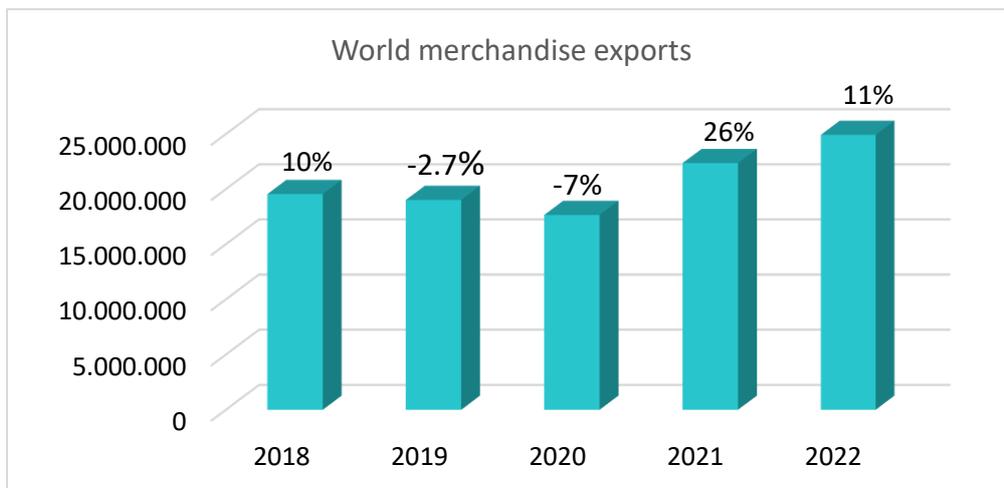
<sup>2</sup> Source: UNCTAD KEY STATISTICS and TRENDS in International Trade 2022

2022	24,926,251	11
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Source: UNCTAD database

As the table above converted into a Figure (below), the drop in world merchandise exports during 2019 and 2020 and the significant increase in this export during 2021 and 2022 are very net.

**Figure 1.2.1 World merchandise exports with annual changes**



Source: UNCTAD database

### 1.2.2 Leading and major exporters and OIC countries

China was the top of the merchandise exports in global scale and remained the top merchandise exporter in 2021 and 2022 but its share in world exports declined to 14.4 % in 2022 (from 15% in 2021). China shared the top five ranks with USA, Germany, Netherlands, and Japan.

The share of China with the second biggest merchandise exporters (USA) in the entire world merchandise exports is about 23%.

The export-based trade data also shows that these five countries, except Japan (-1.2%), increased their merchandise export from 2021 to 2022. The significant annual increases were seen in the exports of USA (17.7%), Netherlands (15.1%), followed by China (7%) and Germany (1.3%) as shown below.

**Figure 1.2.2 The top 5 merchandise exporters year-on-year development (2021-2022)**

Source: UNCTAD database

In order to identify the further major merchandise exporters at global level, the data elaboration extended to the top 25 countries as shown below. The top 25 of the merchandise exporters of the year 2021 and 2022 shows that:

- These major exporters were mostly from Europe and the South-Asia region.
- The top ten major economies constituted almost 51% of the entire world merchandise exports as shown below. Among these countries, only China, Hong Kong, SAR's merchandise exports slightly dropped in 2022.

UAE, Saudi Arabia, and Malaysia are the only OIC member States entered the top 25 major exporter countries and their share in the world merchandise exports has been between 2.1% and 1.3 during 2021 and 2022.

**Table 1.2.2 Top 25 countries of the world global merchandise exports ,2021-2022 (US\$, in millions)**

Rank	Major merchandise exporter countries	2021 Merchandise exports	Share in world merchandise exports	2022 Merchandise exports	Share in world merchandise exports
1	China	3,358,163	15.0%	3,593,523	14.4%
2	USA	1,754,300	7.8%	2,064,278	8.3%
3	Germany	1,636,742	7.3%	1,657,577	6.6%
4	Netherlands	840,032	3.8%	966,708	3.9%
5	Japan	756,032	3.4%	746,920	3.0%
6	ROK	644,400	2.9%	683,585	2.7%
7	Italy	615,635	2.8%	657,039	2.6%
8	Belgium	548,869	2.5%	635,245	2.5%
9	France	585,021	2.6%	617,855	2.5%
10	China, Hong Kong SAR	669,903	3.0%	609,925	2.4%
11	Canada	507,615	2.3%	599,056	2.4%
12	Russian Federation	494,350	2.2%	588,328	2.4%
13	Mexico	494,765	2.2%	578,193	2.3%

14	United Arab Emirates	425,160	1.9%	532,797	2.1%
15	United Kingdom	470,508	2.1%	530,222	2.1%
16	Singapore	457,357	2.0%	515,802	2.1%
17	China, Taiwan	447,693	2.0%	477,778	1.9%
18	India	395,426	1.8%	453,400	1.8%
19	Spain	379,969	1.7%	418,364	1.7%
20	Australia	344,864	1.5%	412,562	1.7%
21	Saudi Arabia	276,179	1.2%	411,184	1.6%
22	Switzerland	380,194	1.7%	401,731	1.6%
23	Viet Nam	335,978	1.5%	371,288	1.5%
24	Poland	340,634	1.5%	360,542	1.4%
25	Malaysia	299,425	1.3%	352,475	1.4%

Source: UNCTAD database

### 1.2.3 Exports by Regions

The breakdown of the regions of the merchandise exports shows that Asia with 9.6 trillion US\$ in 2021 and US\$10.6 trillion in 2022 is leading regions among the principal four regions shown the table below. The trade data also shows that the sum of the Asia and regions' merchandise export value constitutes about 80% of the world merchandise export value.

The share of the ocania region's has been less than 2% during the past two years (400 billion US\$ in 2021 and 476 billion US\$ 2022).

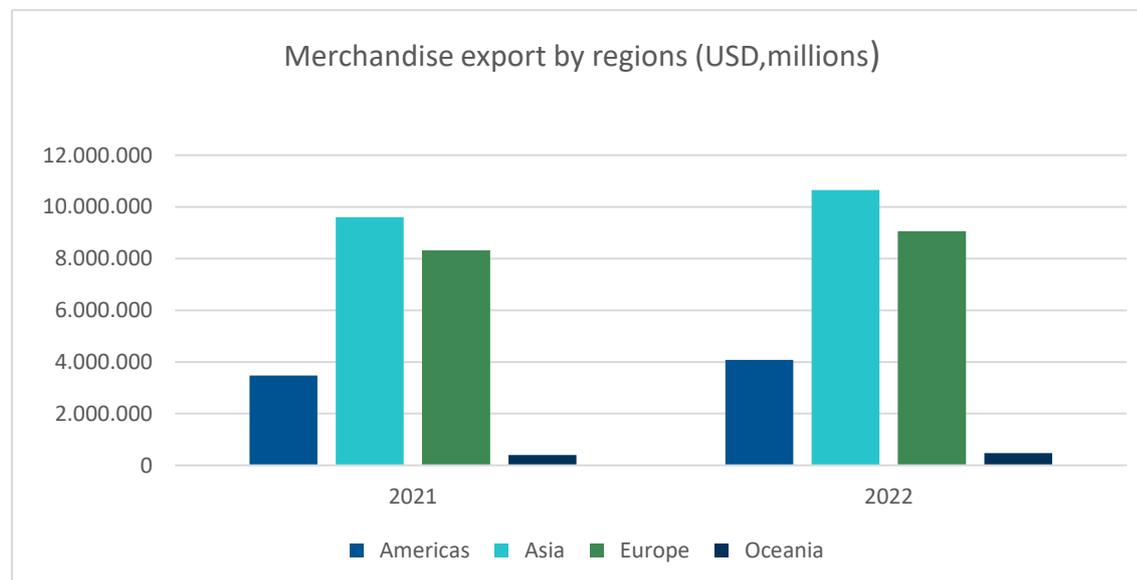
**Table 1.2.3 Merchandise export by major regions in 2021 and 2022**

Regions	Merchandise exports in 2021 (millions, US\$)	Regions' shares in world merchandise exports of 2021	Merchandise exports in 2022 (millions, US\$)	Regions' share in World Merchandise exports of 2021
Americas	3,472,829	15.5%	4,078,771	16.3%
Asia	9,601,727	42.9%	10,647,946	42.7%
Europe	8,317,649	37.2%	9,057,142	36.3%
Oceania <sup>3</sup>	404,582	1.8%	476,988	1.9%

Source: UNCTAD database

The Figure below also reflects not only the merchandise export value of each region but also indicates the significant weight of Asia and Europe regions in the world merchandise export value.

<sup>3</sup> [https://unctadstat.unctad.org/EN/Classifications/DimCountries\\_All\\_Hierarchy.pdf](https://unctadstat.unctad.org/EN/Classifications/DimCountries_All_Hierarchy.pdf) .The region consists of a total of 31 countries and territories.

**Figure 1.2.3 Merchandise exports by regions**

Source: UNCTAD database

#### 1.2.4 Exports by developing levels of economies

The value of trade in merchandise is more equally shared between developing (45.1%) and developed countries (54.9%). By contrast, more than two thirds of trade in services is associated with developed countries.

The breakdown of the world merchandise exports as tabled below (Table no.5) indicates that the share of the developed economies in 2021 and 2022 is higher than the sum of the developing and the least developed countries (LDC)<sup>4</sup>. The LDC share in the world exports was limited to 1.1% in both years and the year-on-year basis increase was just US\$ 41 mbillion.

**Table 1.2.4 World merchandise exports by development categories, 2021-2022, (US\$,in millions)**

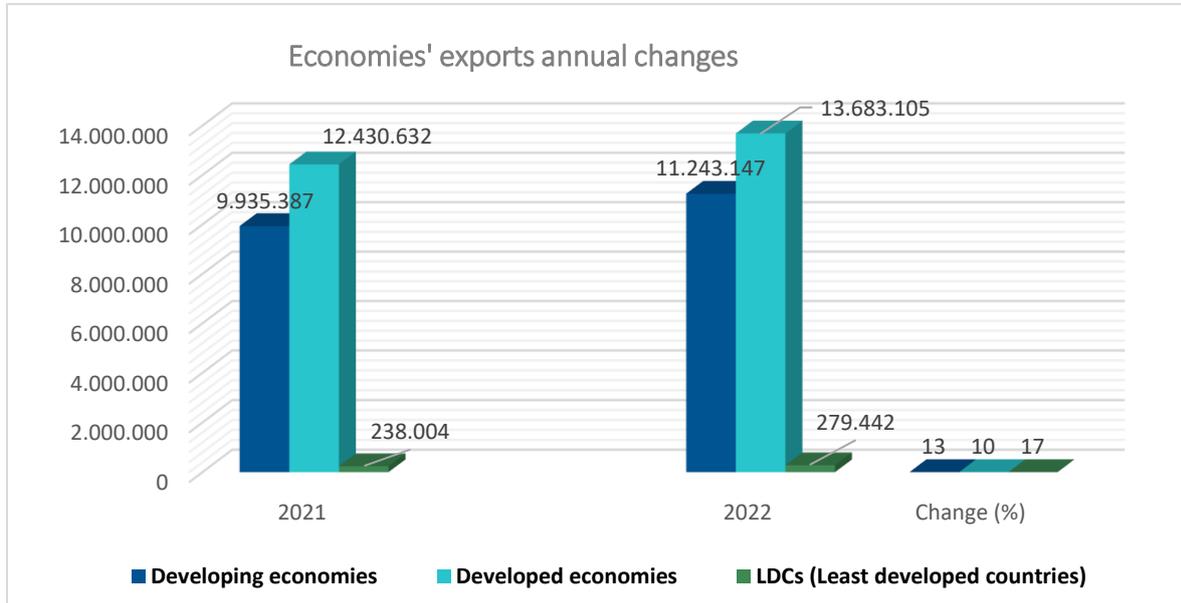
	Merchandise exports in 2021	Share in world exports	Merchandise exports in 2022	Share in world export
Developing levels				
Developing economies	9,935,387	44.4%	11,243,147	45.1%
Developed economies	12,430,632	55.6%	13,683,105	54.9%
LDCs (Least developed countries)	238,004	1.1%	279,442	1.1%

Source: UNCTAD database

At the same time, the year-on-year increase of three economies indicates that the LCD countries's merchandise exports, compared to the previous year (2021) increased about 17% in 2022 but this value is less than the increase (27%) seen at 2021/2020 period.

<sup>4</sup> <https://unctad.org/topic/least-developed-countries/list>. The LCD countries are composed of 46 States and territories.

**Figure 1.2.4 Economies year-on-year changes in 2021-2022**



Source: UNCTAD database

### 1.2.5 Major exported product groups

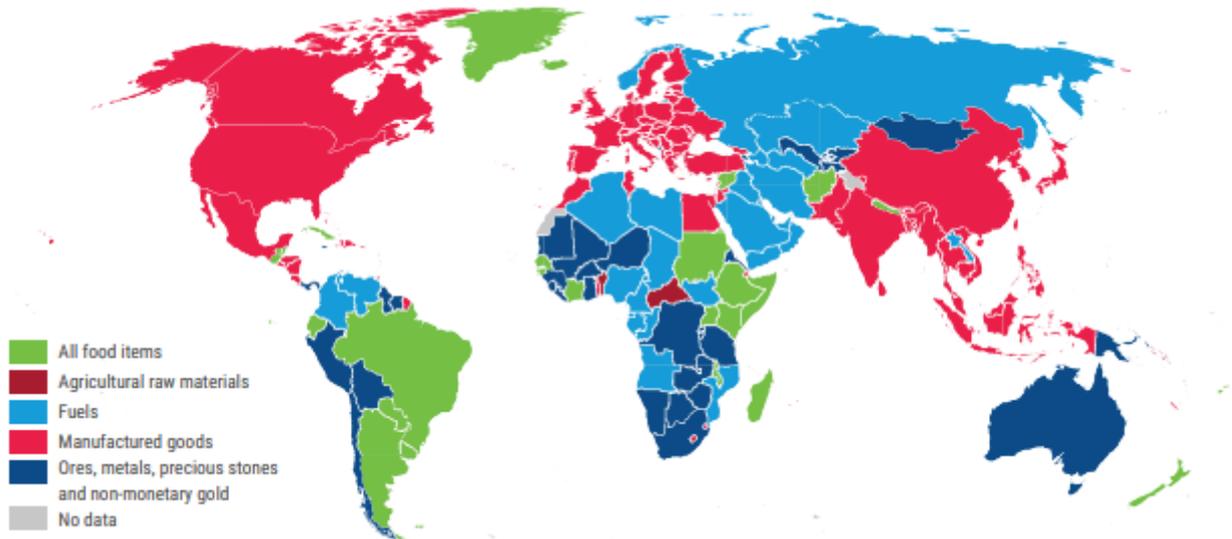
The major export merchandise categories change from region to region and the trade data shows that:

- Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials
- Machinery and transport equipment
- Manufactured Goods
- Food and live animals ,

are the top 4 merchandise groups exported among the countries at global levels during 2021 and 2022.

The analysis indicates that the shares of mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials in Central Asia and Western Asia and Northern Africa regions has been more than 50% of its relevant regional merchandise trade, 55.7% and 50.9% respectively. The similar patterns are noted for the regional economic communities as well.

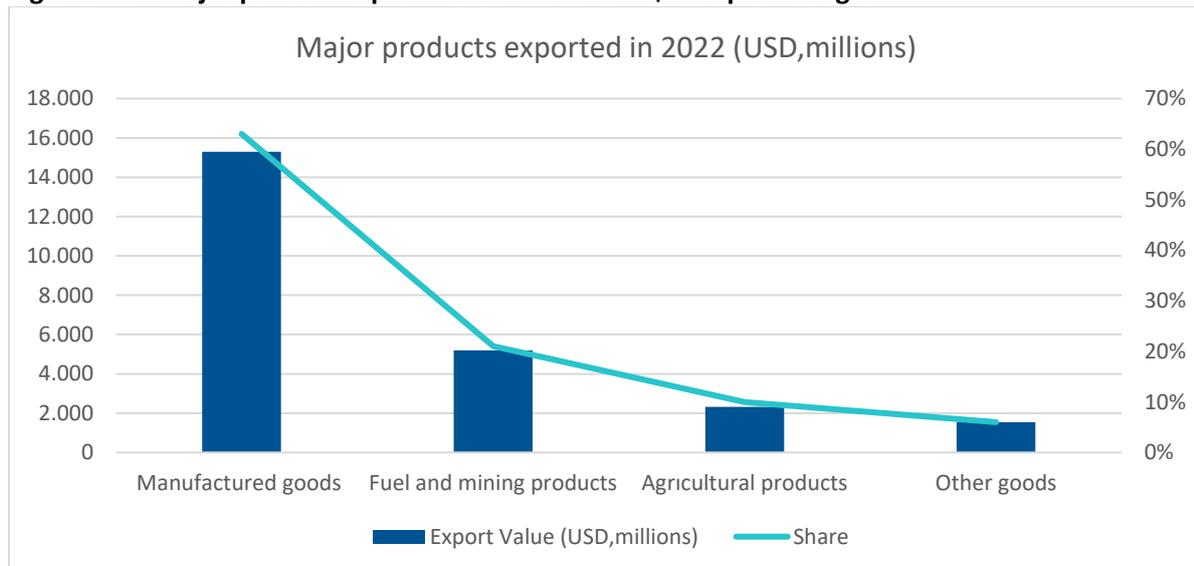
**Map 1.2.1 Major products groups exports by countries (2021)**



Source: UNCTAD, Handbook of statistics 2022

According to the WTO, the manufactured goods with about US\$ 15,288 billion or 63% of the total merchandise exports was the leading merchandise group of the year 2022, followed by fuels and mining product with 21% (US\$ 5,188 million), Agricultural products with 10% (US\$ 2,326 million) and other goods with 6% (US\$ 1,541 million) as shown below.

**Figure 1.2.5 Major product exported in 2022 with US\$ and percentage.**

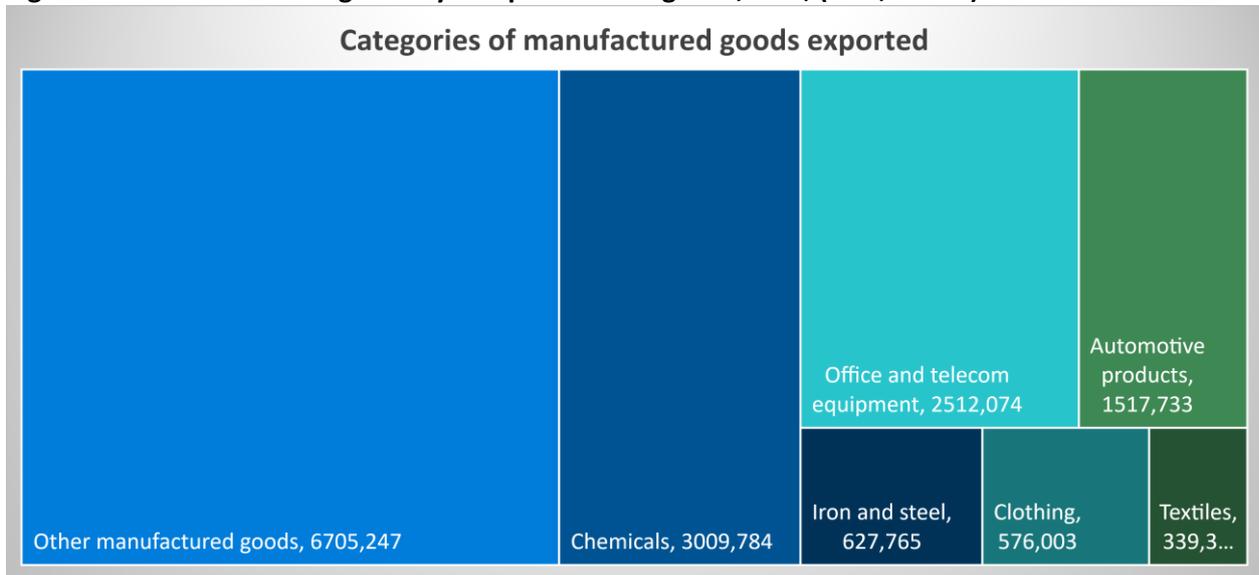


Source: WTO Trade statistic review 2023

The WTO database also shows that world exports of fuels and mining products increased on average by 19 per cent per year between 2020 and 2022, reaching a value of US\$ 5,158 billion in 2022. Their share in world exports increased by 4 percentage points during this period, rising to 21 per cent in 2022.

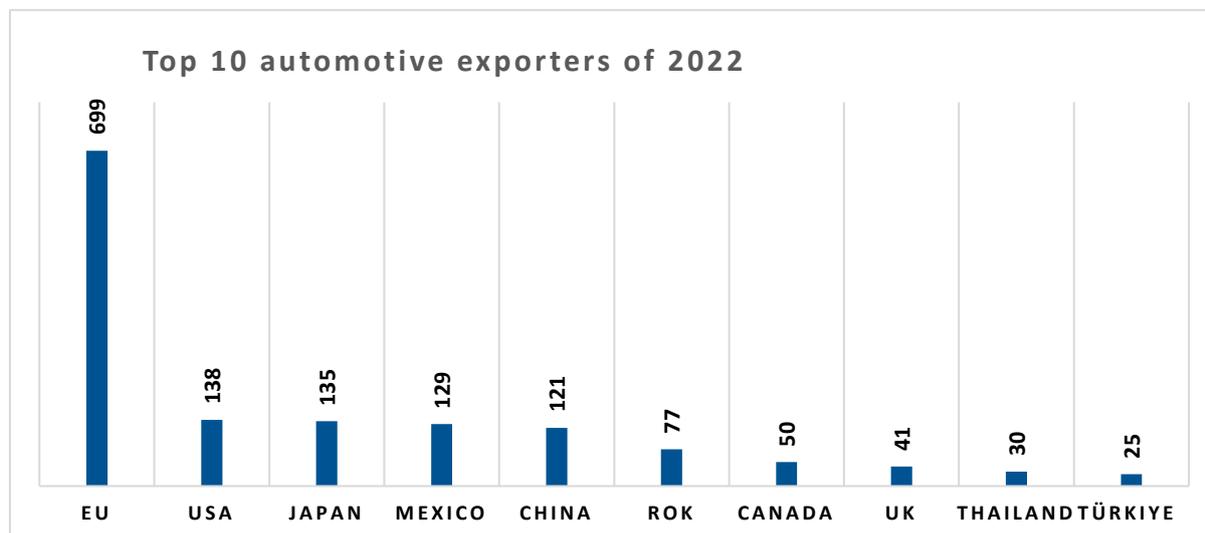
The further elaboration of the lead group of manufactured goods in 2022, including “other manufactured goods (which is US\$6,705 billion or 43.9% of the value of total manufactured goods)” shows that chemicals (US\$ 3,010 billion) and office/telecom equipment (US\$ 2,512 billion) had the highest shares – 19.7% and 16.4 % respectively while textiles (US\$ 339 million) and automotive products (US\$ 1,518 billion) represented 2.2% and 9.9 % of the manufactured goods at global level.

**Figure 1.2.6 Manufactured goods by sub-product categories,2022, (USD, billion)**



Source: WTO Trade statistic review 2023

The close look at the leading exporters of the automotive products of 2022 by the WTO indicates that the United States overtook Japan as the second-largest exporter of automotive products in 2022. Among the top 10 exporters, China increased its exports the most, recording a 30 per cent increase.

**Figure 1.2.5 Top ten automotive exporters of 2022 (US\$, millions)**

Source: WTO Trade statistic review 2023

The details of the top export merchandise categories for the regions are provided for the last year (2022) below as Table 1.2.6 and 1.2.7.

**Table 1.2.6 Top exported goods region by region.**

Region	Top Export Merchandise category	Share in the regional scale exported merchandise
Central Asia	 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	55.7%
Eastern Asia	 Machinery and transport equipment	52.6%
Europe	 Machinery and transport equipment	28.8%
Latin America and the Caribbean	 Machinery and transport equipment	26.6%
North America	 Machinery and transport equipment	26.2%
Australia and New	 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related	38.6%

Zealand	materials	
Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand	 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	34.1%
South-Eastern Asia	 Machinery and transport equipment	41.6%
Southern Asia	 Manufactured Goods	21.7%
Sub-Saharan Africa	 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	32.8
Western Asia and Northern Africa	 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	50.9%

Source<sup>5</sup>: The Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations, *International Trade Statistics Yearbook Volume, 2023*

The status of the above four top merchandise exports among the regional economic entities<sup>6</sup> are also listed below. If exists, the list also refers to the number of OIC countries have membership in these regional economic entities

**Table 1.2.7 Top export merchandise category by regional economic entities**

Regional economic entities	Number of OIC countries with membership status	Top Export Merchandise category	Share in the regional scale exported merchandise
Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA)	1	 Machinery and transport equipment	44.5%
Association of Southeast Asian	3	 Machinery and transport	41.6%

<sup>5</sup> <https://comtradeapi.un.org/files/v1/app/publicationfiles/2022/VolI2022.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> ibid

Nations (ASEAN)		equipment	
Central American Common Market (CACM)	-	 Food and live animals	35.4%
Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM)	2	 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	32.2%
Central European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA)	1	 Machinery and transport equipment	21.2%
Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC)	3	 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	70.5%
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	6	 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	42.8%
East African Community (EAC)	-	 Food and live animals	29.7%
Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	10	 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	44.9%
European Union (EU-27)	-	 Machinery and transport equipment	33.1%
The Cooperation Council of the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC)	6	 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	58.0%

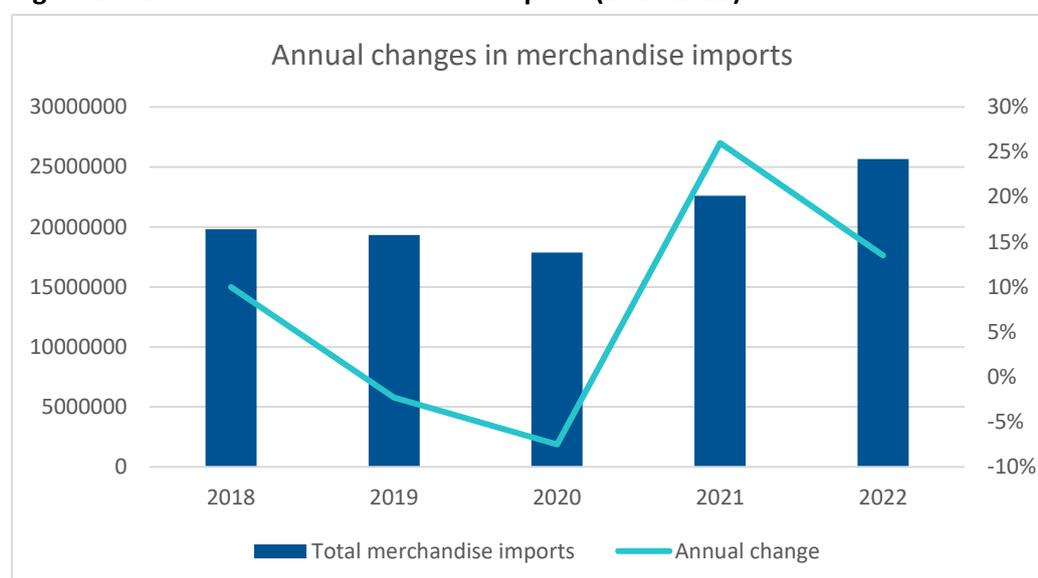
Latin American Integration Association (LAIA)	-	 Machinery and transport equipment	27.8%
League of Arab States (LAS)	22	 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	59.1%
Mercado Común del Sur (MERCOSUR)	-	 Food and live animals	27.8%
US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA)	-	 Machinery and transport equipment	31.4%
Southern African Development Community (SADC)	1	 Manufactured Goods	31.2%

Source: The Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations, *International Trade Statistics Yearbook Volume, 2023*

### 1.3 WORLD MERCHANDISE IMPORTS

#### 1.3.1 Volume and Growth

The global merchandise imports reached US\$ 22.6 trillion in 2021 and US\$ 25.6 trillion in 2022 after the sharp decrease in 2020 (US\$ 19.3 trillion). Although the global merchandise imports decrease in 2020 was limited to just -7.5 %, the recovery during the upcoming years, 2021 and 2022, was significant with the annual change of 26% and 13.5%.

**Figure 1.3.1 Year-on-Year merchandise imports (2018-2022)**

Source: UNCTAD database

### 1.3.2 Leading and major importers and OIC countries

The individual state level trade data indicates that the USA is the leading merchandise importers of 2021 and 2022 and followed by China and Germany. The other top merchandise importers during the past two years were The Netherlands, Japan, UK, France, ROK, India and Italy.

The year-on-year changes basis analysis indicates that top 10 countries increased their imports ranging between 1.1% (China) and 76.9% (India) as of 2021/2022 ratio.

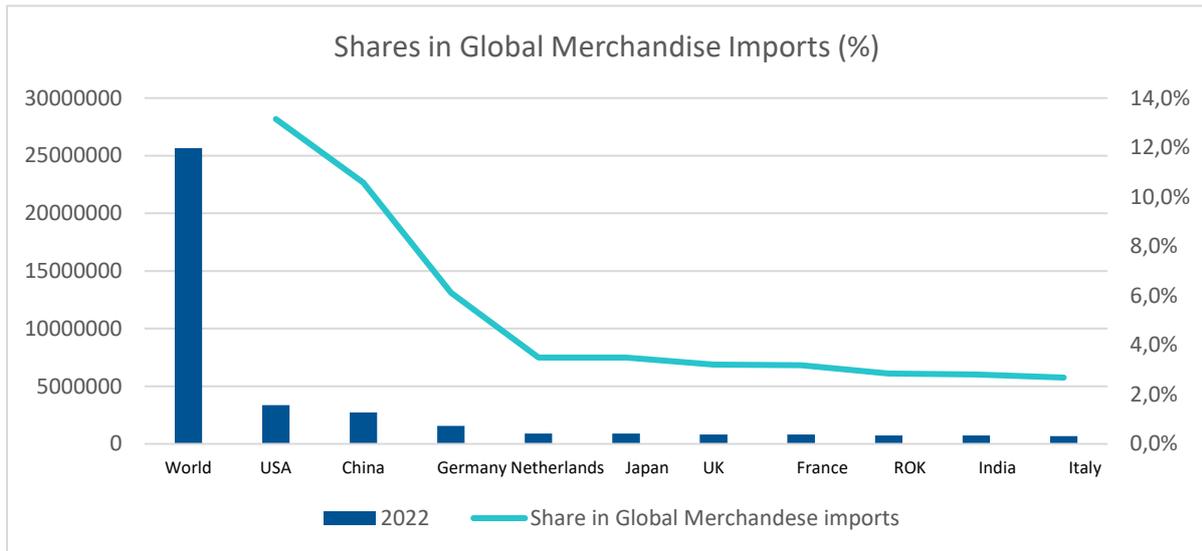
**Table 1.3.1 The top ten countries of merchandise imports in 2021 and 2022**

Country	2021	2022	Changes 2021/2022
USA	2,935,314	3,375,819	15.0%
China	2,686,747	2,716,151	1.1%
Germany	1,421,512	1,570,752	31.0%
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	757,380	898,310	18.6%
Japan	768,976	897,242	57.3%
UK	694,635	823,936	18.6%
France	715,082	818,260	61.6%
Korea, Republic of	615,093	731,370	18.9%
India	573,092	720,441	76.9%
Italy	567,421	689,256	21.5%

Source: UNCTAD database

The shares of the top ten countries in the global merchandise imports of 2022 indicates that the USA's share is 13.2% and followed by China (10.2%), Germany (6.1%), Netherlands and Japan (3.5%), UK and France (3.2%), ROK, India(2.8%) and Italy (2.7%).

**Figure 1.3.2 Share of the top ten major merchandise importers in global imports of 2022**



Source: UNCTAD database

The OIC member states based query through international data bases indicated that only UAE (rank:18), Turkey (Rank:20) and Malaysia (Rank:25) found place among the top 25 major merchandise importes at global level during the past five two years as listed below.

**Table 1.3.2 The top 25 major merchandise importers-based on year 2022**

Country	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Rank
United States of America	2,614,221	2,567,445	2,406,932	2,935,314	3,375,819	1
China	2,135,748	2,078,386	2,065,964	2,686,747	2,716,151	2
Germany	1,284,354	1,233,978	1,171,782	1,421,512	1,570,752	3
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	645,502	635,678	595,122	757,380	898,310	4
Japan	748,488	720,957	635,460	768,976	897,242	5
United Kingdom	672,450	696,208	638,251	694,635	823,936	6
France	676,441	654,658	581,297	715,082	818,260	7
Korea, Republic of	535,202	503,343	467,633	615,093	731,370	8
India	514,464	486,059	373,202	573,092	720,441	9
Italy	503,240	475,006	426,867	567,421	689,256	10
China, Hong Kong SAR	626,616	577,834	569,769	712,358	667,554	11
Mexico	476,835	467,118	393,278	522,455	626,324	12
Belgium	455,188	428,878	397,957	527,128	623,686	13

Canada	469,106	462,993	420,578	503,985	581,937	14
Spain	390,562	372,750	326,192	419,700	493,354	15
Singapore	370,881	359,266	329,830	406,226	475,578	16
China, Taiwan Province of	286,333	287,164	288,053	382,101	435,835	17
United Arab Emirates	244,688	288,447	246,961	347,529	420,510	18
Poland	268,959	265,282	261,626	342,118	381,187	19
Türkiye	231,152	210,345	219,517	271,426	363,711	20
Viet Nam	236,862	253,393	262,701	332,455	359,148	21
Switzerland, Liechtenstein	279,528	277,830	291,981	324,069	356,473	22
Australia	235,386	221,564	211,824	261,165	309,189	23
Thailand	248,201	236,260	206,156	266,882	303,191	24
Malaysia	217,602	204,998	190,860	238,240	294,317	25

Source: UNCTAD & WTO databases

### 1.3.3 Imports by regions

The breakdown of the global merchandise imports by region shows that Asia region is leading with US\$ 9.8 trillion import value and followed by Europe with US\$ 9.2 trillion.

The year-on-year change among the major five regions, the biggest change was seen in Africa region (18%) although its imports value has been less than US\$ 750 billion during the past 5 years. The merchandise imports value of Oceania region has never been above US\$ 500 billion although its annual change of 2021/2022 was 12.8%.

**Table 1.3.3. Merchandise imports by region**

Region	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Annual Change 2021/2022	Share in Global imports
Africa	588,335	594,457	489,532	619,071	735,976	18.0%	2.9%
Americas	4,218,308	4,122,706	3,746,842	4,709,963	5,500,316	16.7%	21.4%
Asia	7,506,706	7,313,086	6,818,433	8,815,514	9,821,068	15.4%	38.3%
Europe	7,207,796	7,030,113	6,561,269	8,130,861	9,231,841	14.1%	36.0%
Oceania	295,213	280,698	262,529	327,451	380,940	12.8%	1.5%

Source: UNCTAD database

The shares of each region's imports in the global merchandise imports of 2022 are illustrated through the Figure below and Asia and Europe, among the five regions, occupied the first two ranks.

**Figure 1.3.3 Share of the region's in global merchandise imports in 2022 (US\$,millions)**



Source: UNCTAD database

#### 1.3.4 Import by developing levels of economies.

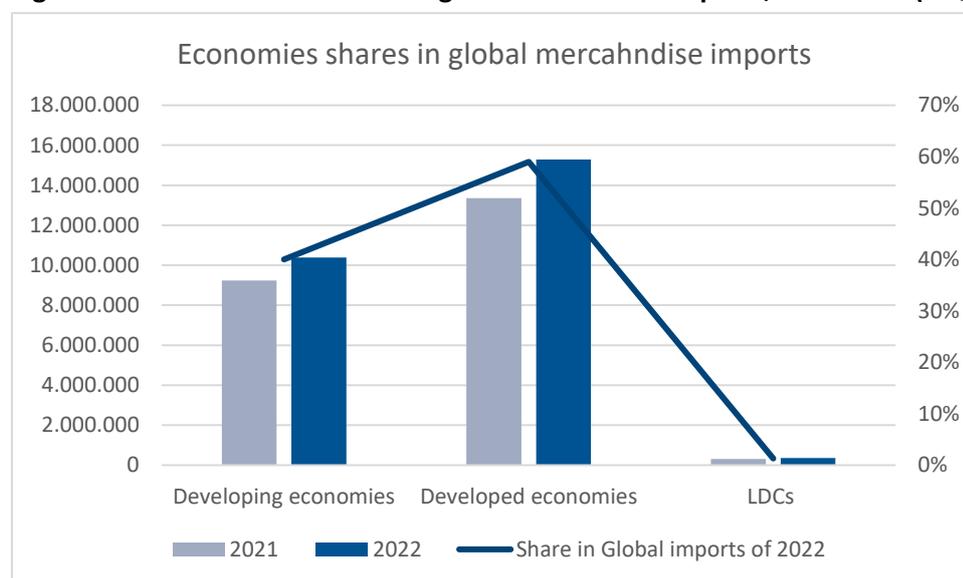
The global merchandise imports of 2018-2022 breakdown by developing levels of economies shows that around 60% of the global merchandise imported by the developed economies and the share of the LDCs in global merchandise import has been limited to 1.3% in 2022.

**Table 1.3.4 Breakdown of global merchandise imports by economies (2018-2022)**

Developing levels of economies	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2021/22	Share in Global imports of 2022
Developing economies	7,883,742	7,713,491	7,066,536	9,243,217	10,379,059	12%	40%
Developed economies	11,932,616	11,627,570	10,812,068	13,359,643	15,291,083	14%	59%
LDCs	271,552	271,719	244,677	308,974	354,308	1,5%	1.3%

Source: UNCTAD database

At the same time, the year-on-year change of three group economies indicated that the LCD's imports grew only 1.5% while these rates were 12% for developing and 14% for developed economies.

**Figure 1.3.4 Share of economies in global merchandise imports, 2018-2022 (US\$, millions and %)**

Source: UNCTAD database

### 1.3.5 Major imported product groups

The fastest growing sectors were those related to energy. In 2022, growth in fuel trade was 61%. This growth came on the back of a similarly large increase in 2021, mainly reflecting rising energy prices. The dollar value of trade in agricultural products was up 11% last year while trade in manufactured goods rose 7%.

Among manufactures, trade in automotive products increased by 6% while trade in clothing jumped 9%. Despite declines of 1% and 2% in 2022 and 2021, the value of world textiles trade was still 14% higher than in 2019 owing to the large 2020 increase in demand for medical face coverings, which is included in this category.

## 1.4 WORLD SERVICE EXPORTS

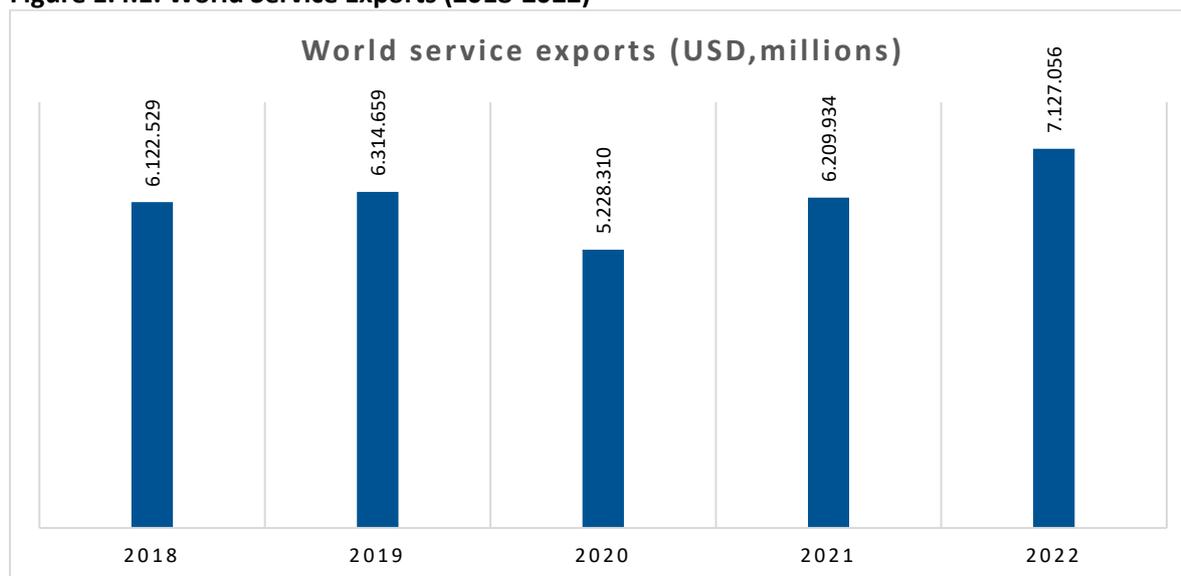
The analysis of the international commercial service data shows that world trade in services is largely driven by travel and transport services. However, the importance of these sectors has declined during the COVID-19 pandemic. While the transport sector recovered in 2021, travel services were well below their pre-crisis level. Since 2015, trade continued to increase in most of the other sectors, especially in telecommunication and IT services and in R&D and professional consulting. Developed countries remain the main exporters in all sectors. However, developing countries are increasingly becoming important suppliers of services in the construction and insurance sectors<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> Source: UNCTAD KEY STATISTICS and TRENDS in International Trade 2022

### 1.4.1 Volume and growth

The service trade related data indicates that the global service exports increased from US\$ 6,1 trillion in 2018 to US\$ 7.1 trillion in 2022. However, during this period, the world service trade decreased sharply to US\$ 5.2 trillion in 2020 because of the negative impact of covid 19 pandemic.

**Figure 1.4.1. World Service Exports (2018-2022)**



Source: UNCTAD database

The growth in world service exports during the past two years (2021 and 2022) have been 18% and 14 respectively and the global export value of 2022 (US\$ 7,127 trillion) was the highest amount of the past five years.

### 1.4.2 Exports by regions

The share of the regions within the global service exports during the past five years was led by Europe region. The share of this region with 49% was almost half of the global service export value during 2022. This region was followed by Asia, Africa, and Oceania.

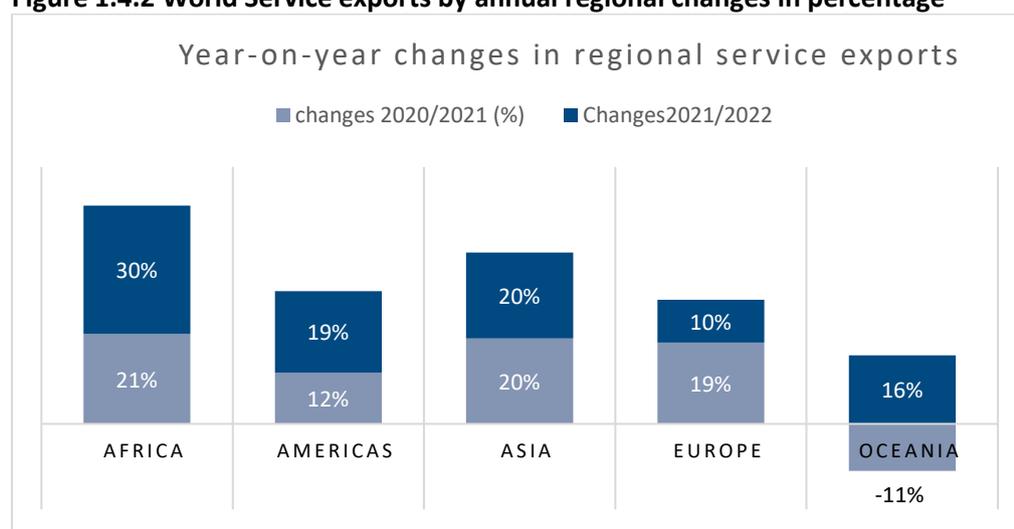
**Table 1.4.1 World service exports by regions (US\$, millions)**

Regions	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Africa	122,136	126,070	83,113	101,207	132,578
Americas	1,169,953	1,208,298	951,359	1,068,344	1,266,914
Asia	1,740,949	1,831,134	1,453,884	1,792,683	2,146,594
Europe	2,997,465	3,056,013	2,676,861	3,191,558	3,515,613
Oceania	92,026	93,144	63,093	56,141	65,358

Source: UNCTAD database

The annual changes in service exports by regions indicated that all regions, except Oceania region, increased their service export year by year during the past three years as follows. Compared to 2022 to 2021, Oceania region's service export dropped more than ten percent (11%).

**Figure 1.4.2 World Service exports by annual regional changes in percentage**



Source: UNCTAD database

### 1.4.3 Exports by developing levels of economies

The global exports by developed, developing and least developed countries are tabled below for the past five years, and it shows that the value of the service exports of Least Developed Countries (LCD) has been not more than US\$ 46 billion.

**Table 1.4.2 World service exports by development level of economies, US\$ ,in millions**

Economies	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Developing economies	1,717,277	1,793,703	1,356,491	1,687,625	2,105,508
Developed economies	4,405,251	4,520,957	3,871,819	4,522,309	5,021,548
LDCs (Least developed countries)	45,459	49,812	32,721	34,820	42,645

Source: UNCTAD database

The query over the share of these three economies in the global service export during the past two years has been 72% in 2021 and 70% in 2022. These rates for the same years for the developing countries were 27% in 2021 and 29% in 2022.

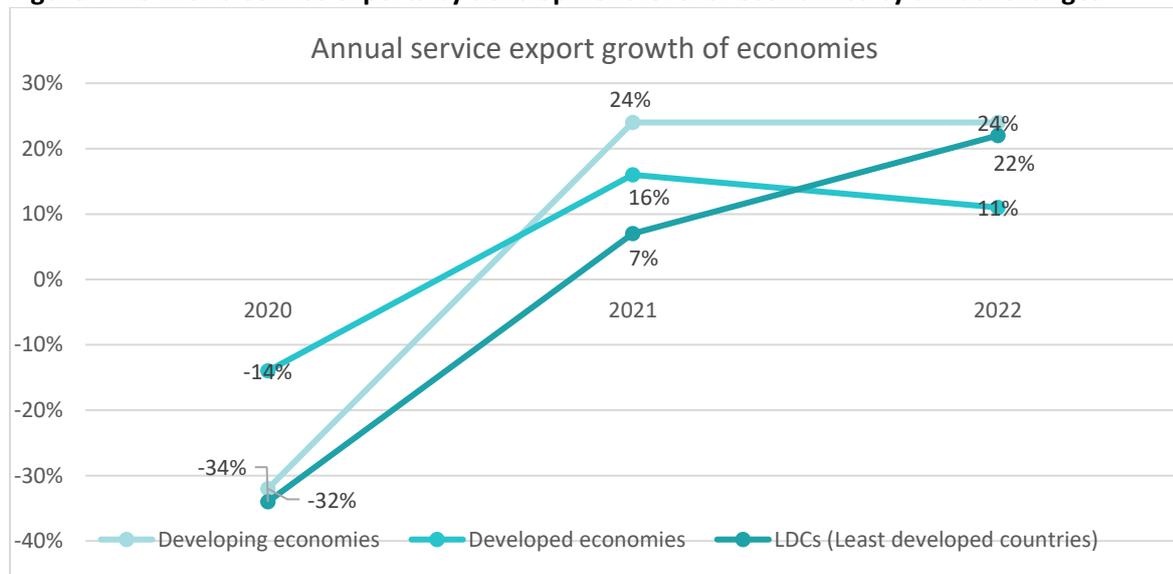
**Table 1.4.3. Annual changes of exports by development level of economies by percentage**

Developing levels	2020	2021	2022
Developing countries	-32%	24%	24%
Developed countries	-14%	16%	11%
LDC	-34%	7%	22%

Source: UNCTAD database

The above table is interpreted through the Figure below. Although the annual growth in the LCD's service export in 2022 is about the rate of developing countries, the annual export value for these countries (LCD) for the same year was just US\$ 42 645 000 which is about 8% of the developed countries' export during the same year. Compared to the developed and developing countries, the recovery from the sharp decrease in 2020 has not been the same for the LDC countries and the recovery was limited to 7 % in 2021 and 22 percent in 2022.

**Figure 1.4.3 World service exports by development level of economies by annual changes**



Source: UNCTAD database

A sharp decrease in global service exports as well as within these three economies occurred in 2020 but the recovery during the year 2021 was significant during the following two years (2021 and 2022).

#### 1.4.4 Leading and major service exporters and OIC countries

The top three countries of the global service exports of the past two years were USA, UK, China and followed by Germany, France, Ireland, Singapore, The Netherlands, India, Japan as shown below table 1.4.4 and Figure 1.4.4.

**Table 1.4.4 Top ten service exporters of 2021 and 2022 (US\$, million)**

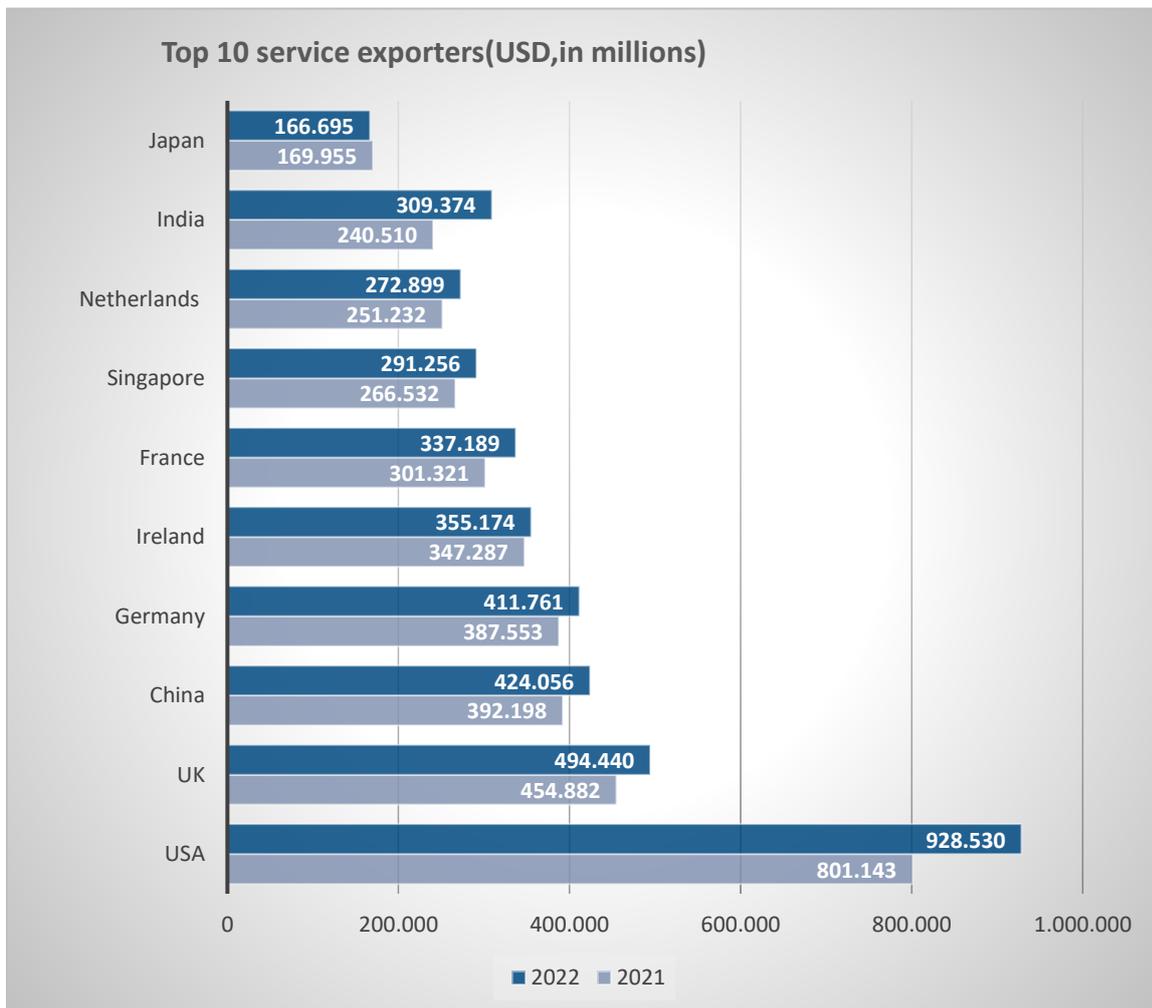
Countries	2021(US\$, million)	2022(US\$, million)
USA	801,143	928,530
UK	454,882	494,440
China	392,198	424,056
Germany	387,553	411,761
Ireland	347,287	355,174
France	301,321	337,189
Singapore	266,532	291,256

Netherlands	251,232	272,899
India	240,510	309,374
Japan	169,955	166,695

Source: UNCTAD database

The following figure also illustrates the top ten countries and their exports' value during the past two years.

**Figure 1.4.4 Top ten countries of the global service exports -2021-2022 (US\$, million)**



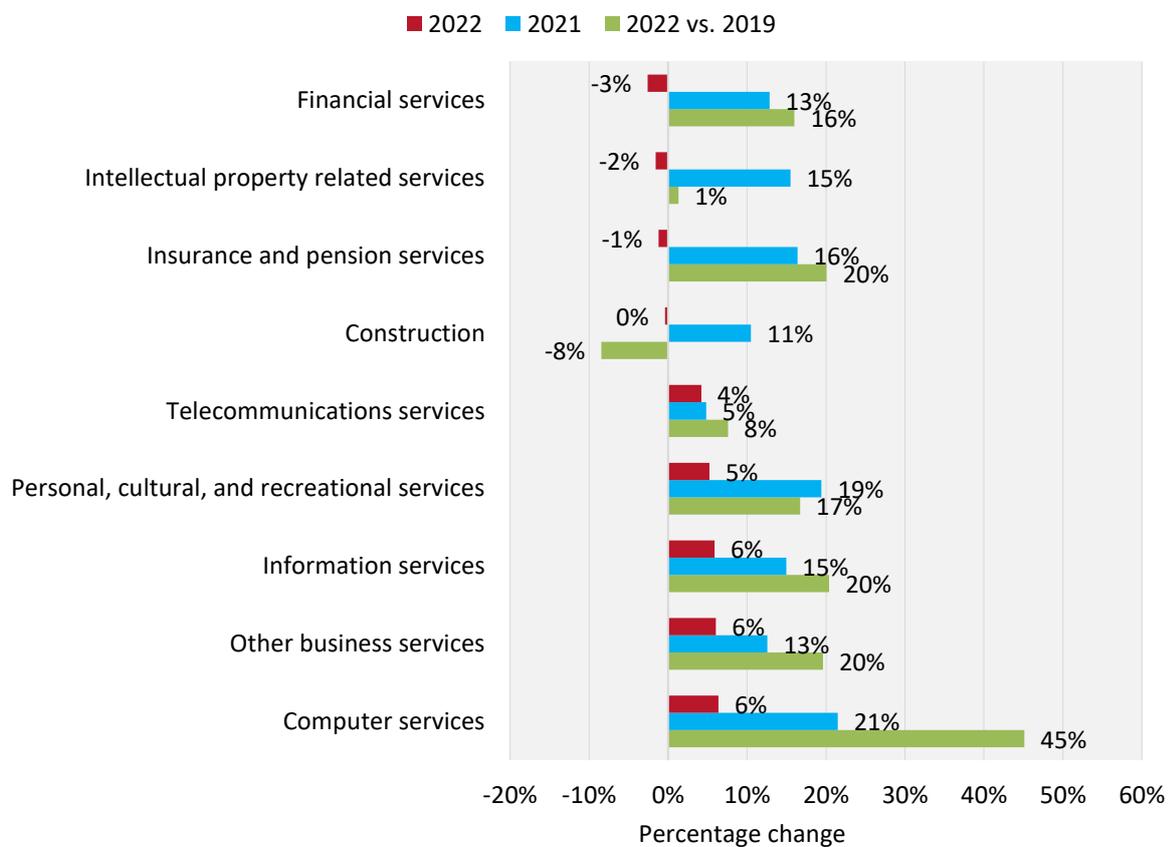
Source: UNCTAD database

The query through the UNCTAD database indicated that the UAE and Türkiye were the only two OIC countries seen among the top 25 global service exporters in 2022 with US\$ 154,667 and US\$ 90,866 million.

### 1.4.5 Major service exports by service categories

According to the average service imports and exports data, it was interesting to note that the year-on-year changes in telecommunication; personal, cultural, and recreational; information and computer services export value were positive both 2021 and 2022 between 4% to 19% while the same changes in financial service; IPR related service; insurance and pension services as in negative in 2022.

**Figure.1.4.5 World service exports by service categories as per centage.**



Source: WTO database and statistical review 2023

## 1.5 WORLD SERVICE IMPORTS

### 1.5.1 Volume and growth

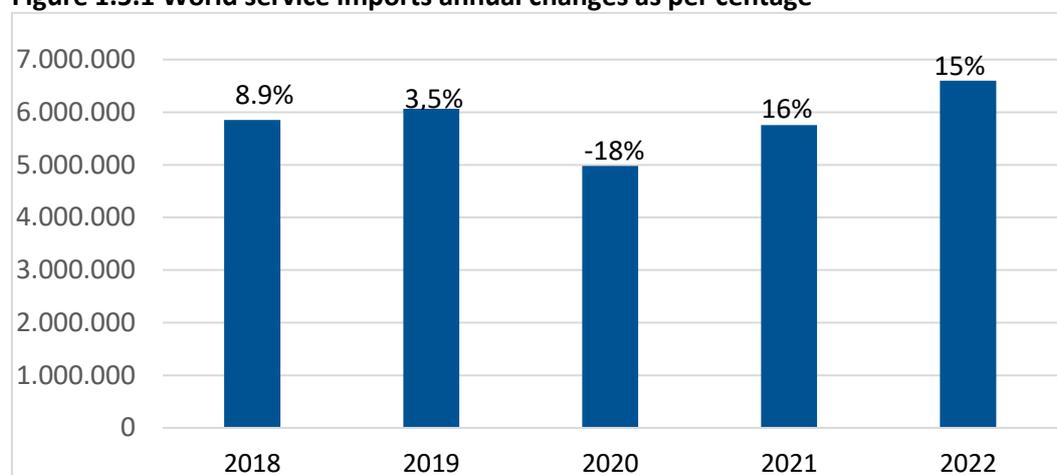
The global service imports during the past five years indicates that the year 2022 was the highest service import value (US\$ 6,6 trillion) and includes the sharp decrease in 2020 (-18%) which occurred due to the clear impact of the restrictions taken during that year.

**Table 1.5.1 World service imports by years (US\$, in millions)**

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Global Service Trade-Import	5,852,972	6,062,462	4,976,903	5,754,688	6,601,510

Source: UNCTAD database

The recovery from the decrease in 2020 was very sharp with 16% increase in 2021 and 15% in 2022 and end of the year 2022 the global import value of service reached and slightly passed the import value before covid pandemic.

**Figure 1.5.1 World service imports annual changes as per centage**

Source: UNCTAD database

### 1.5.2 Leading and major service importers and OIC countries

The following table (Table no 1.4.6) and figure (Figure no 1.4.7) with the service import values shows top ten service importers of the last five years.

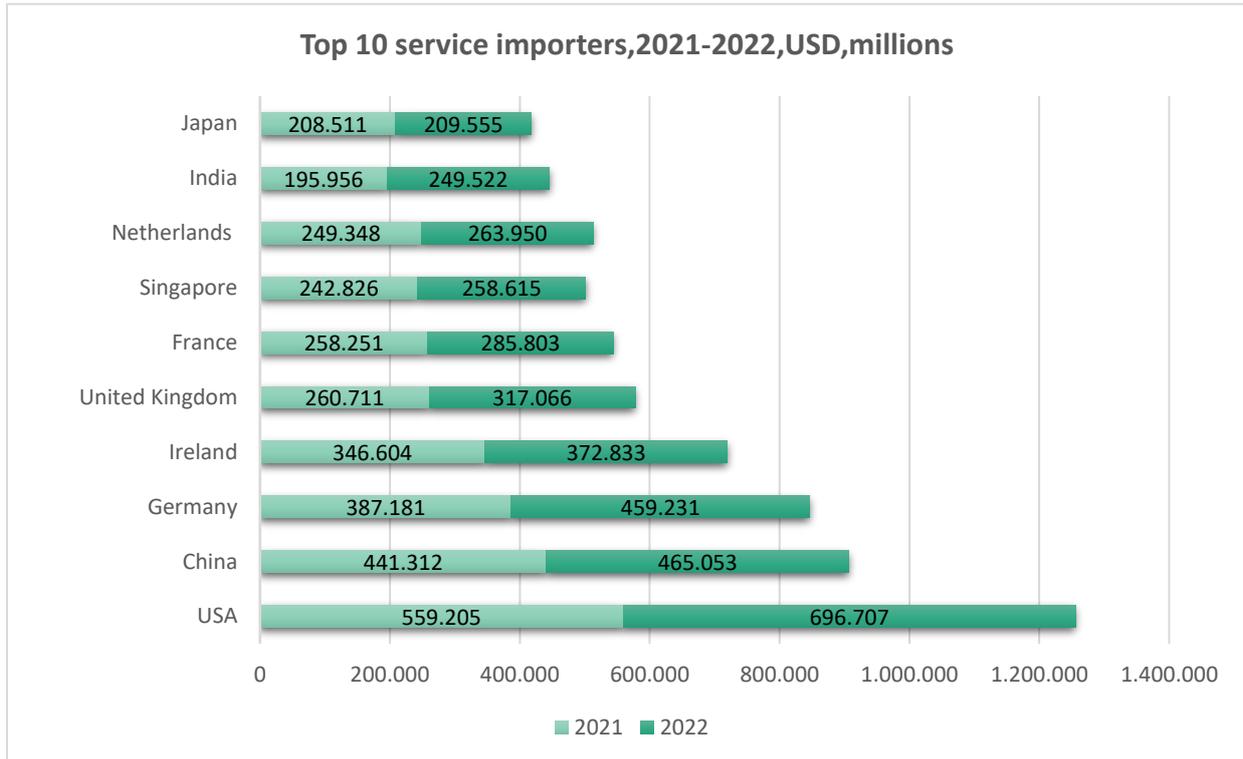
**Table 1.5.2 Top ten service importer countries of 2018-2022 (US\$, in millions)**

Country	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
USA	565,395	593,313	466,301	559,205	696,707
China	525,154	500,680	381,088	441,312	465,053
Germany	376,130	376,540	315,457	387,181	459,231
Ireland	242,788	375,826	372,887	346,604	372,833
UK	284,356	286,080	216,049	260,711	317,066
France	273,987	267,073	224,705	258,251	285,803
Singapore	200,741	206,508	211,798	242,826	258,615
Netherlands	259,493	265,608	217,954	249,348	263,950
India	176,059	179,430	153,737	195,956	249,522
Japan	203,379	219,427	198,186	208,511	209,555

Source: UNCTAD database

The top ten service importers of 2021 and 2022 are the USA and followed by China, Germany, Ireland, UK, France, The Netherlands, India, and Japan. Compared to the year 2021, the USA, India, and UK were only three countries increased its service imports more than 20%, respectively 24%,27% and 21% in 2022.

**Figure 1.5.2 Top ten service importers of 2021 and 2022 (US\$, in millions)**



Source: UNCTAD database

According to the UNCTAD database, UAE and Saudi Arabia were the only two OIC countries listed among the top 25 service importers countries both in 2021 and 2022.

### 1.5.3 Service imports by region

The global service imports by the regions during the past five years shows that Europe was the leading regions with over US\$ 2 trillion and its service import value totaled to US\$ 3,100,031 in 2022. Europe was followed by Asia, Africa and Oceania regions as shown in the table below.

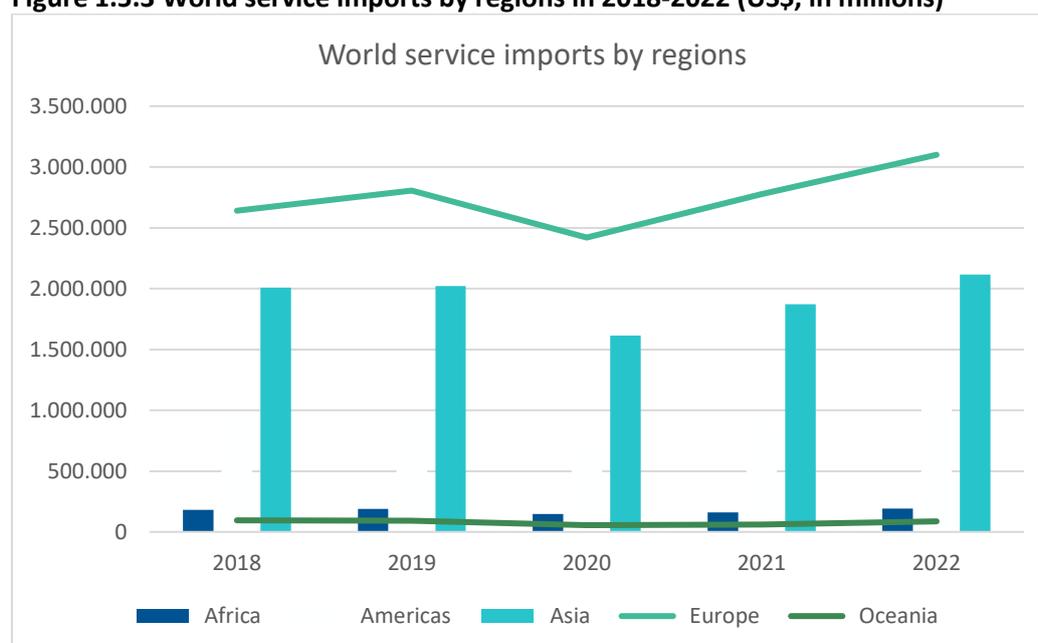
**Table 1.5.3 World service imports by regions in 2018-2022 (US\$, in millions)**

Region	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Africa	180,810	189,553	147,158	161,598	190,620
Americas	928,339	954,061	740,654	886,554	1,110,374
Asia	2,007,472	2,020,080	1,613,917	1,870,448	2,114,486
Europe	2,641,301	2,806,162	2,419,790	2,776,347	3,100,031
Oceania	95,049	92,605	55,384	59,741	85,999

Source: UNCTAD database

On the other hand, the pandemic's negative impact was seen all regions' service import in 2020 but the sharp recovery during the following years did not seriously help Africa and Oceania regions to exceed or slightly exceed their service import value of 2018.

**Figure 1.5.3 World service imports by regions in 2018-2022 (US\$, in millions)**



Source: UNCTAD database

#### 1.5.4 Service imports by developing of level of economies

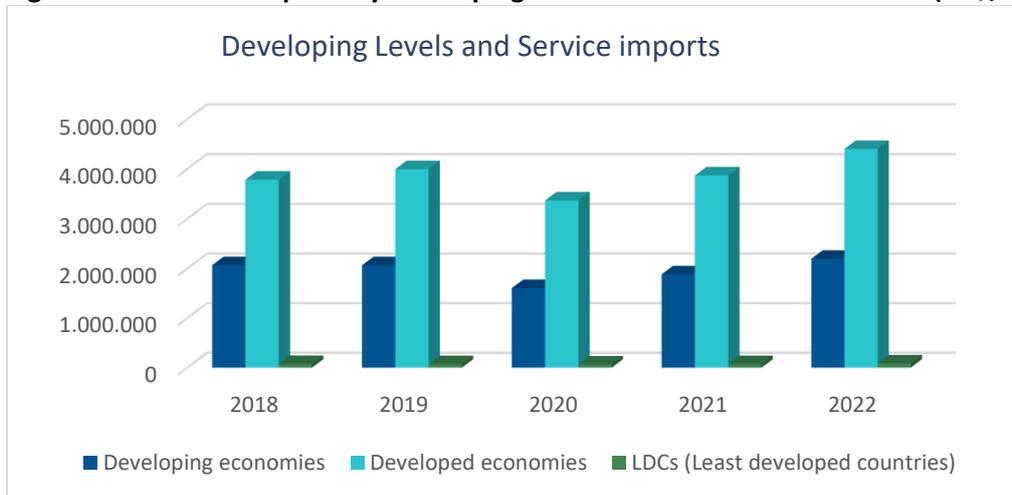
Like service exports, the group of developed countries with US\$ 3,871,554 million in 2021 and US\$ 4,403,618 million in 2022 are the leaders of the global service imports. These economies are followed by developing and LDC countries.

**Table 1.5.4 Service imports by developing level of economies in 2018-2022 (US\$, in millions)**

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Developing economies	2,066,369	2,066,038	1,606,258	1,883,135	2,197,892
Developed economies	3,786,603	3,996,424	3,370,645	3,871,554	4,403,618
LDCs (Least developed countries)	73,940	71,386	65,095	72,061	85,982

Source: UNCTAD database

**Figure 1.5.4 Service imports by developing level of economies in 2018-2022 (US\$, in millions)**



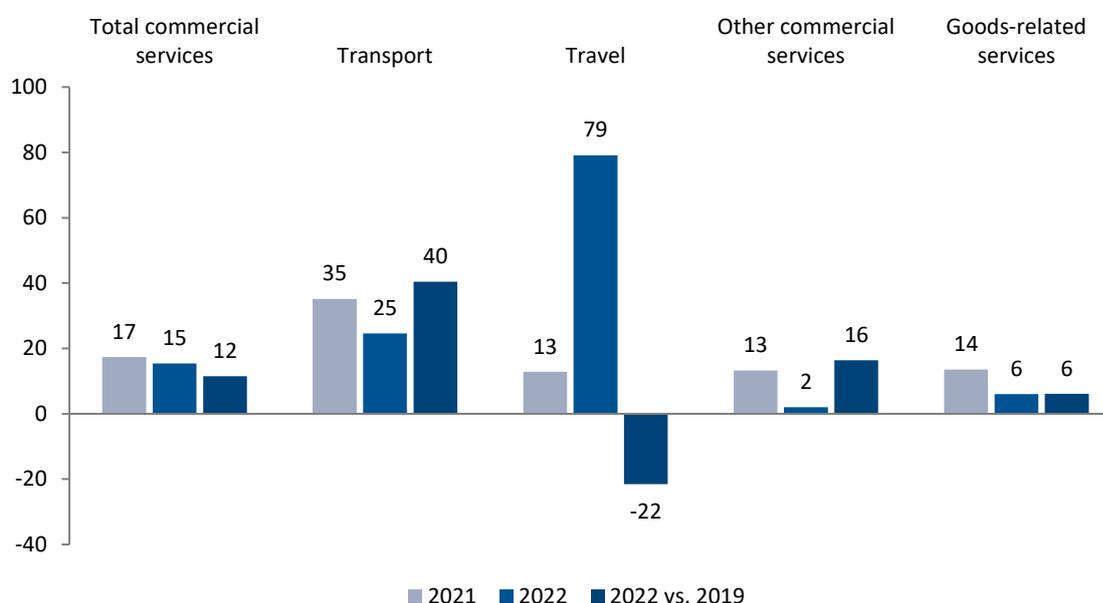
Source: UNCTAD database

The close look to the trade statistics also shows that the year-on-year changes of the LDC's service imports are 11% (2020/2021 changes) and 19% (2021/2022 changes). However, the service imports by LDC during the past five years, including 2021 and 2022, have never been over US\$ 100 billion.

### 1.5.5 Major imported service categories

Three years after the onset of COVID-19, international tourism is on a path to full recovery as mobility restrictions have been removed worldwide. Travel demand appears resilient to the current adverse economic context. In addition, the reopening of China's borders in early January 2023 is expected to boost regional and global travel. Over recent years, China ranked as the largest tourism outbound market and spender.

Travel, which accounted for almost one quarter of services trade before the pandemic, as well as passenger transport were hit hard by border closures and quarantine requirements. Despite remarkable catchup growth of 79% in 2022, global travelers' expenditure abroad was still 22% below pre-pandemic levels as Asia remained closed. In 2022, tourism growth was largely driven by European countries and the United States due to a strong US dollar.

**Figure 1.5.5 Year-on-year growth in commercial services categories, 2021-2022 as percentage**

Source: WTO database and statistical review 2023

The appreciation of the US dollar against major currencies is partly responsible for slower trade growth of other commercial services in 2022. This aggregate category, which covers different types of services, from business services to financial services rose by 2%, down from 13% in 2021. The European Union and the United Kingdom accounted for half of trade in these services which formed the bulk of services trade in 2021 (64%).

The Euro and the British pound depreciated by 11% and 10% respectively in 2022. This had an impact, for example, on global financial services, which fell 3% in US\$ terms, although both major traders saw increases in exports. However, higher interest rates to fight inflation, the slowdown in economic activity, and uncertainty due to the war in Ukraine also weighed on the sector.

Computer services were the most dynamic service sector over the last decade (see Figure 11). In 2022, world exports were 45% above pre-pandemic levels. Growth was further boosted by the pandemic due to remote working as well as online learning and entertainment. Demand for software, cloud services, machine learning and enhanced cybersecurity concerns is ever rising. Subdued growth in 2022, at 6% compared with 21% in the previous year, is entirely due to exchange rate volatility. Ireland is the leading global exporter of computer services, with a share in the world of 27% in 2021. In 2022, Irish computer services exports in Euro terms rose by more than 13% while growth in US dollar terms was only 1%.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Global Trade Outlook and Statistic

## CHAPTER 2. OIC COUNTRIES' TRADE IN MERCHANDISE AND COMMERCIAL SERVICE

### 2.1 OIC MERCHANDISE EXPORTS

#### 2.1.1 Export volume and growth

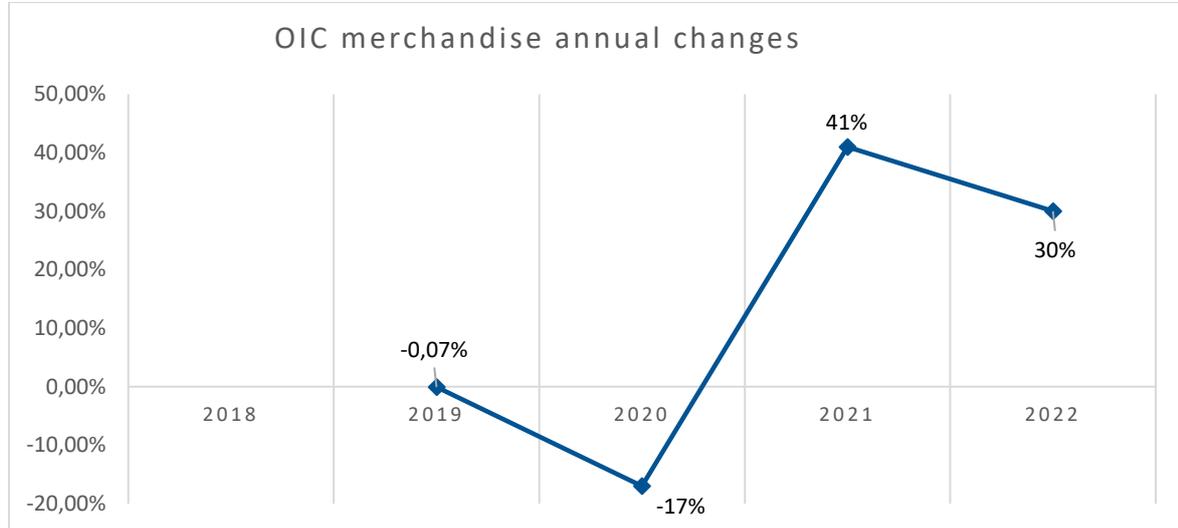
The analysis of the past five years OIC countries merchandise exports indicated that the value of the merchandise exports in 2021 and 2022 were reached a point representing the sharp recovery of the drops in 2020 and exceeded the export value of the years before pandemic period.

**Figure 2.1.1 OIC merchandise exports in 2018-2022 (US\$, in millions)**



Source: UNCTAD database

The year-on-year change also indicated that the negative trends in 2019 and 2020 ended in 2021 and the OIC countries merchandise exports yearly increased 41% in 2021 and 30% in 2022.

**Figure 2.1.2 OIC merchandise export annual changes by per centage (2018-2022)**

Source: UNCTAD database

### 2.1.2 OIC merchandise export vs global merchandise exports

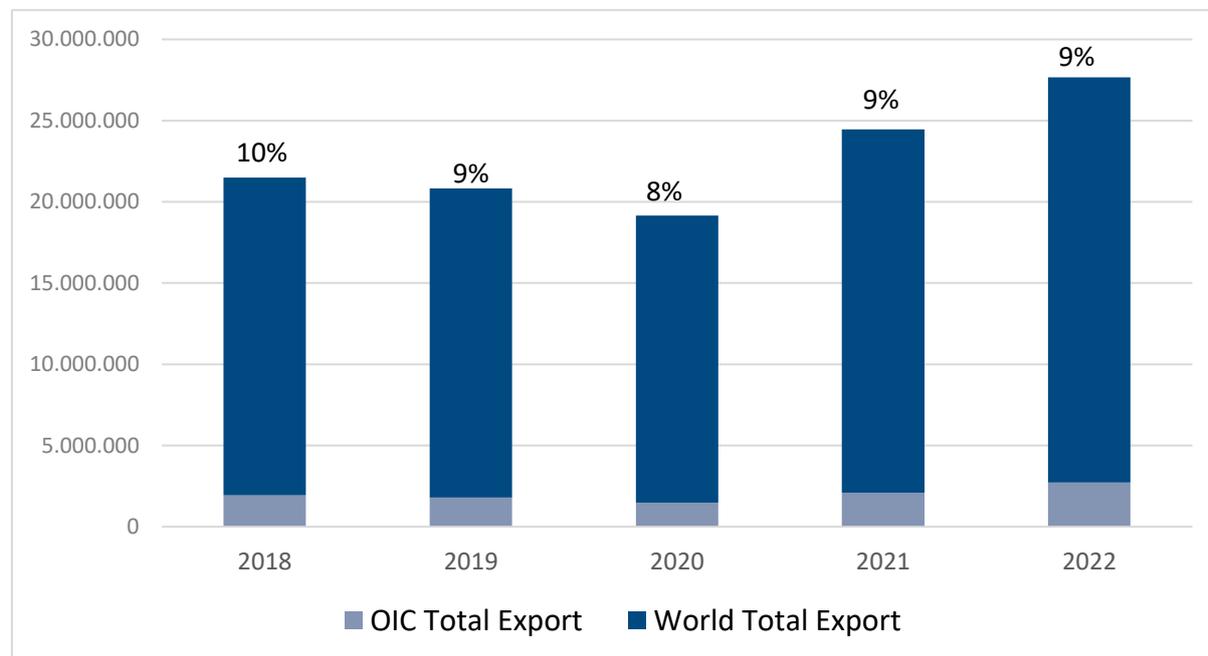
Although the uptrend caught up in 2021 and 2022 in OIC countries merchandise exports, the share of the OIC countries merchandise exports has never exceeded 10% of the global merchandise exports during the same periods (2018-2022).

**Table 2.1.1 OIC and Global merchandise exports values in 2018-2022 (US\$, in millions)**

Year	World Export Value	OIC Export Value
2018	19,550,115	1,947,730
2019	19,017,309	1,803,888
2020	17,653,512	1,490,682
2021	22,366,019	2,102,835
2022	24,926,251	2,734,491

Source: UNCTAD database

**Figure 2.1.3 Share of the OIC merchandise exports in global merchandise export (%)**



Source: UNCTAD database

### 2.1.3 Leading and major OIC

According to the SESRIC database, the following countries were identified as the top ten OIC countries in merchandise exports to abroad during the past five years.

**Table 2.1.2 Top ten OIC merchandise exporters in 2018-2022 (US\$)**

Countries	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Saudi Arabia	295,387,171,148	259,426,780,794	180,515,930,830	278,924,567,991	407,429,581,914
UAE	224,678,323,183	219,353,866,736	178,074,338,595	259,608,327,442	353,814,184,598
Malaysia	247,365,231,980	238,103,532,887	233,959,026,511	299,037,704,561	352,337,923,095
Indonesia	174,047,813,188	167,491,796,144	163,306,485,259	231,522,458,148	290,981,378,928
Türkiye	177,168,756,288	180,832,721,702	169,637,755,310	225,214,458,038	254,170,939,731
Qatar	84,260,449,548	72,895,776,094	51,473,424,477	87,165,659,554	130,920,851,816
Iraq	90,739,785,765	85,632,454,834	58,948,819,397	81,241,039,013	125,924,553,794
Kuwait	71,759,033,687	64,357,821,077	40,014,145,529	68,303,554,694	92,204,086,677
Kazakhstan	60,653,910,310	57,676,727,676	46,926,834,907	59,817,570,568	83,017,129,271
Algeria	41,168,251,685	35,312,211,881	21,925,247,904	38,434,843,397	65,102,212,578

Source: UNCTAD and SESRIC databases

In terms of the share of individual member countries in total merchandise exports from the OIC countries, it is observed that the bulk of total exports continued to be concentrated in a few countries as shown in the above table XX. In 2022, the largest five exporters accounted for 60.6% of total merchandise exports of all OIC countries while the largest ten accounted for 78.8 %.

The Saudi Arabia, with US\$ 407 billion worth of merchandise exports and a 14.8% share in total OIC exports, became the largest OIC exporter in 2022. It was followed by UAE (US\$ 353 billion, 12.9%), Malaysia (US\$ 352 billion, 12.8%), Indonesia (US\$ 290 billion, 10.6%), and Türkiye (US\$ 254 billion, 9.2%). Additionally, Qatar, Iraq, Kuwait, Kazakhstan, and Algeria took place in the list of the top 10 exporters in the OIC in 2022 with the shares ranging between 4.75% and 2.3%.

However, it is important to highlight that, according to the WTO database and country profiles<sup>9</sup>, majority of the exported items by the top ten countries listed above is based on single item: exports of fuels and mining products under the Harmonized System Chapter no.27. The shares of this item were quite significant for certain countries' total exports such as Algeria (88.7%), Saudi Arabia (74.7%), UAE (54.8%), Qatar (87.2), Kazakhstan (77.1) while these rates were less than 20% such as Indonesia (26.5%), Malaysia (17.2), Türkiye (8.6%).

At the same time, the international trade data shows that the merchandise exports of the following OIC members dropped during the year 2021/2022 ranging between -40% to 0.05%.

**Table 2.1.3 OIC countries merchandise exports with negative annual changes in 2022 (US\$)**

Countries	2021	2022	Change (%)
Afghanistan	766,646,848	454,385,366	-40
Burkina Faso	5,040,406,639	4,542,731,249	-0.09
Lebanon	4,575,932,080	4,308,951,000	-0.05
Niger	722,807,958	465,551,857	-0.35
Uganda	3,953,611,158	3,535,008,594	-0.10
Yemen	127,497,550	84,447,602	-0.33

Source: UNCTAD database

#### 2.1.4 Top merchandise exporters' exports share in their national GDPs

The OIC countries based data on the share of the merchandise exports in the gross domestic product, available only for the period of 2018-2021, indicated that Malaysia, among the highest top five countries, with 80.24% in 2021, followed by Brunei with 78.91%, Guyana with 52.91%, and Kuwait, Qatar and Bahrain with 49.99%, 48.54% and 44.07 respectively.

**Table 2.1.4 Top five OIC countries with high export share in GDP**

Countries	2018	2019	2020	2021
Malaysia	68.94	65.18	69.42	80.24
Brunei	48.43	53.84	55.04	78.91
Guyana	30.28	28.52	50.3	52.91
Kuwait	51.92	47.26	37.77	49.99
Qatar	45.96	41.33	35.64	48.54
Bahrain	37.91	32.69	33.13	44.07

Data source. OIC SESRIC

The same database shows that Yemen, with 1.29% owned the lowest export share as shown below.

<sup>9</sup> Except Türkiye, Malaysia and Indonesia, the exports of petrol or natural gas or natural elements such as uranium are the major share of the exports value of the top seven OIC countries.

**Table 2.1.5 The five OIC countries with lowest exports share in GDP**

Countries	2018	2019	2020	2021
Yemen	0.21	0.29	0.41	1.29
Gambia	0.89	1.48	1.6	1.45
Comoros	3.89	4.11	1.73	2.73
Maldives	3.43	2.82	4.35	2.8
Iran	13.6	5.8	2.63	3.04

*Data source. OIC SESRIC*

### 2.1.5 Major merchandise exports by OIC countries

According to the available but limited trade data, the merchandise exported by OIC countries are concentrated on the three major product categories (Agricultural products, Fuel and mining products and Manufactured products) based on certain factors such as natural resources owned, climate and industrialization levels.

While 66% of the crude oil reserved owned by 21 OIC countries and 60% of natural gas reservoir trapped in the 23 OIC countries<sup>10</sup>, the fuel and mining exports (e.g., crude oil, natural gas, uranium) are found dominant items of certain countries national export portfolio, particularly the countries located in middle east, gulf, north Africa, and central Asia regions. For example, the share of the fuel and mining in the total national exports for Bahrain (75.2%), Gabon (88.2), Kuwait (92.4%), Kazakhstan (77.1%), Iraq (97.4%), Yemen (94.5%), UAE (54.8%), Saudi Arabia (74.7%), Qatar (87.2%), Niger (90.6%)<sup>11</sup>.

The exports of manufactured products are generally spread out throughout the entire OIC countries, but it was mostly concentrated in certain OIC countries' exports such as Türkiye (76.8%), Tunisia (80.2%), Bangladesh (95.6%), Egypt (42.5%), Jordan (75.7%), Pakistan (75.35), Morocco (72.6) and Malaysia (70.3)<sup>12</sup>.

The agricultural product exports are a significant portion of the national exports of limited OIC countries, but their share is mostly less than 50% of the most of the OIC countries. Examples of these countries are Benin (24.2%), Comoros (52.2%), Cote D'Ivoire (68.5%), Lebanon (22.2%), Kyrgyzstan (21.7%), Uganda (49.1%), Pakistan (19.3%), Maldives (50.6), Indonesia (28.3), Gambia (35.1%), Ghana (54.3), and Senegal (31.6%)<sup>13</sup>.

### 2.1.6 Major OIC countries merchandise export partners

The OIC countries' export partner countries are mostly based on the geographical distance to the markets, but mostly depending on the country's transportation infrastructure, fiscal system, economic, financial, diplomatic relations, and its membership to economic or customs unions.

Although there is no solid and consolidated data for the entire OIC countries, the current sources (e.g. IMF, WTO, UNCTAD) indicates that the OIC countries' agricultural, manufactured, fuel and mining products are shipped to the following partner countries or destination markets during 2021 and 2022:

<sup>10</sup> OIC Swot analysis

<sup>11</sup> WTO Trade profiles, 2022

<sup>12</sup> Ibid

<sup>13</sup> Ibid

- The EU countries
- China
- USA
- Japan
- UK
- Russian Federation
- Türkiye
- India
- ROK
- South Africa

## 2.2 OIC MERCHANDISE IMPORTS

### 2.2.1 Imports volume and growth

The OIC countries' merchandise imports during the past five years were up and down trend but the last two years imports keep the uptrend, comparing to the previous year, with 30% increase in 2021 and 17.5% in 2022.

**Table 2.2.1 OIC countries merchandise imports by year, 2018-2022 (US\$)**

Year	OIC Merchandise imports (US\$)	Year-On-year change (%)
2018	1,801,557,565,745	5.5
2019	1,747,102,610,681	-3
2020	1,576,025,074,794	-9
2021	2,056,327,841,649	30
2022	2,416,794,072,060	17.5

Source: SESRIC database

Although the OIC merchandise imports value reached US\$ 2,416 billion in 2022, the share of this value in the global merchandise imports was still limited to 9% during the same year.

**Figure 2.2.1 OIC merchandise imports share in the global merchandise imports (%)**



Data source. UNCTAD and WTO

### 2.2.2 Leading and major OIC merchandise importers

According to the trade data provided by SESRIC and UNCTAD, United Arab Emirates with US\$ 349 billion in 2021 and US\$ 373 billion in 2022 was the first of the top ten highest merchandise exporters of the OIC countries. UAE is followed by Türkiye, Malaysia, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Bangladesh, Egypt, Morocco, Pakistan, and Nigeria.

**Table 2.2.2 Top 10 OIC merchandise importer countries, 2018-2022, (US\$)**

Countries	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
UAE	244,641,131,593	249,101,385,706	213,780,882,400	349,324,546,479	373,595,840,931
Türkiye	231,152,482,645	210,345,202,552	219,516,806,838	271,425,553,032	363,710,110,855
Malaysia	217,908,979,553	204,835,367,600	190,320,713,975	239,208,479,631	295,275,988,787
Indonesia	192,291,801,989	170,727,390,394	141,568,760,783	196,182,970,593	235,740,357,425
Saudi Arabia	126,629,399,852	132,156,499,317	132,397,348,569	151,537,002,808	183,637,481,587
Bangladesh	55,318,924,583	55,095,294,344	45,857,952,196	67,282,638,499	80,161,581,230
Egypt	82,419,450,004	78,567,624,634	60,289,566,149	73,779,557,965	80,139,803,359
Morocco	50,733,294,711	51,046,572,672	44,666,072,943	58,632,189,862	72,528,142,402
Pakistan	60,111,965,251	50,006,327,806	45,787,704,429	72,438,603,234	70,687,433,825
Nigeria	39,228,307,915	41,977,649,815	38,581,569,722	53,067,497,528	58,816,871,764

Source. UNCTAD and SESRIC databases

The year-on-year changes-based query also showed that the merchandise import values of Afghanistan, Comoros, Gambia, Mali, Pakistan, Palestine, and Turkmenistan of 2022, comparing to the previous year (2021), dropped between 2% (e.g. Pakistan) and 22% (e.g. Kuwait).

**Table 2.2.3 OIC merchandise importers with decreasing values in 2022 (US\$)**

Countries	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Afghanistan	7,406,505,905	6,776,097,718	6,537,609,387	5,489,049,040	4,836,546,226
Comoros	229,710,888	201,264,924	267,717,336	442,883,635	362,583,911
Gambia	503,734,374	494,031,902	553,142,587	708,379,305	699,081,926
Mali	4,620,711,516	5,049,925,809	6,315,900,702	7,472,664,328	6,876,967,816
Pakistan	60,111,965,251	50,006,327,806	45,787,704,429	72,438,603,234	70,687,433,825
Palestine	6,537,205,345	6,612,175,955	6,071,485,918	7,826,758,562	7,276,879,909
Turkmenistan	2,378,534,069	2,992,033,833	3,232,770,559	4,022,634,760	3,243,646,322
Kuwait	35,579,729,654	33,470,280,634	21,017,657,155	31,863,859,569	24,815,446,980

Source. UNCTAD and SESRIC databases

### 2.2.3 Leading and major product groups imported by OIC countries

Like merchandise exports, the available but limited trade data, the merchandise imported by OIC countries are concentrated on the three major product categories (Agricultural products, Fuel and mining products and Manufactured products) based on certain factors such as natural resources owned, climate and industrialization levels.

According to the WTO country trade files, manufactured products are major product category of most of the OIC countries with more than 50% of the country's total imports such as Kazakhstan 80,1 %, Uzbekistan 74.6%, Qatar (75.8%)

Except the crude oil reserved owned by 21 OIC countries and natural gas reservoir trapped in the 23 OIC countries<sup>14</sup>, the rest of the OIC countries are still depending of the imports of fuel and mining imports (e.g., crude oil, natural gas) for their energy and heating systems and the share of these products in the relevant countries is more than 20% such as Brunei Darussalam (67.2%), Pakistan (31%), Mauritania (28.9% ), Türkiye (28.9%), (), Gabon (28.1%).

Additionally, agricultural products are still significant share of limited number of OIC countries, and its share has been more than 15% of the respective countries' total merchandise imports such as Afghanistan (41%), Iran (33%), Mauritania (27.6%), Azerbaijan (20.2%), Albania (16.2%). The following table is composed of the randomly selected OIC counties' 2022 merchandise imports breakdown by major product categories.

<sup>14</sup> OIC Swot analysis

**Table 2.2.4 Major product groups imported by certain OIC countries.**

Country	Fuel and Mining	Agricultural products	Manufactured products
Afghanistan	11.40%	41.10%	47%
Albania	16.20%	16.90%	66.60%
Azerbaijan	4.10%	20.20%	74.3
Brunei Darussalam	67.20%	7.30%	25.50%
Cameroon	5.9	18.4	75.1
Egypt	18.3	19.5	49.1
Gabon	28.1	5.2	65.9
Guinea	22.7	3.1	73.5
Iran	2.9	33.4	60.6
Uzbekistan	10.3	15.1	74.6
Mali	19	19.4	59.7
Türkiye	28.9	9	59.9
Tajikistan	19.5	25.4	53.3
Togo	21.5	17.6	60.9
Senegal	27.4	22.8	49.2
Qatar	6.5	11.3	75.8
Saudi Arabia	7.7	15.8	68.7
Pakistan	31	18.1	50.9
Mauritania	28.9	27.6	43.5
Kazakhstan	7.1	11.9	80.1
Comoros islands	11.7	38.2	49.9
Jordan	14.4	22	52.9

Source. UNCTAD and SESRIC databases

#### 2.2.4 Major OIC merchandise import partners

The OIC countries' import partner countries are based on several factors such as geographical distance, transportation infrastructure; economic, financial, and diplomatic relations with partner importer countries; and both countries' membership to the same economic or customs unions.

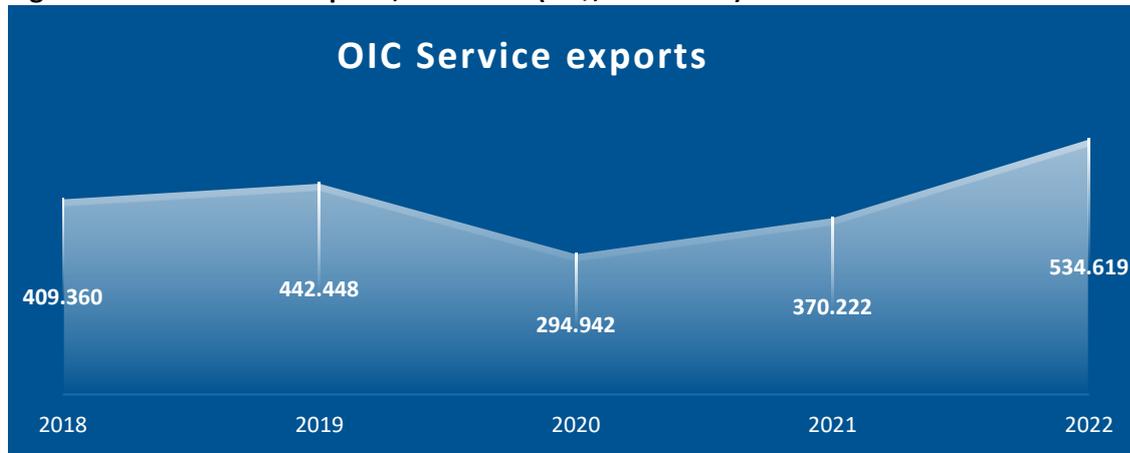
Although there is no solid and consolidated data for the entire OIC countries' partner economies, the current sources (e.g. IMF, WTO, UNCTAD) indicates that the OIC countries' agricultural, manufactured, fuel and mining products are mostly shipped from the EU countries, China, USA, Japan, Russian Federation, Türkiye, and India in 2021 and 2022.

## 2.3 OIC SERVICE EXPORTS

### 2.3.1 Export volume and growth

The annual value of the OIC countries service exports during the past five years has been lower than US\$ 600 billion, and the drop to US\$ 294 billion (around -33% decrease) in 2020 and then sharply increased to 370 billion in 2021 and 534 billion in 2022, representing the highest annual increase (44%) of the past five years.

**Figure 2.3.1 OIC service exports,2018-2022 (US\$, in millions)**

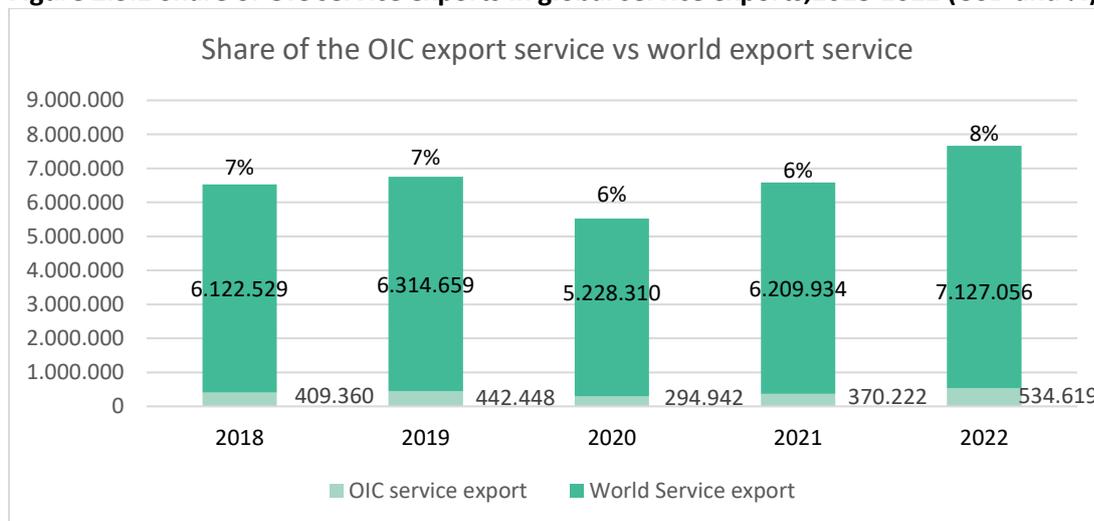


Source. UNCTAD and SESRIC databases

### 2.3.1 Share of OIC service exports in global service exports

Although the OIC service exports reached the highest value in 2022, the share of this value in the global service export value, as shown below, was just 8% and this kind of percentage during the past five years have never been above 10% as well.

**Figure 2.3.2 Share of OIC service exports in global service exports,2018-2022 (USD and %)**



Source: SESRIC and UNCTAD databases

### 2.3.2 Major OIC service exporters

According to the available trade data, the top ten OIC service exporter countries of the past five years with the service export values are led by the UAE (US\$ 154,667 million) and followed by Türkiye (US\$ 90,238 million) and Saudi Arabia (US\$ 31,893 million).

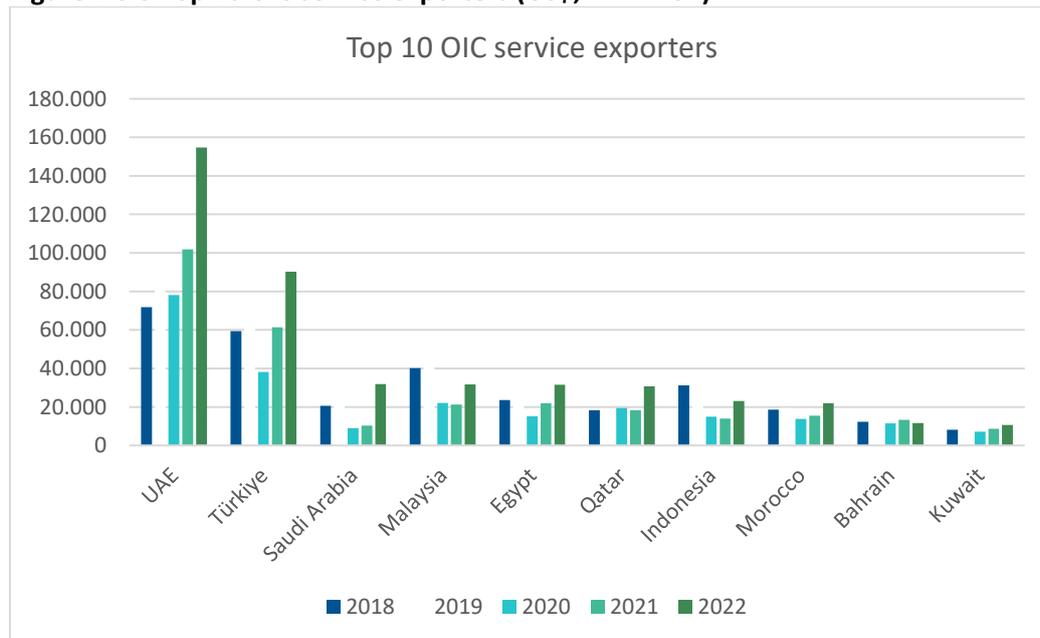
**Table 2.3.1 Top ten OIC service exporters, 2018-2022 (US\$, in millions)**

Countries	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
UAE	71,831	90,265	78,121	101,838	154,667
Türkiye	59,341	67,217	38,243	61,408	90,285
Saudi Arabia	20,529	24,243	8,984	10,303	31,893
Malaysia	40,231	41,089	22,155	21,246	31,683
Egypt	23,574	25,051	15,053	21,897	31,574
Qatar	18,273	19,111	19,429	18,346	30,728
Indonesia	31,207	31,642	15,016	13,951	23,086
Morocco	18,634	19,353	13,867	15,416	21,981
Bahrain	12,249	11,765	11,497	13,225	11,571
Kuwait	8,119	8,036	7,168	8,706	10,609

Source: SESRIC and UNCTAD databases

The top three countries are followed by Malaysia, Egypt, Qatar, Indonesia, Morocco, Bahrain, and Kuwait.

**Figure 2.3.3 Top 10 OIC service exporters (US\$, in million)**



Source: SESRIC database

Additionally, the SESRIC database indicated that the share of the top three OIC countries service export value in 2022 constituted around 70% of the entire OIC service export value (UAE-38%, Türkiye-20% and Saudi Arabia-11%).

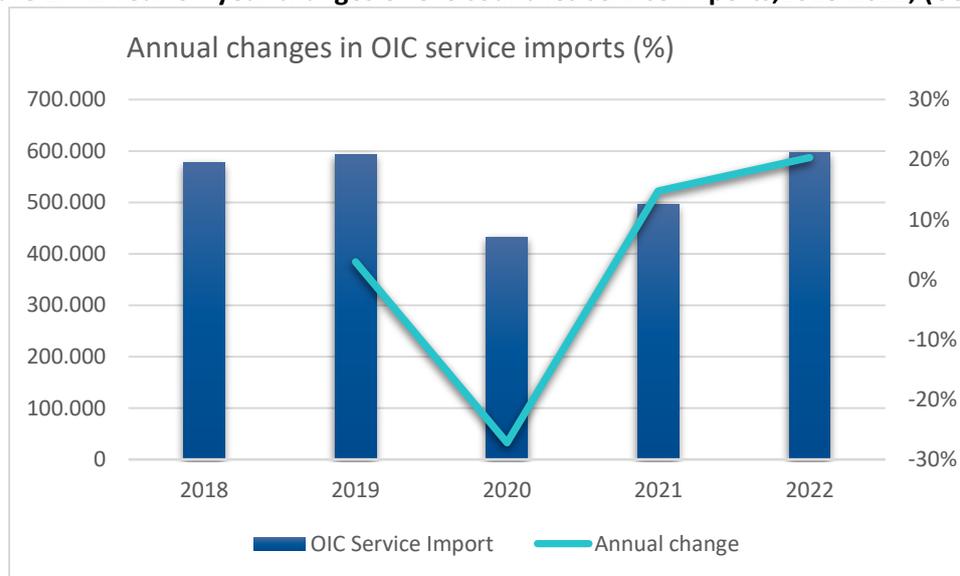
## 2.4.OIC SERVICE IMPORTS

### 2.4.1 Service imports volume and growth

The SESRIC database indicates that the OIC countries' service imports value was US\$ 576 billion in 2018, US\$ 593 billion in 2019, US\$ 432 billion in 2020, US\$ 495 billion in 2021 and US\$ 596 billion in 2022.

The analysis of the annual changes year by year during the past five years also indicated that the OIC countries' service imports contracted more than one-fourth (27%) in 2020 from the previous year (2019) but it was sharply rebounded with the increases of 14% in 2021 and 20% in 2022.

**Figure 2.4.1 Year-on-year changes of OIC countries service imports,2018-2022, (US\$, in million)**

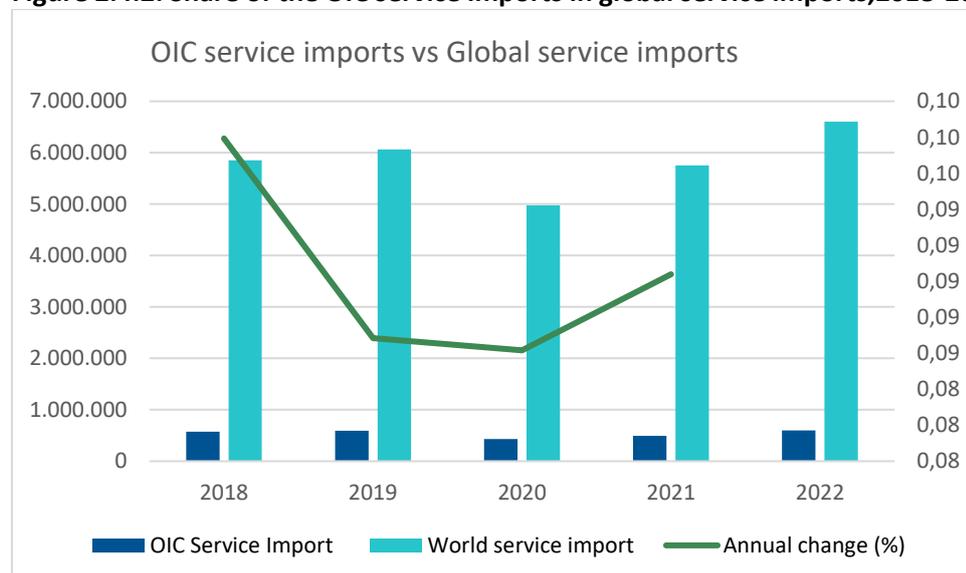


Source: SESRIC database

### 2.4.2 OIC service imports share in global service imports.

Although the OIC countries' service import value in US\$ reached the highest level of the past five years in 2022, as shown below, its share in the global service import has been only 9%. This percentage has never been more than 10% during the past five years (2018-2022).

**Figure 2.4.2. Share of the OIC service imports in global service imports,2018-2022, as percentage**



Source: SESRIC database

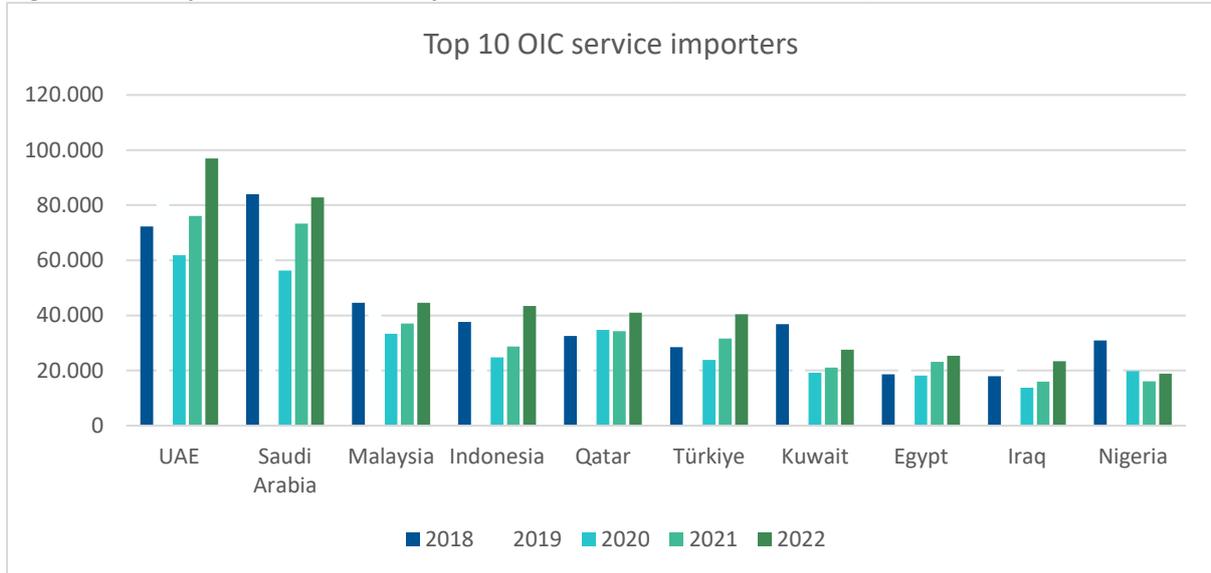
### 2.4.3 Leading and major OIC service importers

As the following table and Figures illustrate, the top ten OIC service importers of the past five years are led by UAE, and followed by Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Indonesia, Qatar, Türkiye, Kuwait, Egypt, Iraq, and Nigeria. The UA E has been the highest service importers among the OIC countries during the year 2021 and 2022.

**Table 2.4.1 OIC top ten service importers,2018-2022 (US\$, in million)**

Country	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>UAE</b>	72,321	88,196	61,865	76,106	96,917
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	83,952	78,660	56,264	73,281	82,801
<b>Malaysia</b>	44,602	43,711	33,381	37,080	44,590
<b>Indonesia</b>	37,692	39,282	24,771	28,711	43,392
<b>Qatar</b>	32,504	35,416	34,698	34,340	41,000
<b>Türkiye</b>	28,453	28,657	23,891	31,602	40,413
<b>Kuwait</b>	36,835	30,218	19,179	21,088	27,545
<b>Egypt</b>	18,693	21,193	18,199	23,126	25,398
<b>Iraq</b>	18,000	22,865	13,796	15,986	23,379
<b>Nigeria</b>	30,884	38,710	19,833	16,057	18,820

Source: SESRIC database

**Figure 2.4.3 Top ten OIC service importers, 2018-2022, (US\$ in millions)**

Source: SESRIC database

More importantly, the share of the top ten OIC countries service imports in 2022 constituted 74% of the entire OIC service export value.

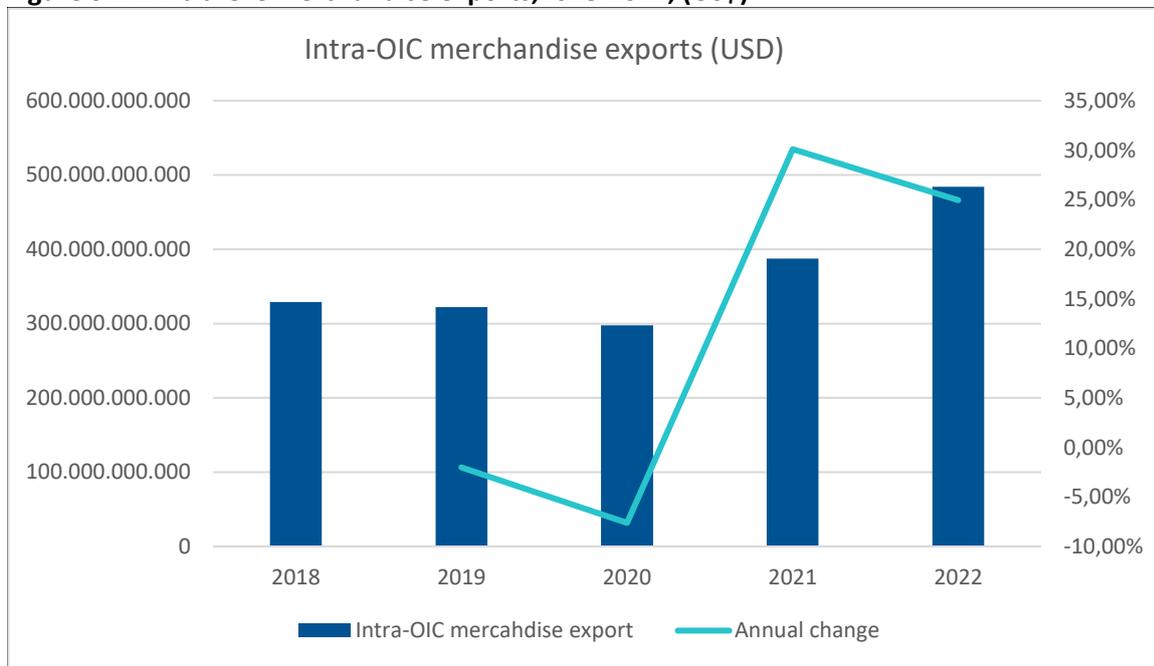
## CHAPTER 3. INTRA-OIC TRADE IN MERCAHANDISE

### 3.1 INTRA- OIC INTRA MERCANDISE EXPORTS

#### 3.1.1 Intra-OIC merchandise exports volume and growth

The Intra OIC merchandise export, except for the year 2020, has a mixed trend during the past five years (2018-2022). According to the SESRIC database, the export values were US\$ 328,9 billion in 2018, US\$ 322,3 billion in 2019, US\$ 297,7 billion in 2020, US\$ 387,4 billion in 2021 and US\$ 484,1 billion in 2022.

**Figure 3.1.1 Intra-OIC merchandise exports,2018-2022, (US\$)**

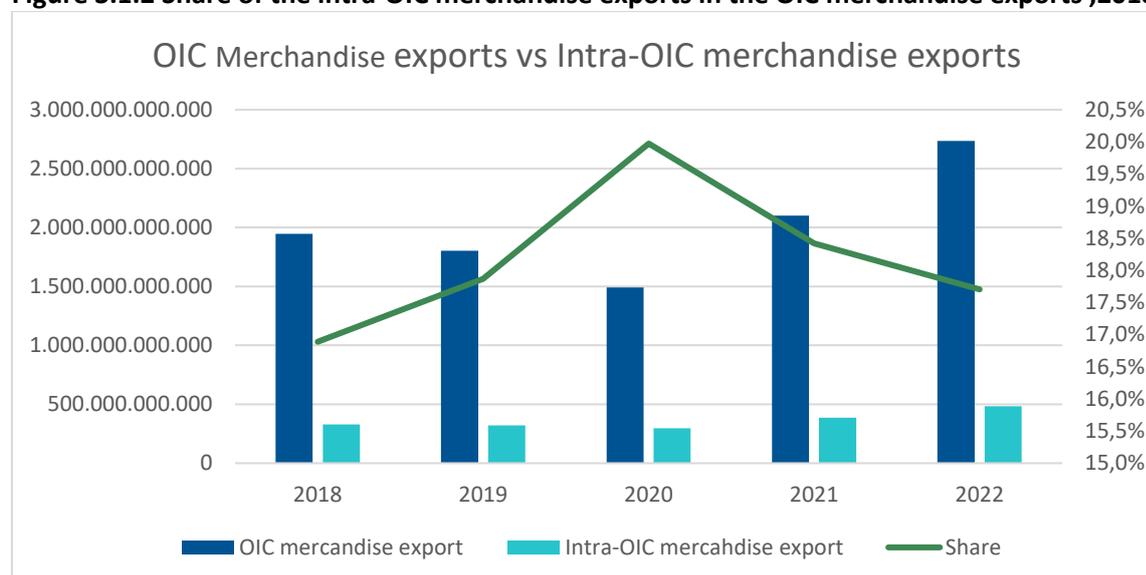


Source: UNCTAD and SESRIC databases

The annual changes also show that the intra- OIC merchandise exports dropped to -2% in 2019 and -7.6% in 2020. These decreases ended in 2021 with sharp increases of 30% in 2021 and 24.9% in 2022.

#### 3.1.2 Intra-OIC merchandise exports vs the OIC merchandise exports

However, the share of the intra-OIC merchandise export in the OIC merchandise based total exports has not exceeded 20% during the past five years (2018- 16.9%; 2019-17.9%, 2020-20%; 2021-18.4% and 17.7% in 2022).

**Figure 3.1.2 Share of the intra-OIC merchandise exports in the OIC merchandise exports ,2018-2022**

Source: SESRIC database

### 3.1.3. Leading and major intra-OIC merchandise exporters

The individual intra-OIC merchandise exporters base analysis indicated that the Saudi Arabia with US\$ 94,7 billion led the top ten highest intra-OIC merchandise exporter country of 57 OIC countries. Saudi Arabia is followed by UAE, Türkiye, Indonesia, Malaysia, Qatar, Egypt, Kazakhstan, Oman, and Bahrain.

**Table 3.1.1 Top 10 intra-OIC merchandise exporters,2018-2022 (US\$, in million)**

Countries	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Saudi Arabia	57,501	51,650	43,489	66,099	94,701
UAE	59,155	53,521	48,298	59,183	67,606
Türkiye	44,841	48,767	43,736	56,662	64,297
Indonesia	19,073	21,586	20,182	30,185	39,538
Malaysia	22,560	21,278	19,272	28,325	37,333
Qatar	10,091	8,196	7,084	12,429	18,763
Egypt	12,824	13,100	12,329	14,418	16,869
Kazakhstan	6,397	8,006	7,452	9,100	12,239
Oman	9,949	8,048	10,292	10,579	11,580
Bahrain	4,982	5,263	5,022	7,403	9,904

Source: UNCTAD and SESRIC databases

Additionally, the total intra-OIC merchandise exports of the top 10 and top first 3 countries' shares constitute 77% and 47% of the total intra-OIC merchandise exports during the year 2022.

On the other hand, the Saudi Arabia, as a top intra-OIC merchandise exporter country, increased its intra-OIC merchandise exports year by year since 2020 as 51% (2000/2021) and 43% (2021/2022).

According to the World Bank WITS database<sup>15</sup>, the UAE, Egypt and Türkiye were the top three intra-OIC merchandise export partner of Saudi Arabia and followed by Bahrain, Jordan, Yemen, Kuwait, Djibouti, Malaysia, Indonesia, Pakistan, Tanzania, Oman, Sudan, Morocco, Bangladesh, Iraq, Algeria, Qatar, Togo, and Tunisia. Among these OIC partner countries, the merchandise export to the UAE was 5.1% of the total merchandise exports of Saudi Arabia in 2021. Furthermore, the same data shows that the exports of fuel by Saudi Arabia in 2021 was US\$ 212 billion and this value constituted 74% of the total exports (US\$ 286 billion) of the Saudi Arabia during the same year.

### 3.2 INTRA – OIC MERCHANDISE IMPORTS

#### 3.2.1 Intra-OIC merchandise import volume and growth

As the table and Figure below indicates, the intra-OIC merchandise imports during the past five years not exceeded US\$ 500 billion and the highest value was US\$ 479 billion in 2022, and comparing the previous year (2021), representing exactly 25% annual increase in 2022.

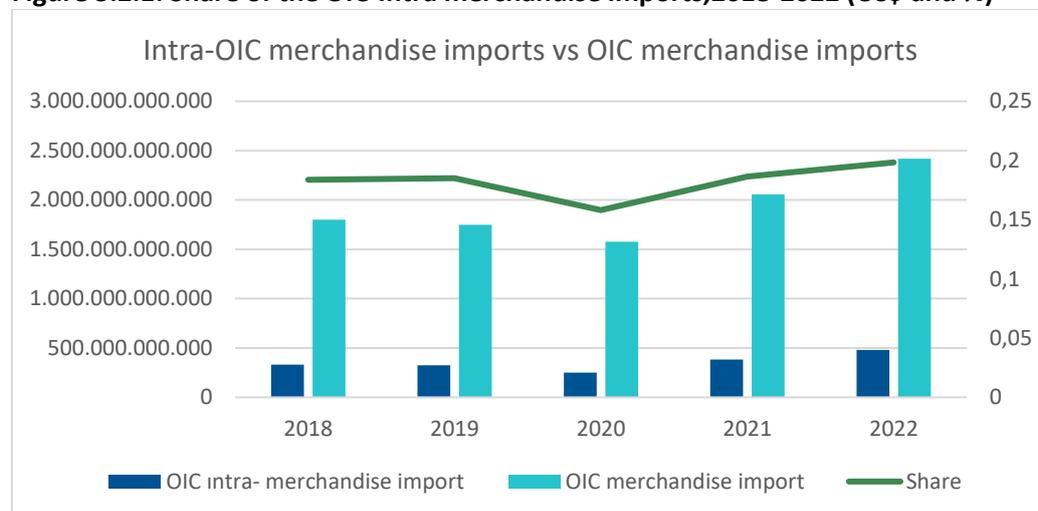
**Table 3.2.1 Intra-OIC merchandise imports with total OIC merchandise imports, 2018-2022 (US\$, in million)**

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Intra - OIC merchandise import	331,201	323,407	249,169	383,450	479,479
OIC merchandise import	1,801,557	1,747,102	1,576,025	2,056,327	2,416,794

Source: SESRIC database

Although intra-OIC merchandise imports reached out to US\$ 479 billion in 2022, the share of this value in the total OIC merchandise exports were less than 20%. The highest share was 19.8% in 2022 while it was 18.9% in 2018, 18.5% in 2019, 18.6 % in 2020 and 2021.

<sup>15</sup> <https://wits.worldbank.org/CountryProfile/en/Country/SAU/Year/2021/TradeFlow/Export>

**Figure 3.2.1: Share of the OIC-Intra merchandise imports,2018-2022 (US\$ and %)**

Source: SESRIC database

### 3.2.2 Major and leading intra-OIC merchandise importer countries

The intra-OIC merchandise import related data shows that UAE, Türkiye, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Pakistan, Oman, Egypt, Bangladesh, and Iraq were the top 10 intra-OIC merchandise importers among the 57 OIC. Among these top ten countries, UAE with US\$ 76,505 million is the leading during the past five years and its annual imports value increased from US\$ 43,778 million in 2018 to US\$ 76,500 in 2022, which represents 75% increase. Furthermore, the UNCTAD trade database indicated that the leading intra-OIC merchandise importer country (UAE)'s share in the total intra-OIC merchandise import was 16% 2021 and 2022 alone. Among the imported products by the UAE during 2021, stone and glass constituted the major product group (with 21.83% of the total merchandise imports) and followed by machinery and electrical items (with 20.23% of the total merchandise imports).

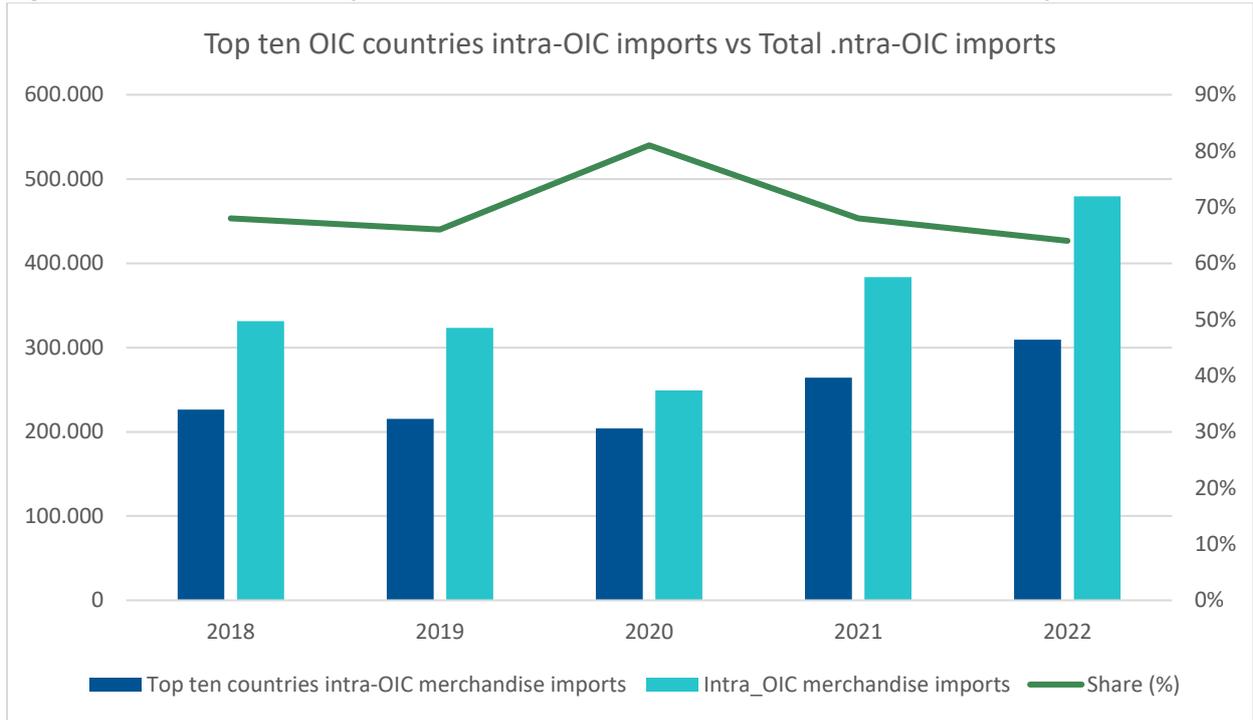
**Table 3.2.2 Top 10 OIC merchandise importers of 2018-2022 (US\$, in millions)**

Country	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
UAE	43,778	47,736	46,470	62,954	76,505
Türkiye	29,916	26,221	30,992	30,548	40,292
Malaysia	23,041	22,526	20,947	26,016	39,404
Saudi Arabia	24,284	25,033	23,683	29,266	3,644
Indonesia	23,985	19,424	15,231	24,827	32,321
Pakistan	23,036	18,824	15,550	25,988	32,153
Oman	15,931	12,849	16,155	18,224	22,854
Egypt	18,593	17,158	13,484	17,605	20,959
Bangladesh	9,723	10,723	8,361	12,731	20,619
Iraq	14,164	14,775	13,180	16,197	20,539
<b>Total</b>	<b>226,451</b>	<b>215,269</b>	<b>204,053</b>	<b>264,356</b>	<b>309,290</b>

Source: UNCTAD and SESRIC database

The same data set indicates that the top ten intra-OIC countries 'share in the total intra-OIC merchandise imports were 69% in 2021 and 65% in 2022.

**Figures 3.2.2 Share of the top ten OIC countries in the total intra-OIC merchandise export (2021-2022)**



Source. SESRIC database

## CHAPTER 4. STATE OF PALESTINE TRADE IN MERCHANDISE AND COMMERCIAL SERVICE

### 4.1 PALESTINE'S TRADE IN MERCHANDISE AND SERVICES

#### 4.1.1 Overview

According to the International Trade Center<sup>16</sup>, The State of Palestine is a geographic region in Western Asia between the Mediterranean Sea and the Jordan River. After the territory fell under Israeli occupation in 1967, it was cut off from previous trade relationships and its trade policy was severely controlled by Israel. Therefore, imports into, and exports from, Palestine to third countries are largely bound by Israeli controls and aggravated skewed trade relationships between Palestine and Israel. Although the Paris Protocol states the possibility for the Palestinian Authority to sign free trade agreements and diversify Palestinian trade, Israel has remained by far the largest trading partner<sup>17</sup>.

#### 4.1.2 Volume and growth of trading in merchandise and commercial services

Exports and imports of merchandise by the State of Palestine has been, except 2020, in uptrend during the past five years. Compared to the previous year, its exports and imports increased 5.5% and 2.7% respectively.

**Table 4.1.1 Palestine's export and import values, 2018-2022 (US\$, in millions)**

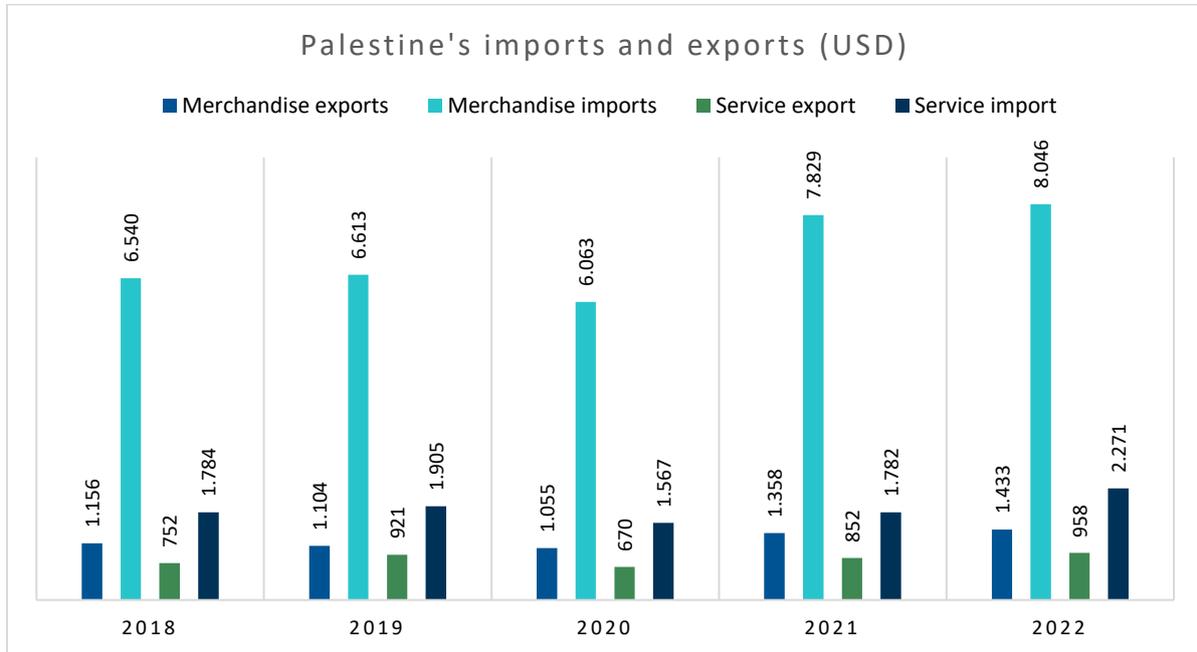
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Merchandise exports</b>	1,156	1,104	1,055	1,358	1,433
<b>Merchandise imports</b>	6,540	6,613	6,063	7,829	8,046
<b>Commercial Service export</b>	752	921	670	852	958
<b>Commercial Service import</b>	1,784	1,905	1,567	1,782	2,271

Source: UNCTAD database

<sup>16</sup> The International Trade Centre (ITC) is the joint agency of the World Trade Organization and the United Nations

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.intracen.org/country/state-of-palestine/Domestic-and-Foreign-Market-Access/>

**Figure 4.1.1 Palestine’s export and import values,2018-2022 (US\$, in millions)**

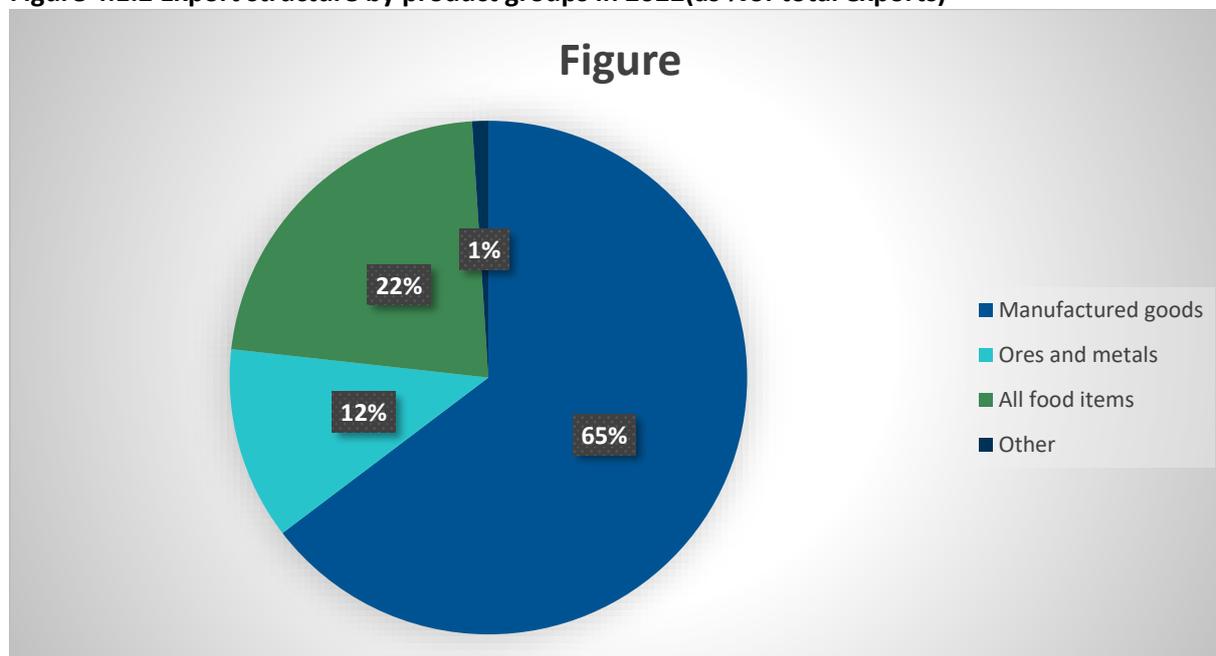


Source: UNCTAD database

#### 4.1.3 Palestine’s exports and imports of major merchandise groups

Tarde related open sources<sup>18</sup> indicates that Palestine is open to foreign trade, but its relative share in the economy has declined since the early 2000s as the country gradually lost access to international markets. Palestine mainly exports articles of stone (limestone, marble – 13.3%), furniture (11.7%), plastics (10.2%) and iron and steel (9.1%); whereas imports are led by mineral, fuels and oils (16.3% - the country imports nearly all of its electricity from Israel along with gas and oil, which also go through Israeli customs), electrical machinery and equipment (6.2%), residues and waste from the food industries (5.8%), and vehicles (4.9%).

<sup>18</sup> ITC data,2021 and [https://www.lloydsbanktrade.com/en/market-potential/palestine/trade-profile#classification\\_by\\_country](https://www.lloydsbanktrade.com/en/market-potential/palestine/trade-profile#classification_by_country)

**Figure 4.1.2 Export structure by product groups in 2022(as %of total exports)**

Source: ITC and UNCTAD database

Israel is by far the largest trading partner of Palestine, both for imports (53.1% of the total in 2021) and exports (86.1%). However, Palestine has a structural trade deficit with Israel as its exports are mainly of low value.

In 2022, Israel (88.1%), Jordan (3.7%), and the U.S. (2.3%), Saudi Arabia (1.9%), and Türkiye (1.2%) were the other main export destinations, whereas imports came chiefly from Israel (53.1%), Turkey (10.3%), China (6.8%), Jordan (3.3%), Germany (2.5%), Egypt (2%), and Saudi Arabia (1.4%) in 2021.<sup>19</sup>

The government's economic and trade policies focus on exports, which are restrained by Israeli blockades, particularly for those from Gaza. Customs tariffs are comparatively low. A license is required to import goods into the West Bank and Gaza. However, no license is required for export companies, except for foodstuffs, chemicals, and agricultural products.

The Palestinian economy is engaged in a regional and international integration process. Palestine has signed free trade agreements and business association agreements with the European Union, the United States, Egypt, Russia, Turkey, and GAFTA, among other countries.

In recent years, Palestine has sought to diversify its trade relations and reduce its dependence on Israel. It has signed trade agreements with several countries in the region, including Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates, and has sought to develop new trade routes through the Mediterranean Sea and through Jordan.

The Palestinian Investment Promotion Agency (PIPA) included several sectors in its National Export Strategy: stone and marble; tourism; agriculture, including olive oil, fresh fruits, vegetables, and herbs; food and beverage, including agro-processed meat; textiles and garments; manufacturing, including

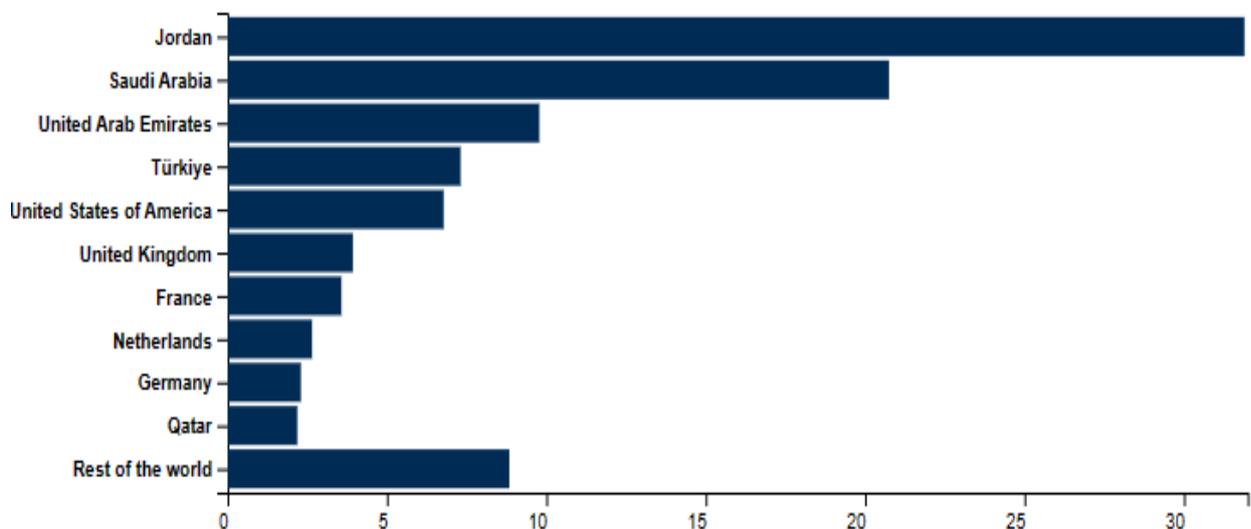
<sup>19</sup> ibid

furniture and pharmaceuticals; information and communication technology (ICT); and renewable energy.

The tense political situation, the restrictions on the movement of goods and the blockade imposed on Gaza are among the key barriers to trade. Palestine has a structural trade deficit: according to figures from the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, in 2022 the country exported US\$ 1,433 million worth of goods, while imports totaled to US\$ 8,046 million, resulting in a trade deficit of US\$ 6,613 million. Israel accounted for 88% of total exports and about 56.5% of imports<sup>20</sup>.

Jordan, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Türkiye, and Qatar has been the five OIC countries of the top ten merchandise exporters of the State of the Palestine in 2022. Among the top 10 countries USA, UK, Netherlands, Germany are also counted by the International Trade Center (ITC) trade database<sup>21</sup>.

**Figure 4.1.3 State of Palestine's exports by top ten partners (%)**



Source: ITC database

Concerning the importance of trade relation with the EU, it is noted that an Interim Association Agreement on Trade and Cooperation was concluded between the European Economic Community (the EEC; the EU's predecessor) and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) on behalf of the Palestinian Authority (PA) in 1997. The agreement provides for duty-free access to EU markets for Palestinian industrial goods, and a phase-out of tariffs on EU exports to Palestine over five years. An agreement for further liberalization of agricultural products, processed agricultural products and fish and fishery products entered into force on 1 January 2012. The latter agreement initially applied for 10

<sup>20</sup> <https://unctadstat.unctad.org/CountryProfile/GeneralProfile/en-GB/275/index.html>

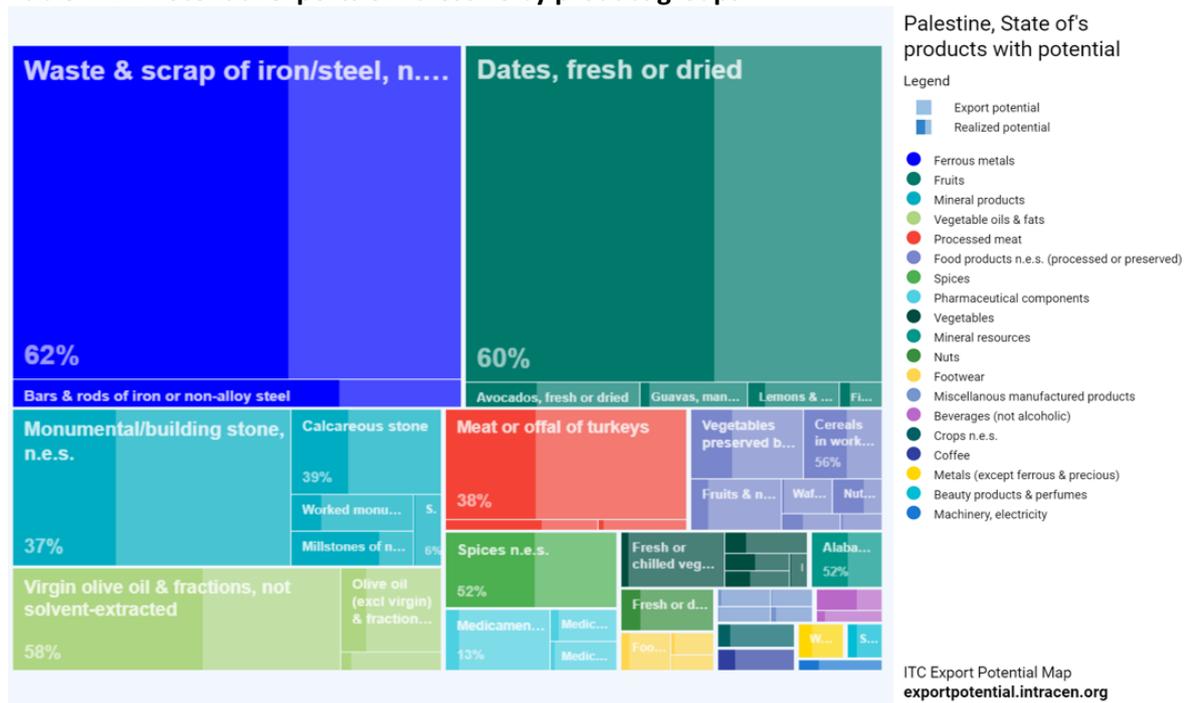
<sup>21</sup> <https://intracen.org/our-work/regions-and-countries/middle-east-and-north-africa/state-of-palestine>

years, but it was extended for an additional 10 years in 202 The relationship was summarized as follow:

- Due to the difficult economic situation and restrictions on movement and access to Palestine, trade with the EU is very limited (Palestine was the EU’s 159<sup>th</sup> biggest trade partner in 2022).
- Total trade in goods between the EU and Palestine\* in 2022 amounted to €444 million.
- The EU’s imports from Palestine are generally very low. In 2022, they were worth only €25 million and mainly consisted of vegetal products (€17 million, 68%), and animal or vegetable fats and oils (€5 million, 20%).
- The EU’s exports to Palestine amounted to €419 million in 2022. They were led by transport equipment (€149 million, 33.2%)<sup>22</sup>.

On the other hand, the ITC database explores the potential major export product groups of Palestine and highlights the potential and more exports of waste & scrap of iron, steels; fresh and dried dates and building & calcareous stones<sup>23</sup>.

**Table 4.1.2 Potential exports of Palestine by product groups**



Source: ITC database

**4.1.3 Exports and imports of commercial services of Palestine**

The commercial services exports and imports by Palestine dropped -27% and -18% in 2020 respectively and recovered during the upcoming years. The year-on-year changes indicated that the Palestine’s

<sup>22</sup> [https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/eu-trade-relationships-country-and-region/countries-and-regions/palestine\\_en](https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/eu-trade-relationships-country-and-region/countries-and-regions/palestine_en)

<sup>23</sup> <https://exportpotential.intracen.org/en/products/tree-map?fromMarker=i&exporter=275&toMarker=w&market=w&whatMarker=k>

service exports increased US\$ 670 million in 2020 to US\$ 852 million in 2021 and then reached to US\$ 958 billion in 2022. Year on-year analysis indicated that Palestine's service imports increased 14% in 2021 and 27% in 2022, during the last two years.

**Table 4.1.3 Exports and imports of commercial services by Palestine, 2018-2022 (US\$, millions, and %)**

Palestine's exports and imports	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Palestine's service export	752	921	670	852	958
Year-on-Year change		22%	-27%	27%	12%
Palestine's service imports	1,784	1,905	1,567	1,782	2,271
Year-on-Year change		7%	-18%	14%	27%
Total (service export and import)	2,536	2,826	2,237	2,634	3,229

Source: UNCTAD database

## 4.2 PALESTINE'S INTRA-OIC MERCHANDISE TRADE

The SESRIC database and country profiles indicates that Palestine's merchandise exports in 2022 US\$ 137,490,252 and its export partner countries were Jordan, UAE, Türkiye, Saudi Arabia, and Malaysia of the OIC countries. The merchandise imports from the OIC countries in the same year was US\$ 1,519,666,792 and import partner countries were Türkiye, Jordan, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and UAE. The share of the intra-OIC merchandise exports and imports of Palestine in the country's total exports and imports were 96% and 20% respectively<sup>24</sup>.

## 4.3 TRADE OPENNESS

According to the SESRIC time plot for Palestine<sup>25</sup>, the highest ratio of the trade openness of Palestine was almost 100% in 1977 but this ratio was started to drop through 99% in 1981, 96% in 1999, 91% in 2007, 65% in 2016 and 74% in 2021.

**Figure 4.3.1 Trade openness of Palestine (1970-2021)**



Source: SESRIC database

<sup>24</sup> <https://www.sesric.org/cif-home.php> and [https://www.sesric.org/cif.php?c\\_code=42](https://www.sesric.org/cif.php?c_code=42)

<sup>25</sup> OIC Countries in figures (OIC-CIF): Palestine - SESRIC

## CHAPTER 5. TRADE RELATED CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

This chapter is designed to cover certain cross-cutting issues such trade driving forces (exchange rates, commodity price, RTAs), digital service exports or close look at the State of Palestine's trade portfolio (based on the available data).

### 5.1 TRADE OPENNESS

The trade openness is to evaluate the ratio of trade (the sum of value of exports and imports of goods) to the gross domestic product (GDP). This could be interpreted as the relative importance of trade to the economy.

The trade-to-GDP ratio is frequently used to measure the importance of international transactions relative to domestic transactions. This indicator is calculated for each country as the simple average (i.e., the mean) of total trade (i.e. the sum of exports and imports of goods and services) relative to GDP. Although the term "openness" may be somewhat misleading since a low ratio does not necessarily imply high (tariff or nontariff) barriers to foreign trade but may be due to other factors such as size of the economy and geographic remoteness from potential trading partners<sup>26</sup>.

According to the data provided by the UNCTAD for the year 2021, Hong Kong SAR remained the most open economy to international trade with the trade openness index of 182 per cent.

Singapore (115 per cent), Viet Nam (115 cent), and Djibouti (100 per cent) ranked second, third and fourth. The index stood at 17 and 16 per cent respectively in China and India. Japan and the United States of America recorded an index score of 15 per cent or below. Iran is identified as the least open economy (5 per cent).

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<sup>26</sup> [https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/sti\\_scoreboard-2011-60-en.pdf?expires=1700212336&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=5691BAB916F6FA07E55E7DE73B5EE4B5](https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/sti_scoreboard-2011-60-en.pdf?expires=1700212336&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=5691BAB916F6FA07E55E7DE73B5EE4B5)

**Map 5.1.1 Trade openness index, 2021 (Percentage)**



Source: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics 2022 - International merchandise trade

According to the same dataset, the top OIC countries with the highest trade openness ratios are Djibouti, UAE, Malaysia, Bahrain, Libya, Brunei Darussalam, Guyana, Kyrgyzstan, Oman and Tunisia as shown below.

**Table 5.1.1 Top ten OIC countries with the highest trade openness data**

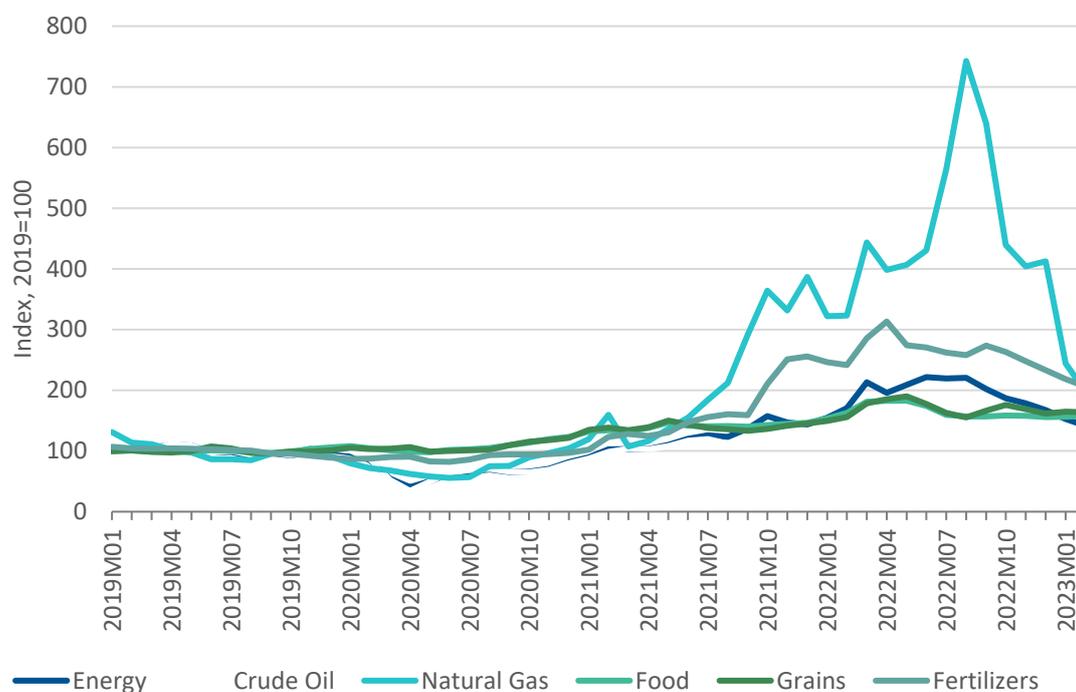
Country	Trade Openness ,2021 (Percentage)
Djibouti	100.13
UAE	73.71
Malaysia	57.5
Bahrain	51.98
Libya	50.92
Brunei Darussalam	49.17
Guyana	46.23
Kyrgyzstan	46.22
Oman	45.07
Tunisia	44.06

Source: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics 2022 - International merchandise trade

## 5.2 COMMODITY PRICES

According to the UNCTAD data and analysis, prices of primary commodities, particularly **food and energy**, rose sharply in 2022 following the outbreak of the war in Ukraine, helping to stoke inflation in many economies. Prices eventually receded from their peaks in the third and fourth quarters of 2022.

**Figure 5.2.1 Global average primary commodity prices, January 2019 - February 2023 (Index 2019=100 and US\$ per million Btu (British thermal units))**



Source: UNCTAD

The same analysis indicated that **natural gas prices** peaked in August 2022 (US\$ 742) which was 38% above their average level in 2019, before the COVID-19 pandemic. Similarly, global grain prices (per ton) in May 2022 reached their peak and were 19% below their 2022 peak (US\$ 182). Prices of fertilizers also remained very high (313 US\$/ton), up 87% in May 2022 compared to 2019.

**Table 5.2.1 Primary goods prices ,2019-2022 (US\$)**

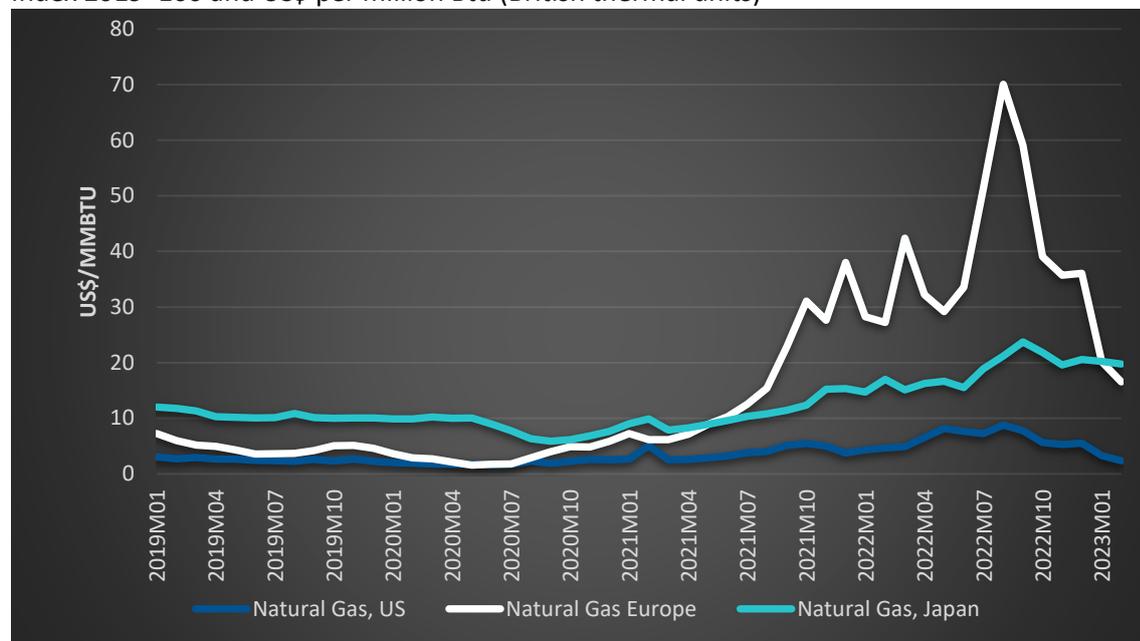
	Energy	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Food	Grains	Fertilizers
2019M01	97.4	92.1	130.9	100.0	99.4	106.7
2019M02	102.3	99.6	113.7	100.5	101.1	104.3
2019M03	105.1	103.9	111.1	99.1	98.5	103.6
2019M04	110.4	111.7	102.2	98.8	97.5	104.1
2019M05	108.8	108.8	97.2	97.7	99.9	103.7
2019M06	97.6	97.3	86.6	101.2	107.4	103.0
2019M07	98.4	100.1	86.2	99.9	104.5	101.6
2019M08	91.5	93.9	84.8	97.4	96.8	100.5
2019M09	96.6	97.8	95.2	96.8	95.6	95.7
2019M10	92.9	93.3	96.7	99.2	99.1	95.5
2019M11	97.9	98.4	103.8	103.4	99.1	92.2

2019M12	101.1	103.2	91.6	106.0	101.0	89.2
2020M01	97.2	100.4	79.5	107.9	105.3	87.0
2020M02	84.7	86.9	71.6	104.1	103.3	87.3
2020M03	54.5	52.4	68.1	101.2	104.0	90.1
2020M04	40.4	34.3	62.1	98.4	106.3	90.6
2020M05	50.2	49.5	58.2	98.2	99.2	82.9
2020M06	62.0	64.3	55.6	101.5	100.0	82.1
2020M07	66.0	68.5	57.1	102.6	101.3	85.8
2020M08	69.4	70.7	75.0	104.8	102.4	93.3
2020M09	65.4	66.1	75.3	109.4	109.8	94.4
2020M10	66.0	65.0	89.5	113.6	115.5	94.1
2020M11	70.7	68.9	96.6	119.6	117.8	94.8
2020M12	81.5	79.3	104.4	123.4	121.5	96.9
2021M01	89.3	87.3	119.4	132.2	134.8	101.9
2021M02	102.7	98.5	159.4	134.1	138.5	123.0
2021M03	103.2	103.9	107.3	132.6	134.3	128.0
2021M04	103.3	102.5	116.6	137.8	139.0	124.8
2021M05	110.3	108.1	136.5	146.8	150.3	130.3
2021M06	120.0	116.9	154.9	141.8	143.9	147.2
2021M07	125.6	119.3	184.3	140.6	138.0	156.0
2021M08	123.1	112.1	212.3	141.3	135.7	160.7
2021M09	137.0	118.6	291.8	140.0	133.0	159.1
2021M10	157.7	133.6	363.9	142.6	136.2	210.8
2021M11	147.0	130.1	331.3	144.8	141.6	251.3
2021M12	143.6	118.7	386.8	146.4	145.2	255.6
2022M01	155.0	136.7	322.0	153.9	149.8	246.4
2022M02	170.4	152.3	323.0	162.5	155.8	241.4
2022M03	213.1	183.0	443.3	180.9	178.4	285.7
2022M04	195.8	168.4	398.1	182.7	185.0	313.3
2022M05	209.1	179.3	406.9	182.8	190.0	274.2
2022M06	221.7	190.2	430.5	174.2	177.5	270.7
2022M07	219.5	171.1	564.1	159.4	162.8	261.8
2022M08	220.8	156.3	742.6	156.8	155.6	257.9
2022M09	202.1	143.7	640.0	157.0	166.5	273.4
2022M10	186.8	147.1	439.2	158.3	176.0	263.3
2022M11	178.2	142.3	404.2	158.1	169.2	248.0
2022M12	167.3	127.1	412.3	155.7	161.8	233.0
2023M01	152.5	130.9	244.3	156.4	164.6	218.6
2023M02	141.4	130.7	197.8	158.0	163.6	206.4

Source: UNCTAD and WTO

**Figure 5.2.2 Global average primary commodity prices, January 2019 - February 2023**

Index 2019=100 and US\$ per million Btu (British thermal units)



Natural gas prices tend to diverge strongly across regions due to a fixed transport infrastructure that prevents gas from being easily transported from one part of the world to another. In September 2022, European gas prices were more than eight times higher than in January 2021. Prices in the United States tripled over the same period but remained low compared to Europe (US\$ 7.76 per million Btu in the United States compared to US\$ 59.10 in Europe). By May 2023, natural gas prices in Europe were still more than double their 2019 level and prices in Asia were up by one-third but North American prices were down 16%.<sup>27</sup>

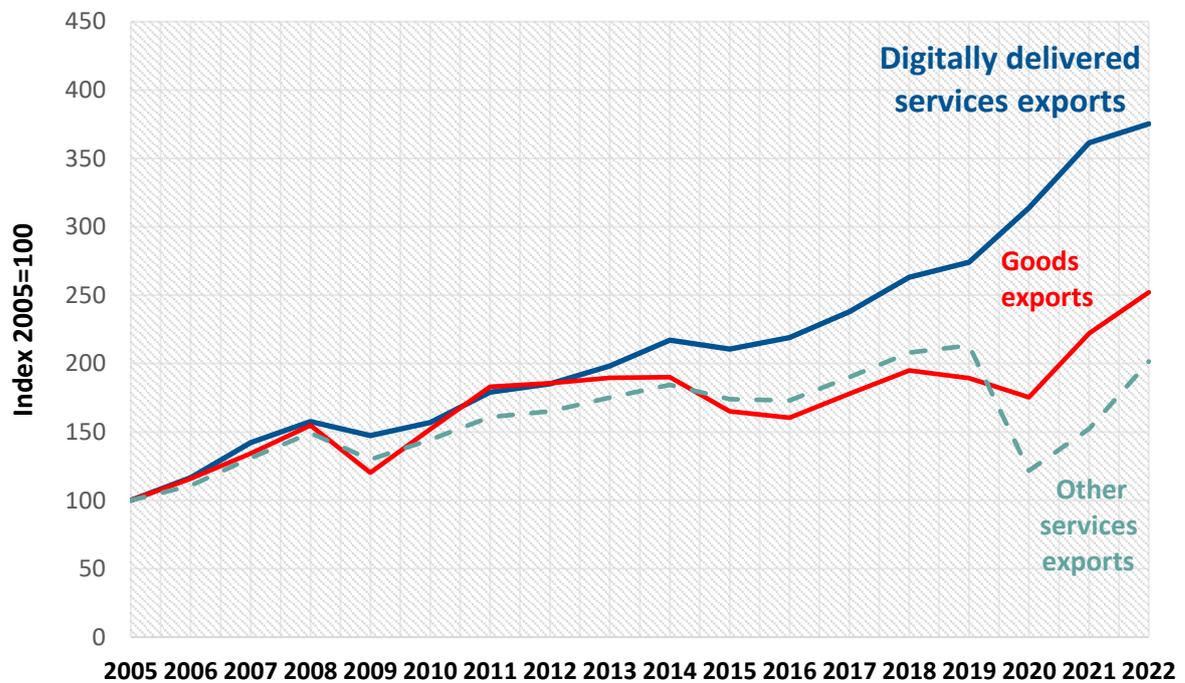
### 5.3 DIGITAL SERVICE EXPORTS

According to WTO estimates, global exports of digitally delivered services recorded an almost fourfold increase in value since 2005, rising 8.1% on average per year in the period 2005-2022, outpacing goods (5.6%) and other services exports (4.2%).

Digital delivery includes services traded cross-border through computer networks, that is through the Internet, apps, emails, voice, and video calls, and increasingly through digital intermediation platforms such as online gaming, music and video streaming, and remote learning.

<sup>27</sup> WTO, World Trade Statistical Review 2023

**Figure 5.3.1 Digitally delivered service exports vs Merchandise exports**



Source: WTO database and statistical reviews

WTO also estimated that business, professional, and technical services accounted for around 40% of digitally delivered services exports, followed by computer services (20%), financial services (16%), intellectual property related services (12%), insurance services (5%), telecommunications services (3%), audio-visual and other personal, cultural, and recreational services (3%), and information services (1%) in 2022.

According to the WTO datasets, Europe accounts for more than half of global exports of digitally delivered services. The region’s stagnating growth in 2022 largely reflects the depreciation of the Euro and the British pound against the US dollar. However, Asia’s exports have been rising faster than the rest of the world. In 2022, almost a quarter of digitally delivered services originated from Asian economies, and 19% from North America. Central and South America and the Caribbean as well as the Middle East saw an acceleration in growth in 2022.

However, digitally service export growth in Africa and in least-developed countries continued to lag, with Africa holding less than a 1% share of digitally delivered services exports in 2022. Comprehensive country data are available via the WTO website ([www.wto.org/statsnews23\\_e](http://www.wto.org/statsnews23_e)).

**Table 5.3.1 Leading exporters of digitally delivered services, 2022 (Billion US\$ and Percentage)**

Rank	Exporters	Value				Share in world exports		Annual percentage change			
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2022	2020	2021	2022	2022/2019
1	USA	486	535	599	632	17.4	16.5	10	12	6	30
2	United Kingdom	280	321	346	350	10.0	9.2	15	8	1	25
3	Ireland	166	243	294	290	5.9	7.6	46	21	-1	75
4	Germany	180	201	241	227	6.5	5.9	11	20	-6	26
5	India	118	149	178	227	4.2	5.9	26	19	28	93
6	China	114	146	185	201	4.1	5.2	28	26	9	75
7	Netherlands	164	146	156	165	5.9	4.3	-11	7	6	1
8	Singapore	106	128	152	159	3.8	4.2	20	19	5	49
9	France	127	129	144	136	4.6	3.6	1	12	-6	7
10	Luxembourg	93	99	120	111	3.3	2.9	6	22	-8	19
11	Japan	103	110	117	110	3.7	2.9	7	6	-5	7
12	Switzerland	84	84	99	102	3.0	2.7	0	18	3	21
13	Belgium	60	74	85	81	2.2	2.1	22	15	-4	34
14	Canada	56	69	78	79	2.0	2.1	23	13	0	39
15	Sweden	45	51	57	57	1.6	1.5	14	12	0	27
16	Spain	34	43	51	57	1.2	1.5	27	20	11	69
17	Korea, Republic of	36	42	52	55	1.3	1.4	17	23	6	52
18	Italy	42	46	55	54	1.5	1.4	9	20	-1	29
19	Israel	28	37	46	54	1.0	1.4	31	27	16	92
20	Hong Kong, China	38	39	42	47	1.4	1.2	3	7	13	24
21	UAE	29	34	39	45	1.0	1.2	17	14	16	55
22	Poland	23	29	35	38	0.8	1.0	30	21	8	70
23	Austria	25	29	33	33	0.9	0.9	15	17	-2	32
24	Philippines	19	23	25	28	0.7	0.7	19	9	11	45
25	Chinese Taipei	18	22	24	27	0.6	0.7	20	13	12	52
26	Denmark	18	22	24	25	0.7	0.6	22	6	3	33
27	Finland	18	22	25	23	0.6	0.6	21	13	-7	26
28	Australia	15	19	23	22	0.5	0.6	22	21	-3	44
29	Brazil	13	14	16	21	0.5	0.5	7	19	27	62
30	Russian Federation	17	17	21	19	0.6	0.5	0	20	-11	6
	Total of above	2,559	2,922	3,362	3,475	91.6	90.9	-	-	-	-
	<b>World</b>	<b>2,795</b>	<b>3,198</b>	<b>3,683</b>	<b>3,825</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>37</b>

Source: WTO estimates.

#### 5.4 CURRENCY FLUCTUATION

Currency fluctuations are a natural outcome of floating exchange rates, which is the norm for most major economies. Numerous factors influence exchange rates, including a country's economic performance, the outlook for inflation, interest rate differentials, capital flows and so on. A currency's exchange rate is typically determined by the strength or weakness of the underlying economy.

Currency exchange rates can impact merchandise trade, economic growth, balance of payment, capital flows, inflation, and interest rates. Examples of large currency moves impacting financial markets include the Asian Financial Crisis and the unwinding of the Japanese yen carry trade.<sup>28,29</sup>

The appreciation of the US dollar in 2022 against major currencies such as Euro, Pound, Yen and Yuan and, driven by rising US interest rates, may have contributed to weaker global trade growth in both volume and value terms.

According to the WTO, the US dollar appreciated steadily in nominal effective terms against a broad basket of currencies during the first three quarters of 2022, peaking in October with an increase of 12.7% compared to the same month in the previous year. This appreciation included a 17.7% rise in the value of the dollar against the euro, a 12.0% rise against the Chinese renminbi and a 30% rise against the Japanese yen.

The appreciation of the US dollar in real effective terms was even greater at 13.5% in October 2022. A real appreciation means that US goods can be exchanged for more imported goods after accounting for differences in inflation across economies.

A general appreciation of the US currency tends to reduce the value of trade flows measured in US dollars. For developing economies, dollar appreciation and high US interest rates often translate into rising import prices, increasing inflationary pressures and raising debt service costs. Between October 2022 and May 2023, the value of the US dollar in terms of other currencies fell 5.9%, which could help ease strains in global financial markets.<sup>30</sup>

**Table 5.4.1 Exchange rates against the U.S. Dollar, January 2019-February 2023**

Month	U.S. Dollars per euro	U.S. dollars per Pound Sterling	U.S. Dollars per Yen	U.S. Dollars per Yuan Renminbi
Jan-2019	101.982092	100.9975014	100.0432431	101.734817
Feb-2019	101.365805	101.8977969	98.7030224	102.4838554
Mar-2019	100.8924252	103.0799241	98.07756038	102.862526
Apr-2019	100.3386601	101.9995694	97.6408554	102.7981996
May-2019	99.91887044	100.6373831	99.12360663	100.7608092
Jun-2019	100.8834935	99.22822492	100.8690025	100.091768
Jul-2019	100.1332311	97.55289236	100.6660282	100.385749
Aug-2019	99.40083214	95.19646667	102.6547275	97.75063904
Sep-2019	98.34689214	96.83265594	101.3647182	97.05258704
Oct-2019	98.7666818	99.08730909	100.8052929	97.29330033
Nov-2019	98.70415994	100.8644142	100.1375352	98.34940504
Dec-2019	99.26685671	102.625862	99.91440769	98.43634436
Jan-2020	99.1239496	102.3675163	99.76289019	99.79229135

<sup>28</sup> [https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/itcdtab57\\_en.pdf](https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/itcdtab57_en.pdf)

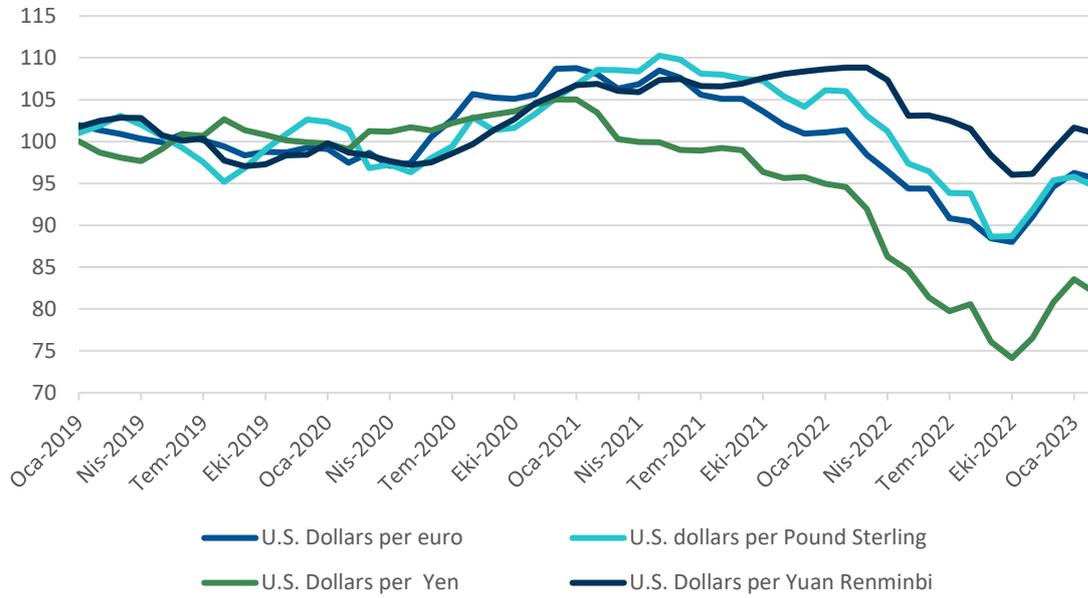
<sup>29</sup> <https://www.investopedia.com/articles/forex/080613/effects-currency-fluctuations-economy.asp>

<sup>30</sup> World Trade Statistical Review 2023

Feb-2020	97.45372266	101.4045915	99.07126538	98.67551681
Mar-2020	98.65950146	96.83265594	101.24487	98.34099971
Apr-2020	97.09645486	97.23191743	101.1778675	97.64142508
May-2020	97.41799588	96.30813593	101.6862108	97.21794926
Jun-2020	100.5619525	98.03826908	101.3287245	97.49251419
Jul-2020	102.6073106	99.43176999	102.180145	98.57126375
Aug-2020	105.6708819	102.8920363	102.8248618	99.66839735
Sep-2020	105.260024	101.3576196	103.2376648	101.3718304
Oct-2020	105.1081852	101.6159652	103.6100523	102.6560485
Nov-2020	105.6262235	103.3226124	104.4073267	104.5605701
Dec-2020	108.6808631	105.1701754	105.0218295	105.5775065
Jan-2021	108.77018	106.7907074	105.0288115	106.7545442
Feb-2021	108.0199177	108.5599838	103.4449682	106.8718733
Mar-2021	106.3050323	108.5286692	100.2838275	106.0380268
Apr-2021	106.867729	108.3877534	99.96617705	105.9127709
May-2021	108.4843658	110.2588023	99.90433494	107.3371043
Jun-2021	107.6090597	109.7969116	99.00126326	107.455718
Jul-2021	105.581565	108.0980931	98.90514927	106.6045409
Aug-2021	105.0992535	108.0119778	99.23071343	106.5963112
Sep-2021	105.0813901	107.5031152	98.95300327	106.9347751
Oct-2021	103.6076604	107.2604268	96.36330665	107.5863287
Nov-2021	101.9642286	105.3972065	95.65008374	108.0628885
Dec-2021	100.9370837	104.1446214	95.76108308	108.3954263
Jan-2022	101.0799908	106.1174429	94.93328393	108.6290812
Feb-2022	101.365805	106.000013	94.56203741	108.8345716
Mar-2022	98.4183457	103.0877527	91.92950591	108.8174177
Apr-2022	96.48909961	101.2480184	86.25774223	107.3554639
May-2022	94.38121962	97.37283326	84.60132119	103.0606043
Jun-2022	94.38121962	96.44905175	81.37210501	103.1190985
Jul-2022	90.81747337	93.84210904	79.73697265	102.5066796
Aug-2022	90.46913727	93.81079441	80.5771716	101.5194007
Sep-2022	88.41484745	88.62039496	76.07785217	98.3550094
Oct-2022	88.00398949	88.71433884	74.12887181	96.01999784
Nov-2022	91.03183405	91.80665827	76.52611038	96.14033705
Dec-2022	94.5955803	95.3530398	80.79737578	99.02935991
Jan-2023	96.25687554	95.79927324	83.56435956	101.6733901
Feb-2023	95.58699843	94.60148875	81.93209276	100.9656315

Source: WTO database

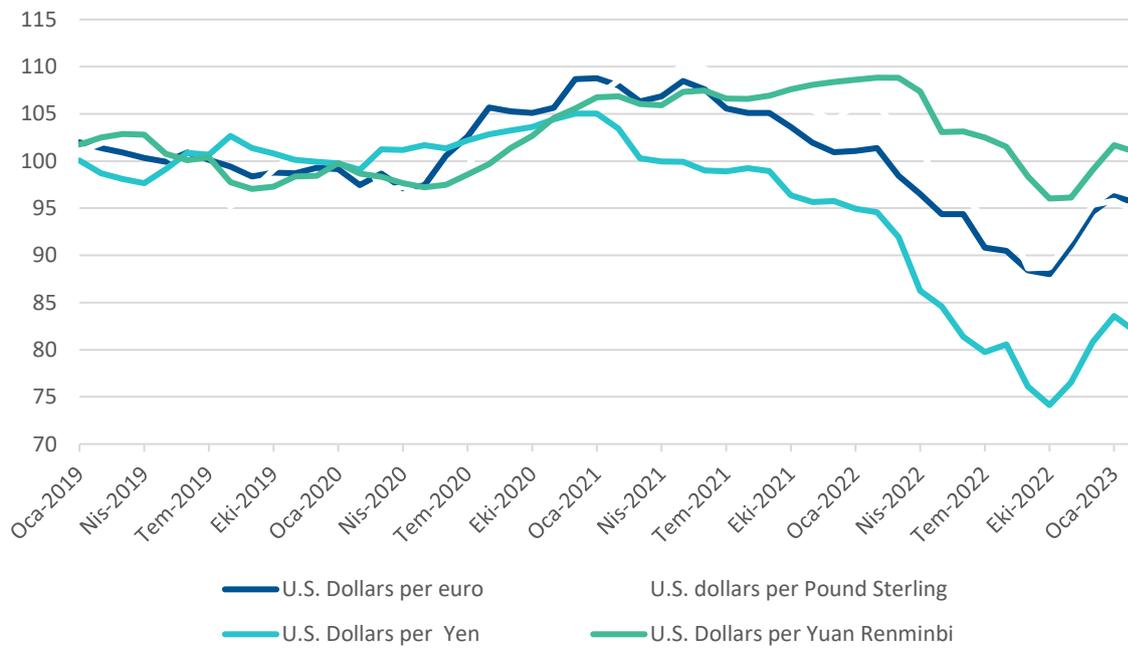
**Figure 5.4.1 Exchange rates against the U.S. Dollar, January 2019-February 2023, Indices, 2019=100**



Source: WTO database

**Figure 5.4.2 Exchange rates against the U.S. Dollar, January 2019-February 2023**

Indices, 2019=100

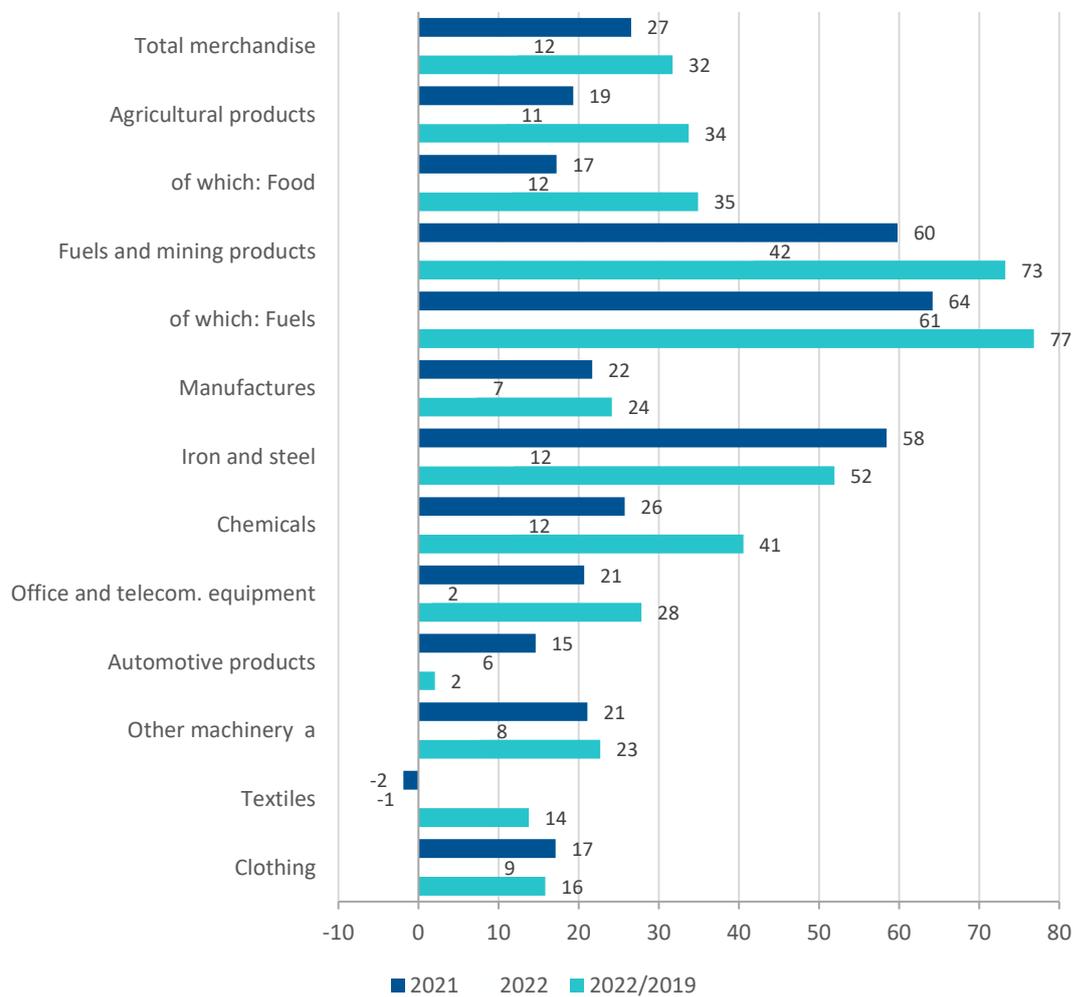


Source: WTO database

## 5.5 FUEL EXPORTS BY OIC COUNTRIES

The fastest growing sectors were energy in 2022 and the growth in fuel trade was 61%. This growth came on the back of a similarly large increase in 2021, mainly reflecting rising energy prices.

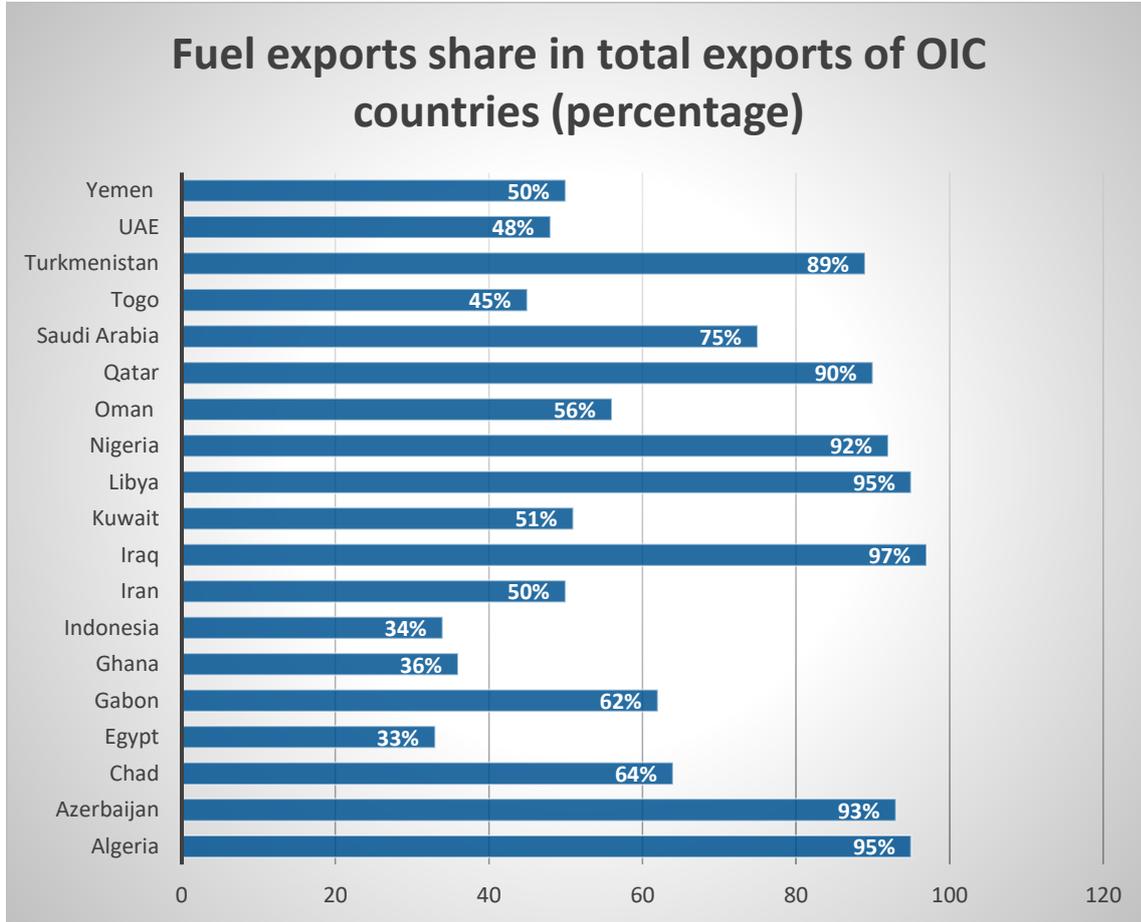
**Figure 5.5.1 Year-on-year growth in world merchandise trade by product, 2021-22 (% changes in US\$ values)**



Source: UNCTAD database

According to the UNCTAD trade-based country profiles, the shares of the fuel exports in the country's total exports as percentage of 19 OIC countries in 2022 are shown below and the top five biggest shares are owned by Iraq (97%), Algeria (95%), Libya (95%), Azerbaijan (93%), and Qatar (90%), Turkmenistan (89%).

Figure 5.5.2 Fuel exports share of the OIC countries as percentage.



Source: UNCTAD Country trade profiles, 2022

## 5.6 PREFERENTIAL (PTAS), REGIONAL (RTAS) AND FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS (FTA)

As underlined in the previous annual trade outlooks, this is the term used in the WTO for trade preferences, such as lower or zero tariffs, which a member may offer to a trade partner unilaterally. These include the Generalized System of Preferences schemes, under which developed countries grant preferential tariffs to imports from developing countries. They also include non-reciprocal preferential schemes granted through a waiver by the General Council, meaning the member has been exempted from applying the most favored nation (MFN) principle. Among the PTAs, the RTA (regional trade agreements) and FTA (Free Trade Agreements) are mostly known.

FTAs are treaties between two or more countries designed to reduce or eliminate certain barriers to trade and investment, and to facilitate stronger trade and commercial ties between participating countries.

In today's world, countries tend to engage in bilateral and regional free trade agreements (FTA) because of World Trade Organization's (WTO) underachievement in delivering further level of liberalization. WTO's regulations bind all members, but sometimes more competitive conditions/better market access conditions are needed by countries and that is assured by regional/plurilateral arrangements. Because of this tendency, there are more than 500 FTAs which are notified to WTO; 350 of which are in force. For example: Türkiye has concluded FTAs with 38 countries, 11 of which were repealed due to the accession of these countries to the EU. Currently, Türkiye has 23 FTAs in force: namely, EFTA, Israel, Macedonia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Palestine, Tunisia, Morocco, Egypt, Albania, Georgia, Montenegro, Serbia, Chile, Mauritius, South Korea, Malaysia, Moldova, Faroe Islands, Singapore, Kosovo, Venezuela United Kingdom and the UAE. Meanwhile, there are specific countries/country blocs that Türkiye has started FTA negotiations. Türkiye has been actively engaged in negotiations with 3 of them, namely Indonesia, Japan, and Thailand. Türkiye continues its efforts to speed up the process for remaining ongoing FTA negotiations with Gulf Cooperation Council, and MERCOSUR. Türkiye also has 4 Preferential Trade Agreements (TTAs) in force with 4 OIC countries: Iran, Azerbaijan, Pakistan, and Uzbekistan.<sup>31</sup> The FTAs signed with other 3 OIC countries were Lebanon, Qatar, Sudan, are under ratification process.

At the same time, open sources indicates that Malaysia as one of the OIC country has signed and implemented a total of 16 FTAs (7 bilateral FTAs and 9 regional FTAs). Notably, in 2022, Malaysia implemented two mega-FTAs namely Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP).

Collectively, in 2022, trade with countries covered by both the regional and bilateral FTAs accounted for 67.3% of Malaysia's total trade which was valued at RM1.916 trillion. Exports to FTA countries

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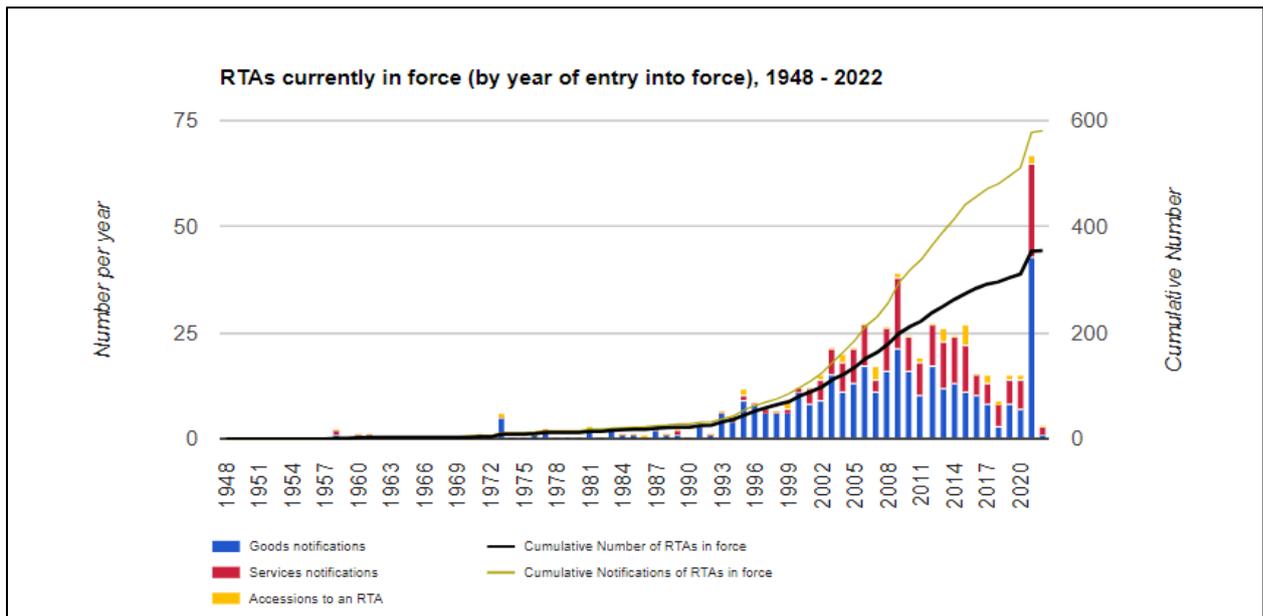
<sup>31</sup> <https://www.trade.gov.tr/free-trade-agreements>

amounted to RM1.069 trillion, while imports totaled at RM847.06 billion, marking a surplus of RM221.94 billion.<sup>32,33</sup>

Open sources also show that regional trade agreements (RTAs) have risen in number and reach over the years, including a notable increase in large plurilateral agreements. Although, non-discrimination among trading partners is one of the core principles of the WTO; however, RTAs, which are reciprocal preferential trade agreements between two or more partners, constitute one of the derogations and are authorized under the WTO, subject to a set of rules.

Information on RTAs notified to the WTO is available in the WTO’s RTA Databases. As of 31 December 2022, 385 RTAs are in force<sup>34</sup>. These correspond to 595 notifications from WTO members, counting goods, services, and accessions separately.<sup>35</sup>

**Figure 5.6.1 Number of the RTAs currently in force, 1948-2022**



Source : <https://rtais.wto.org/UI/Figures.aspx>

32 The rate for a Malaysian Ringgit / US Dollar is about 0.21329 USD as of November 2023

33 <https://fta.miti.gov.my/index.php/pages/view/4?mid=23>

34 <https://rtais.wto.org/UI/PublicAllRTAList.aspx>

35 [https://www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_e/region\\_e/region\\_e.htm#facts](https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/region_e/region_e.htm#facts)

As highlighted in the COMCEC Trade Outlook 2019, a large share of international trade of many developed countries occurs under some form of PTA, and in many cases under trade rules going beyond traditional reciprocal market access concessions. For countries of the European Union, more than 75 per cent of trade occurs under some form of PTA (Figure 9a), and more than 50 per cent under deep agreements (i.e. those with trade rules going beyond traditional tariffs and existing WTO agreements, to cover deeper behind-the-border measures) (Figure 9b). However, most developing countries' trade still occurs outside PTA rules, with notable exceptions in some countries of South-East Asia, Southern Africa, and Latin America

The UNCTAD emphasizes that the importance of trade agreements is generally high for developed countries, but not for many developing countries; notable exceptions include a few countries in Southeast Asia, Southern Africa, and Latin America.

## CONCLUSION

COMCEC aims at enhancing economic and commercial cooperation among the 57 OIC Member States. Since 1984, COMCEC has initiated many cooperation programs and projects towards increasing intra-OIC trade and addressing common challenges. Some of these programs and projects have been realized successfully. Taking into consideration the diverse trade patterns of the Member States and the common challenges faced by them, the COMCEC Strategy has identified trade as one of its cooperation areas.

Under this cooperation area, the Strategy defined trade liberalization, trade facilitation, trade promotion, and trade finance as the output areas to reach its strategic objective, which is “enhancing trade among the Member States.” Furthermore, the Strategy brought two new implementation instruments, namely Trade Working Group and COMCEC Project Funding to reach its target.

The implementation of the Strategy with the active participation of the Member States will contribute to improving the trade environment in the Member States and enhancing intra-OIC trade.

According to the Director-General of the WTO, Ms. Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, “As a succession of crises buffet the global economy, with the COVID-19 pandemic giving way to the war in Ukraine, inflation, monetary tightening, and widespread debt distress, world trade has lost momentum, with trade growth slowing in 2022... That said, global trade growth has remained positive, underscoring how trade has been a force for economic recovery and resilience. Nevertheless, numerous downside risks, from geopolitical tensions to potential financial instability, are clouding the medium-term outlook for both trade and overall output.”<sup>36</sup>

During the Covid-19 pandemic, the world merchandise and service trade has witnessed unprecedented turbulence, and it has been impacted in different levels in crucial sectors such as logistics and transportation, tourism, health, education, e-commerce, information, and communication technologies in which several countries are recovering, but the recovery in 2021 and then 2022 in place but not the same everywhere in a context of great uncertainty.

The international organizations such as UNCTAD, WTO, IMF, OECD, EU, and OIC have intensively developed and implemented technical and training assistance to its member States to ease the negative impact of the pandemic on each country. These organizations also tried to collect the trade data from member States to make a comprehensive analysis to understand the scope of the pandemic on international trade.

Based on the available trade data for the past two years, the followings are the highlights of the trade Outlook for 2021-2022 and agreed almost all the trade related international organizations:

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<sup>36</sup> World Trade Statistical Review 2023

- **Trade in goods and services** amounted to US\$ 31.0 trillion in 2022, a 13% rise year-on-year. While trade in merchandise exceeded pre-pandemic levels already in 2021, as trade in services caught up in 2022.
- **The value of world merchandise exports** increased by 11% to US\$, 24,9 billion partly due to spiking prices for energy and other primary products. Meanwhile, commercial services exports rose 16% to US\$ 7,1 billion as the gradual easing of restrictions relating to the COVID-19 pandemic led to a recovery in international travel expenditure.
- **The global merchandise imports** reached US\$ 22.6 trillion in 2021 and US\$ 25.6 trillion in 2022 after the sharp decrease in 2020 (US\$ 19.3 trillion). Although the global merchandise imports decrease in 2020 was limited to just -7.5 %, the recovery during the upcoming years, 2021 and 2022, was significant with the annual change of 26% and 13.5%. The merchandise imports were led by the USA followed by China and Germany. The value of merchandise trade expanded at a faster pace across the globe than volume in 2022, inflated in part by high global commodity prices, in particular related to grains and natural gas.
- **World merchandise trade** growth in 2022 slowed as the war in Ukraine led to sharp rises in commodity prices.
- **China** remained the top merchandise exporter in 2022 but its share in world exports declined to 14.4% (from 15% in 2021). The United States (8.3% of world trade) and Germany (6.6 %) were ranked in second and third positions.
- **The share of manufactured goods** in world merchandise exports was only 63% in 2022 mainly due to high energy prices limiting demand. Manufactured goods are followed by fuels and mining products (21%) and agricultural products (10%).
- **Concerning imports of commercial services**, in 2022, travel continued to bounce back strongly following the lifting of mobility restrictions worldwide. It is now on course for a full recovery and a return to its pre-COVID-19 levels, when it accounted for almost one-quarter of services trade, followed by transport service (40%).
- **Related to the imports of computer services**, it has been the most dynamic services sector over the last decade. In 2022, world exports were 45% above pre-pandemic levels. Growth was boosted by remote working as well as online learning and home entertainment. Globally, demand for software, cloud services, machine learning and enhanced cybersecurity continues to rise. Subdued growth in 2022, at 6 per cent compared with 22 per cent in 2021 is entirely due to exchange rate volatility.
- **World exports of fuels and mining products** increased on average by 19 per cent per year between 2019 and 2022, reaching a value of US\$ 5,158 billion in 2022. Their share in world exports increased by 4 percentage points during this period, rising to 21 per cent in 2022, compared to the previous year.
- Excluding “other manufactured goods”, **chemicals exports** (US\$ 3,010 billion) and office/telecom equipment (US\$ 2,512 billion) had the highest shares – 20 per cent and 16 per cent respectively – in world exports of manufactured goods in 2022. Automotive products (US\$ 1,518 billion) represented 10 per cent of the global total.

- **Least-developed countries (LDCs)' exports of merchandise** increased by 40 per cent in 2022 compared with pre-pandemic levels in 2019 while commercial services exports remained at 22% in 2022.
- **OIC countries' merchandise exports** in 2021 and 2022 were US\$ 2.1 billion and US\$ 2.7 billion respectively. However, these values represent only 9% of the global merchandise exports. Saudi Arabia with US\$ 278 billion in 2021 and US\$ 407 billion in 2022 were the leading merchandise exporters of the OIC countries and, followed by UAE and Malaysia.
- **OIC countries' merchandise imports** were US\$ 2 billion in 2021 and US\$ 2.4 billion in 2022, representing 17.5% annual increase and 9% of the global merchandise exports by the same countries during 2021 and 2022. The UAE with US\$ 349 billion was the leading OIC merchandise importer country of the OIC and followed by Türkiye and Malaysia.
- **OIC countries commercial exports** during 2021 and 2022 were US\$ 370 billion and US\$ 534 billion as these values for the service imports by the same countries were US\$ 495 billion in 2021 and US\$ 556 billion in 2022.
- **Intra-OIC merchandise exports** were US\$ 387 billion in 2021 and US\$ 484 billion in 2022. These values represent 24.9% annual increase. At the period, these values for the OIC countries' merchandise imports were US\$ 385 billion in 2021 and US\$ 479 billion in 2022.
- **The data on fuel exports by the OIC countries** indicated that the share of this product's export in the relevant countries national exports were reached to over 90% in several countries such as Iraq (97%), Algeria and Libya (95%), Nigeria (92%), Azerbaijan (93%), Qatar (90%), and Turkmenistan (89%).
- **Europe's exports** account for more than half of global exports of digitally delivered services. Its growth levelled off in 2022, largely due to the depreciation of the euro and the British pound against the US dollar. The USA, The UK, Ireland, Germany, and India were the top five countries leading exports of digitally delivered services in 2021 and 2022.
- **The appreciation of the US dollar in 2022**, driven by rising US interest rates, may have contributed to weaker global trade growth in both volume and value terms.
- **Palestine's merchandise and commercial services** increased in 2021 (US\$ 1,3 million) and 2022 (US\$ 1,433 million), compared to the year 2020. The exports of limestone and marble, with 13% of the total exports, were the most exported product while minerals, fuels, and oils with 16.3% of the total merchandise imports, was the main item imported by the country in 2022.
- **Trade openness at global level** led by Hong Kong SAR, China with 182% trade openness index. Among the OIC countries the highest top five trade openness indexes were owned by Djibouti (100.13%), UAE (73.71%), Malaysia (57.5 %), Bahrain (51.98%) and Libya (50.91%).

*The list of the lead exporters and importers of merchandise and commercial service of the world trade and major digital services exporter countries list for the year 2021 and 2022, and the OIC and intra-OIC countries exports and imports of merchandise and services values, depending on the available data, for 2018-2022 attached to this report for information purposes.*

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## ANNEXES

### Annex 1. Table: Leading exporters and importers in world merchandise trade, 2022

Source: WTO

(Billion dollars and percentage)

Rank	Exporters	Value	Share	Annual percentage change	Rank	Importers	Value	Share	Annual percentage change
1	China	3594	14.4	7	1	United States of America	3376	13.2	15
2	United States of America	2065	8.3	18	2	China	2716	10.6	1
3	Germany	1655	6.6	1	3	Germany	1571	6.1	11
4	Netherlands	966	3.9	15	4	Netherlands	899	3.5	19
5	Japan	747	3.0	-1	5	Japan	897	3.5	17
6	Korea, Republic of	684	2.7	6	6	United Kingdom	824	3.2	19
7	Italy	657	2.6	7	7	France	818	3.2	14
8	Belgium	633	2.5	15	8	Korea, Republic of	731	2.9	19
9	France	618	2.5	6	9	India	723	2.8	26
10	Hong Kong, China	610	2.4	-9	10	Italy	689	2.7	22
	Domestic exports	18	0.1	-13					
	Re-exports	592	2.4	-9					
11	United Arab Emirates 1	599	2.4	41	11	Hong Kong, China	668	2.6	-6
						Retained imports 1	164	0.6	3
12	Canada	597	2.4	18	12	Mexico	626	2.4	20
13	Mexico	578	2.3	17	13	Belgium	621	2.4	18
14	Russian Federation 1	532	2.1	8	14	Canada	582	2.3	15
15	United Kingdom	529	2.1	13	15	Spain	493	1.9	18
16	Singapore	516	2.1	13	16	Singapore	476	1.9	17
	Domestic exports	239	1.0	15		Retained imports 1	199	0.8	27
	Re-exports	277	1.1	11					
17	Chinese Taipei	478	1.9	7	17	Chinese Taipei	436	1.7	14
18	India	453	1.8	15	18	United Arab Emirates 1	425	1.7	22
19	Spain	418	1.7	10	19	Poland	381	1.5	11
20	Australia	412	1.7	20	20	Türkiye	364	1.4	34
21	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of 1	410	1.6	49	21	Viet Nam	359	1.4	8
22	Switzerland	402	1.6	6	22	Switzerland	356	1.4	10
23	Viet Nam	371	1.5	11	23	Australia	309	1.2	18
24	Poland	361	1.4	6	24	Thailand	303	1.2	14
25	Malaysia	353	1.4	18	25	Malaysia	294	1.1	24
26	Brazil	334	1.3	19	26	Brazil	292	1.1	25
27	Indonesia	292	1.2	26	27	Russian Federation 1, 2	240	0.9	-21
28	Thailand	287	1.2	6	28	Indonesia	237	0.9	21
29	Türkiye	254	1.0	13	29	Czech Republic	236	0.9	11
30	Norway	250	1.0	56	30	Austria	232	0.9	6
	<b>Total of above 3</b>	<b>20654</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>Total of above 3</b>	<b>21177</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>World 3</b>	<b>24905</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>World 3</b>	<b>25621</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13</b>

(1) Secretariat estimates.

(2) Imports are valued f.o.b.

(3) Includes significant re-exports or imports for re-export.

Source: WTO-UNCTAD.

## Annex 2. Table 2: Leading exporters and importers of commercial services, 2022

Source: WTO

(Billion dollars and percentage)

(Billion dollars and percentage)

Rank	Exporters	Value	Share	Annual percentage change	Rank	Importers	Value	Share	Annual percentage change
1	United States of America	897	12.7	16	1	United States of America	658	10.1	25
2	United Kingdom	487	6.9	8	2	China	461	7.1	9
3	China	422	6.0	8	3	Germany	439	6.7	13
4	Germany	395	5.6	4	4	Ireland	371	5.7	7
5	Ireland	354	5.0	2	5	United Kingdom	306	4.7	20
6	France	325	4.6	9	6	France	274	4.2	6
7	India	313	4.4	31	7	Netherlands	270	4.1	11
8	Singapore	291	4.1	9	8	India	263	4.0	35
9	Netherlands	274	3.9	10	9	Singapore	258	4.0	7
10	Spain	185	2.6	57	10	Japan	207	3.2	0
11	Japan	163	2.3	-2	11	Switzerland	161	2.5	2
12	United Arab Emirates <sup>1</sup>	154	2.2	...	12	Belgium	135	2.1	0
13	Switzerland	151	2.1	10	13	Canada	135	2.1	18
14	Luxembourg	134	1.9	-9	14	Korea, Republic of	135	2.1	9
15	Belgium	133	1.9	-2	15	Italy	132	2.0	14
16	Korea, Republic of	129	1.8	9	16	Luxembourg	109	1.7	-9
17	Italy	122	1.7	20	17	Sweden	103	1.6	15
18	Canada	122	1.7	11	18	United Arab Emirates <sup>1</sup>	95	1.5	...
19	Denmark	121	1.7	28	19	Denmark	94	1.4	13
20	Poland	94	1.3	16	20	Spain	89	1.4	21
21	Sweden	93	1.3	6	21	Brazil	78	1.2	36
22	Israel	93	1.3	26	22	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	76	1.2	23
23	Türkiye	90	1.3	47	23	Austria	74	1.1	11
24	Hong Kong, China	84	1.2	6	24	Russian Federation	71	1.1	-5
25	Austria	81	1.1	18	25	Australia	65	1.0	62
26	Chinese Taipei	58	0.8	12	26	Thailand	64	1.0	11
27	Greece	51	0.7	25	27	Hong Kong, China	63	1.0	2
28	Russian Federation	51	0.7	-7	28	Poland	56	0.9	14
29	Australia	50	0.7	14	29	Norway	56	0.9	33
30	Norway	48	0.7	18	30	Mexico	48	0.7	25
	<b>Total of above</b>	<b>5969</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>Total of above</b>	<b>5348</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>World</b>	<b>7076</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15</b>		<b>World</b>	<b>6531</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16</b>

(1) Secretariat estimates. Quarterly data not available.

... indicates unavailable or non-comparable figures.

Notes: Preliminary estimates based on quarterly statistics. Figures for a number of countries and territories have been estimated by the Secretariat. More data available at <http://stats.wto.org/>.

Source: WTO-UNCTAD estimates in cooperation with ITC.

### Annex 3. Table: Leading exporters of digitally delivered services, 2019-2022

Source: WTO

(Billion dollars and percentage)

Rank	Exporters	Value				Share in world exports		Annual percentage change			
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2022	2020	2021	2022	2022/2019
1	USA	486	535	599	632	17.4	16.5	10	12	6	30
2	United Kingdom	280	321	346	350	10.0	9.2	15	8	1	25
3	Ireland	166	243	294	290	5.9	7.6	46	21	-1	75
4	Germany	180	201	241	227	6.5	5.9	11	20	-6	26
5	India	118	149	178	227	4.2	5.9	26	19	28	93
6	China	114	146	185	201	4.1	5.2	28	26	9	75
7	Netherlands	164	146	156	165	5.9	4.3	-11	7	6	1
8	Singapore	106	128	152	159	3.8	4.2	20	19	5	49
9	France	127	129	144	136	4.6	3.6	1	12	-6	7
10	Luxembourg	93	99	120	111	3.3	2.9	6	22	-8	19
11	Japan	103	110	117	110	3.7	2.9	7	6	-5	7
12	Switzerland	84	84	99	102	3.0	2.7	0	18	3	21
13	Belgium	60	74	85	81	2.2	2.1	22	15	-4	34
14	Canada	56	69	78	79	2.0	2.1	23	13	0	39
15	Sweden	45	51	57	57	1.6	1.5	14	12	0	27
16	Spain	34	43	51	57	1.2	1.5	27	20	11	69
17	Korea, Republic of	36	42	52	55	1.3	1.4	17	23	6	52
18	Italy	42	46	55	54	1.5	1.4	9	20	-1	29
19	Israel	28	37	46	54	1.0	1.4	31	27	16	92
20	Hong Kong, China	38	39	42	47	1.4	1.2	3	7	13	24
21	UAE	29	34	39	45	1.0	1.2	17	14	16	55
22	Poland	23	29	35	38	0.8	1.0	30	21	8	70
23	Austria	25	29	33	33	0.9	0.9	15	17	-2	32
24	Philippines	19	23	25	28	0.7	0.7	19	9	11	45
25	Chinese Taipei	18	22	24	27	0.6	0.7	20	13	12	52
26	Denmark	18	22	24	25	0.7	0.6	22	6	3	33
27	Finland	18	22	25	23	0.6	0.6	21	13	-7	26
28	Australia	15	19	23	22	0.5	0.6	22	21	-3	44
29	Brazil	13	14	16	21	0.5	0.5	7	19	27	62
30	Russian Federation	17	17	21	19	0.6	0.5	0	20	-11	6
	Total of above	2,559	2,922	3,362	3,475	91.6	90.9	-	-	-	-
	<b>World</b>	<b>2,795</b>	<b>3,198</b>	<b>3,683</b>	<b>3,825</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>37</b>

Annex 4. Table: OIC Countries merchandise export and imports ,2018-2022

OIC countries merchandise exports and imports, 2018-2022, in millions					
Source: OIC SESRIC database, download info: <a href="http://www.sesric.org">www.sesric.org</a> from OICStat [2023.11.19 21:11:54]					
Trade indicator: Total Merchandise, Exports, and Imports (US\$)					
Country	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Afghanistan	875,181,037	863,833,322	776,722,236	770,380,653	621,811,280
Afghanistan	7,406,505,905	6,776,097,718	6,537,609,387	5,188,762,665	4,608,347,044
Albania	3,099,404,234	2,985,007,867	2,716,277,582	3,681,100,753	4,310,142,456
Albania	6,406,219,819	6,483,079,415	6,022,684,914	8,099,539,606	8,400,920,369
Algeria	41,168,251,685	35,312,211,881	21,925,247,904	38,434,843,397	65,102,212,578
Algeria	49,220,174,393	46,975,014,206	37,411,587,067	39,434,241,849	40,905,072,105
Azerbaijan	19,458,632,500	19,635,748,600	13,740,817,500	22,208,004,300	38,146,434,200
Azerbaijan	11,464,970,100	13,667,641,800	10,746,229,600	11,704,502,400	14,539,511,300
Bahrain	14,331,296,553	12,635,915,710	11,505,386,418	17,129,727,890	24,028,701,563
Bahrain	14,868,941,324	18,653,268,956	13,989,313,105	15,743,668,064	15,537,066,967
Bangladesh	33,775,434,148	35,919,388,110	29,924,200,945	37,848,891,219	46,851,063,751
Bangladesh	55,318,924,583	55,095,294,344	45,857,952,196	67,282,638,499	80,161,581,230
Benin	3,237,599,825	2,796,660,523	2,574,220,302	3,297,998,956	4,316,033,707
Benin	948,151,908	850,221,047	844,716,417	1,025,079,812	1,194,349,577
Brunei	6,569,903,506	7,252,199,062	6,607,371,462	11,052,248,563	14,411,225,809
Brunei	4,157,359,417	5,043,675,460	5,342,124,195	8,602,598,299	12,775,307,474
Burkina Faso	3,254,984,070	3,239,480,569	4,380,865,823	5,040,406,639	4,542,731,249
Burkina Faso	4,315,725,761	4,187,891,131	4,130,510,652	4,609,725,961	5,536,800,407
Cameroon	3,790,239,465	4,283,505,670	3,508,055,209	4,410,047,270	6,080,304,055
Cameroon	6,150,962,222	5,546,688,966	6,108,471,606	7,918,666,492	8,628,255,129
Chad	1,656,262,868	1,272,437,209	1,484,052,407	2,488,995,592	4,536,635,733
Chad	869,877,430	1,054,110,686	1,015,594,494	1,040,609,121	1,188,319,149
Comoros	46,214,072	48,963,184	21,402,906	36,540,162	39,108,591
Comoros	229,710,883	201,264,924	267,717,342	442,883,641	417,193,284
Cote d'Ivoire	11,802,942,385	12,727,716,156	12,528,145,128	15,494,335,746	16,708,529,940
Cote d'Ivoire	11,000,573,271	10,512,180,175	10,556,880,084	13,833,830,236	17,585,484,753
Djibouti	391,249,964	363,512,054	422,062,506	453,414,200	496,495,815
Djibouti	1,260,959,553	1,288,769,199	1,261,860,691	1,433,903,061	1,654,729,141
Egypt	29,487,862,956	30,611,977,688	26,827,627,421	40,696,663,981	48,398,807,224
Egypt	82,419,450,003	78,567,624,634	60,289,566,149	73,779,557,965	80,139,803,076
Gabon	5,337,138,736	5,619,728,594	4,040,047,852	5,171,926,104	7,427,491,977
Gabon	2,368,935,088	2,416,767,375	2,255,340,584	2,285,426,710	2,902,175,726

Gambia	14,800,791	26,928,838	29,032,534	29,557,360	37,173,073
Gambia	503,734,374	494,031,913	553,142,574	708,379,315	667,042,121
Guinea	2,758,481,779	2,977,065,159	4,708,661,679	6,171,327,536	6,018,377,228
Guinea	3,849,504,048	3,491,864,580	3,731,187,442	3,916,385,489	4,812,917,313
Guinea-Bissau	155,287,329	244,059,471	190,224,512	208,740,589	261,610,513
Guinea-Bissau	266,339,484	276,208,453	285,651,834	343,124,057	414,630,664
Guyana	1,449,725,584	1,475,622,173	2,752,307,183	4,256,700,494	8,111,664,618
Guyana	2,371,160,292	3,987,247,107	2,459,590,921	4,163,502,699	4,841,153,970
Indonesia	174,047,813,188	167,491,796,144	163,306,485,259	231,522,458,148	290,736,423,415
Indonesia	191,586,503,227	170,930,763,105	141,629,094,102	196,144,091,565	235,660,396,948
Iran	71,589,405,296	30,111,826,780	14,289,516,769	18,104,156,865	18,706,820,262
Iran	41,769,474,308	27,258,634,159	21,144,919,831	23,297,836,089	25,384,974,605
Iraq	90,741,421,144	85,639,137,205	58,952,633,671	81,242,198,201	125,519,266,562
Iraq	37,497,480,691	39,946,501,103	36,711,254,544	41,276,198,103	50,892,352,720
Jordan	6,584,092,254	7,036,177,880	7,104,380,141	8,505,383,388	11,382,812,380
Jordan	20,309,895,066	19,170,352,817	16,733,654,918	21,542,435,353	27,289,725,641
Kazakhstan	60,653,910,310	57,676,727,678	46,926,834,907	59,817,570,568	82,922,388,603
Kazakhstan	32,270,603,138	38,419,023,130	38,142,889,391	42,052,304,412	51,092,743,840
Kuwait	71,759,033,687	64,357,821,077	40,014,145,529	68,303,554,694	88,906,370,534
Kuwait	35,579,729,654	33,470,280,634	21,017,657,155	31,863,859,569	28,047,452,247
Kyrgyz Republic	1,712,412,618	1,965,501,781	1,964,466,380	1,658,948,489	2,186,695,033
Kyrgyz Republic	4,824,040,893	4,903,806,461	3,684,107,886	5,570,124,180	9,629,074,768
Lebanon	3,829,734,410	4,828,904,397	4,082,604,363	4,575,932,080	4,308,951,000
Lebanon	20,377,711,441	19,619,874,854	11,207,444,797	13,851,926,859	19,495,855,000
Libya	29,988,464,190	29,249,942,627	8,443,479,376	30,971,456,849	38,215,393,802
Libya	13,497,230,131	15,104,684,063	11,099,314,849	14,956,274,980	16,127,296,970
Malaysia	247,365,231,980	238,103,532,887	233,959,026,511	299,037,704,561	352,337,923,095
Malaysia	217,908,979,553	204,835,367,600	190,320,713,975	239,208,479,631	295,275,988,787
Maldives	181,646,780	158,047,562	162,799,165	151,281,170	159,010,757
Maldives	2,959,822,225	2,887,506,074	1,837,869,217	2,573,061,827	3,515,661,244
Mali	3,640,616,928	3,649,548,876	4,736,986,940	4,842,385,583	4,971,279,534
Mali	4,620,711,520	5,049,925,814	6,268,410,090	7,455,231,550	6,817,337,325
Mauritania	2,068,219,766	2,284,286,993	2,850,018,503	3,294,378,371	3,346,063,985
Mauritania	3,183,298,907	3,519,909,320	2,744,311,163	3,860,867,620	5,016,465,428
Morocco	27,642,729,049	29,579,707,004	27,838,975,265	36,530,850,612	40,298,311,459
Morocco	50,733,294,711	51,046,572,672	44,666,072,943	58,632,189,863	72,600,820,697
Mozambique	5,197,197,531	4,728,111,310	3,465,561,685	5,122,566,791	7,395,327,350
Mozambique	6,789,091,071	7,649,517,885	6,446,298,348	8,637,889,243	9,860,902,776
Niger	1,564,633,367	665,978,053	629,512,101	721,832,971	549,439,467
Niger	2,660,529,596	2,786,309,646	3,043,867,389	3,902,330,467	4,661,153,078
Nigeria	67,502,211,725	63,602,522,585	41,504,509,495	57,459,696,350	65,927,832,159

Nigeria	40,935,416,054	43,952,390,842	40,327,286,133	55,706,071,096	63,507,999,047
Oman	42,869,847,170	12,326,473,335	15,298,590,439	18,460,488,066	22,312,435,806
Oman	25,347,087,433	23,604,610,601	28,724,149,723	31,508,004,524	38,657,764,102
Pakistan	23,166,501,729	23,337,824,756	22,235,464,395	28,681,421,759	30,872,794,285
Pakistan	60,124,166,416	50,006,327,828	45,787,704,435	72,438,603,225	70,687,433,807
Palestine	1,155,634,050	1,103,808,382	1,054,603,530	1,357,640,076	1,437,705,801
Palestine	6,537,205,321	6,612,175,971	6,071,464,372	7,826,758,554	7,224,034,735
Qatar	84,260,449,548	72,895,776,094	51,473,424,477	87,165,659,554	130,920,851,816
Qatar	30,812,924,798	28,291,585,355	24,977,754,822	27,092,150,834	32,558,792,645
Saudi Arabia	295,387,171,148	259,426,780,794	180,524,550,925	278,924,567,991	407,429,581,914
Saudi Arabia	126,629,399,852	132,156,499,317	132,397,348,572	151,537,002,808	183,637,481,587
Senegal	3,042,336,377	4,299,661,753	3,927,960,422	5,194,857,137	5,709,543,957
Senegal	7,087,654,572	8,147,841,495	7,812,731,281	9,677,420,049	12,064,389,821
Sierra Leone	207,494,505	211,005,967	166,264,224	406,202,230	491,412,226
Sierra Leone	989,858,878	1,039,191,417	1,121,950,398	1,741,258,741	1,918,586,442
Somalia	532,799,849	567,306,362	507,632,051	533,810,619	647,837,562
Somalia	2,982,809,129	3,408,175,090	3,647,114,632	3,993,462,710	4,470,807,985
Sudan	3,484,681,536	2,620,301,719	2,071,302,646	2,371,167,616	3,312,711,201
Sudan	7,850,068,331	10,086,779,576	10,545,362,244	9,767,168,546	13,997,910,325
Suriname	1,790,345,708	1,575,384,975	1,882,622,180	1,501,952,155	1,882,254,058
Suriname	1,530,228,848	1,715,726,801	1,535,649,826	1,387,415,110	1,788,785,986
Syria	2,647,102,872	2,613,876,495	3,591,730,888	3,718,759,418	3,844,797,547
Syria	7,151,825,246	5,809,839,044	4,420,992,627	5,251,293,359	5,876,965,389
Tajikistan	1,175,146,682	910,500,919	725,842,036	1,473,541,545	1,645,057,432
Tajikistan	3,186,258,756	3,328,476,380	3,139,828,813	4,216,099,467	5,544,941,212
Togo	1,025,239,232	1,011,476,481	978,507,292	1,079,792,686	2,099,728,832
Togo	1,733,471,675	1,790,915,687	2,174,567,362	2,888,819,017	4,604,780,888
Tunisia	15,534,667,785	14,933,252,277	13,798,653,604	16,676,582,624	18,561,199,007
Tunisia	22,625,984,463	21,564,061,956	18,359,658,516	22,469,564,132	26,656,187,138
Türkiye	177,168,756,288	180,832,721,702	169,637,755,310	225,214,458,038	254,169,747,663
Türkiye	231,152,482,645	210,345,202,552	219,516,806,838	271,425,553,032	363,710,574,763
Turkmenistan	9,705,994,985	10,597,106,974	6,491,764,043	9,386,477,124	13,237,028,525
Turkmenistan	2,378,546,418	2,987,191,539	3,232,768,446	4,022,483,945	3,250,888,370
Uganda	2,950,207,396	3,518,976,279	4,136,211,202	3,953,611,158	3,535,008,594
Uganda	6,822,006,361	7,487,661,917	8,534,435,614	9,230,756,801	9,958,449,322
United Arab Emirates	232,123,412,828	230,244,392,633	185,528,085,275	272,548,514,045	372,928,859,719
United Arab Emirates	244,641,131,593	249,101,385,706	213,780,882,400	349,303,272,097	375,519,629,238
Uzbekistan	10,920,699,937	14,023,838,907	13,124,230,369	14,081,079,835	15,349,649,063
Uzbekistan	17,312,259,769	21,868,540,615	19,955,143,883	23,740,370,284	28,172,927,206
Yemen	55,028,776	37,575,121	38,197,519	128,267,762	96,962,921
Yemen	3,312,797,560	4,720,834,112	4,666,473,406	5,059,053,946	5,343,626,393

Annex 5. Table: OIC countries commercial service exports and imports

OIC countries commercial service exports and imports values, 2018-2022, US\$ in millions					
Source: OIC SESRIC database, download info: [2023.11.19 21:11:26], www.sesric.org					
Trade indicator: Total Services, Exports (US\$, in Millions)					
Country	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Afghanistan	734	652	700	n/a	n/a
Afghanistan	1,367	1,213	1,105	n/a	n/a
Albania	3,621	3,808	2,552	4,117	5,019
Albania	2,309	2,394	1,343	1,996	2,513
Algeria	3,264	3,239	2,987	3,222	3,584
Algeria	11,805	9,939	7,440	6,939	8,290
Azerbaijan	4,691	3,761	2,621	3,795	6,406
Azerbaijan	6,753	6,377	5,461	5,918	7,765
Bahrain	12,249	11,765	11,497	13,225	11,571
Bahrain	8,077	8,083	9,263	10,289	8,582
Bangladesh	5,446	6,214	6,020	7,475	8,270
Bangladesh	9,619	9,558	7,927	10,866	12,155
Benin	503	528	510	512	540
Benin	769	806	790	931	982
Brunei	570	618	351	200	282
Brunei	1,576	1,806	1,206	897	1,130
Burkina Faso	557	540	509	556	495
Burkina Faso	1,503	1,461	1,262	1,416	1,582
Cameroon	2,117	2,205	1,709	1,443	1,836
Cameroon	2,705	2,823	2,117	2,497	2,701
Chad	308	305	213	223	271
Chad	1,670	1,752	1,865	2,054	3,090
Comoros	106	102	47	104	106
Comoros	108	113	104	148	157
Cote d'Ivoire	1,167	1,162	732	910	958
Cote d'Ivoire	3,468	3,403	3,142	3,924	3,858
Djibouti	1,041	1,154	910	1,013	1,115
Djibouti	586	626	514	613	632
Egypt	23,574	25,051	15,053	21,897	31,574
Egypt	18,693	21,193	18,199	23,126	25,398
Gabon	516	285	135	199	201
Gabon	1,647	1,879	1,391	1,444	1,617
Gambia	205	206	106	104	

Gambia	113	108	109	119	
Guinea	101	95	65	27	146
Guinea	798	850	2,586	1,166	906
Guinea-Bissau	41	43	19	35	33
Guinea-Bissau	166	167	132	168	157
Guyana	198	238	209	285	219
Guyana	1,133	1,415	1,801	2,910	3,869
Indonesia	31,207	31,642	15,016	13,951	23,086
Indonesia	37,692	39,282	24,771	28,550	43,392
Iran	9,903	10,953	4,770	5,767	6,528
Iran	17,254	15,006	7,275	11,077	11,958
Iraq	5,571	7,318	3,803	5,177	6,371
Iraq	18,000	22,865	13,795	15,986	23,379
Jordan	7,342	7,853	2,501	4,507	7,951
Jordan	4,863	4,911	3,095	4,162	5,690
Kazakhstan	7,320	7,754	5,208	5,887	7,923
Kazakhstan	12,082	11,541	8,446	7,907	9,416
Kuwait	8,119	8,036	7,168	8,706	10,609
Kuwait	36,835	30,218	19,179	21,088	27,545
Kyrgyz Republic	830	1,083	428	522	1,271
Kyrgyz Republic	963	1,021	604	740	1,370
Lebanon	15,619	13,673	4,954	5,847	n/a
Lebanon	14,328	13,157	4,802	4,741	n/a
Libya	134	268	226	n/a	n/a
Libya	5,063	7,642	5,186	n/a	n/a
Malaysia	40,231	41,089	22,155	21,246	31,683
Malaysia	44,602	43,711	33,381	37,080	44,590
Maldives	3,245	3,381	1,529	3,699	4,696
Maldives	1,338	1,337	740	1,092	1,589
Mali	601	767	402	523	371
Mali	2,113	2,246	2,049	2,433	2,205
Mauritania	167	205	193	267	219
Mauritania	682	793	796	793	1,357
Morocco	18,634	19,353	13,867	15,416	21,981
Morocco	10,513	9,631	7,140	8,573	10,746
Mozambique	779	931	781	822	1,128
Mozambique	4,310	2,762	2,778	2,557	2,575
Niger	247	261	222	279	295
Niger	1,086	1,069	1,076	1,208	1,242
Nigeria	4,818	4,949	3,993	3,996	4,864
Nigeria	30,884	38,710	19,833	16,057	18,820

Oman	4,591	4,898	2,237	1,733	2,787
Oman	11,729	12,112	8,177	8,453	10,607
Pakistan	5,933	5,870	5,392	6,544	7,358
Pakistan	11,670	10,295	7,985	10,587	10,508
Palestine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Palestine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Qatar	18,273	19,111	19,429	18,346	30,728
Qatar	32,504	35,416	34,698	34,340	41,000
Saudi Arabia	20,529	24,243	8,984	10,303	31,893
Saudi Arabia	83,952	78,660	56,264	73,281	82,801
Senegal	1,421	1,408	874	1,289	1,186
Senegal	1,698	1,861	2,642	3,789	3,562
Sierra Leone	105	75	53	68	37
Sierra Leone	384	430	165	238	331
Somalia	405	566	425	593	635
Somalia	1,478	1,617	1,532	1,925	2,088
Sudan	1,511	1,367	1,263	1,637	1,551
Sudan	1,172	1,425	1,666	1,366	1,590
Suriname	171	157	103	96	143
Suriname	667	815	563	538	640
Syria	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Syria	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Tajikistan	242	242	139	147	137
Tajikistan	458	488	410	532	685
Togo	622	610	514	570	548
Togo	465	449	438	445	464
Tunisia	3,855	4,174	2,183	2,933	4,478
Tunisia	3,216	3,047	2,234	2,793	3,280
Türkiye	59,341	67,217	38,243	61,408	90,285
Türkiye	28,453	28,657	23,884	29,596	40,413
Turkmenistan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Turkmenistan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Uganda	2,293	2,076	1,101	1,683	1,781
Uganda	2,635	2,945	3,099	3,164	3,232
United Arab Emirates	71,831	90,265	78,121	101,838	154,667
United Arab Emirates	72,321	88,196	61,865	76,106	96,917
Uzbekistan	2,750	3,127	1,704	2,300	4,815
Uzbekistan	5,191	5,398	3,590	5,027	7,301
Yemen	271	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Yemen	1,358	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Annex 6. Table: Intra-OIC merchandise exports and imports,2018-2022

Intra-OIC merchandise service exports and imports					
Source: OIC SESRIC database ( download info: [2023.11.19 22:11:00],www.sesric.org					
Trade indicator: Total Merchandise, Exports and Imports (US\$, in Millions)					
Country	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Afghanistan	468,785,524	396,478,067	292,779,248	322,252,323	286,853,196
Afghanistan	4,731,776,284	4,347,914,106	4,175,891,392	3,168,511,915	2,706,011,892
Albania	44,590,919	45,854,009	73,160,001	75,225,934	79,349,029
Albania	746,398,789	831,522,985	770,472,594	1,335,267,694	1,719,037,137
Algeria	5,344,089,092	6,974,529,102	5,000,375,698	6,114,810,201	8,340,152,375
Algeria	6,762,958,374	5,083,846,422	4,127,215,053	4,894,810,999	6,155,016,072
Azerbaijan	2,869,395,600	3,196,089,100	3,162,424,800	3,829,245,300	5,114,422,700
Azerbaijan	2,527,330,700	2,805,475,600	2,314,651,100	2,719,112,400	4,207,980,000
Bahrain	4,982,585,023	5,263,388,212	5,022,111,945	7,473,588,748	10,454,862,966
Bahrain	3,565,304,594	8,270,465,507	3,099,745,279	4,138,028,336	3,340,307,722
Bangladesh	1,434,052,627	1,432,765,574	1,597,735,384	1,922,599,656	2,204,692,323
Bangladesh	9,723,463,990	10,723,929,747	8,361,224,666	12,731,573,074	20,619,764,607
Benin	1,022,370,724	930,598,082	707,619,102	888,234,007	925,706,070
Benin	477,952,265	457,064,903	531,290,140	670,777,207	768,309,118
Brunei	550,735,840	679,669,205	651,051,853	787,315,185	1,837,745,177
Brunei	644,502,251	1,634,344,504	1,661,708,760	3,542,823,559	3,878,898,192
Burkina Faso	341,045,482	289,296,671	292,237,313	372,246,376	758,936,143
Burkina Faso	1,006,148,365	866,144,522	942,541,896	1,187,376,340	1,318,781,054
Cameroon	585,674,852	698,748,048	574,986,836	693,629,748	948,968,190
Cameroon	1,301,551,924	1,117,992,886	1,229,426,264	1,814,199,408	1,897,021,719
Chad	206,020,414	314,095,274	321,842,496	935,317,667	1,511,452,849
Chad	280,020,608	260,329,749	227,556,750	266,612,265	367,828,948
Comoros	3,089,196	3,566,704	786,429	2,696,368	2,693,255
Comoros	111,689,551	97,496,016	122,176,294	253,013,124	236,268,817
Cote d'Ivoire	3,059,122,539	3,289,759,960	3,308,311,785	4,062,648,571	4,358,089,609
Cote d'Ivoire	2,864,038,791	2,911,377,363	2,998,164,365	3,889,647,570	4,902,595,837
Djibouti	143,791,974	131,165,902	178,465,147	192,558,631	199,779,435
Djibouti	535,439,021	563,784,013	511,344,675	609,388,068	709,069,815
Egypt	12,824,892,187	13,100,569,709	12,329,084,108	14,418,498,567	16,869,066,692
Egypt	18,593,453,396	17,158,727,842	13,484,397,767	17,605,022,736	20,959,627,525
Gabon	202,521,455	261,382,495	163,878,508	404,476,605	541,215,138
Gabon	253,969,456	307,583,072	255,001,313	274,052,390	353,775,456
Gambia	8,051,339	18,301,473	22,862,063	16,575,588	24,028,363
Gambia	258,345,360	176,459,274	202,692,256	380,081,520	346,916,126

Guinea	719,873,376	541,242,427	1,435,634,431	654,751,616	694,178,315
Guinea	731,392,861	644,364,156	667,160,686	785,929,568	865,143,734
Guinea-Bissau	4,120,505	23,990,572	35,534,310	46,543,731	46,244,657
Guinea-Bissau	68,990,704	87,556,141	107,882,023	119,116,277	165,787,712
Guyana	117,675,954	139,187,232	140,335,954	305,839,847	301,810,463
Guyana	159,920,462	1,068,555,888	777,584,582	166,450,692	173,755,837
Indonesia	19,073,496,542	21,586,939,733	20,182,162,519	30,185,322,486	39,504,459,627
Indonesia	23,280,736,248	19,627,384,326	15,291,506,769	24,788,221,309	32,293,988,384
Iran	15,838,936,693	8,131,671,404	4,374,052,455	7,424,495,836	7,713,683,197
Iran	9,693,468,168	6,987,997,792	5,221,241,486	6,225,392,602	7,966,841,397
Iraq	3,700,035,214	4,488,407,580	9,959,441,696	5,445,707,519	7,252,559,393
Iraq	14,154,457,454	14,769,853,917	13,144,160,859	16,180,184,056	20,488,688,252
Jordan	3,228,408,873	3,196,081,692	3,175,753,515	3,622,328,458	4,688,458,576
Jordan	6,851,747,456	6,004,732,822	5,034,630,274	7,497,135,638	9,972,758,177
Kazakhstan	6,397,923,614	8,006,702,906	7,452,434,445	9,100,121,537	12,225,413,500
Kazakhstan	2,691,911,532	2,726,831,059	2,596,516,486	2,822,285,388	3,388,993,993
Kuwait	3,360,766,782	3,328,056,178	2,600,655,085	3,311,359,812	4,388,190,640
Kuwait	8,918,530,266	8,220,995,373	5,263,677,731	9,079,891,159	7,508,415,507
Kyrgyz Republic	577,721,412	670,459,437	583,639,633	761,531,452	987,770,057
Kyrgyz Republic	1,014,867,285	1,104,423,603	946,231,299	1,428,274,018	1,781,900,802
Lebanon	2,282,955,550	2,455,042,540	2,031,527,899	2,830,654,292	2,659,613,000
Lebanon	4,393,263,548	4,262,769,551	2,862,226,939	3,724,063,785	5,229,310,000
Libya	2,723,247,032	2,480,772,000	1,784,754,000	997,055,002	953,670,000
Libya	4,431,424,031	4,834,852,000	2,834,935,817	3,630,201,000	3,119,288,000
Malaysia	22,560,227,819	21,278,402,465	19,272,480,076	28,325,334,727	37,333,323,965
Malaysia	23,041,516,342	22,526,181,207	20,947,936,705	26,016,827,099	39,404,759,332
Maldives	3,486,735	3,542,281	3,538,400	4,411,461	5,066,194
Maldives	964,790,845	869,253,397	605,576,138	935,015,938	1,390,109,469
Mali	818,035,969	745,179,911	996,392,384	1,222,328,622	1,363,808,252
Mali	2,100,330,935	2,283,926,409	3,164,313,376	4,065,616,315	3,666,488,024
Mauritania	255,276,734	217,183,564	224,294,517	214,621,194	187,394,156
Mauritania	880,843,799	901,787,876	785,149,743	1,328,381,834	1,446,462,743
Morocco	2,737,916,437	3,670,012,245	3,453,266,601	4,839,742,845	3,314,692,752
Morocco	6,806,442,793	7,119,123,058	5,814,821,896	9,278,105,986	13,837,257,040
Mozambique	169,145,138	167,831,994	100,892,954	231,053,225	448,379,060
Mozambique	991,853,104	1,255,633,481	985,079,901	1,516,548,152	1,798,286,622
Niger	623,972,321	369,993,401	289,350,806	407,792,923	311,396,005
Niger	582,311,310	712,104,114	629,299,175	639,358,206	790,502,550
Nigeria	7,531,327,357	6,382,137,156	4,119,319,158	5,456,067,905	7,533,190,789
Nigeria	2,220,312,837	2,285,057,726	2,172,282,877	2,864,741,377	2,843,969,784
Oman	9,949,974,594	8,048,136,814	10,292,099,729	10,579,595,252	11,580,865,280

Oman	15,931,964,476	12,849,896,666	16,155,168,038	18,224,421,227	22,854,671,440
Pakistan	5,327,057,002	5,591,076,000	5,097,165,425	5,932,751,862	6,375,518,082
Pakistan	23,036,521,961	18,824,947,818	15,550,600,072	25,988,679,144	32,153,802,075
Palestine	154,100,822	163,950,722	125,058,511	137,822,845	137,490,252
Palestine	1,113,144,479	1,187,561,124	1,024,286,449	1,452,657,405	1,519,666,792
Qatar	10,091,887,967	8,196,586,318	7,084,727,257	12,429,143,524	18,763,757,913
Qatar	4,338,641,873	3,914,757,709	3,204,554,298	3,631,565,622	4,743,733,485
Saudi Arabia	57,501,300,600	51,650,190,727	43,498,530,634	66,099,833,231	94,701,983,971
Saudi Arabia	24,284,927,352	25,033,786,285	23,683,100,780	29,266,872,171	36,449,563,502
Senegal	1,091,493,040	1,802,838,543	1,692,878,341	2,080,206,300	2,298,144,840
Senegal	1,731,667,936	1,543,810,316	1,653,381,073	2,284,032,603	1,877,620,041
Sierra Leone	51,549,138	61,596,643	43,032,451	59,005,570	56,375,169
Sierra Leone	258,615,378	255,999,951	280,337,144	404,250,006	449,071,746
Somalia	446,504,926	468,661,637	422,396,630	451,821,941	571,495,848
Somalia	921,893,072	982,861,195	1,112,939,291	1,195,057,306	1,281,185,883
Sudan	2,309,003,206	1,704,799,538	1,347,614,198	1,542,709,919	2,155,289,401
Sudan	2,949,779,477	3,748,223,735	3,918,631,979	3,629,457,024	5,201,590,793
Suriname	297,914,425	546,971,950	412,054,041	660,901,680	858,048,477
Suriname	80,489,859	35,567,901	35,891,837	38,432,188	56,134,729
Syria	2,288,642,416	2,245,489,854	3,085,530,342	3,194,656,104	3,302,931,058
Syria	1,205,586,900	1,171,621,411	891,544,434	1,058,984,210	1,185,158,222
Tajikistan	990,710,060	735,614,023	555,193,664	873,763,810	837,850,920
Tajikistan	1,034,531,428	1,236,174,506	1,241,023,492	1,480,362,713	2,017,857,445
Togo	721,575,693	693,093,931	647,449,196	723,420,831	1,416,269,262
Togo	462,757,982	433,041,125	486,856,699	660,620,654	1,070,020,405
Tunisia	2,051,182,500	1,997,789,889	1,750,825,000	2,229,907,274	2,690,465,840
Tunisia	3,638,922,631	3,834,872,716	3,121,577,487	4,184,670,855	6,165,077,982
Türkiye	44,841,257,072	48,767,653,821	43,736,500,577	56,662,800,258	64,297,644,362
Türkiye	29,916,583,626	26,221,791,624	30,992,576,354	30,548,775,940	40,293,259,331
Turkmenistan	1,243,479,063	1,467,942,313	1,285,613,443	1,765,645,742	2,226,639,693
Turkmenistan	741,310,534	1,005,090,709	1,021,921,802	1,190,656,332	1,314,080,816
Uganda	679,195,604	1,469,713,316	2,065,173,480	1,277,035,372	310,763,800
Uganda	1,978,826,646	1,906,309,951	1,524,232,301	2,023,413,111	2,762,605,808
United Arab Emirates	59,315,563,432	54,287,169,746	47,788,667,577	58,034,169,922	67,347,172,789
United Arab Emirates	43,778,055,262	47,736,973,537	46,470,230,938	62,954,902,909	76,783,077,470
Uzbekistan	3,149,395,254	3,933,639,047	3,529,266,458	5,724,842,076	4,365,408,411
Uzbekistan	3,463,348,029	4,560,112,284	4,010,173,811	6,054,916,711	6,810,817,941
Yemen	13,665,509	23,351,386	27,851,993	101,693,814	69,697,767
Yemen	1,627,417,464	2,270,023,877	2,178,082,295	2,517,865,533	2,507,613,273

