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**REPORT ON
THE ISSUES RELATING TO THE ACTIVITIES
OF THE WORLD TRADE ORGANISATION**

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INTRODUCTION

The Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (I.C.D.T) is a subsidiary organ of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (O.I.C) in charge of Trade Promotion between Islamic Countries. ICDT was mandated by the Secretary-General of the O.I.C and the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation for Islamic Countries (COMCEC) to follow up, in collaboration with the Group of the Islamic Development Bank on the multilateral trade negotiations held by the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and provide support, relevant training, and technical assistance to the OIC Member States.

Within this framework, I.C.D.T submits regularly progress reports on WTO negotiations to the COMCEC annual meetings, the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs of the O.I.C, and the Council of the Foreign Affairs Ministers (CFM).

In the same vein, ICDT elaborates reports and studies within the framework of the preparations for the WTO ministerial meetings to shed light on the points of view of the Islamic countries and to seek a common platform to reconcile the different standpoints on the subjects under discussion.

Besides, the Centre organizes seminars and workshops on Multilateral Trade Negotiations for the benefit of the representatives of the OIC Member States from both the public and private sectors as well as intra-OIC trade negotiations.

The report of this year comes in a particular situation due to the COVID-19 pandemic and geopolitical conflicts in several regions of the world.

After the pandemic-related downturn, the recovery in world trade in 2021 was relatively temporary. According to WTO and UNCTAD estimates, the volume of world trade fell by 5.29% in 2023, compared with the previous year, due to the impact of geopolitical tensions on international distribution channels, fluctuations in commodity prices and in the exchange rate of the US dollar against other international currencies.

The economies of the OIC countries have demonstrated resilience to the various factors leading to a decline in international trade. As a result, the overall trade volume of OIC Member States with the rest of the world has recorded an increase of 1.75%, rising from 4.5 trillion USD in 2022 to 4.6 trillion USD in 2023.

The determination of OIC member states to contribute to the recovery of world trade is illustrated by several initiatives launched at international level. Kazakhstan chaired the 12th WTO Ministerial Conference (CM12), which took place from June 12 to 17, 2022 at the Organization's headquarters in Geneva. In 2024, the United Arab Emirates hosted and chaired the 13th WTO Ministerial Conference (CM13) in Abu Dhabi from February 26 to March 2, 2024. Other OIC member countries have been involved in a large number of decisions promoting the development of international trade as a vector of prosperity throughout the world.

In addition to the DOHA agenda items currently under ongoing discussion in the WTO, this report summarizes the main outcomes of the MC13. Besides, it covers the state of play of the implementation of the Investment Facilitation Agreement which holds great importance for the OIC Member States. The focus will also be on the status of the accession process of the OIC Member States to the WTO. MC13 has witnessed the successful

completion of the WTO accession process of one of the OIC's member countries, the Union of Comoros.

The present report is divided into four major sections: **Section I:** Recent developments of the WTO activities regarding the OIC Member States; **section II:** ICDT activities within the framework of WTO; **section III:** Training of companies on international trade issues **section IV:** Current status of OIC member countries' accessions to the WTO.

SECTION I: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS OF THE WTO ACTIVITIES REGARDING THE OIC MEMBER STATES

Recent developments at the WTO are marked by the results of the 12th WTO Ministerial Conference (MC12) held from 12 to 17 June 2022 as well as the ongoing discussions on the themes covered by the DOHA agenda. These discussions are scheduled to take place at the 13th WTO Ministerial Conference (MC13), to be held from 26 to 29 February 2024 at the Abu Dhabi National Exhibition Centre. It should be noted that WTO Members have elected H.E. Mr Thani bin Ahmed Al Zeyoudi, Minister of State in charge of Foreign Trade, to chair the CM13.

Besides, this section covers the implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA), one of the most pressing issues for OIC member countries.

A. RECENT WTO DEVELOPMENTS

The year 2024 saw the holding of the 13th WTO Ministerial Conference in Abu Dhabi (United Arab Emirates) from February 26 to March 2, 2024. The MC13 took place in a difficult international context, requiring solutions to sustainable economic development issues. To this end, the Ministers attempted during this conference to reach a consensus on the outstanding issues, while consolidating the achievements of the MC12 held in June 2023. Furthermore, this year marked the 9th Global Review of WTO Aid for Trade, held in June 2024 at the WTO headquarters. This review serves as an important platform to evaluate the progress of Aid for Trade initiatives¹ and to explore future strategies that support developing and least-developed countries (LDCs) in their engagement with global trade. The results of these two events, along with other relevant topics, are summarized as follows:

1. Follow-up to the outcomes of the 13th WTO Ministerial Conference (MC13):

In her closing remarks, Mrs. Okonjo-Iweala, Director General of the WTO, emphasized that MC13 had led to the adoption by consensus of 10 multilateral ministerial decisions and declarations, which can be summarized as follows:

- a. Negotiations for the WTO Investment Facilitation for Development (IFD) Agreement are progressing well, with a finalized text anticipated at the 13th WTO Ministerial Conference in February 2024 in Abu Dhabi. This Agreement holds significant interest for OIC member states, as it aims to simplify and expedite administrative procedures to attract investment while promoting responsible practices such as anti-corruption and sustainable development. To date, 128 member states have signed the Agreement, including 92 developing and least developed countries (LDCs). Signatories include Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Indonesia, Türkiye, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Morocco, Malaysia, and Nigeria.
- b. The two-year extension of the moratorium on customs duties on e-commerce, which maintains the current practice of not imposing customs duties on electronic transmissions until the next WTO Ministerial Conference ("MC14"), which is expected

¹ The World Trade Organization's (WTO) Aid for Trade initiative was introduced in July 2005 during the Hong Kong Ministerial Conference. Its primary goal is to assist developing countries, especially least developed countries (LDCs), in enhancing their trading capacity, improving infrastructure, and better integrating into the global trading system.

to take place in 2025.

- c. The completion of accession procedures for two LDCs: Comoros (an OIC member) and Timor-Leste.
- d. Encourage the work of the WTO Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT Committee) to advance the implementation of the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT Agreement).
- e. The implementation of special and differential treatment for sanitary and phytosanitary measures and technical barriers to trade. This represents a breakthrough for LDCs after years of discussion.
- f. The entry into force of new standards on domestic regulation of services, which should reduce trade costs by more than 125 billion USD worldwide. It should be noted that these disciplines are incorporated in Schedules of commitments by participating Members concerning services and will be applied on a "most-favored-nation" basis.
- g. The commitment to improve the day-to-day functioning of WTO Councils, Committees and Negotiating Groups with a view to increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the Organization and facilitating the participation of Members in WTO work. Ministers instructed the General Council and its subsidiary bodies to continue this work and to report on progress, as appropriately, to the next Ministerial Conference.
- h. Continuation of support measures for members graduating from the LDC category, in terms of technical assistance and also special treatment in dispute settlement for a period of 3 years.
- i. Commitment to the Work Programme on Small Economies to facilitate the integration of Small and Vulnerable Economies (SVEs) into the multilateral trading system by continuing to focus on their priorities and to seek solutions in all aspects of WTO work.
- j. As of September 1, 2024, the Fisheries Subsidies Agreement has been formally accepted by 80 WTO members, with Benin and Sierra Leone being among the latest to do so. It's important to note that the Agreement requires an additional 30 ratifications to meet the threshold of two-thirds of WTO members, which is necessary for it to come into effect.

Other outstanding issues, which will be the subject of negotiations with a view to reaching a consensus at the next Ministerial Conference, include :

- The cotton sector, where discussions are underway along two complementary axes: 1) trade aspects in the context of multilateral negotiations on distorting subsidies; 2) development assistance for cotton production and value chains. It should be emphasized that these discussions are the result of the "Sectoral Initiative on Cotton" of the Group C- 4 countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali and Chad, later joined by Côte d'Ivoire), which defines the cotton issue as a priority on the agenda of the multilateral trading system.
- Structured discussions on trade and environmental sustainability, whose work plan is based on in-depth analytical work and the identification of various good practices.
- Work towards rationalization, phasing out or total elimination of harmful fossil fuel

subsidies under the Sustainable Development Goal.

2. Main conclusions of the 9th Global Review of WTO Aid for Trade:

The conclusions from the WTO's 9th Global Review of Aid for Trade, conducted in June 2024, focused on emerging priorities in the post-pandemic landscape and amidst ongoing global challenges. Key themes include:

- a. **Building Resilience to Crises:** The need for more resilient strategies for developing countries was highlighted, particularly in light of current health, geopolitical, and climate crises. This includes strengthening supply chains and supporting post-COVID-19 economic recovery.
- b. **Green Transition and Sustainable Development:** The review emphasized the importance of integrating Aid for Trade initiatives into the shift toward a greener and more sustainable economy. Discussions included how Aid for Trade can facilitate projects that promote renewable energy, sustainable agricultural practices, and carbon reduction.
- c. **Digital Inclusion:** Given the rise of digital trade, the 9th Global Review underscored the importance of expanding access to digital technologies in developing countries. This involves building infrastructure, enhancing connectivity, and strengthening digital skills to foster better integration into the global economy.
- d. **Financing Aid for Trade:** The discussions also centered on mobilizing the necessary financing to address the needs of developing countries amid budget constraints. It was emphasized that the private sector, international financial institutions, and public-private partnerships should play a more active role in funding Aid for Trade projects.
- e. **Social Inclusion and Gender:** The role of Aid for Trade in promoting social inclusion, particularly for women and youth in global trade, was extensively discussed. The goal is to improve access to markets and economic opportunities for these vulnerable populations.

The forum thus reaffirmed the commitment of Member States and international institutions to enhance Aid for Trade programs, aiming to make the global trading system more inclusive, resilient, and sustainable. Additionally, it is worth noting that as part of the activities for this 9th Global Review of Aid for Trade, the ICDT hosted a panel on "Development of Commodity Trade and Food Security in Africa" on June 27, 2024, at the WTO headquarters in Geneva. The main recommendations from this panel, which included participation from BADEA, FAO, WTO, IOFS, and the Permanent Representation of the Kingdom of Morocco to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, can be summarized as follows:

- a. **Enhancing Intra-OIC Cooperation:** Support local agriculture by investing in agricultural infrastructure, improving access to quality seeds and fertilizers, enhancing water management, and adopting innovative agricultural technologies.
- b. **Building Local Capacities:** Train farmers, particularly women and youth, in best agricultural practices, sustainable land management, and crop diversification to boost resilience against climate change.
- c. **Aligning National Policies:** Ensure national policies are aligned with food security

objectives while adhering to WTO commitments and rules, especially concerning agricultural subsidies, market access, and domestic support measures.

- d. **Fostering Regional and International Cooperation:** Leverage the experiences of OIC countries that are leaders in agriculture to encourage collaboration on regional and international levels.
- e. **Strengthening Public-Private Partnerships:** Promote partnerships between regional and international institutions, such as FAO, WTO, IOFS, and ICDT, to help African OIC member countries create a conducive environment for food security development.

3. Other WTO topics:

- Monitoring national trade policies is a core function of the WTO, primarily carried out through the Trade Policy Review Mechanism (TPRM)². All WTO Members are subject to this review, with the frequency depending on each country's share in global trade. Recently, the following countries have submitted their trade policies for review:

OIC Member States	Date
Cameroon, Chad, Gabon (CEMAC)	20 -22 September 2023
Jordan,	27-29 September 2023
Albania	22-24 November 2023
Türkiye	13 -15 November 2023
Mozambique	1 -3 July 2024
Kazakhstan	25 -27 September 2024
Nigeria	13 -15 November 2024
Sierra Leone	15 -17 April 2025
Tunisia	2025 (date TBD)

- The WTO Public Forum 2024 took place from September 10 to 13 in Geneva, Switzerland, under the theme of “Re-globalization,” aiming to make global trade more inclusive and sustainable. A key topic of discussion was how to ensure that the benefits of trade are more equitably distributed, particularly for marginalized communities and developing countries that often miss out on global economic gains. The Forum emphasized the importance of fairer trade in promoting economic growth, social inclusion, and ecological transition. Various sessions focused on issues such as the inclusion of people with disabilities in trade through digital technologies, sustainable management of plastics, and circular value chains in the textile industry.

² https://www.wto.org/french/news_f/archive_f/tp_r_arc_f.htm

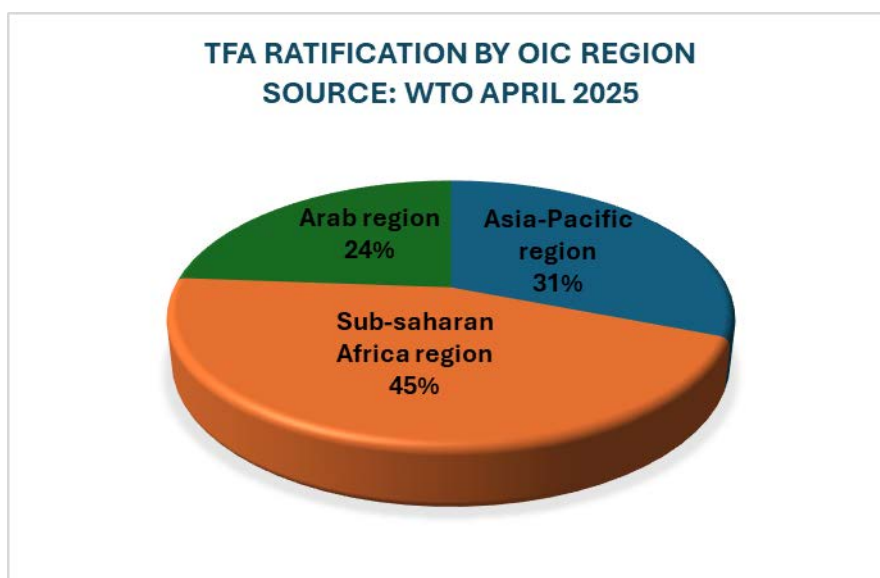
B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT³

The Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) concluded in Bali in December 2013 came into force on 22 February 2017, following its ratification by two-thirds of WTO members. Four years following the entry into force of the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA), the WTO Trade Facilitation Committee, adopted, on March 3rd, 2021, a roadmap for reviewing the progress achieved in its implementation.

As of April 1, 2025, the overall implementation rate of commitments under the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) stands at 83.1%. This figure reflects the efforts of WTO members to simplify and modernize global customs and trade procedures, with a target of reaching 89.5% by the end of 2026.

At the OIC level, the implementation rate varies based on the development status of member countries. OIC developing countries have an implementation rate of approximately 84.4%, while OIC least-developed countries (LDCs) have achieved around 72.6%⁴.

The OIC Member States that have ratified the TFA are 42 out of 160. The list of these countries by date of notification is attached (Table 4). Furthermore, it is worth noting that 42 OIC countries have notified Category A, 38 countries have notified Category B and 33 countries have notified Category C of the Agreement according to the WTO data of April 2025.



The latest countries to ratify the TFA are Morocco, Egypt, Tajikistan, Maldives, Guinea, Tunisia, Guinea Bissau and Comoros. The first member to ratify the Agreement was Hong Kong-China.

The WTO database summarizes the status of implementation of the TFA by OIC member states. In addition, it provides details on the implementation of Trade Facilitation Agreement measures by OIC⁵ country and region.

³ For more details, please consult the WTO database at:
<https://tfadatabase.org/implementation>

⁴ <https://www.tfadatabase.org/fr/implementation/progress-by-member>

⁵ <https://www.tfadatabase.org/fr/implementation/progress-by-measure>

SECTION II: ICDT ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF WTO ISSUES

Within the framework of assisting member states in multilateral and regional trade negotiations, ICDT has carried out a number of capacity-building activities on WTO issues, including the preparation of Ministerial Conferences, accession to this organization, implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) and regional integration. These activities are as follows:

A. TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

Activities relating to trade negotiations recently involved preparations for the 12th and 13th WTO Conferences, as well as technical assistance for the accession to the WTO of certain OIC member countries.

1. Regional Preparatory Workshop for the 13th WTO Ministerial Conference (MC13) for OIC Member States, Held on January 10-11, 2024, in Tunis, Republic of Tunisia.

This workshop, organized in partnership with the WTO and the Islamic Development Bank, aimed to prepare the participation of OIC member states in the proceedings of MC13, by enabling them to coordinate their positions and exchange experiences. The event also provided an opportunity to take stock of the latest developments in WTO negotiations, since February 2023, on the various subjects under discussion at the WTO. The topics covered included WTO discussions on trade and health, fisheries subsidies, food safety, e-commerce and WTO reform. In addition, the meeting enabled participants to understand the issues and procedures involved in adopting and implementing the WTO's legal framework. The workshop was attended by 50 representatives from 19 member states and 6 international organizations.

2. Panel on "Development of Commodity Trade and Food Security in OIC Member Countries," June 27, 2024, Geneva, Switzerland.

This panel was part of the ICDT's contribution to the WTO's "9th Global Review of Aid for Trade 2024⁶." It was moderated by Mrs. Latifa Elbouabdellaoui, Director General of ICDT, and included representatives from the WTO, FAO, IOFS, BADEA, and the Permanent Representation of the Kingdom of Morocco to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva. The panel brought together delegates from OIC member countries and other OIC nations, facilitating a discussion on various actions needed to enhance food security in the OIC Africa region⁷.

3. Regional Workshop on the ongoing WTO negotiations and preparations for the 14th WTO Ministerial Conference, during the last quarter of 2025

This workshop, organized in collaboration with the WTO and the IsDB, will offer participants from member states an update on recent developments in key negotiation areas following the 13th WTO Ministerial Conference (WTO13), as well as insights into current international economic trends. In addition, the workshop will serve as a platform

⁶ https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/devel_e/a4t_e/global_review24_e/gr24_session_fullpage_e.htm?session=32

⁷ The recommendations from this panel are included in paragraph A-3, which covers recent developments in the WTO.

to discuss preparations and potential agenda items for the 14th WTO Ministerial Conference, scheduled to be held in Cameroon in March 2026.

4. Technical Assistance for the Accession of OIC Member States to the WTO

The findings of this study were presented during the 12th Round Table on WTO Accession, held alongside the 13th Ministerial Conference (CM13) on 24–25 February 2024 in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.

ICDT will continue consultations with its partners for the organization of activities in support of WTO accession, in particular:

- Launch of the publication titled *“Good Practices in WTO Accession for the Arab Region”*, produced by the ICDT, the IsDB, and the WTO, on the occasion of the 13th China Round Table on WTO Accession, to be held from May 12 to 14, 2025, in Muscat, Sultanate of Oman.
- Supervision mission to the Comoros, following its recent accession to the WTO.
- Workshop on WTO accession requirements for Central Asian countries.

5. Activities to support regional integration projects

In line with the support provided to member states in the area of regional integration, the following activities have recently taken place:

- Signing of a partnership agreement between ICDT and the Mauritanian Diplomatic Academy, on March 15, 2023, in Nouakchott, concerning the training of Mauritanian executives on various subjects of negotiations and economic diplomacy. Contacts are underway to identify the needs of other African countries in this field.
- A Workshop on the Development of Digital Trade in Africa for African OIC Member Countries was held from 8 to 10 January 2024 in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, in partnership with the Moroccan Ministry of Industry and Trade. The workshop aimed to enhance the capacities of African OIC Member States on digital trade issues and to provide a clearer understanding of the African and international landscape surrounding the ongoing negotiations of the draft Protocol on Digital Trade under the AfCFTA. The workshop also supported countries in finalizing their national consultations on the Protocol. A total of 24 participants from 14 OIC Member States attended the event.
- A workshop to present the study on "The Potential of Trade Between the African and Arab Regions," developed by the ICDT in partnership with the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), is scheduled for October 8 and 9, 2024, in Casablanca. This event will provide an opportunity to share the study's recommendations for successful regional integration projects between Arab and African OIC member countries.
- A training workshop on "Trade in Services in the Context of the Implementation of the AfCFTA" is scheduled to take place in the last quarter of 2024 in Casablanca, in partnership with the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Kingdom of Morocco. The workshop aims to strengthen the capacities of WTO Member States that are also part of the African Continental Free Trade Area.
- The 4th Forum of Regional Cooperation Organizations (RCOs) was held on 19–20 November 2024 in Marrakech, Kingdom of Morocco, in partnership with the IsDB.

The event brought together 40 representatives from 22 international organizations and resulted in the identification of a roadmap for joint activities to be undertaken by the participating RCOs.

- A Meeting of Experts from the Sub-Regional Offices for North and West Africa of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) was held on 19-20 November 2024 in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco. During the meeting, the ICDT presented a study titled *"The Potential for the Development and Diversification of Arab-African Trade in the Era of the AfCFTA"*.
- Regional Workshop and Conference of the Private Sector of North Africa and the Middle East on the theme, organized by the FAO MENA, from January 20 to 23, 2025 in Tunis on the theme "How to finance the transformation of agri-food systems?" On this occasion, the ICDT presented the OIC's experience in the development of agri-food trade between member countries.
- The ICDT took part in the 14th edition of the Abu Dhabi Annual Investment Meeting (AIM2025), held under the theme "The Roadmap for the Future of Global Investment." On this occasion, the ICDT, in partnership with the World Economic Forum, organized a breakfast debate on May 8, 2025, focusing on the WTO Investment Facilitation Agreement. The event brought together over 40 participants, including representatives from OIC Member States' Ministries of Investment, investment promotion agencies (IPAs), international organizations, and expert consulting firms.
- A webinar to present the 2024 edition of the FAO report on the state of agricultural commodity markets in OIC Arab Group countries is scheduled for 8 May 2025. The session will focus on highlighting trade opportunities that support the achievement of food security objectives in the OIC Arab Countries.

B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WTO TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT:

The implementation of the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation (TFA) is a key factor in the development of intra-OIC trade. It consists of initiatives to simplify and reduce import and export procedures, notably through digitalization and the adoption of international best practices in terms of regulations, in compliance with the provisions of the TFA. ICDT's initiatives in this area are described in the following paragraphs.

1. Supporting the Digitization of Foreign Trade Procedures:

The digitalization of foreign trade procedures will help reduce the transaction costs of exports and imports of goods in the Member States. To meet the expectations of Member States, ICDT and GATF in partnership with IsDB are pursuing the identification of the needs of countries in terms of digitalization of foreign trade procedures which concern phytosanitary and transport certification. In this regard, the Centre has proceeded with the following:

2. Electronic phytosanitary certification:

- Organization of two exploratory missions for the implementation of the e-Phyto solution in the process of international trade, in Nigeria (November 28th - December 2nd, 2022) and in Togo (March 13th -17th, 2023). These two missions, coming in response to requests from these two countries, aim to assess the needs of key

players in the public and private sectors in terms of digitalization. Furthermore, the missions are intended to identify the difficulties encountered in the field to obtain the phytosanitary certificate as well as the best ways to successfully digitalize this process to maximize its impact in terms of trade facilitation of the countries concerned.

- National workshop for the official launching of the project of the digitization of the procedures of granting of phytosanitary certificate (e-phyto) on May 24th, 2023, in Lagos (Togo) finalized in June 2024 and on September 27th, 2023, in Lomé (Togo) and executed in July 2024.
- The actions carried out within the framework of this project during the year 2023 include:
 - Organization of 5 training workshops in Nigeria and 3 in Togo for exporting companies, forwarding agents and administrative staff.
 - Exploratory mission with public treasuries for the electronic payment project.
 - Acquisition of IT equipment by the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), a member of GATF. To date, 9 computers, 80 tablets and accessories, and 80 SIM cards have been distributed to Nigeria, along with 13 computers, 47 tablets and accessories, antivirus software, 10 printers and 47 SIM cards.
- The implementation of simplified procedures and international trade controls for agricultural products will continue in 2025 through the introduction of electronic phytosanitary certificates, or "e-Phyto", in Chad, Mauritania, and Burkina Faso.
- Organization of a workshop on June 3 and 4, 2024 in Bangkok (Thailand), to launch a report entitled "Digital and Sustainable Trade Facilitation in Asian OIC Countries". This report is based on the results of the 5th United Nations Global Survey on Digital and Sustainable Trade Facilitation (2023).
- A training workshop was organized from August 5 to 7, 2024 in Bogor, Republic of Indonesia, focusing on improving the risk management of the control and inspection system for imports of fish and fishery products in Indonesia. The event was held in partnership with the Islamic Development Bank, the Global Trade Facilitation Alliance, TFO Canada, the Indonesia Quarantine Authority (IQA), and the Marine & Fishery Quality Assurance Agency (MFQAA).

3. Digitalization of Land Transport Procedures:

Assistance to African OIC Member Countries in their process of digitalizing transport procedures (e-TIR) has involved supporting African OIC countries in adopting International Road Transport (TIR) Conventions, including the issue of digitalizing procedures. Activities to digitize foreign trade procedures will help reduce the transaction costs of exporting and importing goods in Member States. Actions undertaken in 2023 and those scheduled for 2024 are :

- Participation in a workshop on the TIR Convention held in Geneva on February 8, 2023 under the theme: "Implementation of the TIR Convention - Challenges and Opportunities" organized by UNECE and IRU.

- The holding of a TIR workshop for IGAD countries that are members of the OIC, in Djibouti on March 1 and 2, 2023, in collaboration with UNECE and IRU.
- ICDT, in collaboration with the IsDB, UNECE, IRU, and CETMO, plans to organize a regional workshop on “Road Connectivity and its Impact on Regional Trade in Atlantic Africa”, scheduled for 25–26 June 2025 in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco. The objective of the workshop is to raise awareness among Atlantic African countries, particularly within the Morocco–Gabon Arc, about the importance of implementing the TIR and CMR Conventions. The event will emphasize the need to establish effective road connectivity in partnership with key stakeholders in the transport and trade sectors.

4. Implementation of the WTO TFA Category C:

The technical assistance for the implementation of the TFA category C concerns, first of all, the African OIC member countries that have requested assistance. National and regional workshops have been scheduled during the first half of 2023. These include the following:

- Virtual sessions in partnership with UNCTAD and the World Bank to provide technical assistance to the members of the National Trade Facilitation Committee of the Republic of Guinea for the identification of the state of play of the implementation of the TFA Category C measures and technical assistance needs.
- Organising, in partnership with Morocco's Administration des Douanes et Impôts Indirect, a national training workshop for the streamlining of customs procedures, for the benefit of Gabon in Libreville from 13-17 March 2023.
- Organising a national training workshop on setting appropriate timeframes for implementing these measures, from 7 to 9 June 2023 in Conakry (Guinea).
- Organising national and regional workshops for the benefit of other OIC African Member States during the 2nd quarter of 2024.

SECTION III: TRAINING OF COMPANIES ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE ISSUES

Within the framework of technical assistance and capacity building in member states in the field of international trade, ICDT has organized a series of thematic training courses for companies. Particular emphasis has been placed on supporting female and youth entrepreneurship. Similarly, the tourism sector is a priority, given its role in improving local incomes. ICDT's activities are summarized in the following paragraphs:

A. TRAINING WORKSHOPS DEVOTED TO INTERNATIONAL TRADE

1. Online training cycle on international trade:

The Workshops organized during 2023 focused on new topics in international trade. These training workshops, which took the form of 3-hour webinars, were facilitated by international experts. This cycle was structured around the following 3 modules: Transport and Logistics, Digital Marketing, International Trade.

During 2024, the Centre also organized the following two training trainings in collaboration with SESRIC:

- **Workshop on “Halal Industry Development in OIC Member Countries, 24-25 April 2024:** This training organized in collaboration with the Ministry of National Development Planning of the Republic of Indonesia (BAPPENAS) aimed at facilitating knowledge sharing and the exchange of best practices in Halal industry development among relevant national institutions in OIC Countries. On this occasion, participants which were more than 200 exchanged with experts from Indonesia, Türkiye, Malaysia, ICDT, SESRIC, SMIIC, Durham University on UNWTO on the following topics presented during the Workshop: Introduction to Halal Industry; Halal Certification and Standards; Halal Tourism Development; Islamic Finance and Investment; Policy and Regulatory Frameworks; ICDT’s Efforts on promoting the Halal Industry in OIC Countries. Member Countries also shared their experiences and best practices in Halal Industry.
- **Training Workshop on Islamic Digital Economy in OIC Member Countries, 5-6 August 2024:** This training organized with the Ministry of National Development Planning of the Republic of Indonesia (BAPPENAS) aimed at enriching Member Countries knowledge and strengthening their capacities in Digital Economy. It brought together international organizations and government ministries and agencies to share best practices and discuss existing challenges and opportunities in this area. On this occasion, participants exchanged with Experts from Indonesia, Türkiye, Cameroun, ICDT and other dedicated Organizations, on the following topics presented during the Workshop: Introduction to Islamic Digital Economy (IDE): Opportunities and Challenges ; Integrating Islamic Principle and Moral Values into Economic Development and Digital Transformation ; Strategy in Developing and Operating Islamic Fintech ; Business Ethics in an Islamic Context ; Economic Empowerment in the Digital Age: The Role of Islamic Digital Economy ; Infrastructure for Digital Transformation and Cybersecurity ; The Importance of Economic Intelligence in promoting Intra-OIC Trade and Investments. This Event highlighted Member Countries progress in Digital Economy and revealed the existence of a digital gap within the OIC Region. The organizers seized this opportunity to encourage Member Countries to further network and collaborate in order to enhance the Digital transformation of OIC Economies.

B. PROGRAMMES AND TRAININGS TARGETING WOMEN AND YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN OIC COUNTRIES

Women's entrepreneurship is playing an increasingly important role in the economic fabric of OIC Member States. Today, women contribute to the creation of jobs, the improvement of family incomes and the socio-economic development of member states. However, women's activities in OIC Member States still face several challenges, including low incomes, lack of access to markets, poor training in the field of trade and limited access to sources of financing. Taking these challenges into account, ICDT works within the framework of its programs to develop women's commercial activities with a view to strengthening their economic and social empowerment.

1. Training workshops on market access for women entrepreneurs from OIC Member States:

Within this framework, the Centre organized the following training workshops in collaboration with the Trade Facilitation Office of Canada (TFO-Canada):

- Training Workshop on "Market Access and Value Chain Management for Women-Owned Enterprises and Cooperatives in Arabic-speaking OIC Member Countries", Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, July 17-21, 2023: This Workshop enabled participants to better manage their value chains and develop their skills in international trade, including marketing, e-commerce and digital trade. In addition, it led to the creation of a network of businesswomen from Arabic-speaking OIC member countries.
- Training workshop on "Market Access and Value Chain Management for Women-Owned Enterprises and Cooperatives in English-speaking OIC Member Countries", December 18 to 20, 2023, Banjul, Republic of the Gambia: On this occasion, participants strengthened their skills in international trade, management, product development and marketing, and export. They also enhanced their leadership and communication skills.
- Training workshop on « Access to markets and Management of value chains for the benefit of Women owned Enterprises and Cooperatives in OIC French speaking Countries », 21-25 October 2024, N'Djamena, Republic of Chad. A cette occasion, 40 Femmes d'Affaires du Tchad, Bénin, Burkina Faso, Guinée, Guinée-Bissau, Gabon et Côte d'Ivoire ont pris part à cette formation et améliorer leurs compétences managériales ainsi que leurs habilités en communication et leadership.

2. Women's economic empowerment project in sub-Saharan Africa:

The year 2024 will be dedicated to the design and launch of the Women's Economic Empowerment Project. The aim of this project, which will implement promising pilot initiatives contributing to inclusive growth, is to demonstrate the potential of women, paving the way for new employment opportunities and improved well-being in the region, with support from financial institutions.

In this context, the institutional meeting to launch the project took place on March 7, 2024, by virtual means, and was devoted to presenting the project and discussing ways and means of implementing it.

This high-level meeting was attended by representatives of the Ministries of Commerce of the following OIC member countries in Sub-Saharan Africa: Republic of Chad, Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, Republic of the Gambia, Republic of Guinea, Republic of Senegal, and Republic of Togo. The following points were approved at the end of the meeting:

- ✓ Launch of the program in the target countries (Guinea, Senegal, The Gambia, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Togo, Burkina Faso, Nigeria) during 2024;
- ✓ Creation of a steering committee in each country, comprising public and private sector authorities, ICDDT, BADEA and other partners in the field;
- ✓ Mission to diagnose needs and identify clusters and partners in each country;
- ✓ Setting up an operational plan in each country to launch activities in the field.

As part of the implementation of this program, the ICDT took the opportunity of the 5th OIC Health Expo, held alongside the 10th Edition of SISDAK from April 15 to 19, 2025, in Dakar, to sponsor the participation of a group of businesswomen from Sub-Saharan African countries. The support covered airfare, accommodation, and complimentary exhibition stands, enabling these women to showcase their cosmetic and pharmaceutical products, and to forge business partnerships with fellow participants and economic operators from OIC member states.

On this occasion, approximately twenty women entrepreneurs from Chad, Mali, Benin, Mauritania, Niger, Gambia, Guinea, Cameroon, Togo, and Senegal took part in the exhibitions, panel discussions, and B2B meetings organized on the sidelines of the event.

3. Activities for Young Entrepreneurs:

Youth represent a significant potential for OIC countries, accounting for one-third of the population. However, they face numerous challenges in education, employment, access to health services, and personal development opportunities. The COVID-19 pandemic has severely impacted economies, particularly young entrepreneurs. Additionally, issues like political instability, the energy crisis, population growth, and climate change have exacerbated global humanitarian crises. Further constraints include a challenging legal and institutional framework, limited public sector support, inadequate infrastructure and technology access, a lack of entrepreneurial clusters that foster innovation, gender disparities, and age discrimination. The barriers to entrepreneurship also stem from talent shortages, brain drain, low skill levels, insufficient training, and difficulties in accessing financing. In response to these challenges, the ICDT has decided to organize several training programs and forums to support youth entrepreneurship in OIC countries.

In recent years, ICDT has conducted various training sessions aimed at enhancing young people's skills in international trade, market access, and value chain management.

In June 2024, the ICDT participated in the International Forum “By Youth 4 Youth”, organized by ICESCO in Baku, Azerbaijan, under the theme “Youth Leadership and Innovation for a Sustainable Future in the Islamic World”. The event aimed to promote youth entrepreneurship, foster peace and solidarity, and address climate change challenges across the Islamic world.

On this occasion, 90 young participants from 43 countries took part in the Forum. The ICDT sponsored the participation of the top three winners from Sub-Saharan African countries.

On 19 September 2024, the Centre participated in the OIC Virtual Symposium held under the theme “Achieving OIC Goals and Sustainable Development by Strengthening Youth Partnerships.” During the event, the Centre delivered a presentation highlighting its initiatives and activities that have benefited young people across OIC member countries in recent years.

C. TRAINING COURSES FOR TOURISM OPERATORS

ICDT and the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC) have been appointed by the OIC General Secretariat to jointly promote tourism in the OIC region. To this end, as part of their respective TOURDEV and Tourism-CaB programs, the two institutions have organized the following training webinars:

- A Webinar on the Digitization of Tourism Services in OIC Countries was held on May 24–25, 2023. This training provided participants with valuable insights into the latest trends and best practices in digital tourism. It equipped countries with the knowledge and skills necessary to harness digital technologies and enhance the competitiveness of their tourism offerings.
- The Webinar on Gastronomy Tourism in OIC Countries, held on October 4–5, 2023, focused on familiarizing participants with tools and strategies to develop gastronomy tourism. The session emphasized the sector's potential to drive sustainable tourism and foster the economic empowerment of local communities, particularly women.
- The Webinar on Strengthening the Practice of Ecotourism and Conservation in OIC Countries took place on November 29–30, 2023. This training aimed to build participants' capacities to develop a robust and competitive ecotourism sector. It covered key tools, challenges, trends, and best practices in the field. During the webinar, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of the Republic of Türkiye and the Turkish Tourism Promotion Agency shared their country's extensive experience in ecotourism. A representative from the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) presented key ecotourism concepts and shared global initiatives undertaken by the UNWTO in this area.
- Virtual Training Workshop on « Developing Sustainable Ecotourism in OIC West African Member Countries » held on 28-29 May 2024. The Workshop which aimed at developing Ecotourism within the West African Region, was attended by more than 50 Representatives of Guinea, Gambia, Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, Senegal and Sierra Leone as members of the "Regional Project on Sustainable Tourism Development in a Network of Cross-border parks and protected areas in West Africa".

On this occasion, the UNWTO and the UNEP presented their strategies to develop Ecotourism throughout the World including West Africa, as well as the actions undertaken to protect the environment. Experts from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Tourism promotion and development Agency of the Republic of Türkiye as well as the President of DISTED Malaysia also attended this Event to share the best practices in the area of Ecotourism. It is worth noting that as part of the ongoing implementation of this project, the Centre plans to collaborate with other stakeholders in 2025 to organize the 2nd Donor Conference, aimed at securing funding for the project. Additionally, the

Centre will arrange training sessions focused on nature guiding, conservation, marketing, and exploring methods and opportunities for financing the eco-tourism sites involved in the project.

- Training Webinar on “Enhancing the Competitiveness of Halal Tourism in the OIC Countries” organized on 29th July 2024. This Webinar was held in alignment with the resolutions of the 12th Session of the Islamic Conference of Tourism Ministers held in Khiva from 31 May to 2 June 2024. This Event brought together international experts and government ministries and agencies to exchange ideas and share best practices, challenges and existing opportunities in Halal Tourism with a view to enhancing Member Countries competitiveness in this area.
- Training Webinar on “Developing a Relevant Marketing Strategy for Destination Senegal”, held on May 6–7, 2025: in the context of Dakar’s designation as the “OIC City of Tourism for 2025” by the 12th Session of the Islamic Conference of Tourism Ministers in Khiva, Uzbekistan (2024), the ICDT and SESRIC, in collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts of the Republic of Senegal, organized this webinar. The objective was to support Senegal in strengthening its tourism policy and enhancing its visibility in the global tourism market. The event brought together Senegalese authorities and tourism professionals, along with representatives from ICDT, SESRIC, the UNWTO Regional Office for Africa, and OIC member countries including Morocco, Türkiye, Malaysia, and Uganda.

SECTION IV: STATUS OF ACCESSION OF OIC MEMBER STATES TO WTO

A. PROCESS OF ACCESSION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

1. Process of Accession to WTO

Out of the 165 WTO Members, 45 are OIC Member States, with the Comoros being the most recent member, joining on April 1, 2025. Additionally, 11 OIC Member States are currently in the process of accession to the WTO.

Accessions to the WTO take place through interdependent channels of multilateral, plurilateral, and bilateral negotiations. Some processes have made significant progress since 2013, while others have not progressed as expected due to various factors, including further negotiations with Members, technical complexities, internal difficulties, and differences in choices.

The terms of accession include a component related to the support of countries through technical assistance, alongside other awareness-raising and dialogue tools enabling acceding countries to better prepare the process of dialogue with other member countries to honor their commitments.

2. Technical Assistance and Awareness Raising

Technical assistance and capacity building related to accessions are focused on training government officials. They also include awareness-raising activities for public and private actors. Besides, they include activities for members of parliament, the private sector,

academia, civil society, and the media.

In this context, ICDT has launched a study in partnership with IsDB and WTO, intending to identify the type of technical assistance that would facilitate the WTO accession process to OIC member countries.

3. Tools For accessions

In July 2016, the WTO launched a new Accessions Intelligence Portal which serves to improve access to information on WTO memberships as well as many new features, such as direct access to all laws notified for completed memberships. The portal is available at: <https://www.wto.org/accessions>.

Membership Commitments Database (ACDB): The Membership Commitments Database was launched in May 2012. It provides access to all the commitments and related information contained in the membership working group reports and membership protocols of the 31 Members under Article XII MC (<http://acdb.wto.org>). In 2018, the database has been updated to include the accession protocols of all Article XII Members and the commitments contained therein.

B. STATUS OF ACCESSIONS TO WTO

The accession status of members is detailed according to each country:

1. Algeria:

The Working Group on the Accession of Algeria was established on 17 June 1987. Algeria formally deposited its aide-memoire on Foreign Trade to the WTO in June 1996. Algeria submitted its initial offer of market access for goods and services in 2002. The working group, which is chaired by Ambassador José Luis Cancela (Uruguay) and includes 43 countries, has held 14 meetings to date, the last of which took place in March 2014. The review of the Algerian foreign trade regime is in progress.

2. Azerbaijan:

The Working Group on the Accession of Azerbaijan was established on 16 July 1997, the same year Azerbaijan applied for membership. Azerbaijan submitted an aide-memoire on its foreign trade regime in April 1999. Azerbaijan submitted its initial offer of market access for goods and services in 2005. The working group has so far held fifteen meetings, the last of which was held in July 2023. The review of this country's foreign trade regime is in progress.

3. Iraq:

Iraq submitted its application for WTO membership on 30 September 2004, and the Working Group on Iraq's Accession was established on 13 December 2004. The Working group held its third meeting in July 2024 and is currently chaired by Ambassador Saqer Abdullah ALMOQBEL from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

4. Iran:

Iran submitted its application to join the WTO in 2004. A working group was established in 2005 which held a single meeting in the same year. The Aide Memoire on the Foreign Trade Regime was circulated in November 2009. Iran has not yet submitted its market access offer for goods and services.

5. Lebanon:

The Working Group on the Accession of the Republic of Lebanon, which was established on April 14, 1999, has so far held 7 meetings, the last one in 2009, under the chairmanship of Mr. Etienne OUDOT DE DAINVILLE (France). Lebanon's aide-memoire on the foreign trade regime was distributed in June 2001. Lebanon submitted its initial offer for access to the goods and services markets in 2003 and circulated its factual summary of the points raised by the Member States. The review of its foreign trade regime is underway based on a draft report of the Working group.

6. Libya:

Libya formally applied to join the WTO on November 25, 2001. The Working Group was established in 2004. Libya has not yet submitted an aide-memoire on its foreign trade regime and the working group has not yet met.

7. Sudan:

The working group for the admission of Sudan was established on October 25, 1994. To date, it has held 5 meetings under the chairmanship of Mr. Naoki HIKOTA (Japan), the last of which was held in 2021. Sudan submitted its initial market access offer for goods and services in 2004 and circulated its factual summary of the points raised by the Member States. The examination of its foreign trade regime submitted in 1999 has not yet been completed.

8. Uzbekistan:

The Working Group on the accession of Uzbekistan was established on 21 December 1994. It has held 7 meetings so far, the last one was held in June 2022, under the chairmanship of Ambassador Seong deok YUN (Republic of Korea). Uzbekistan submitted an aide-memoire on its foreign trade regime in September 1998 and presented its initial market access offer for goods and services in 2005.

9. Somalia:

The Somalia Accession Working group was established on December 7, 2016. The process of appointing a working group chair is ongoing.

10. Syria:

The Syrian Arab Republic's Working Group was established on May 4th, 2010. The Working Group has not yet met.

11. Turkmenistan

The Turkmenistan Working Group was established on February 23, 2022 but has not met to date.

CONCLUSION:

Although WTO membership offers clear advantages, accession negotiations present a challenge for all acceding governments, particularly those belonging to LDCs. The terms and conditions of accession require domestic reforms. Acceding LDCs have limited technical, human, and financial resources to address the complex aspects of WTO accession. In this regard, the study prepared by ICDT, IsDB and WTO is designed to identify the needs of OIC member countries in terms of facilitating the process of their accession to the WTO.

Given the importance of assisting OIC member countries in these areas, ICDT and IsDB organize annual capacity-building programs in the form of training and awareness-raising workshops. It is worth mentioning that special attention is accorded to the Least Developed Countries.

ICDT, in partnership with IsDB, will pursue joint endeavors in organizing other meetings and workshops for the exchange of experiences and expertise, and the harmonization of countries' positions, particularly in light of upcoming deadlines, when OIC member countries are expected to formulate positions at both multilateral and regional levels.

ANNEXES

Table 1: Dates for the setting up of the OIC Observer Working Groups at the WTO

Country	Date of the setting up of a working group	Chairman of the working group
Algeria	June 17 th , 1987	Uruguay
Azerbaijan	July 16 th , 1997	Germany
Iraq	December 13 th , 2004	Saudi Arabia
Iran	May 26 th , 2005	-
Lebanon	April 14 th , 1999	France
Libya	July 27 th , 2004	Spain
Somalia	December 7 th , 2016	-
Sudan	October 25 th , 1994	Japan
Syria	May 4 th , 2010	-
Uzbekistan	December 21 st , 1994	South Korea
Turkmenistan	February 23 rd , 2022	-

Source: WTO, March 2020

Table 2: Summary Table of Ongoing Accessions

Acceding Economy	Date of Application	Working Group Established in	Memorandum on the Foreign Trade Regime (MFTR) circulated in	First Working Group Meeting held in	Number of Working Group meetings	offer on goods circulated in		offer on services circulated in		Factual Summary of Point Raised circulated in	Review of foreign trade regime ongoing on basis of a Draft Report of the Working Group
						Initial offer	Last offer*	Initial offer	Last offer*		
Algeria	June 1987	June 1987	July. 1996	April 1998/ March 2014	14	Feb 2002	Nov 2013	March 2002	Oct 2013	Feb 2014	
Azerbaijan	June 1997	July. 1997	April 1999	June 2002/ July 2017	14	May 2005	Sept 2013	May 2005	Feb. 2015	Jan 2015	✓
Iran	July. 1996	May 2005	Nov. 2009		/						✓
Iraq	Sept. 2004	Dec. 2004	Sept. 2005	May 2007/ April 2008	2						
Libya	Jan 1999	April 1999	June 2001	Oct 2002/ Oct 2009	7	Nov 2003	June 2004	Dec 2003	June 2004	Oct 2009	
Uzbekistan	June 2007	Dec. 2007	April 2011	July. 2002/ July 2012	3						
Lebanon	Dec 2004	Feb. 2005	March 2005	Oct 2005/ Oct 2009	7	April 2006	Nov 2008	Oct 2006	Nov 2008	Oct 2012	
Sudan	Dec. 1994	Dec 1994	Oct .1998	July 2002/ July 2017	4	Sept 2005		Sept 2005			✓
Syria	Oct 2001	May201									
Somalia	Dec 2015	Dec 2016									

Source : WTO/ Updated in March 2020

Table 3: LIST OF OIC MEMBER STATES MEMBERS OF THE WTO

COUNTRIES	DATE OF ACCESSION
1. Albania	September 8 th 2000
2. Bahrain	January 1 st 1995
3. Bangladesh	December 13 th 1993
4. Benin	January 1 st 1995
5. Brunei	January 1995
6. Burkina Faso	June 3 th 1995
7. Cameroon	December 13 th 1995
8. Comoros 2024	(exact date to be determined)
9. Chad	October 19 th 1996
10. Côte d'Ivoire	January 1 st 1995
11. Djibouti	May 31 th 1995
12. Egypt	June 30 th 1995
13. Gabon	January 1 st 1995
14. The Gambia	October 23 th 1996
15. Guinea	October 25 th 1995
16. Guinea-Bissau	May 31 th 1995
17. Guyana	January 1 st 1995
18. Indonesia	January 1 st 1995
19. Jordan	April 11 th 2000
20. Kuwait	January 1 st 1995
21. <u>Kazakhstan</u>	<u>November 30th2015</u>
22. Kyrgyzstan	December 20 th 1998
23. Malaysia	January 1 st 1995
24. Maldives	May 31 th 1995
25. Mali	May 31 th 1995
26. Morocco	January 1 st 1995
27. Mauritania	May 31 th 1995
28. Mozambique	August 26 th 1995
29. Niger	December 13 th 1996
30. Nigeria	January 1 st 1995
31. Oman	November 9 th 2000
32. Pakistan	January 1 st 1995
33. Qatar	January 13 th 1996
34. Saudi Arabia	December 11 th 2005
35. Senegal	January 1 st 1995
36. Sierra Leone	July 23 th 1995
37. Suriname	January 1 st 1995
38. Tajikistan	March 2 nd 2013
39. Togo	May 31 th 1995
40. Tunisia	March 29 th 1995
41. Türkiye	March 26 th 1995
42. Uganda	January 1 st 1995
43. United Arab Emirates	April 10 th 1996
44. Yemen	June 26 th 2014
45. Afghanistan	July 29 th 2016

LIST OF OIC MEMBER STATES

CANDIDATES FOR WTO MEMBERSHIP

(OBSERVERS)

1. Algeria
2. Azerbaijan
3. Iran
4. Iraq
5. Lebanon
6. Libya
7. Sudan
8. Syria
9. Uzbekistan
10. Somalia
11. Turkmenistan (working group set up on 23 February 2022)

LIST OF OIC MEMBER STATES NON-MEMBERS OF THE WTO

Palestine

Table 4: List of OIC Member States that have ratified the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement

Member States	Date of Ratification
1. Malaysia	2015-05-26
2. Niger	2015-08-06
3. Togo	2015-10-01
4. Pakistan	2015-10-27
5. Guyana	2015-11-30
6. Côte d'Ivoire	2015-12-08
7. Brunei Darussalam	2015-12-15
8. Mali	2016-01-20
9. Türkiye	2016-03-16
10. United Arab Emirates	2016-04-18
11. Albania	2016-05-10
12. Kazakhstan	2016-05-26
13. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	2016-07-28
14. Afghanistan	2016-07-29
15. Senegal	2016-08-24
16. Bahrain	2016-09-23
17. Bangladesh	2016-09-27
18. Gabon	2016-12-05
19. Kyrgyz Republic	2016-12-06
20. Mozambique	2017-01-06
21. Nigeria	2017-01-16
22. Chad	2017-02-22
23. Oman	2017-02-22
24. Jordan	2017-02-22
25. Sierra Leone	2017-05-05
26. Qatar	2017-06-12
27. The Gambia	2017-07-11
28. Indonesia	2017-12-05
29. Djibouti	2018-03-05
30. Benin	2018-03-28
31. Kuwait	2018-04-25
32. Uganda	2018-06-27
33. Burkina Faso	2018-09-21
34. Cameroon	2018-11-30
35. Morocco	2019-05-14
36. Egypt	2019-06-24
37. Tajikistan	2019-07-02
38. Maldives	2019-10-01
39. Guinea	2019-10-24
40. Tunisia	2020-07-17
41. Guinea-Bissau	2022-09-20
42. Comoros	2024-08-21

Source: WTO/ Updated October 2024

Table 5: Status of commitments of OIC countries under the Trade Facilitation Agreement

Member	Current rate	Current rate of implementation commitments in Cat. A	Current rate of Implementation commitments in Cat. B	Current rate of implementation commitments in Cat. C
Afghanistan	99,9	11,3	27,3	61,3
Albania	100	75,6	21	3,4
Saudi Arabia	100	100	0	0
Bahrain	100	61,3	30,3	8,4
Bangladesh	100,1	34,5	36,6	29
Brunei Darussalam	100	91,6	8,4	0
Burkina Faso	99,9	13	17,6	69,3
Benin	99,9	65,5	21,8	12,6
Cameroon	100	1,7	45,4	52,9
Côte d'Ivoire	99,9	34	5	60,9
Djibouti	100	1,7	23,5	74,8
Gabon	100	13,9	21,4	64,7
Gambia	99,9	48,7	38,2	13
Guinea	100	14,7	54,6	30,7
Guyana	99,9	73,1	2,9	23,9
Indonesia	100	88,7	11,3	0
Jordan	100	81,5	8,8	9,7
Kazakhstan	100	44,5	47,9	7,6
Malaysia	100	94,1	5,9	0
Maldives	100	16,4	33,2	50,4
Mali	99,9	65,5	17,2	17,2
Morocco	100	91,2	0,8	8
Mauritania	100	39,9	2,5	57,6
Mozambique	99,9	65,5	10,5	23,9
Niger	99,9	31,9	6,7	61,3
Nigeria	99,9	15,1	42,4	42,4
Oman	100	97,5	2,5	0
Uganda	100	8,4	47,9	43,7
Pakistan	100	25,6	42,9	31,5
Qatar	100	92,9	7,1	0
Kyrgyz Republic	100	16,4	17,2	66,4
Sierra Leone	99,9	0,8	19,7	79,4
Senegal	100	52,5	10,5	37
Tajikistan	100	55,9	21,8	22,3
Chad	100	34,5	30,3	35,2
Togo	100	42,8	32,8	24,4
Tunisia	100	59,7	0	40,3
Türkiye	100	100	0	0
Egypt	100	23,1	2,5	74,4
United Arab Emirates	100	97,1	2,9	0

Source: WTO/ Updated October 2024