



27th MEETING OF THE COMCEC TRADE WORKING GROUP (TWG)
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Trade Outlook of the OIC Member Countries

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Outline (Draft)

Chapter 1. Global Merchandise and Service Trade

- Global Merchandise export
- Global Merchandise import
- Global Service export
- Global Service import

Chapter 2.OIC Merchandise and Service Trade

- OIC Merchandise export
- OIC Merchandise import
- OIC Service export
- OIC Service import

Chapter 3. Intra-OIC Merchandise and Service Trade

- Intra-OIC Merchandise export
- Intra-OIC Merchandise import
- Intra-OIC Service export
- Intra-OIC Service import

Chapter 4. Influences of the year 2025 Trade

World Merchandise Trade

Global Merchandise Import & Export

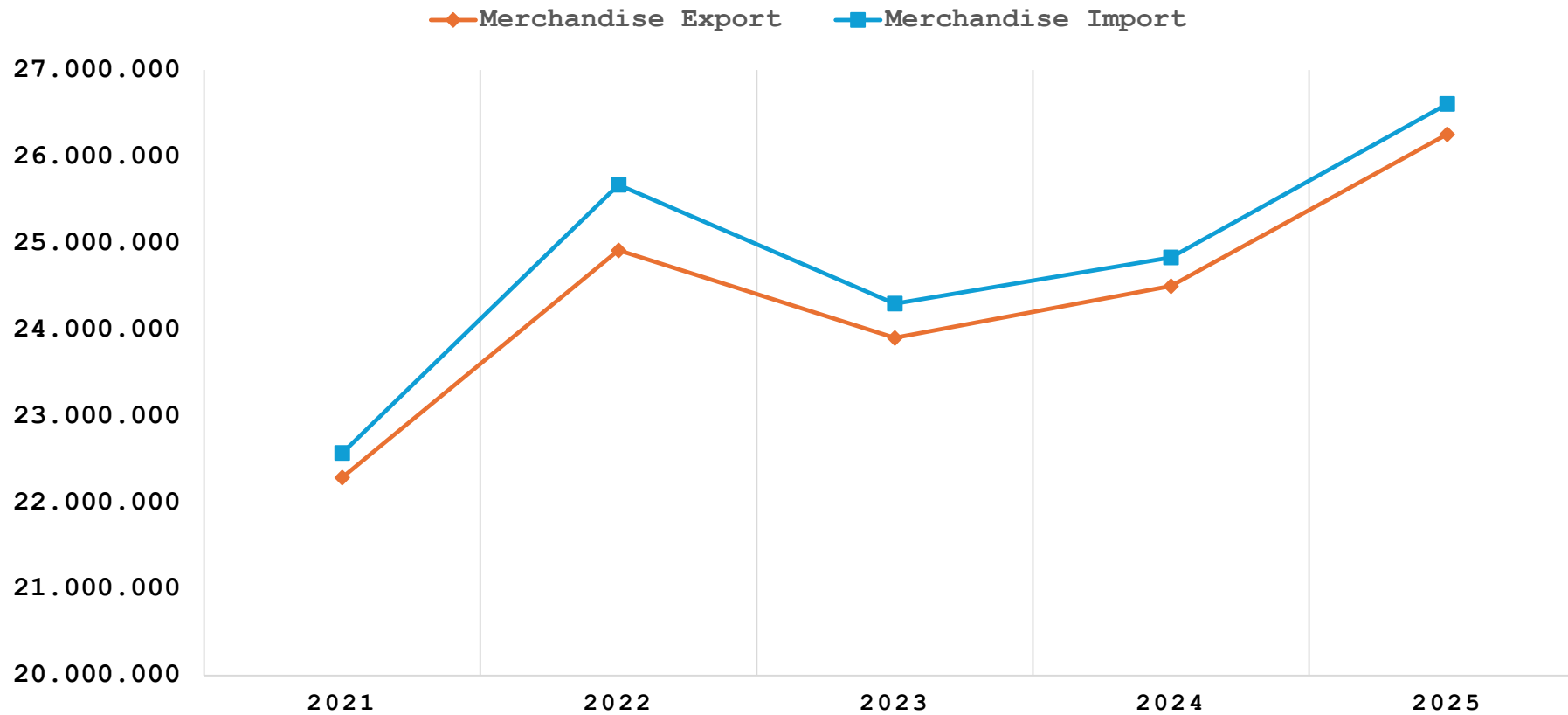
(USD,Million)

Source	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (2024/2025)
Merchandise Export	22,289,989	24,915,251	23,902,666	24,501,296	26,257,321	7.24%
Merchandise Import	22,572,793	25,674,035	24,298,956	24,833,028	26,607,603	7.15%

Source: UNCTAD database

Global Merchandise Import & Export, USD

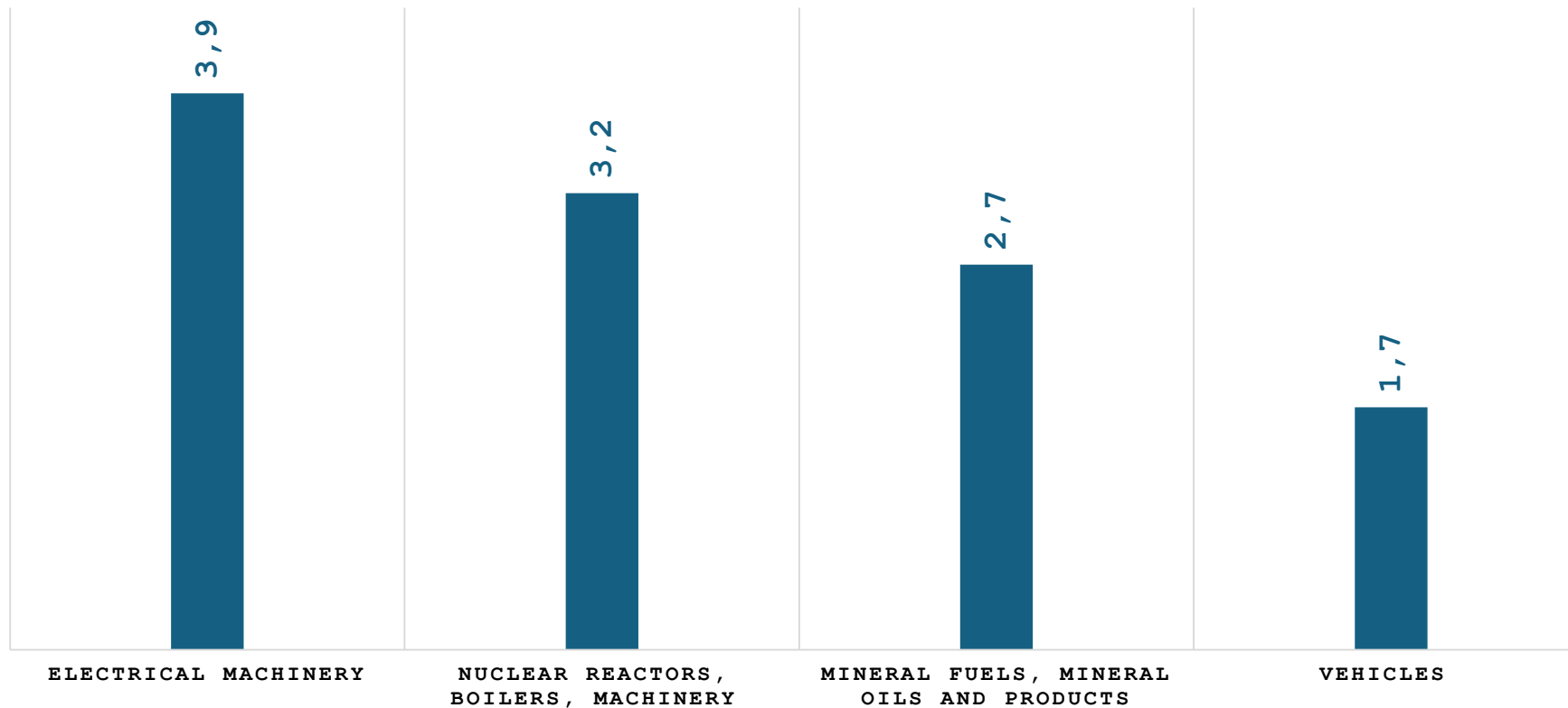
Y2021-2025



Source: UNCTAD database

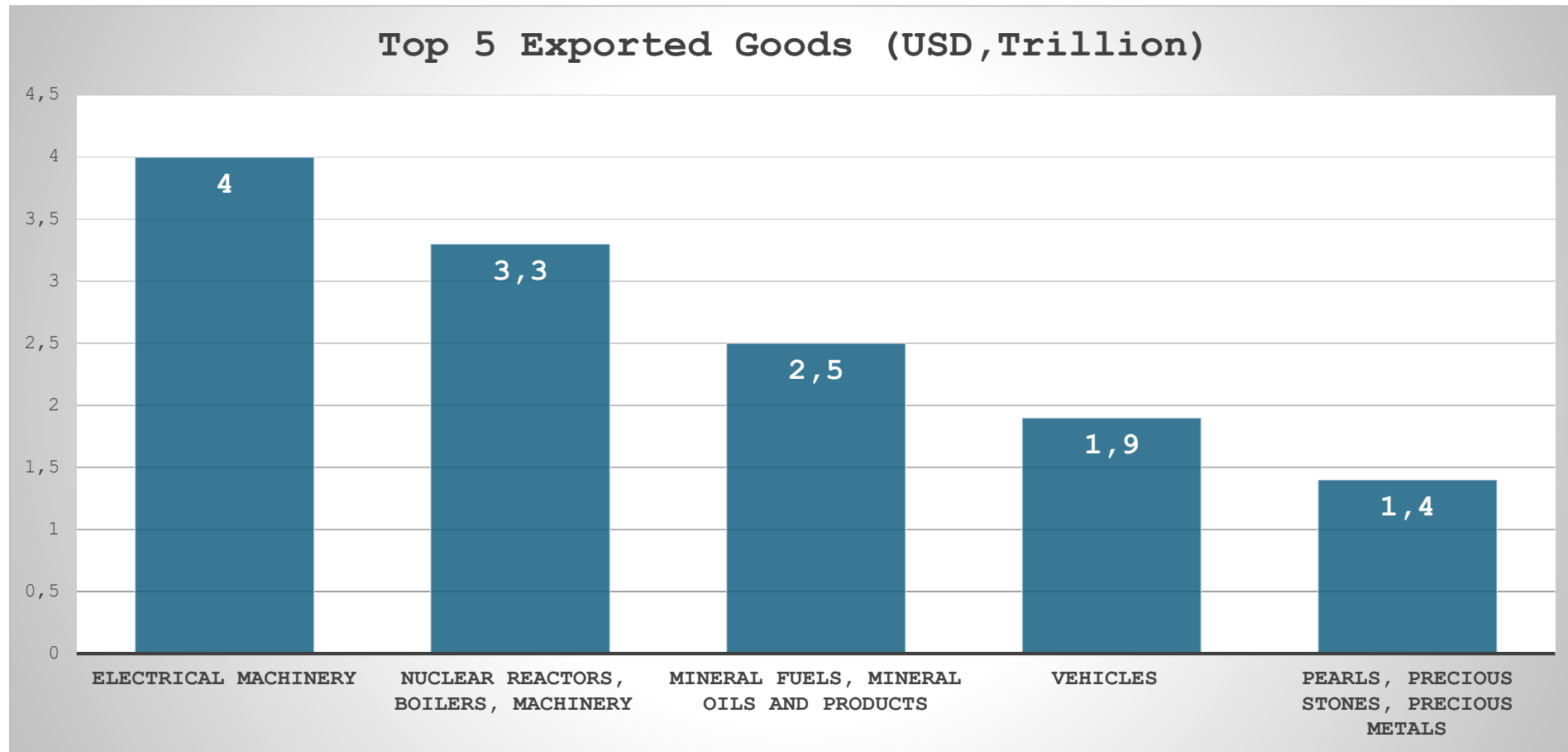
Top four (4) imported product categories, 2025

PRODUCT CATEGORIES AND EXPORT VALUE (USD,
TRILLION)



Source: ITC database

Top 5 exported product categories in 2025



Source: ITC database

Top 5 merchandise exporting countries (2021-2025)

Economy	2021 (USD Million)	2022 (USD Million)	2023 (USD Million)	2024 (USD Million)	2025 (USD Million)	2025 Share in Total (%)
World	22,289,989	24,915,251	23,902,666	24,501,296	26,257,321	100
China	3,316,022	3,544,435	3,379,044	3,575,795	3,771,842	14
United States	1,754,300	2,065,157	2,018,059	2,061,691	2,185,220	8.3
Germany	1,627,375	1,676,473	1,702,278	1,676,408	1,764,188	8
China, Hong Kong SAR	669,903	609,925	573,871	645,537	753,582	2
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	840,032	963,492	935,047	920,540	989,237	3.8

Source: UNCTAD database

Top 5 merchandise importing countries (2021-25)

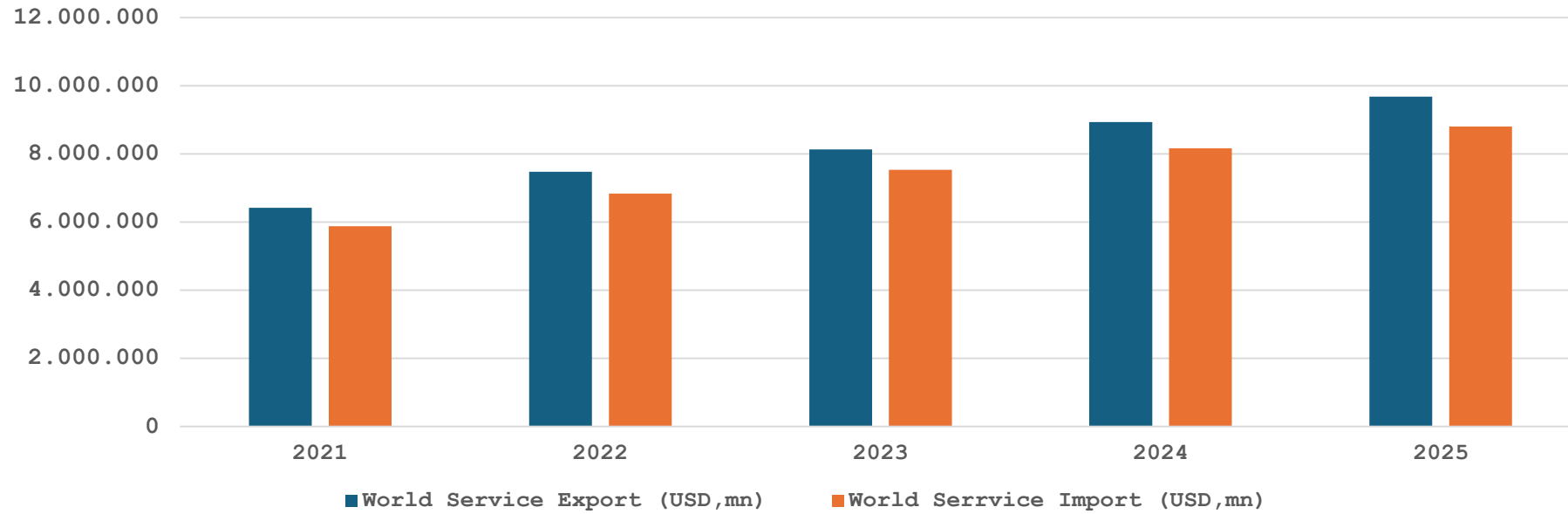
Economy	2021 (USD Million)	2022 (USD Million)	2023 (USD Million)	2024 (USD Million)	2025 (USD Million)	2025 Share in Total (%)
World	22,572,793	25,674,035	24,298,956	24,833,028	26,607,603	100
United States	2,935,314	3,371,752	3,168,237	3,358,247	3,506,554	13
China	2,679,412	2,706,507	2,556,941	2,583,218	2,582,896	9
Germany	1,411,439	1,583,619	1,467,598	1,414,153	1,542,796	6
United Kingdom	695,115	823,592	791,544	820,194	948,641	3.5
China, Hong Kong SAR	712,358	667,554	653,696	704,141	831,832	3.1

Source: UNCTAD database

World Service Trade

World Service Export and Imports

Y2021-2025



Economy	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (%) 2024-2025
World Service Export (USD,trillion)	6,4	7,4	8,1	8,9	9,6	8.30
World Service Import (USD,trillion)	5,8	6,8	7,5	8,1	8,8	7.80

OIC Merchandise Trade

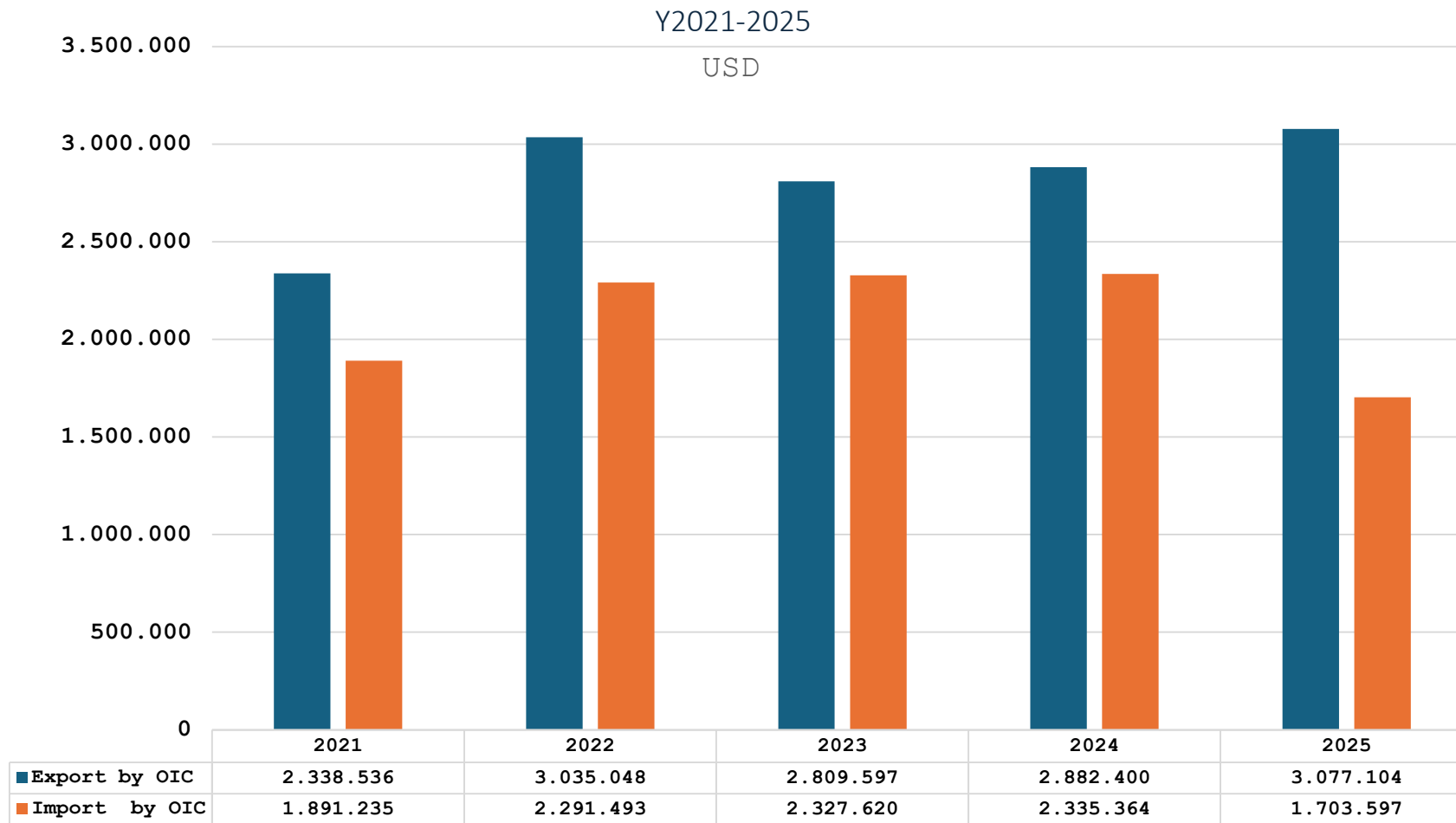
OIC Merchandise Import & Export

Y2021-2025

Reporting Economy	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2024-25 Change (%)
World (USD,tn)	22,289,900	24,915,152	23,902,571	24,501,199	26,257,217	7.24
Export by OIC (USD,million)	2,338,536	3,035,048	2,809,597	2,882,400	3,077,104	6.75
Import by OIC (USD,million)	1,891,235	2,291,493	2,327,620	2,335,364	1,703,597	-27.05

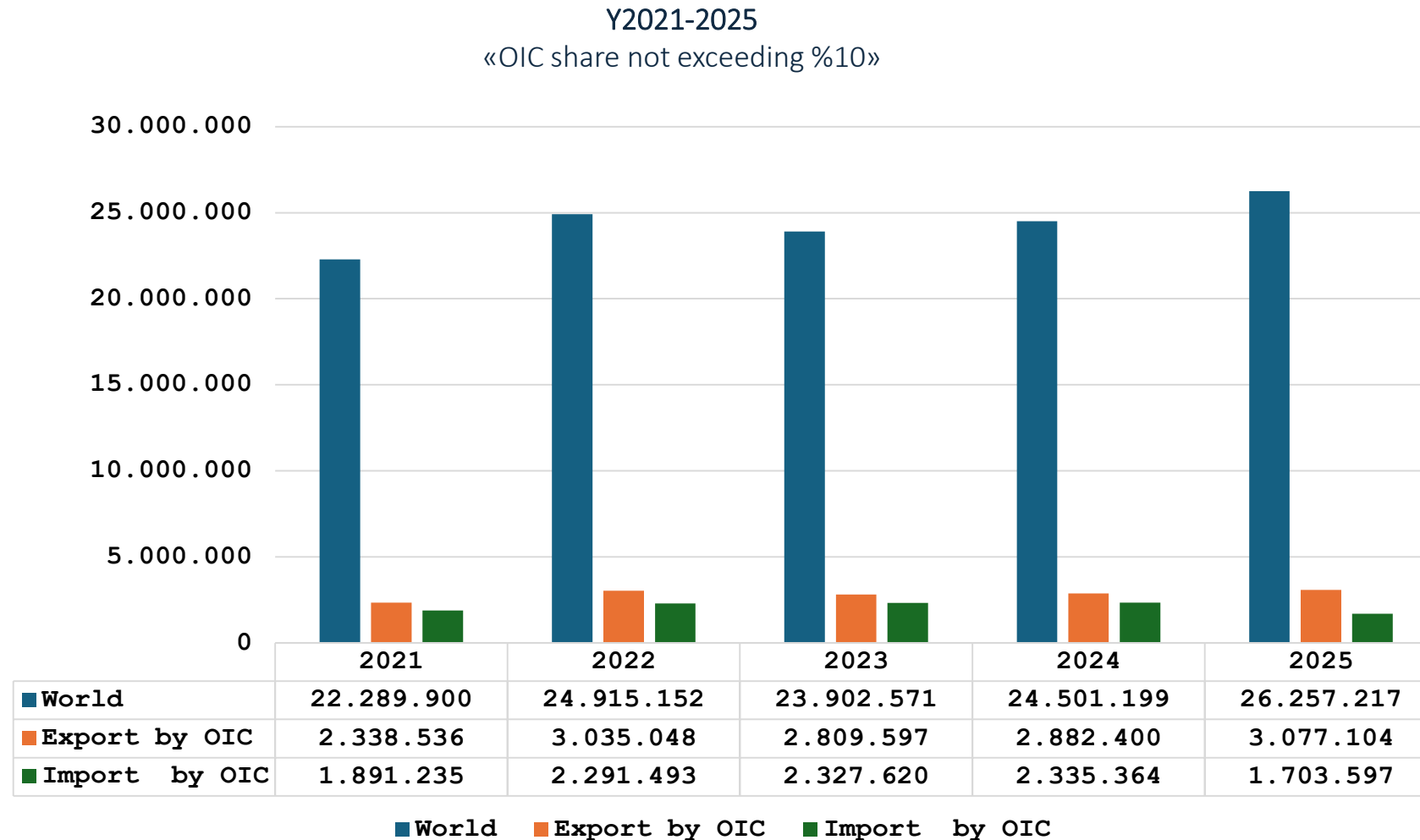
Source: UNCTAD database

OIC Merchandise Import & Export (USD)



Source: UNCTAD database

OIC vs World Merchandise Import & Export

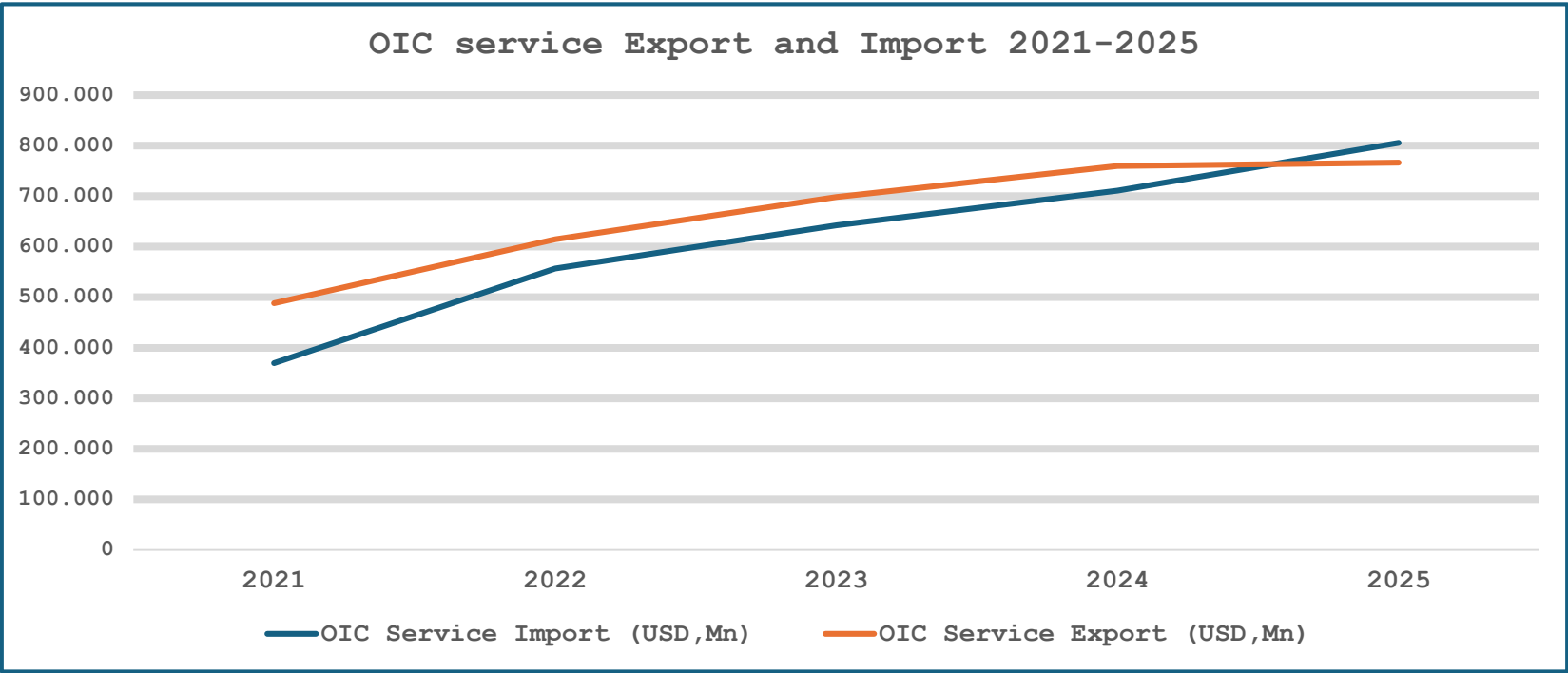


Source: UNCTAD database

OIC Service Trade

OIC Service Export and Imports (2021-2025)

Economy	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (%) 2024/2025
OIC Service Import (USD,Million)	369,660	556,671	642,379	711,028	805,560	13.2
OIC Service Export (USD,Million)	488,352	614,399	698,173	759,822	765,986	0.8



Source: UNCTAD database

Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade

Intra-OIC Merchandise Export-Import (USD)

Y2021-2025

						2024-25 Change (%)
Merchandise Trade	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
OIC Intra Merchandise export (USD, Billion)	431	541	543	557	296	-46.8
OIC Intra Merchandise import (USD,Billion)	351	443	435	438	269	-38.6

Source: ITC database

Intra-OIC Merchandise Trade Top-5 Countries

Y2025

Main Exporters	USD (Billion)		Main Importers	USD (Billion)
Türkiye	73		Türkiye	46
Saudi Arabia	58		Saudi Arabia	43
Indonesia	39		Malaysia	38
Malaysia	33		Indonesia	26
Egypt	25		Pakistan	22

Source: ITC database



IDENTIFIED TRADE CHALLENGES of 2025

IMF Assessment

«The year 2025 has been fluid and volatile, with much of the dynamics driven by a reordering of policy priorities in the United States and the adaptation of policies in the other economies to new realities...»

IMF, Global Prospect and Policies, 2025

Trade Challenges in 2025

- Persistent instability and ongoing conflicts around the globe continue to disrupt regional and global trade patterns and supply chain networks, increasing uncertainty for global commerce.
- Tariffs, complex regulations, the restructuring of global value chains, and logistics bottlenecks continue to rise the cost, complexity, and unpredictability of cross-border trade.
- Persisting uncertainty in United States (US) foreign trade policy and bilateral sanctions imposed by the US continue to affect international trade and investment.
- Negotiations between the US and key partners are likely to continue, leaving room for policy shifts that may effect business confidence and investment decisions.

Trade Challenges in 2025

- Brent crude oil prices declined from about \$79 per barrel in January to \$63 per barrel in December, with an annual average of about \$69 per barrel, the lowest annual average since 2020.
- Global commodity prices fell by about 12%, while food prices declined by about 7%.
- The US dollar weakened significantly against several major currencies, affecting the value, competitiveness, and direction of international trade.
- Tariff barriers increased significantly in 2025, particularly following new tariff measures introduced by the US and subsequent responses by its trading partners.

Trade Challenges in 2025

- Restrictive policies continue to affect global trade and investment.
- Debt pressures continue to mount, especially in developing countries.
- High public and private debt levels constrain fiscal support, reduce investment, and weaken import demand, limiting trade growth.
- The BRICS initiative to introduce an alternative currency has raised concerns about potential shifts in the global financial architecture.
- Developing countries and LDCs continue to face difficulties in accessing trade financing, as well as insufficient e-commerce capacity.

OIC Basis Trade Challenges

- Persistent high Inflation
- Tariff and protectionism
- Supply chain and trade corridor disruptions
- Structural barriers (e.g. bureaucracy, customs procedures, inadequate infrastructure, ITC)
- Trade financing and access to available financing (e.g. SMEs)
- Foreign Direct Investment levels and volumes
- Widening trade deficits
- Declining in commodity and mineral product prices
- Market based research and analytical work
- Public-private partnerships

Summary

- Developing countries, particularly Least Developed Countries (LDCs), find themselves caught in an increasingly complex web of trade restrictions, limiting their access to key export markets and raising the cost of imports essential for development.
- OIC and intra-OIC trade, including cross-border trade, were negatively affected by a combination of merchandise price effects, geopolitical and supply chain disruptions, uncertainty over tariffs and trade policy, protectionism, climate-related pressures, exchange rate movements, weak diversification in OIC economies, high logistics costs, non-tariff barriers, and the incomplete implementation of intra-OIC trade preference mechanisms.
- The summarized tensions and uncertainties also affect investment flows and trade policies requiring a reassessment of existing alliances and economic cooperation mechanisms.

Summary

« addressing these challenges requires coordinated policy responses and a renewed commitment to multilateral cooperation to ensure inclusive economic growth.

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Without decisive intervention, trade disruptions could reinforce global inequalities and hinder economic development, particularly in regions that depend heavily on stable trade relationships.»

**United Nations, Challenges to Global Trade Growth In
2025**

Thank You

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