COMCEC

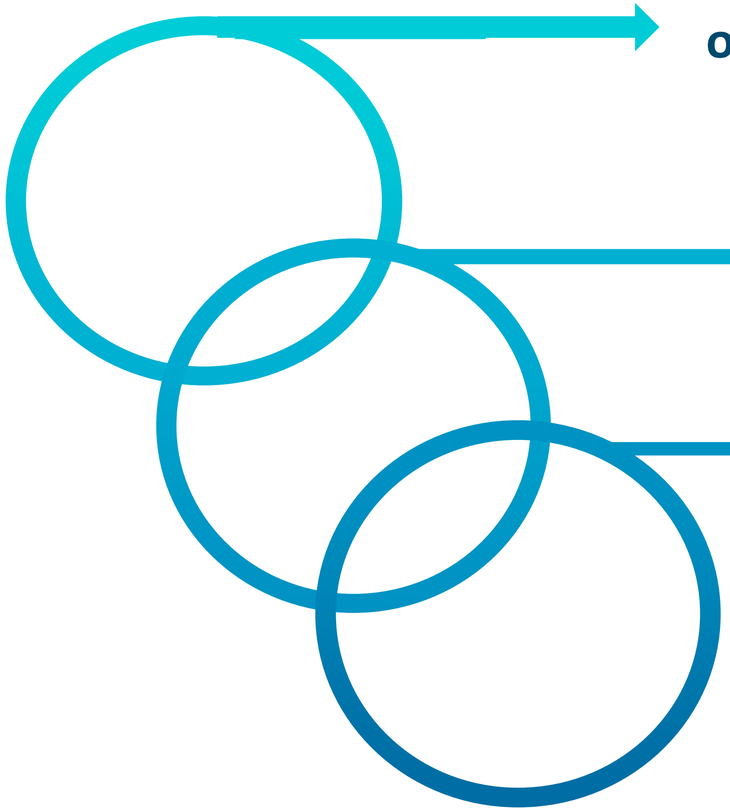
Presentation by TNC Secretariat on the results of the TPS-OIC Questionnaires

Questionnaire on Implementation of TPS-OIC

TPS-OIC Trade Negotiating Committee (TNC) Meeting
14 October 2026, Online

Gürkan POLAT
Director

Purpose of the Questionnaire



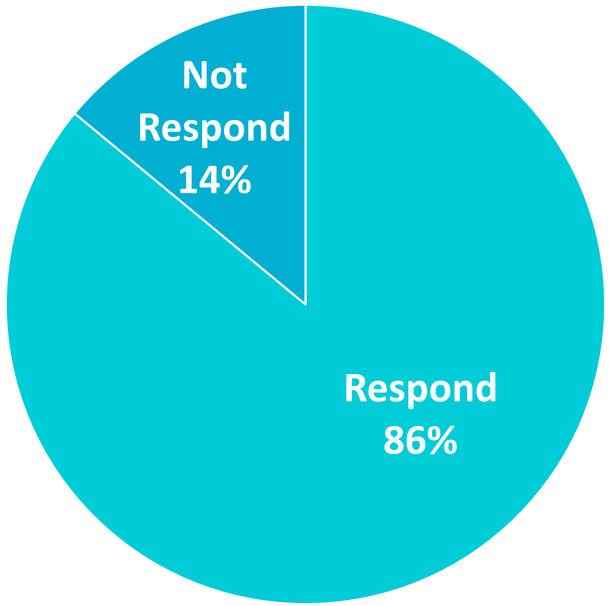
Assessing the current state of implementation of the TPS-OIC.

Gathering comprehensive and comparable information from Participating States on practical experiences, institutional arrangements, and operational challenges encountered in the implementation process.

Identifying existing bottlenecks, capacity constraints, and areas requiring technical support, while also highlighting good practices that may be shared among Member States.

Responses to the TPS-OIC Implementation Questionnaire

Response to the TPS-OIC Implementation Questionnaire



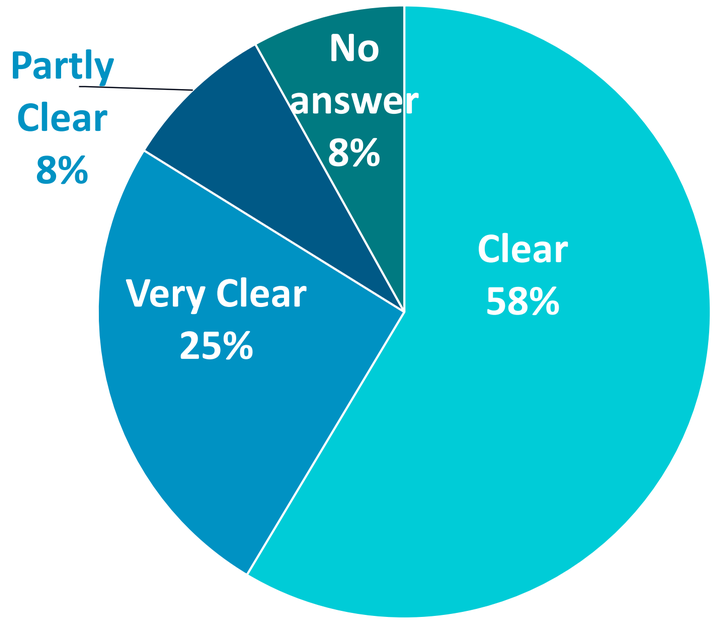
RESPONDING STATES (12)

Bahrain
Bangladesh
Iran
Jordan
Kuwait
Malaysia
Oman
Pakistan
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Syria
Türkiye

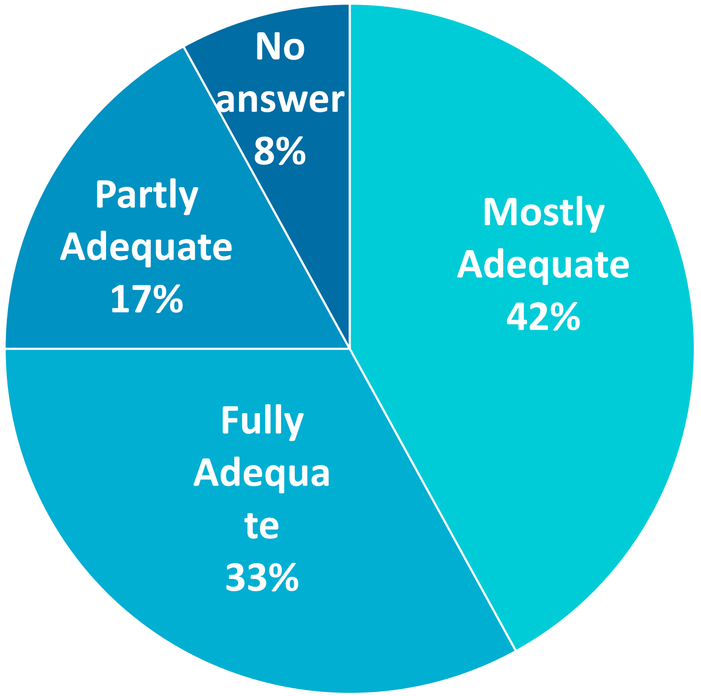
NON-RESPONDING STATES (2)

Morocco
United Arab Emirates

Section 1: Institutional and Legal Framework



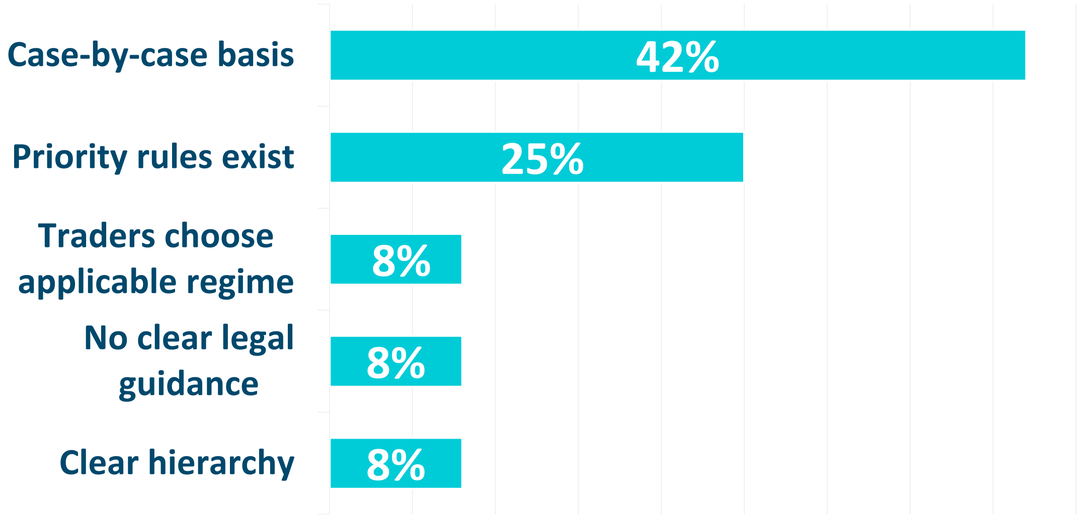
Clarity of Institutional Roles and Responsibilities



Adequacy of National Legal Framework for TPS-OIC Implementation

11 Member Countries answered these questions.

Section 1: Institutional and Legal Framework



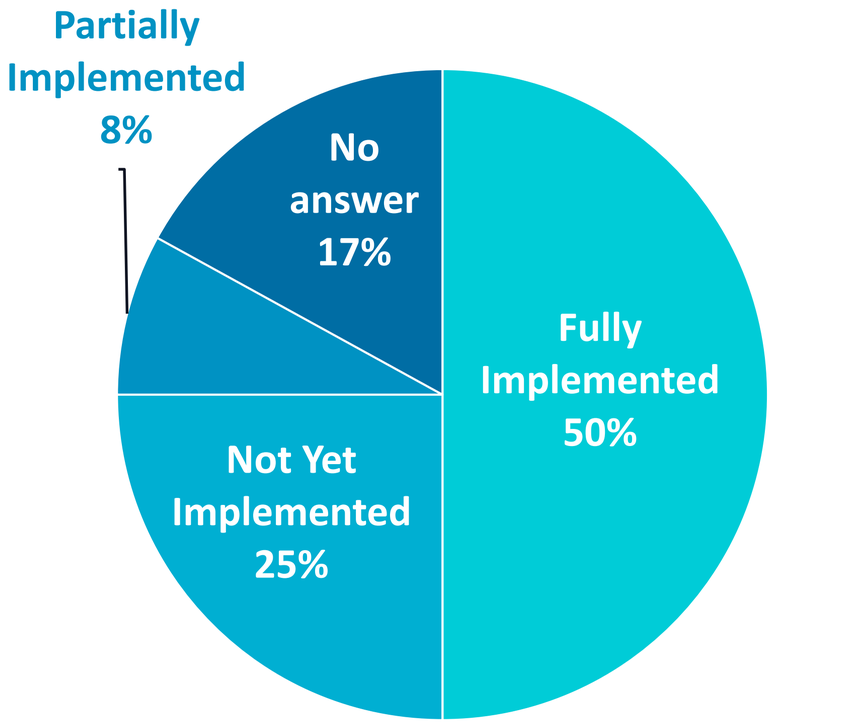
Management of Overlaps Between TPS-OIC and Other Trade Agreements

Accessibility of TPS-OIC Legislation	%
Fully Accessible Online	50%
Accessible Upon Request	33%
Other / Not Specified	8%
No answer	8%

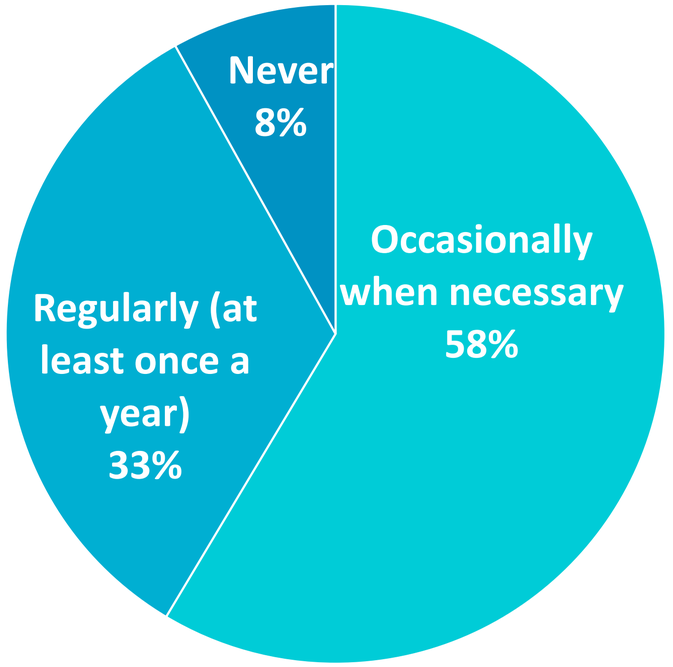
Accessibility of TPS-OIC Legislation

11 Member Countries answered these questions.

Section 2: Tariff Preferences and Concession Lists (PRETAS)



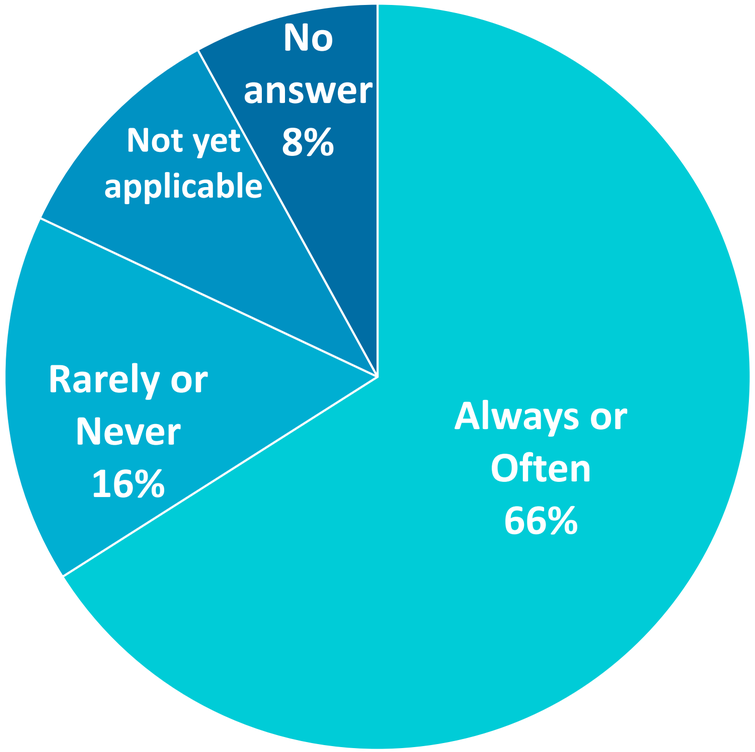
Implementation Status of PRETAS



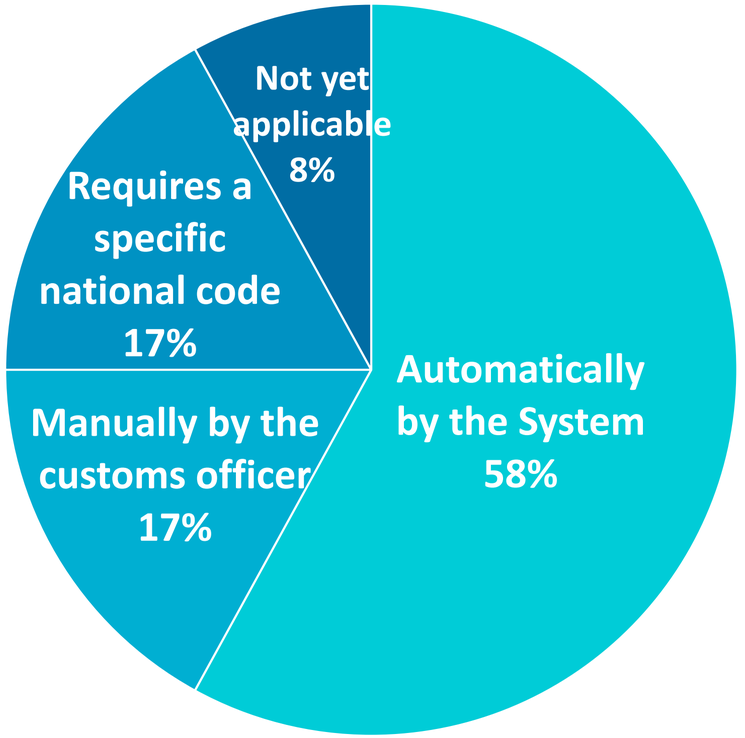
Frequency of Updating Concession Lists

**Limited information was provided regarding the reasons for delays or partial implementation. A few respondents highlighted technical difficulties in customs systems, changes in HS nomenclature, and challenges related to electronic connectivity. One respondent indicated that implementation is still in progress, while the majority did not provide further information on the matter.*

Section 2: Tariff Preferences and Concession Lists (PRETAS)



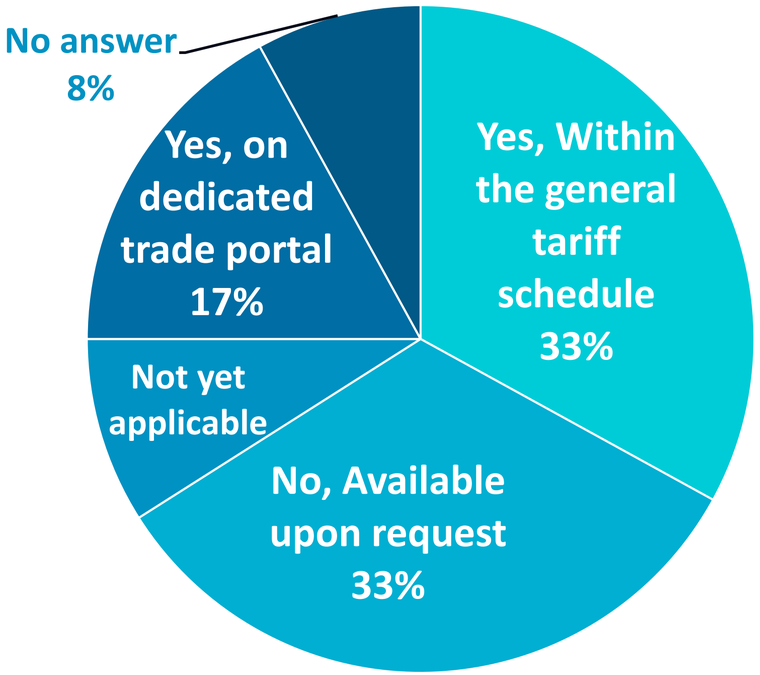
Application of TPS-OIC Preferences at Customs Clearance



Application of TPS-OIC Preferences at Customs Clearance

11 Member Countries answered these questions.

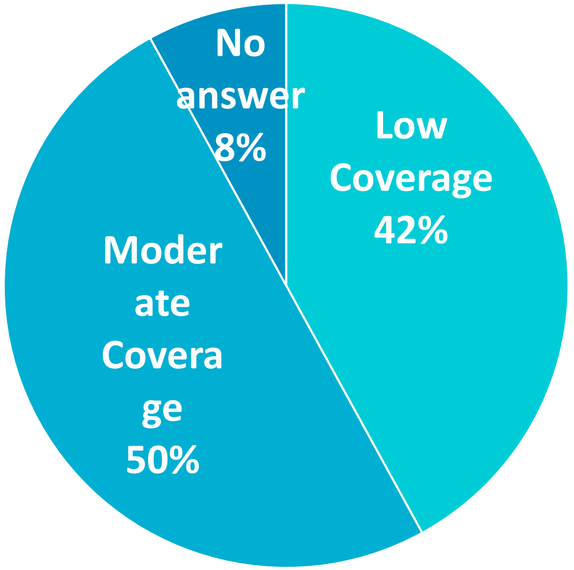
Section 2: Tariff Preferences and Concession Lists (PRETAS)



Accessibility of Concession Lists to the Private Sector

Frequency of HS Classification Disputes	Percentage
Rarely / Never	50%
Occasionaly	25%
Frequently	8%
Not Yet Applicable	8%
No answer	8%

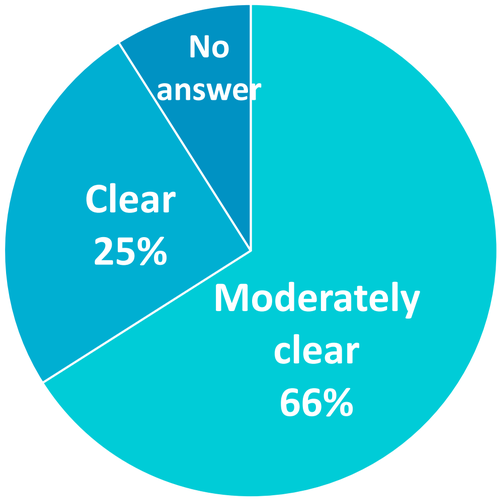
HS Code Classification Disputes



Coverage of Existing Concession Lists

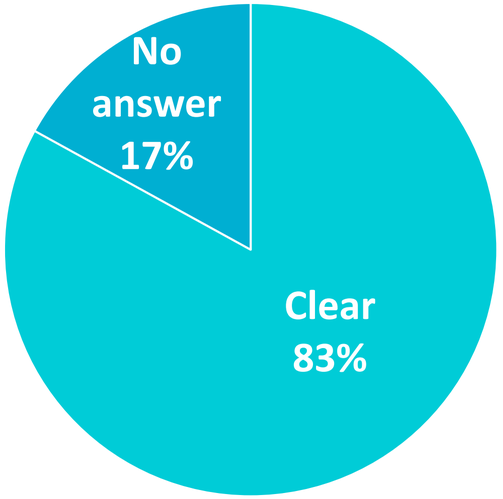
11 Member Countries answered these questions.

Section 3: Rules of Origin and Origin Certificates



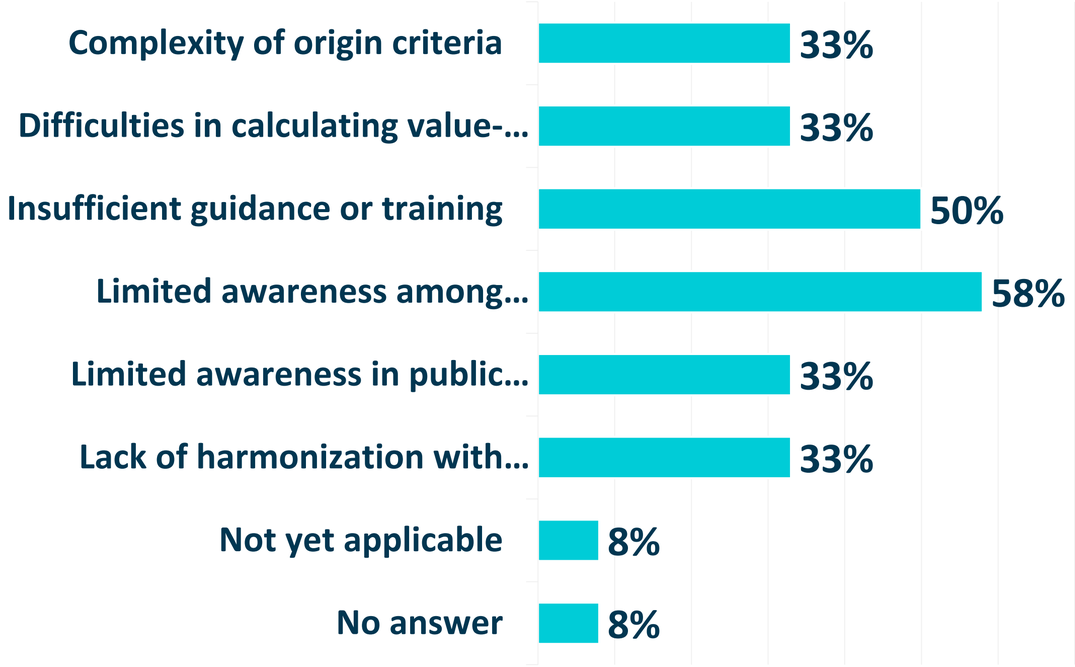
Clarity of TPS-OIC Rules of Origin

11 Member Countries answered the question.



Clarity of roles and responsiblities among national institutions

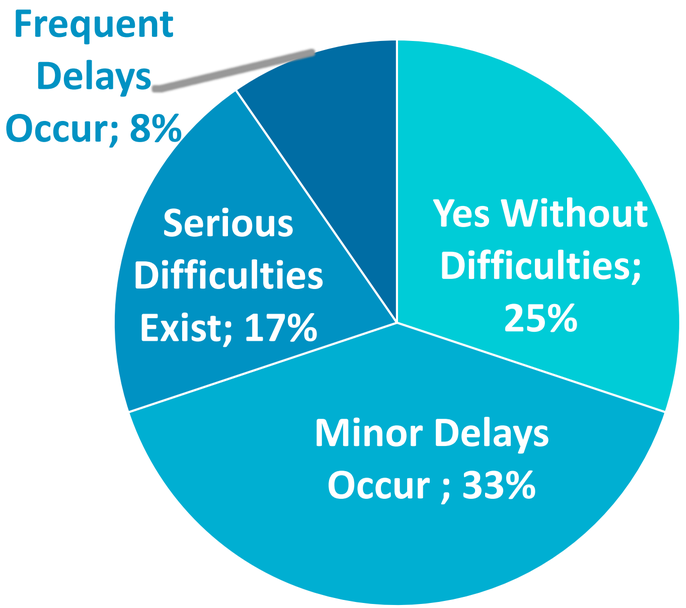
10 Member Countries answered the question.



Main Challenges Related to Rules of Origin

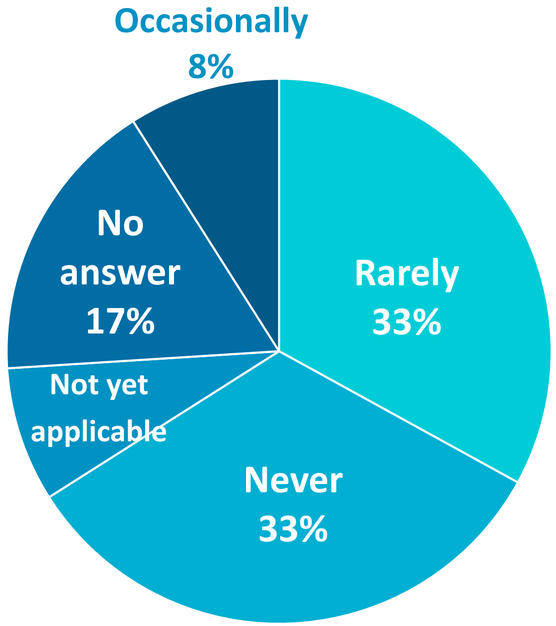
11 Member Countries answered the question.

Section 3: Rules of Origin and Origin Certificates



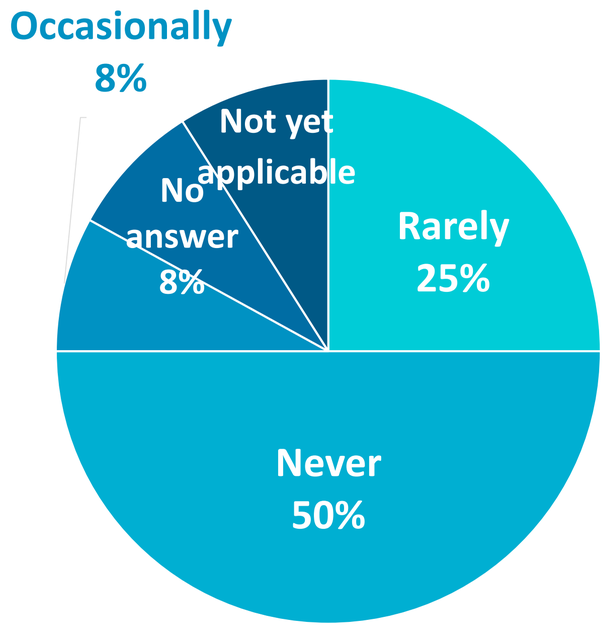
Issuance of TPS-OIC Certificates of Origin

11 Member Countries answered the question.



Denial of TPS-OIC Preferences Due to Origin-Related Issues

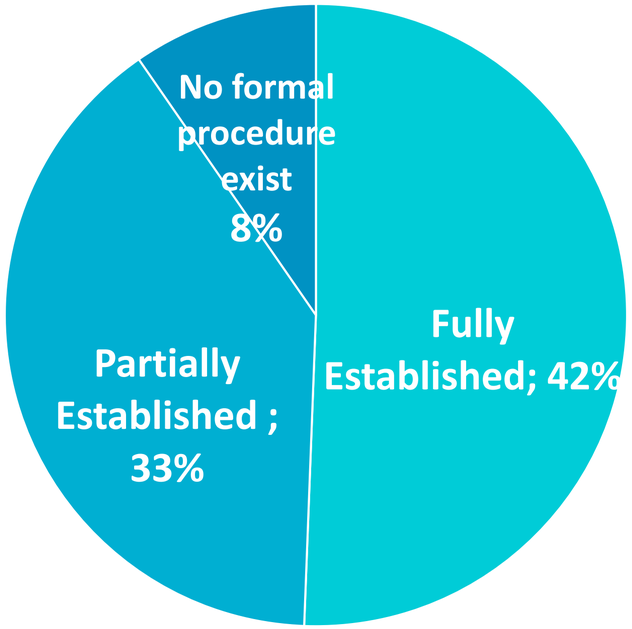
10 Member Countries answered the question.



Origin-Related Denial of National Products Under TPS-OIC

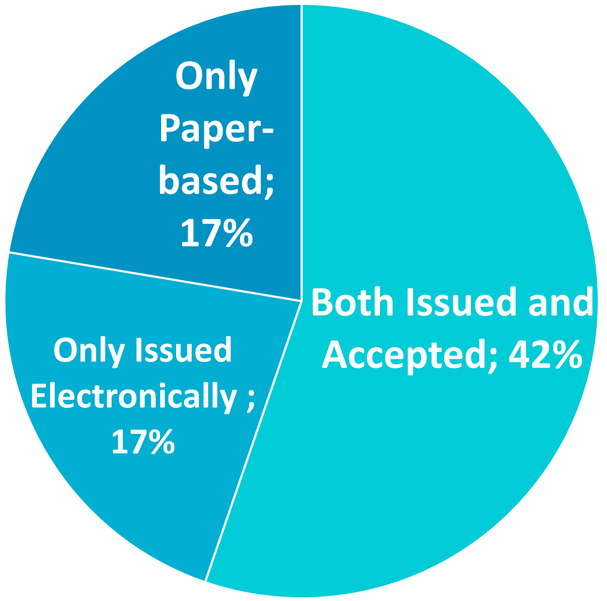
11 Member Countries answered the question.

Section 3: Rules of Origin and Origin Certificates



Verification Procedures for TPS-OIC Certificates of Origin

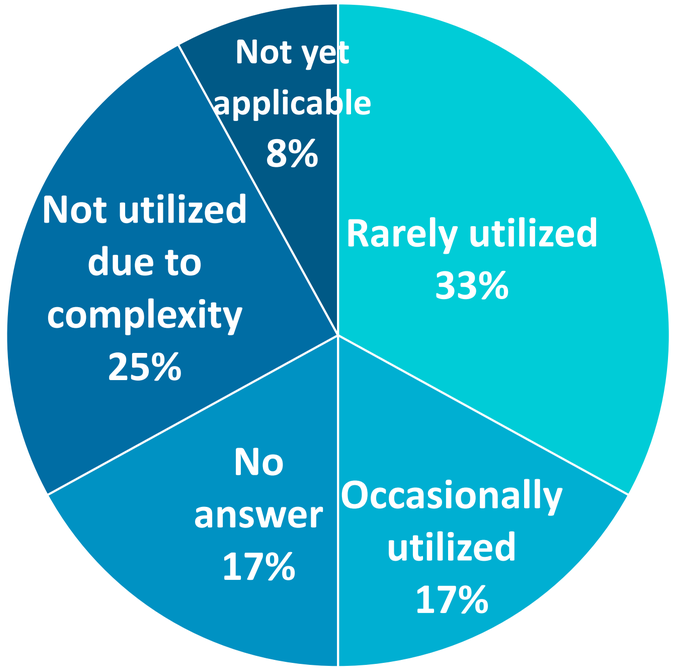
11 Member Countries answered the question.



Use of Electronic Certificates of Origin (e-COO)

10 Member Countries answered the question.

Section 3: Rules of Origin and Origin Certificates



Utilization of Cumulation Provisions

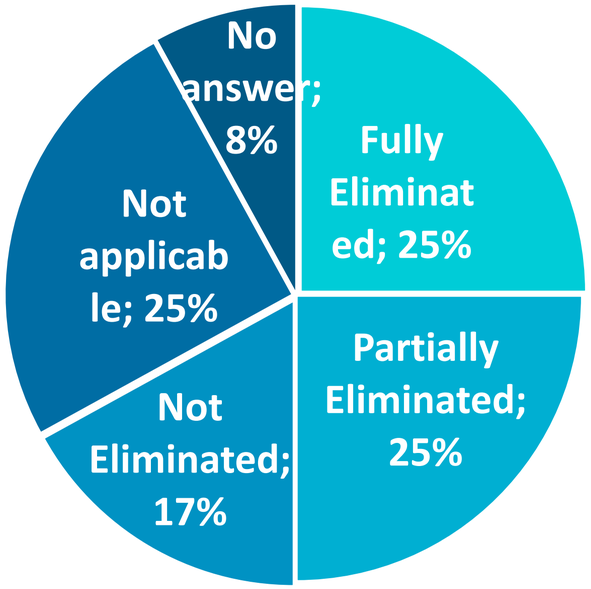
10 Member Countries answered the question.

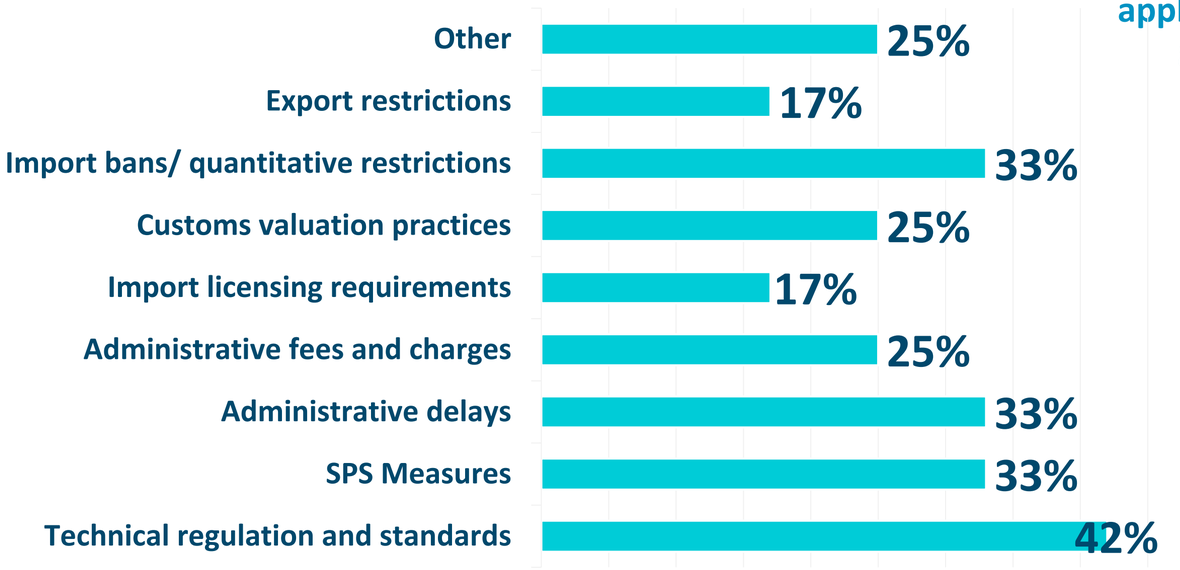
Response	Percentage
Under Consideration	42%
No Plans at this Stage	42%
Not yet applicable	8%
No answer	8%

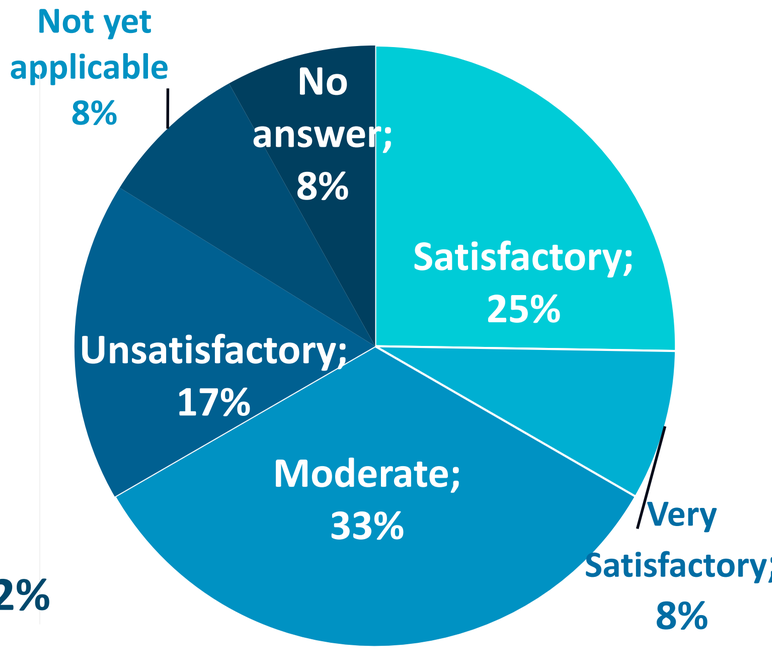
Future Adoption of Approved Exporter and Self-Certification Mechanisms

11 Member Countries answered the question.

Section 4: Para-Tariffs, Non-Tariff Barriers and Trade Facilitation







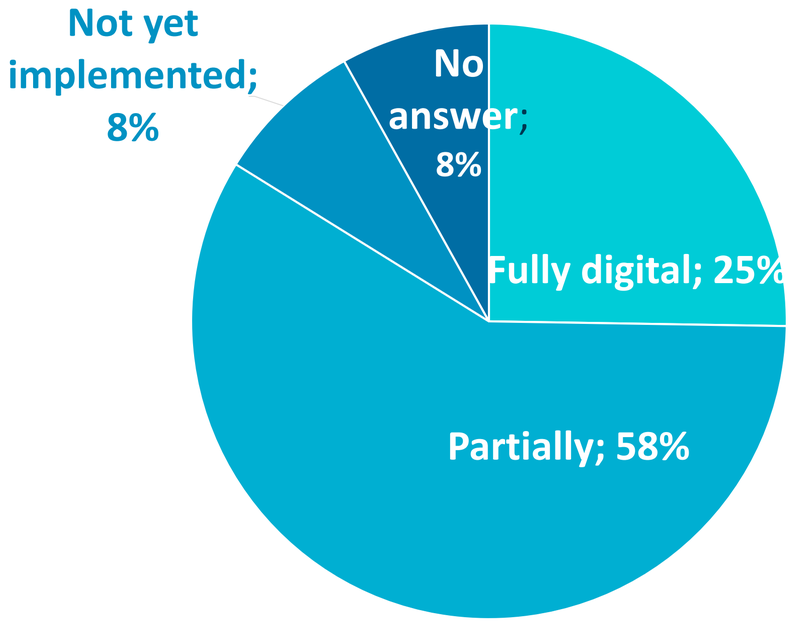
Elimination of Para-Tariffs under PRETAS

Most Common Non-Tariff Barriers Affecting TPS-OIC Trade

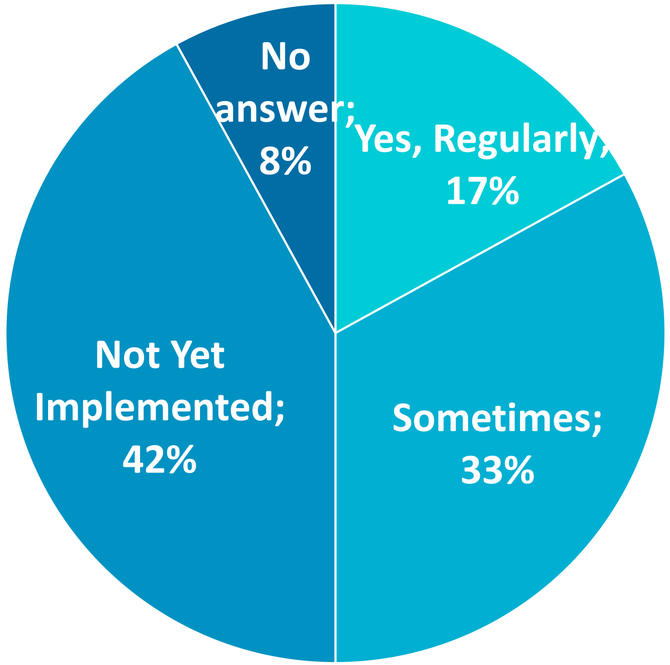
Effectiveness of Trade and Customs Procedures

11 Member Countries answered these questions.

Section 4: Para-tariffs, Non-Tariff Barriers and Trade Facilitation



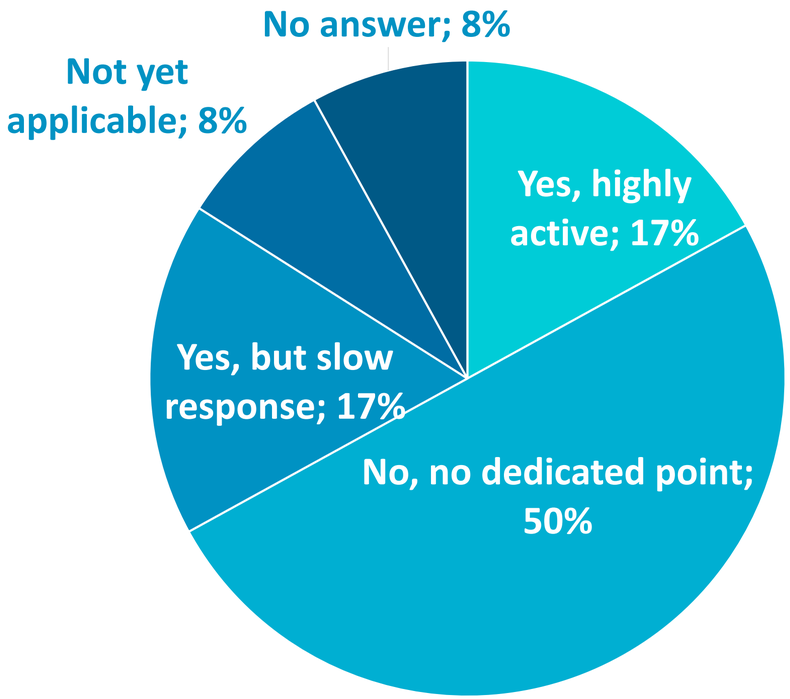
Digital Processing of TPS-OIC Trade Documents



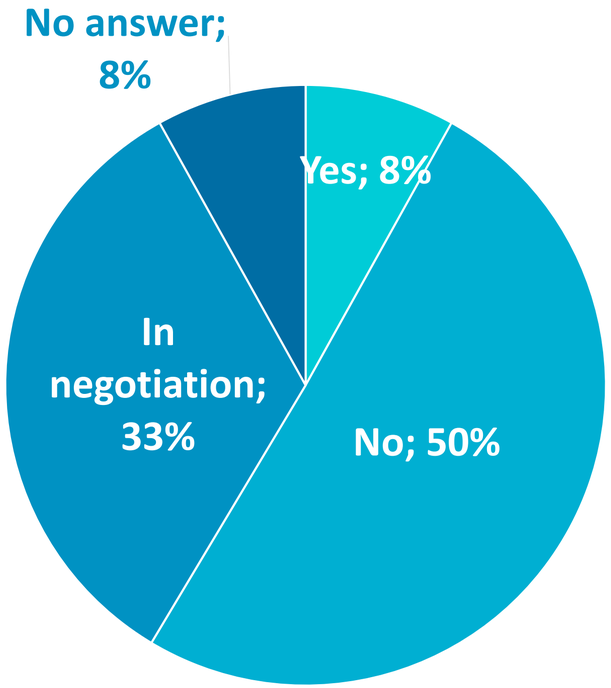
Use of Post-Clearance Audits

11 Member Countries answered these questions.

Section 4: Para-tariffs, Non-Tariff Barriers and Trade Facilitation



National Inquiry Points for Non-Tariff Barrier Issues



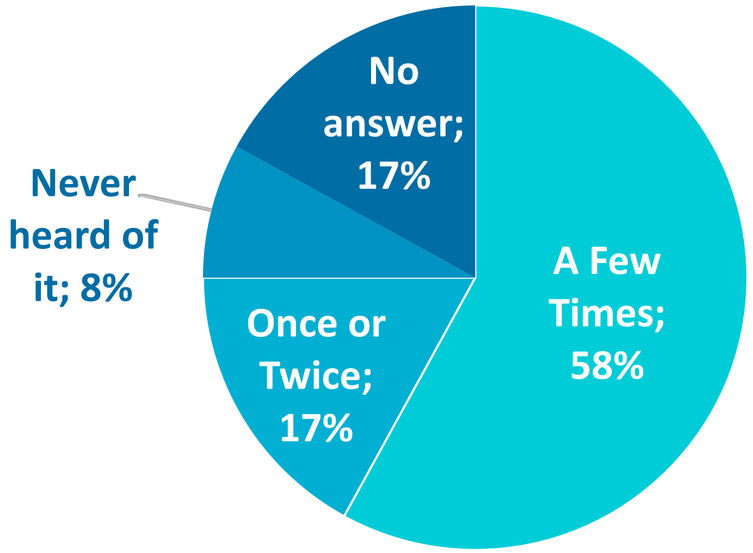
Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs) among TPS-OIC Members

11 Member Countries answered these questions.

Section 5: Institutional Cooperation and Communication

The majority of respondents (68%) indicated that updates, including contact points, stamps, certificates, and implementation-related information, are provided to the TNC Secretariat on an occasional or as-needed basis, while 16% reported providing such updates regularly. The remaining 16% did not provide a response.

Experience with the TPS-OIC Electronic Platform **(https://tpsoic.icdt-cidc.org/)?**



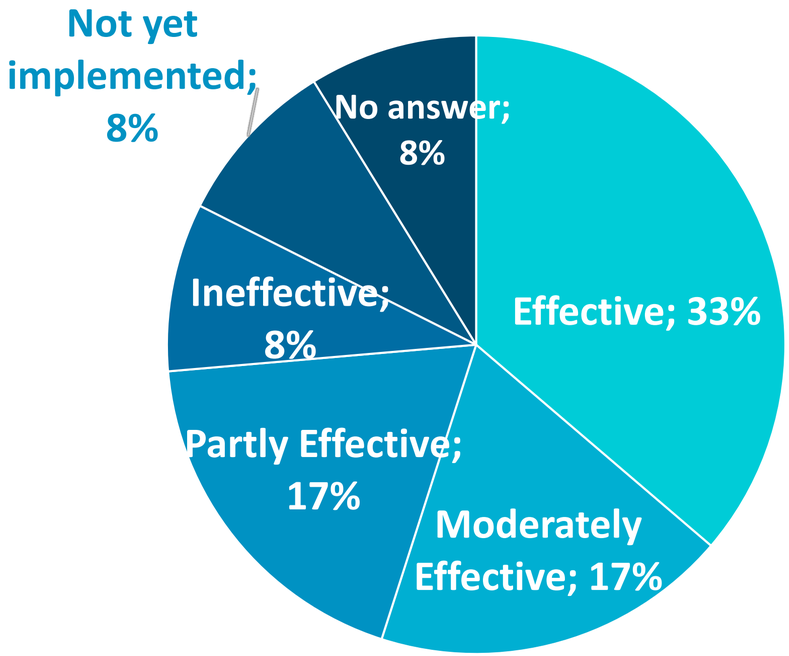
Use of the TPS-OIC Electronic Platform



Capacity Building Activities for Effective TPS-OIC Implementation

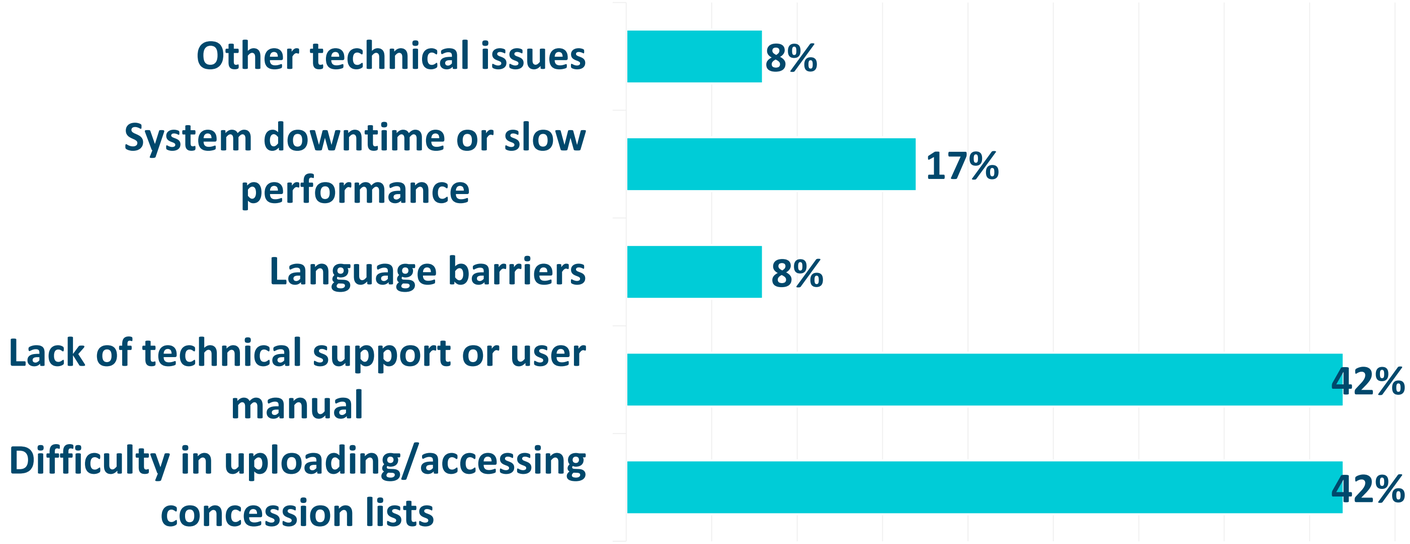
10 Member Countries answered these questions.

Section 5: Institutional Cooperation and Communication



Effectiveness of the Electronic Verification Process (E-CO)

11 Member Countries answered the question.



Technical Challenges in Using the TPS-OIC Electronic Platform

10 Member Countries answered the question.

Section 6: Impact and Overall Assessment



Main/Internal Challenges for the Effective Implementaton of TPS-OIC

10 Member Countries answered the question.

Section 6: Impact and Overall Assessment

Most critical obstacles to the effective implementation of TPS-OIC in TPS-OIC Participating States

- Limited awareness of TPS-OIC among private sector stakeholders and local traders.
- Low utilization of TPS-OIC preferences by the private sector.
- Preferences under TPS-OIC are not considered sufficiently attractive by some stakeholders.
- Complicated Certificate of Origin procedures.
- Lack of a clear mechanism to identify preferential TPS-OIC transactions.
- Lack of electronic connectivity between participating Member States.
- Insufficient digital integration among relevant stakeholders.
- Lack of mutual recognition of electronic Certificates of Origin among participating states.
- Lack of clarity regarding official contact points.
- Limited product coverage under current concession schedules.
- Preferential tariff rates that are not sufficiently competitive compared to MFN rates.
- Availability of more attractive bilateral and regional trade agreements, leading exporters to prefer alternative preferential arrangements
- Availability of the old and different concessions lists and unclear rates of the preferences.
- The restriction of the potential benefits of the system due to the limited number of countries participating in the Agreement.
- Inadequate infrastructure for connecting customs systems to the electronic platform.

Section 6: Impact and Overall Assessment

Concrete suggestions by Respondents to improve the effective implementation of TPS-OIC

Establish dedicated national mechanisms or coordination units for TPS-OIC implementation.
Enhance the digitalization of TPS-OIC procedures and customs systems, including Certificates of Origin, concession schedules and related customs processes.
Establish electronic connectivity and data exchange mechanisms among participating Member States.
Introduce specific customs codes or mechanisms to identify TPS-OIC preferential transactions.
Promote the wider adoption and mutual recognition of Electronic Certificates of Origin (e-CO) among participating Member States.
Strengthen training, awareness-raising, outreach and capacity-building activities for public institutions, customs administrations and private sector stakeholders.
Improve coordination and information-sharing among relevant national authorities.
Review, update and standardize concession schedules, including alignment with HS 2022 nomenclature.
Expand product coverage under concession schedules to include more goods of export interest.
Ensure the full implementation of TPS-OIC commitments by all participating Member States, including the issuance of Rules of Origin Certificates in accordance with the Agreement.
Improve the existing terms and conditions of TPS-OIC to enhance its attractiveness and trade-creating potential.
Strengthen cooperation with relevant OIC and international institutions for capacity-building activities.
Provide the MFN tariff rates of the Member Countries and the final tariff rates after the application of preferences.”

Section 6: Impact and Overall Assessment

Impact of Bilateral and Regional Trade Agreements on the Attractiveness of TPS-OIC

Alternative bilateral and regional trade agreements may reduce the relative attractiveness of TPS-OIC where they provide deeper tariff preferences, broader product coverage, simpler Rules of Origin, and more familiar implementation procedures.

Exporters may prefer alternative preferential trade arrangements that offer lower tariff rates, wider market access opportunities, and greater operational certainty.

The availability of more comprehensive bilateral and regional trade agreements may contribute to the lower utilization of TPS-OIC preferences.

Existing bilateral and regional agreements among TPS-OIC participating states are often perceived as more attractive due to their broader scope and established implementation mechanisms.

The attractiveness and utilization of TPS-OIC could be enhanced through improvements in product coverage, preferential margins, Rules of Origin procedures, awareness-raising activities, and digital verification mechanisms.

Responses to the TPS-OIC Implementation Questionnaire

OTHER RESPONDING MEMBER COUNTRIES (4)

Iraq
Tunisia
Turkmenistan
Maldives

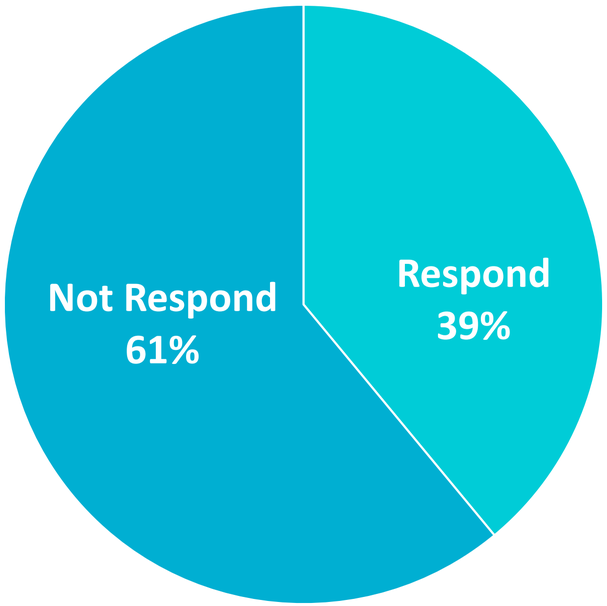
- **Complexity of Rules of Origin**
- **Institutional and technical capacity needs**
- **Private sector awareness**
- **Digitalization and electronic trade documents**

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Presentation by TNC Secretariat on the results of the TPS-OIC Questionnaires
Questionnaire on Expansion of TPS-OIC

Responses to the TPS-OIC Expansion Questionnaire

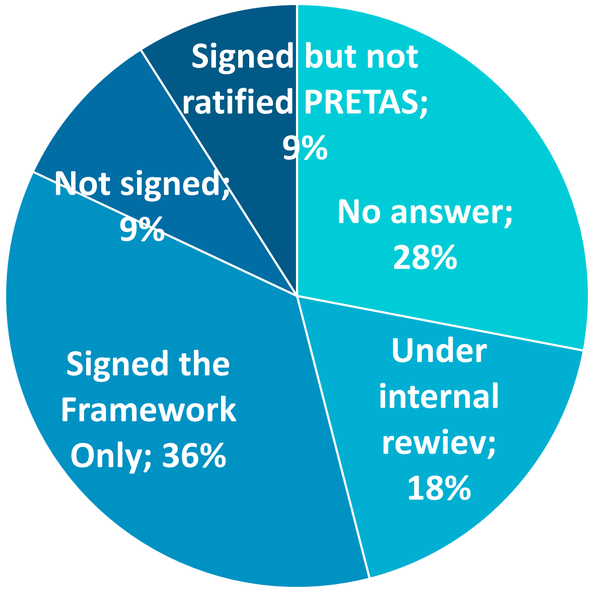
Response to the TPS-OIC Expansion Questionnaire



Responding Member Countries (22)

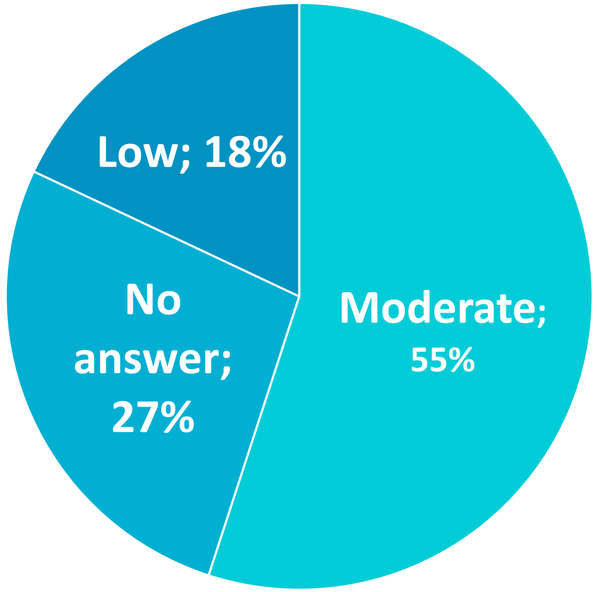
- Albania
- Azerbaijan
- Bangladesh
- Bahrain
- Burkina Faso
- Gabon
- Indonesia
- Iran
- Iraq
- Jordan
- Kuwait
- Mauritania
- Malaysia
- Maldives
- Morocco
- Oman
- Palestine
- Qatar
- Saudi Arabia
- Tunisia
- Turkmenistan
- Türkiye

Section 1: Assessment Of Participation Readiness And Constraints



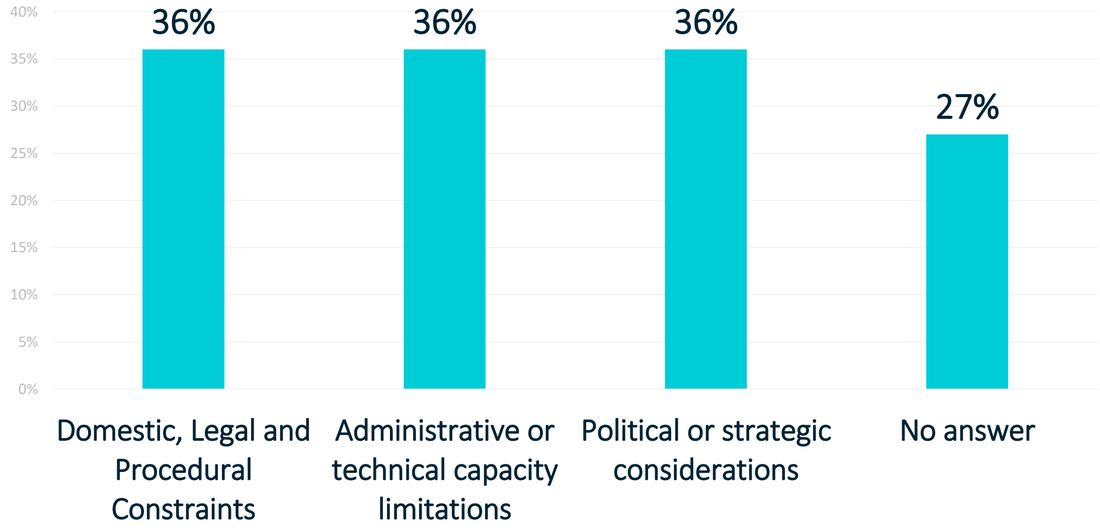
Current Situation

11 Member Countries answered the question.



Level of Awareness

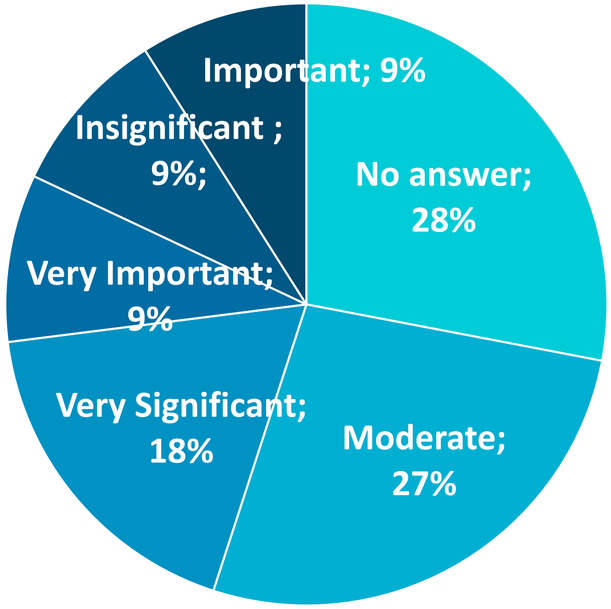
11 Member Countries answered the question.



The main reasons for not participating in TPS-OIC

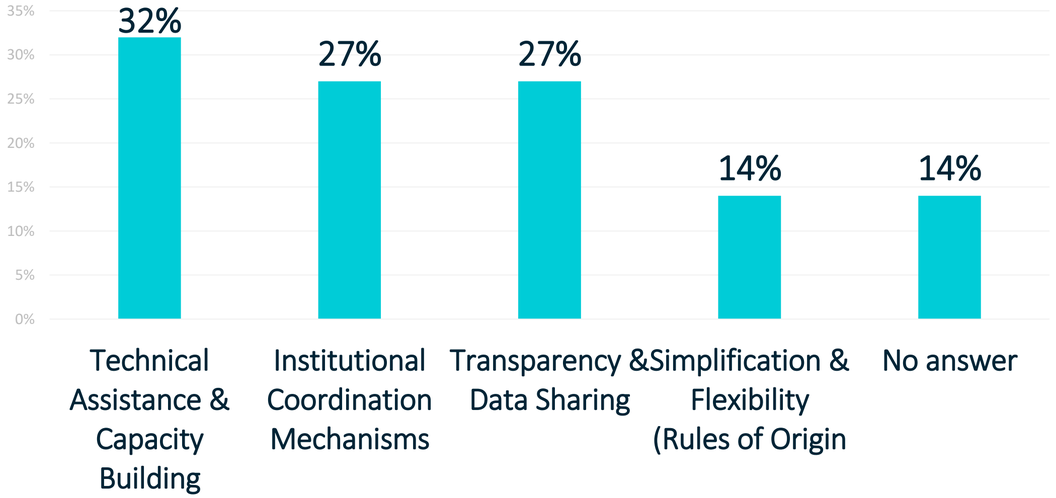
11 Member Countries answered the question.

Section 1: Assessment Of Participation Readiness And Constraints



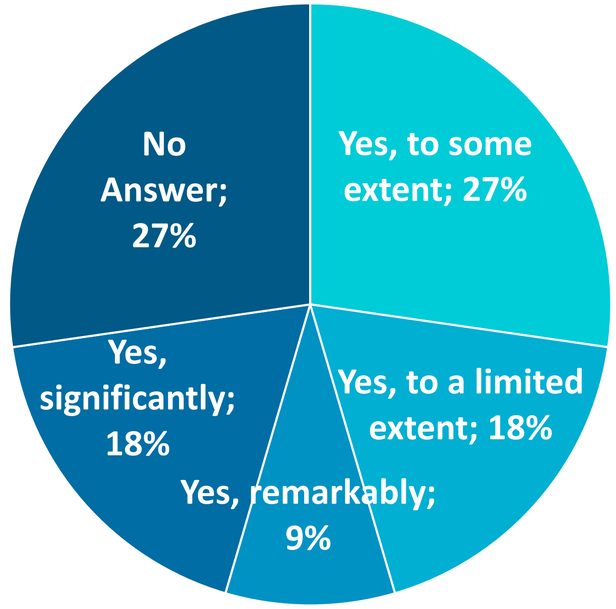
Implementation-related capacity constraints

11 Member Countries answered the question.



Measures that would most encourage countries to participate in TPS-OIC

11 Member Countries answered the question.



Influence of enhanced implementation support mechanisms on the decision to participate

11 Member Countries answered the question.

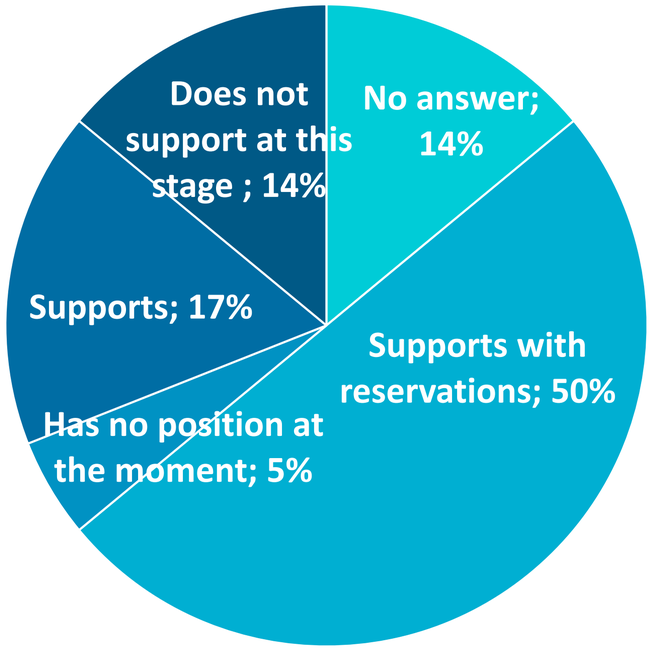
Section 1: Assessment Of Participation Readiness And Constraints

Minimum conditions required to consider joining TPS-OIC

(10 Member Countries answered the question.)

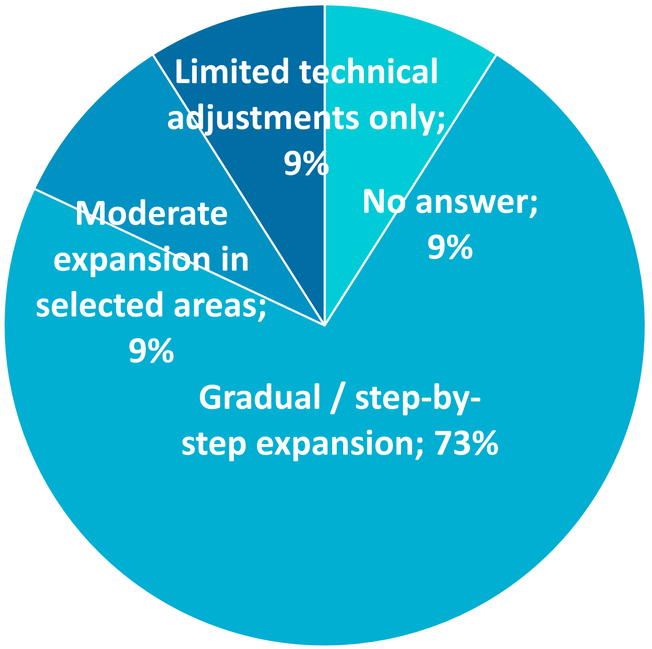
- Improved institutional coordination mechanisms, enhanced technical assistance for implementation, and clear alignment with existing trade commitments.
- Special status acknowledgment (Palestine), capacity-building, simplified rules of origin and actual market access without complex requirements.
- Comprehensive assessment of legal, economic and technical implications, flexibility in tariff concessions and availability of technical assistance.
- Full alignment with national economic strategies, training for customs personnel, automated information exchange and no administrative bottlenecks.
- No Answer (7 Member Countries)

Section 2: General Position on Expansion



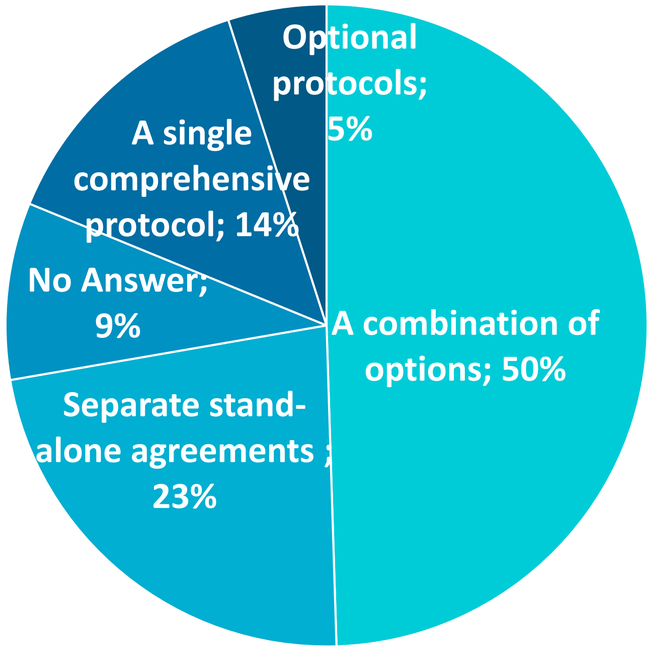
Question on expanding TPS-OIC beyond its current scope

22 Member Countries answered the question.



Views on the overall ambition level of a possible TPS-OIC expansion

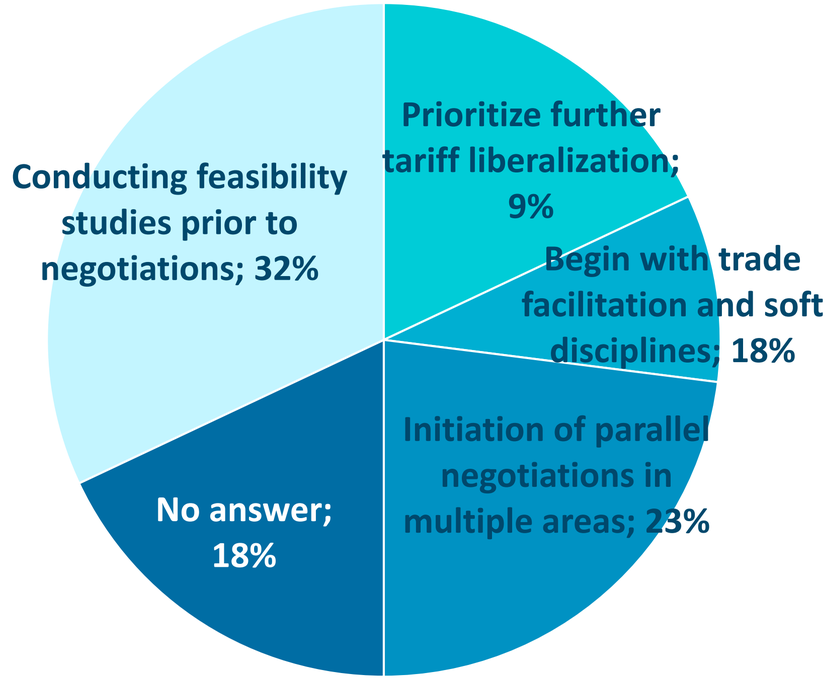
22 Member Countries answered the question.



Question on how TPS-OIC expansion should be pursued

22 Member Countries answered the question.

Section 2: General Position on Expansion



Views on the preferred sequencing approach for TPS-OIC expansion

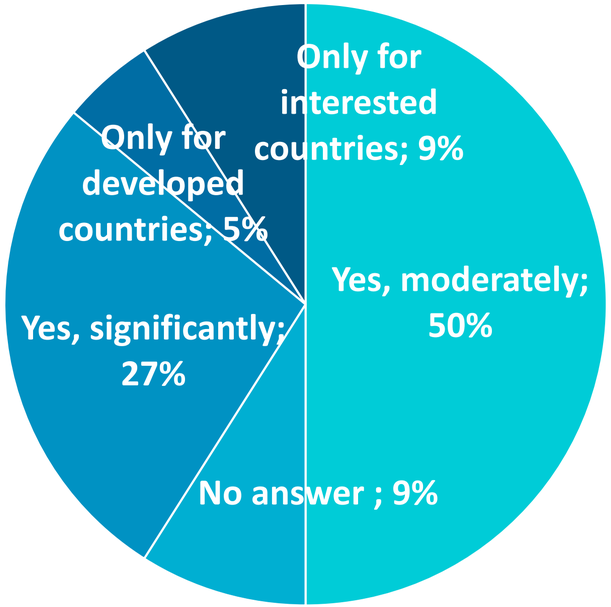
22 Member Countries answered the question.

1. Trade Facilitation
2. Trade in Goods
3. Service Facilitation
4. Trade in Services
5. Investment
6. Investment Facilitation

Priority disciplines for a possible TPS-OIC expansion

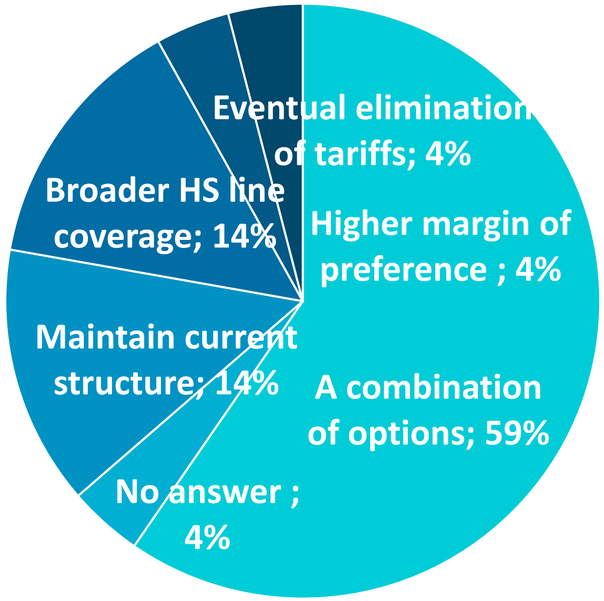
22 Member Countries answered the question.

Section 3: Expansion in Trade in Goods



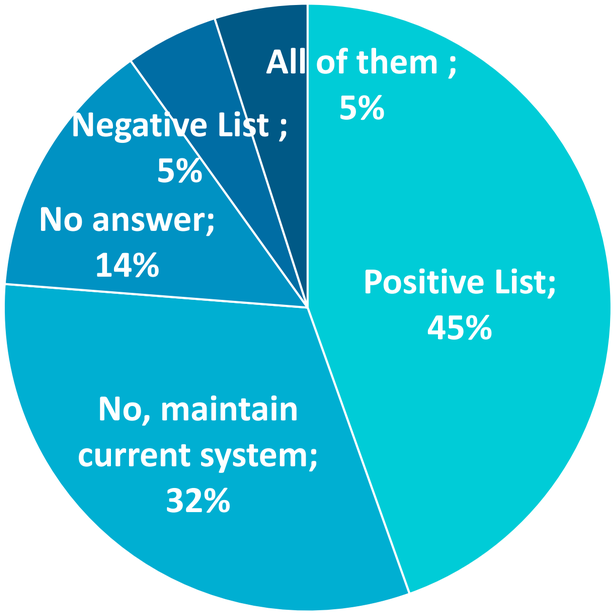
Views on expanding product coverage under PRETAS beyond the current thresholds

22 Member Countries answered the question.



Views on the future direction of tariff reduction commitments

22 Member Countries answered the question.



Question on revising the concession list preparation methodology

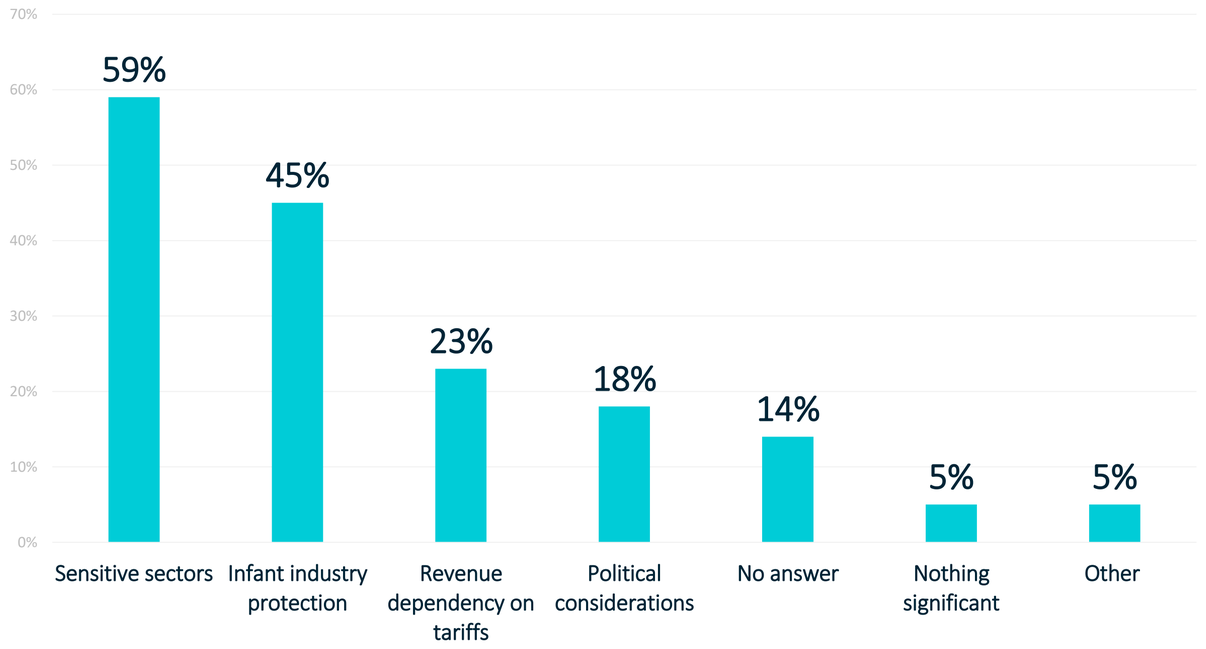
22 Member Countries answered the question.

Section 3: Expansion in Trade in Goods

Are there specific sectors that should be prioritized for expanded tariff liberalization?

- Agriculture, Agro-food & Fisheries (4 Member Countries)
- Manufacturing, Textiles & Pharmaceuticals (4 Member Countries)
- Flexible based on bilateral assessments / Special cases (2 Member Countries)
- High-tech, halal, and non-sensitive products (1 Member Country)
- All sectors (1 Member Country)
- No Answer (10 Member Countries)

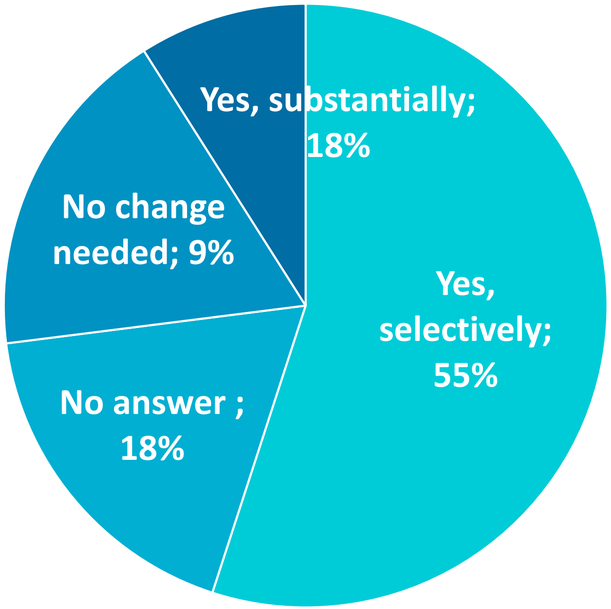
22 Member Countries answered the question

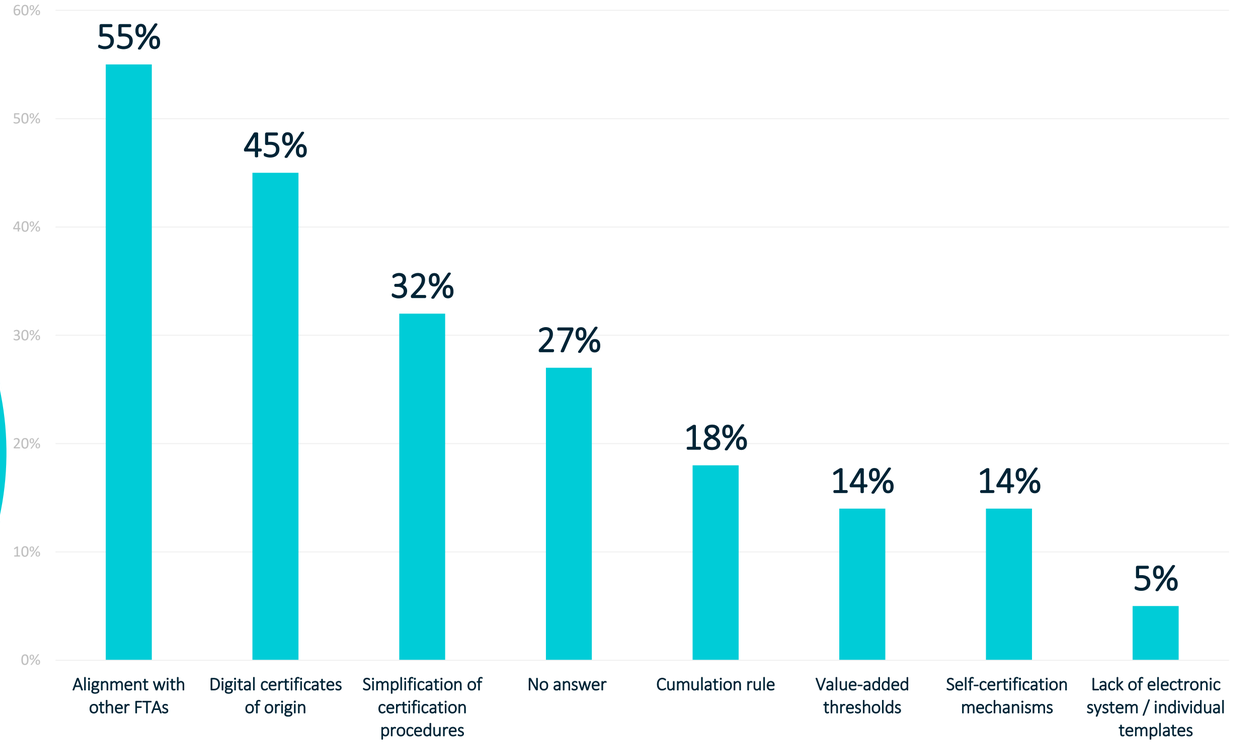


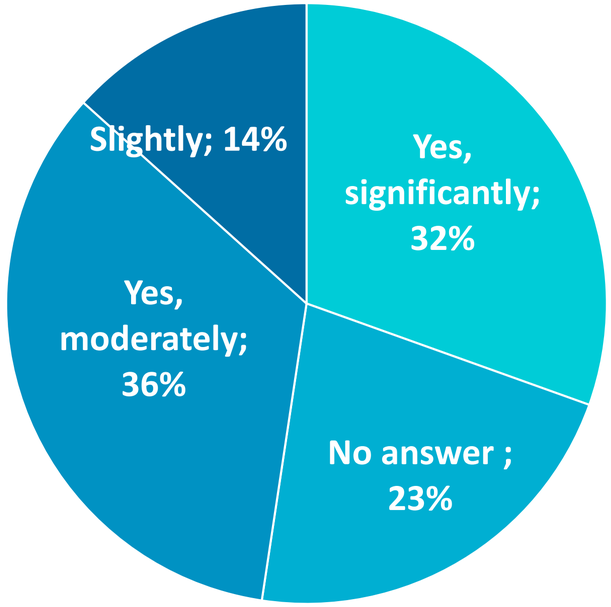
Views on domestic constraints to deeper tariff liberalization

22 Member Countries answered the question.

Section 4: Rules of Origin Reform







Should TPS-OIC Rules of Origin be revised or modernized?

22 Member Countries answered the question.

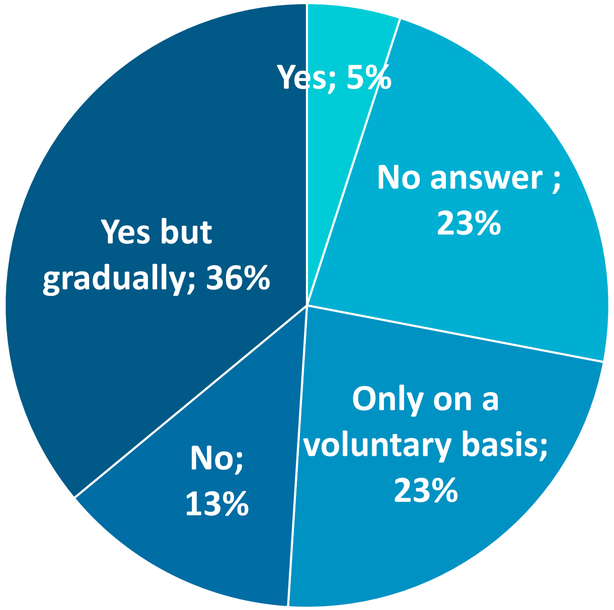
If yes, which areas require reform?

22 Member Countries answered the question.

Views on the impact of simplified or more flexible Rules of Origin on utilization rates

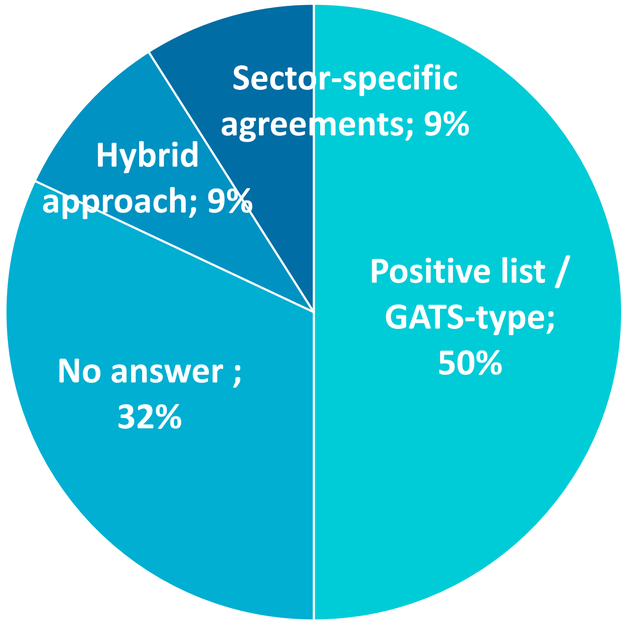
22 Member Countries answered the question.

Section 5: Trade in Services



Should TPS-OIC be expanded to include trade in services?

22 Member Countries answered the question.



What is your preferred approach for services liberalization?

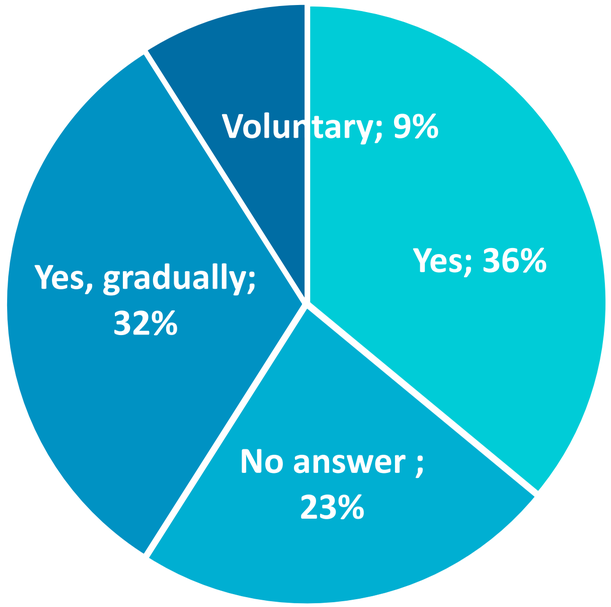
22 Member Countries answered the question.

1.ICT and digital services
2.Transport and logistics
3.Tourism
4.Financial services
5.Professional Services
6.Construction

Please rank services sectors that should be prioritized (The 1st Priority)

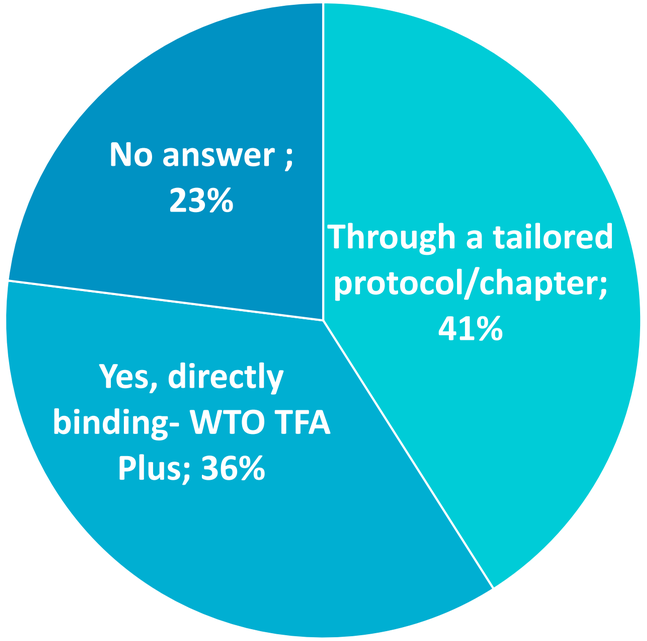
22 Member Countries answered the question.

Section 6: Trade Facilitation



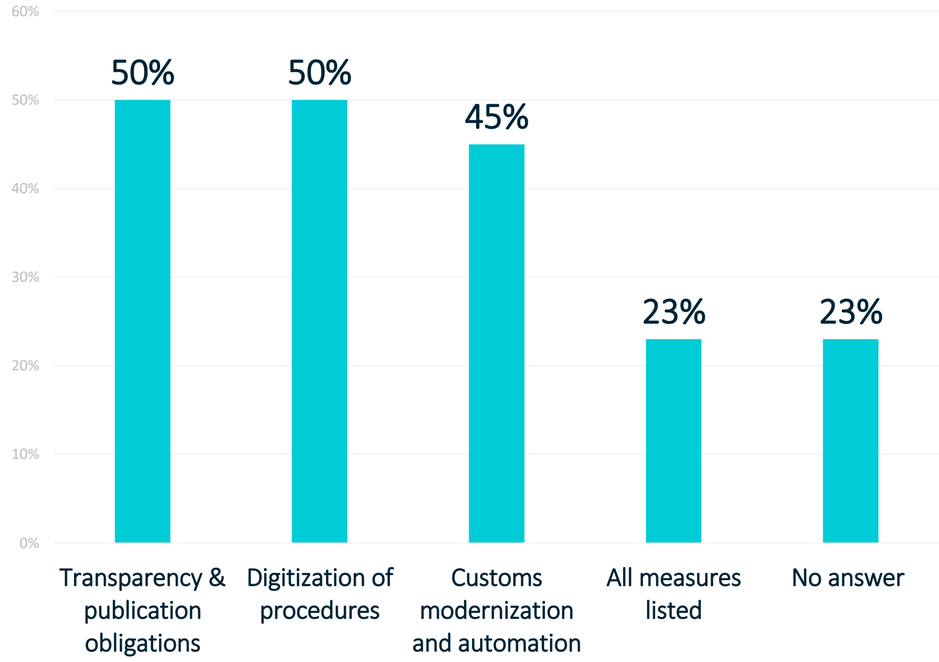
Should TPS-OIC be expanded to include trade facilitation?

22 Member Countries answered the question.



Should trade facilitation be incorporated as a binding discipline under TPS-OIC?

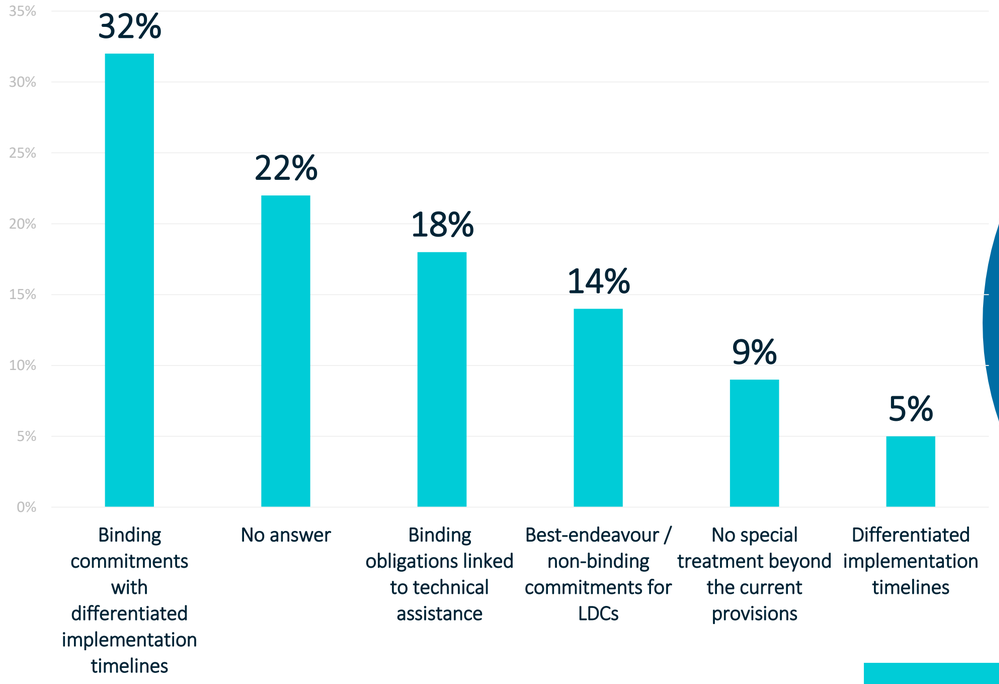
22 Member Countries answered the question.



Which trade facilitation measures should be prioritized? (The 1st Priority)

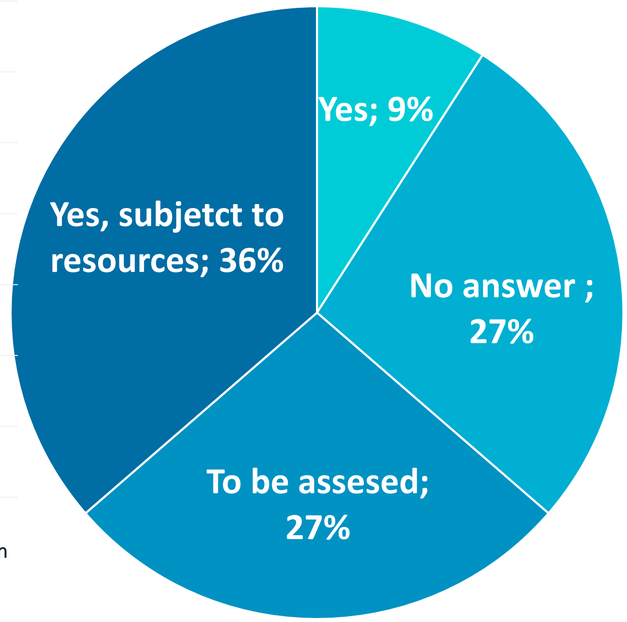
22 Member Countries answered the question.

Section 6: Trade Facilitation



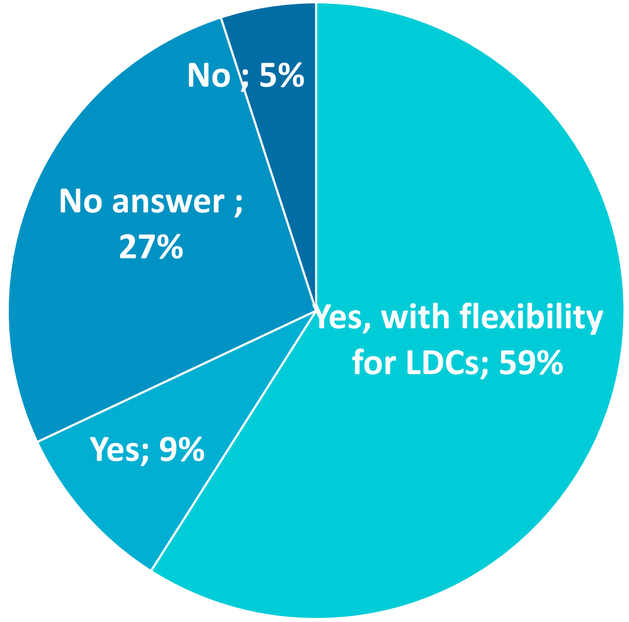
Views on the structure of Special and Differential Treatment (S&DT) in Trade Facilitation disciplines

22 Member Countries answered the question.



Willingness to support TNC-led technical assistance for LDC Members

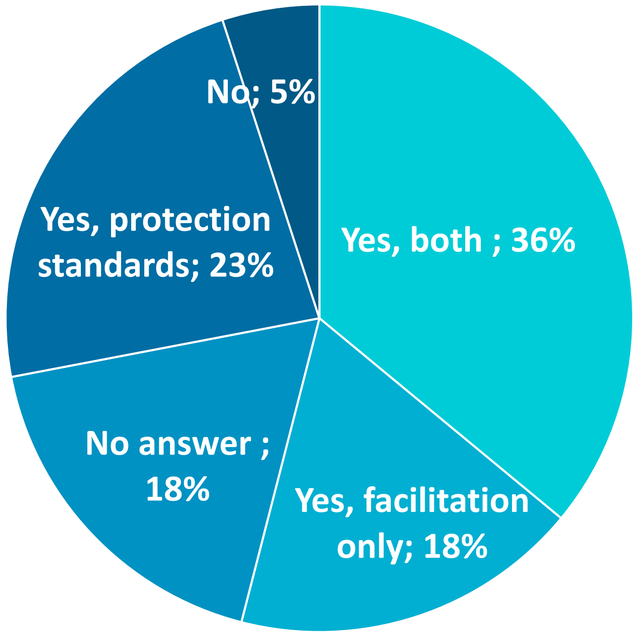
22 Member Countries answered the question.



Support for implementation benchmarks and monitoring mechanisms

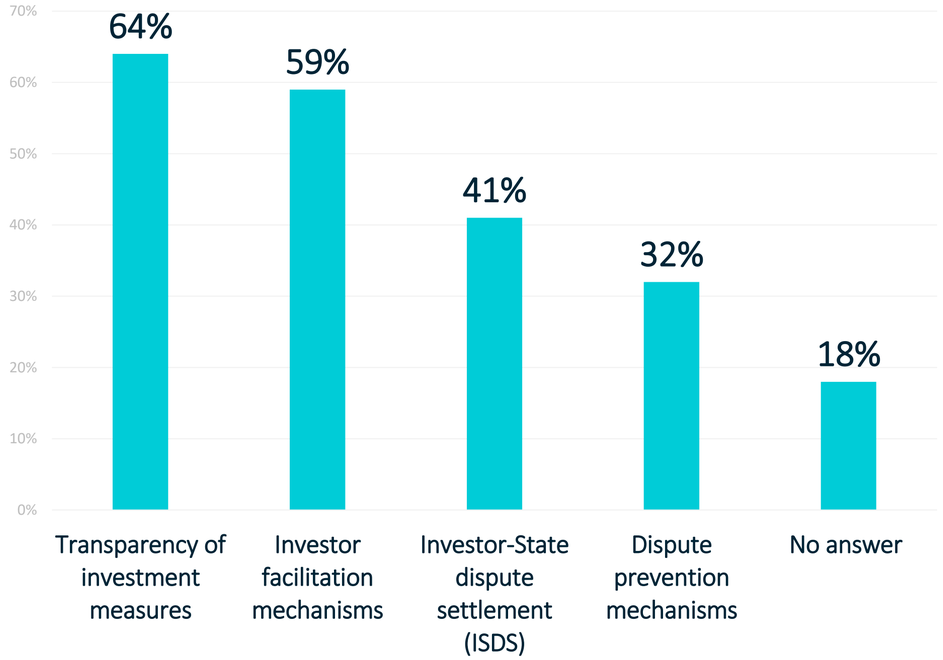
22 Member Countries answered the question.

Section 7: Investment and Related Areas



Should TPS-OIC expansion include investment facilitation or protection elements?

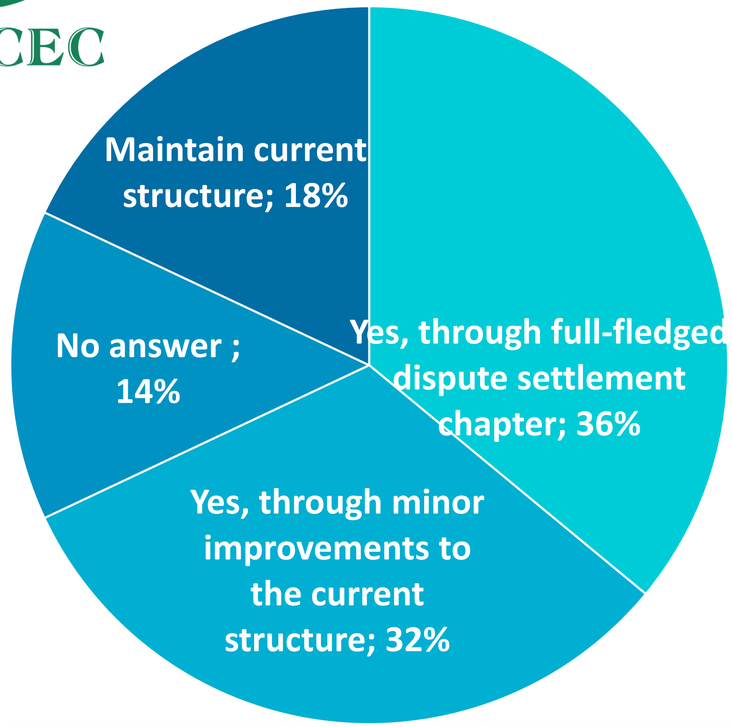
22 Member Countries answered the question.



Support for including provisions

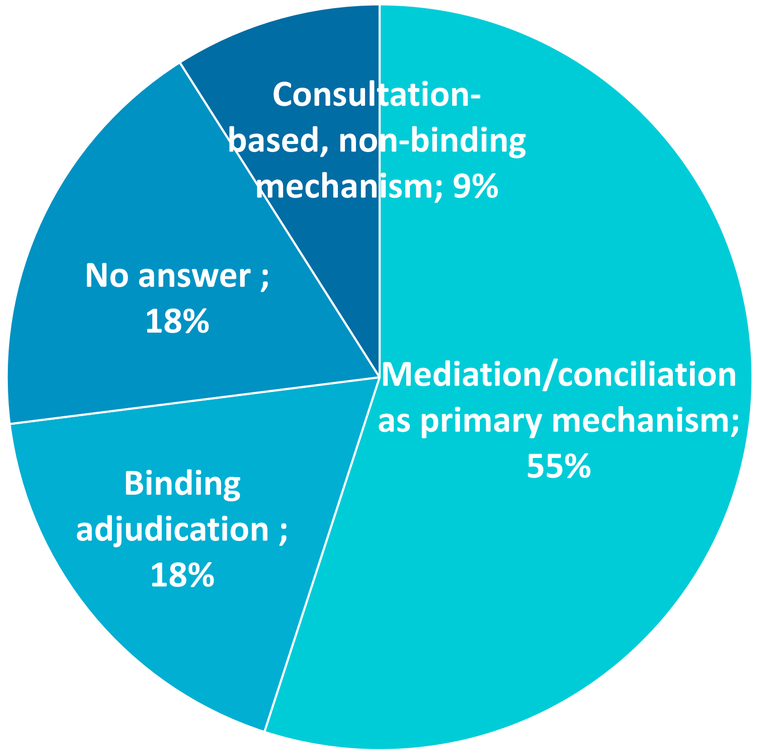
22 Member Countries answered the question.

Section 8: Dispute Settlement and Institutional Matters



Should a more structured dispute settlement mechanism be established?

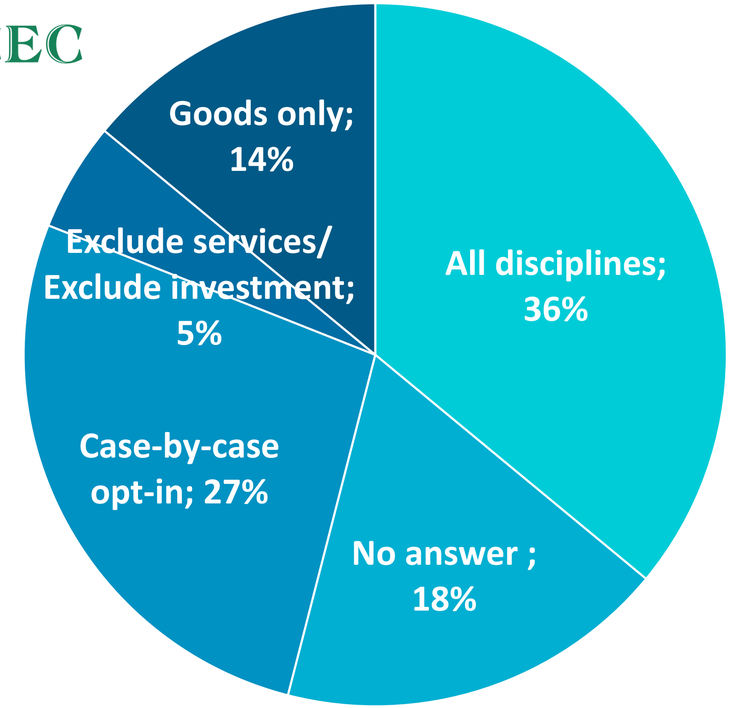
22 Member Countries answered the question.



Which dispute settlement approach should be adopted under an expanded TPS-OIC?

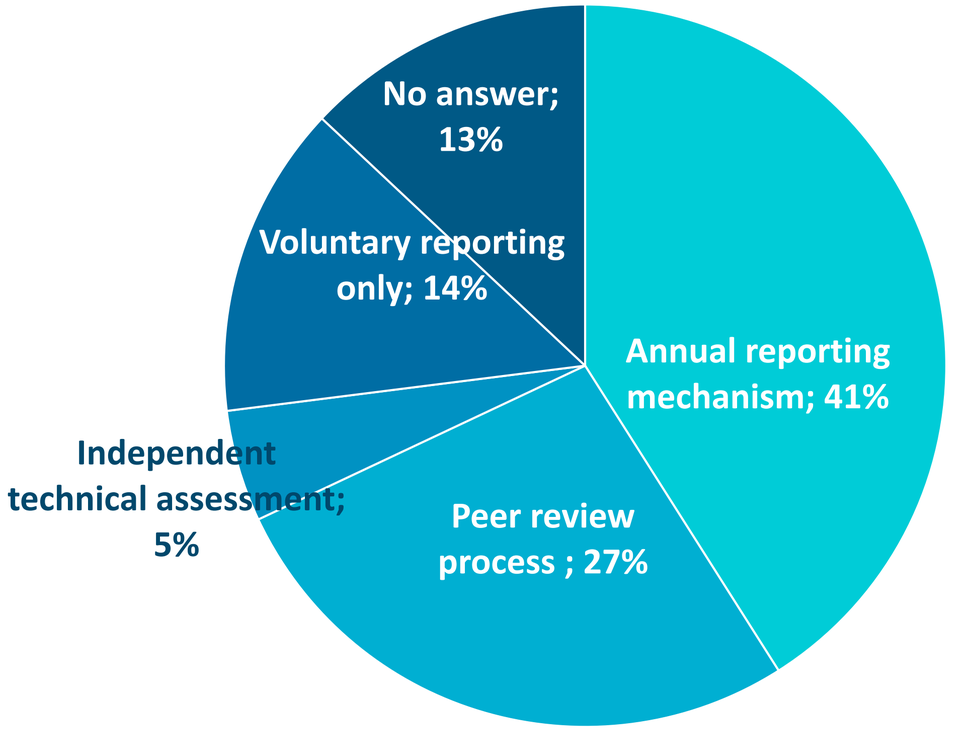
22 Member Countries answered the question.

Section 8: Dispute Settlement and Institutional Matters



Should dispute settlement apply to all new disciplines (goods, services, TF, investment), or only selected areas?

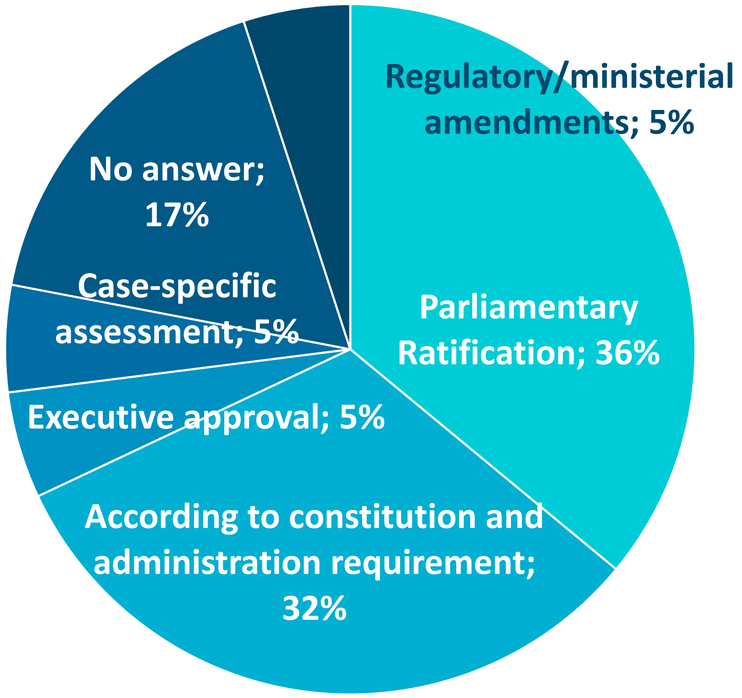
22 Member Countries answered the question.



Should a formal monitoring and review mechanism be introduced for expanded commitments?

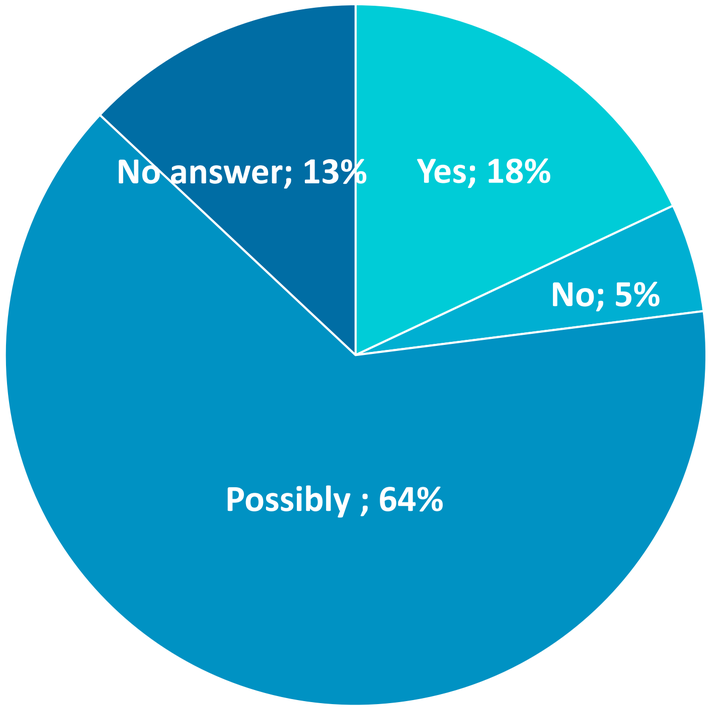
22 Member Countries answered the question.

Section 9: Legal Readiness



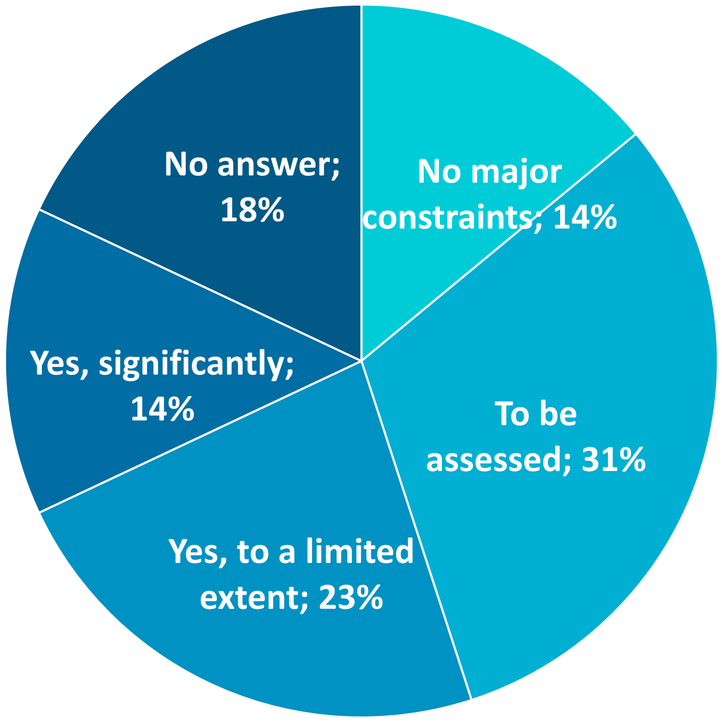
What type of domestic approval or legal process would likely be required for your country to undertake expanded TPS-OIC commitments?

22 Member Countries answered the question.



Would expansion require changes in national legislation, such as customs legislation?

22 Member Countries answered the question.



Would your country's existing commitments under other regional or bilateral trade agreements affect its ability to undertake expanded TPS-OIC commitments?

22 Member Countries answered the question.

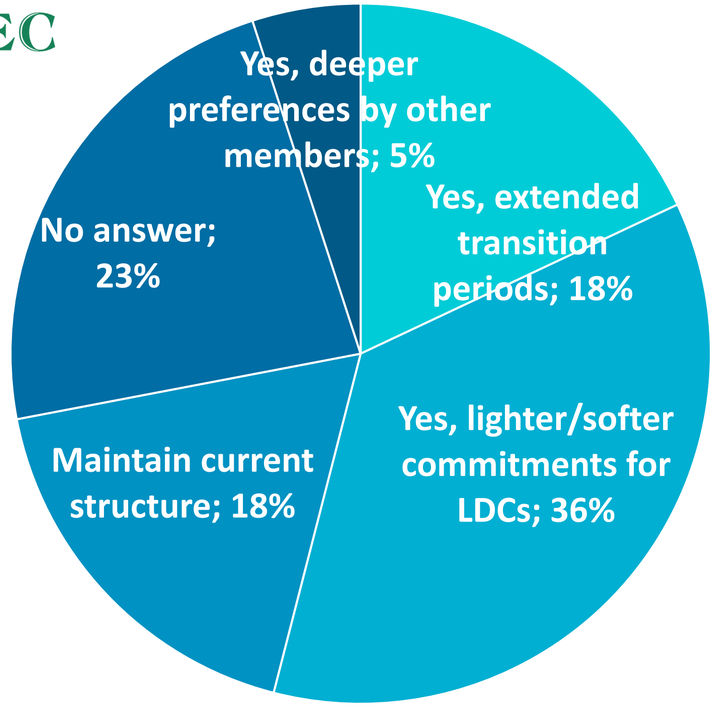
Section 9: Legal Readiness

If your existing commitments may affect participation in expanded TPS-OIC disciplines, please identify the relevant agreements and indicate the areas of potential overlap (e.g., trade in goods, services, investment, trade facilitation, dispute settlement)

(6 Member Countries answered the question.)

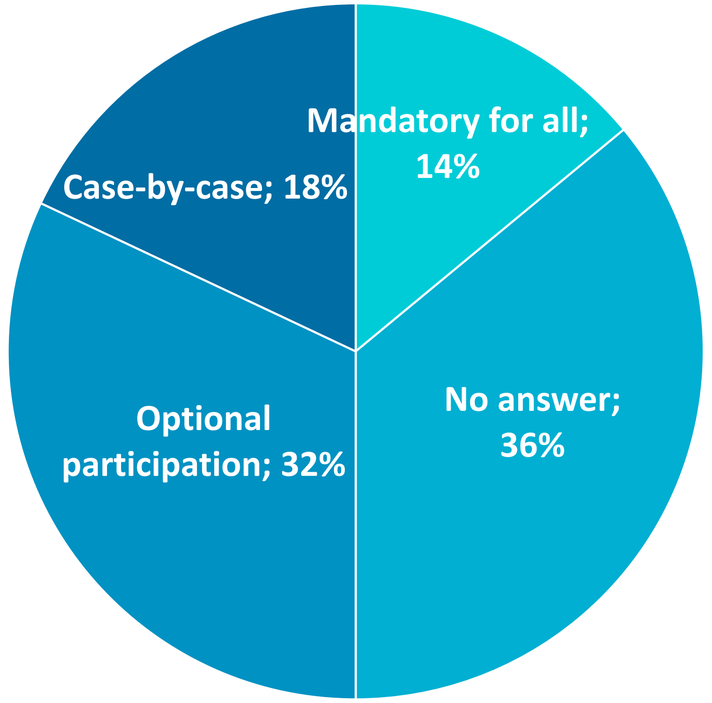
- Existing bilateral and regional trade agreements and commitments under multilateral trade frameworks may need to be considered to ensure coherence and avoid conflicting obligations.
- Relevant agreements: "WTO commitments, SAFTA/SAPTA, Bilateral FTA(s), and future/ongoing trade negotiations. Overlap: "Trade in goods, tariff concessions, rules of origin, trade facilitation, investment facilitation.
- The Paris Economic Protocol (1994) with Israel: It is the main restrictive agreement, regulating customs relations, foreign trade, and the movement of goods. In addition to it: The Euro-Mediterranean (Euro-Med) Association Agreement between the Palestinian Authority and the European Union, and the Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA) agreement, to which Palestine belongs. Collectively, these agreements generate multiple overlaps that necessitate precise legal coordination.
- Yes, some current commitments may overlap with regional and bilateral trade agreements, particularly in the areas of Rules of Origin, liberalization of services, investment, and trade facilitation; therefore, it is important to ensure consistency and complementarity between these agreements to avoid conflict and maximize benefits.
- Türkiye’s participation in the Customs Union with the European Union entails alignment with the EU’s Common Commercial Policy, particularly with regard to industrial goods.
- Malaysia’s participation in ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA), Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), D-8 Preferential Trade Agreement (D-8 PTA) and bilateral agreements such as Malaysia-Pakistan Closer Economic Partnership Agreement (MPCEPA), Malaysia–Türkiye Free Trade Agreement (MTFTA) and MY-UAE CEPA may overlap with TPS-OIC disciplines, particularly in Trade in Goods and Rules of Origin.

Section 10: Differentiation and Flexibility



Should special and differential treatment for LDCs be expanded?

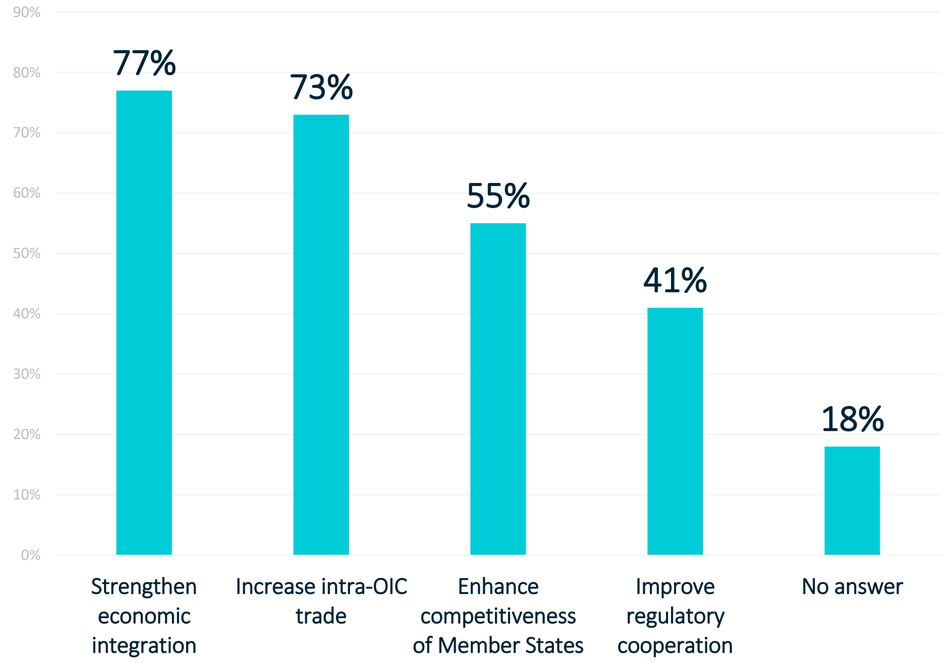
22 Member Countries answered the question.



Should participation in newly introduced disciplines be mandatory for all Members or optional based on readiness and interest?

22 Member Countries answered the question.

Section 11: Overall Strategic Vision



What should be the primary objectives of TPS-OIC expansion? (The 1st Priority)

22 Member Countries answered the question.

Three most important risks associated with expansion

22 Member Countries answered the question.

- Domestic Industry Protection & Revenue Considerations
- Regulatory Alignment with Existing International Commitments
- Cross-Border Infrastructure & Customs Digitalization
- Trade Diversion and Unbalanced Benefits of Trade Expansion
- Limited Participation

Section 11: Overall Strategic Vision

What conditions must be met before your country can engage in formal expansion negotiations?

22 Member Countries answered the question.

- Market Harmonization & Private Sector Engagement
- Legal Codification & Institutional Frameworks
- Special Treatment & Structural Transition
- Feasibility Studies

Thank You

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