



Trade, Multilateral Cooperation and Sustainable Development

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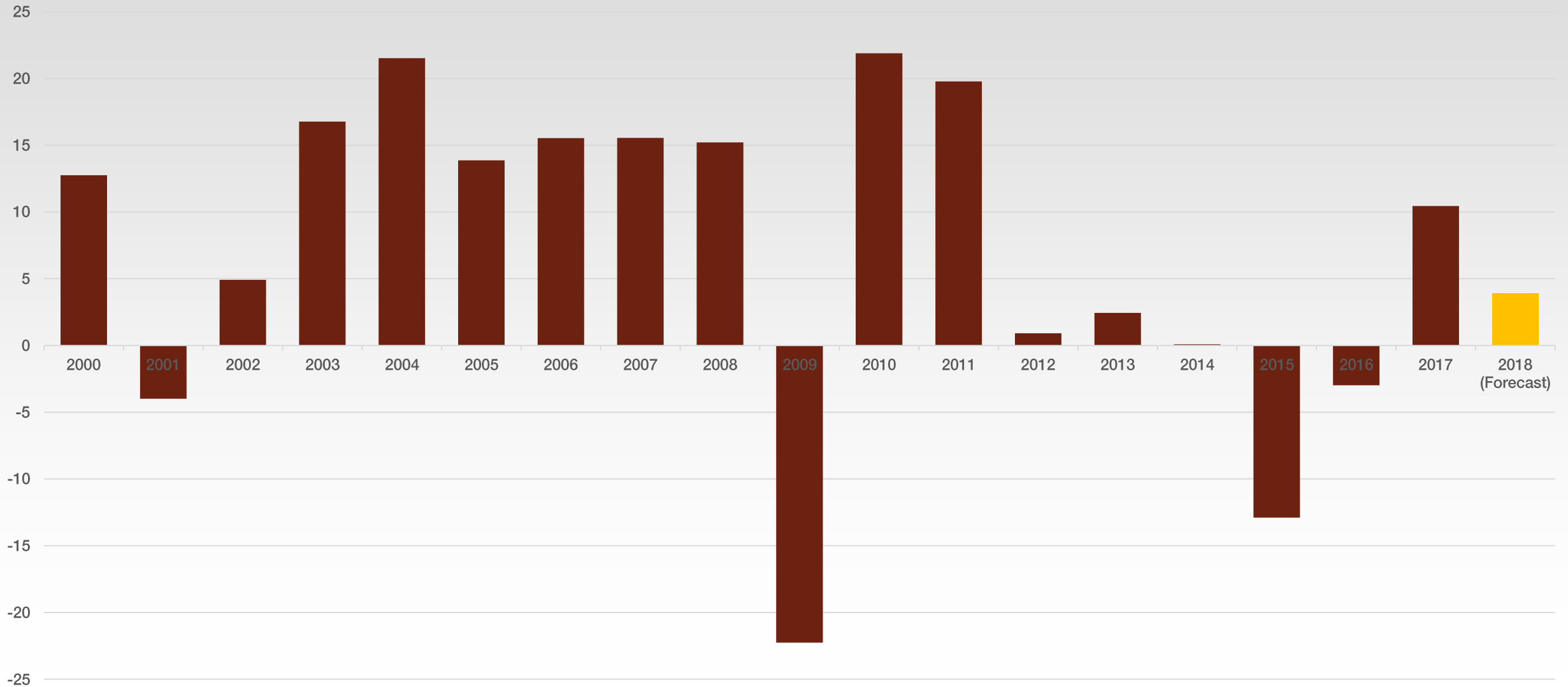
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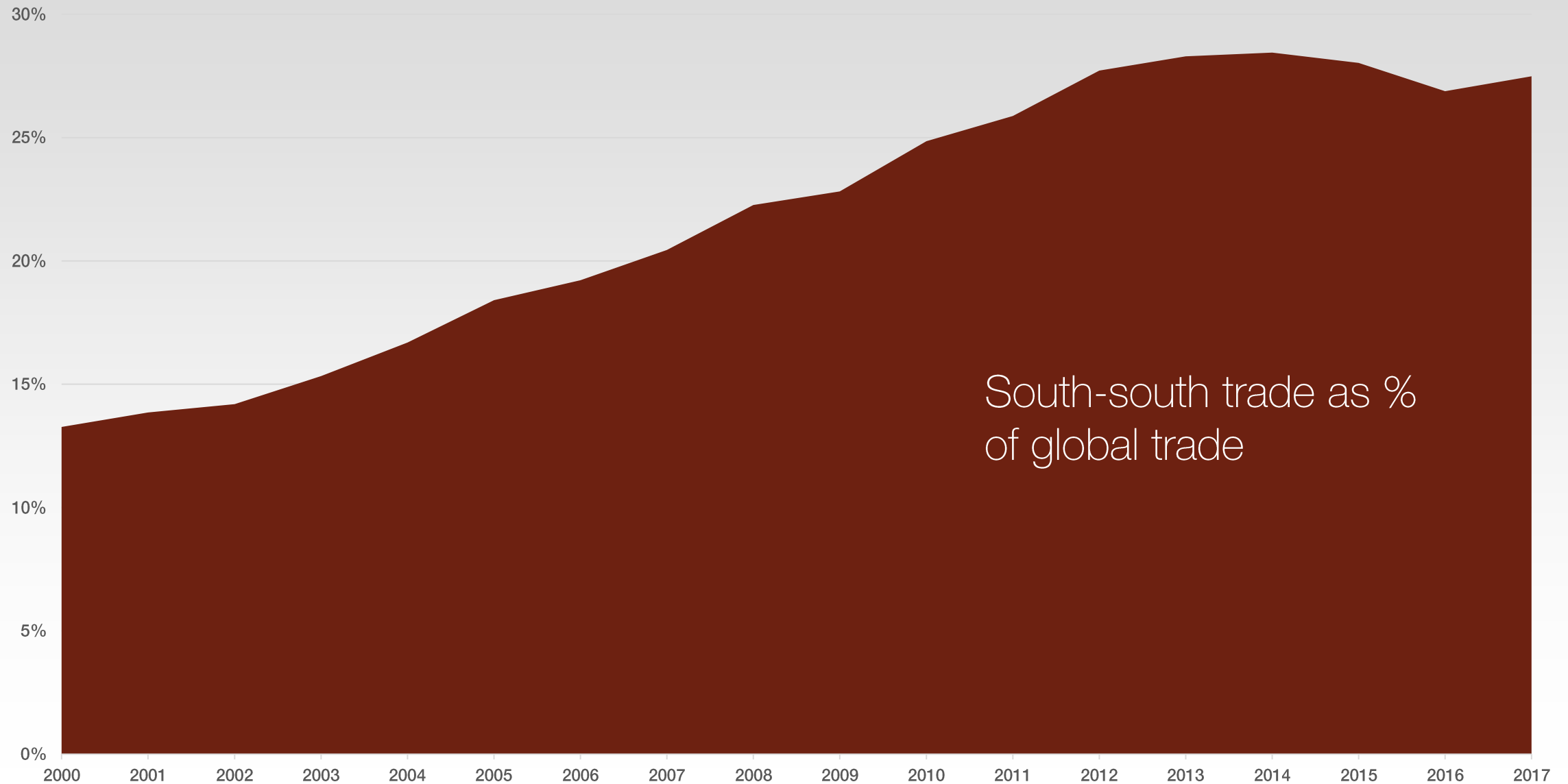
International trade
is in a
fragile state

Trade growth: *An erratic performance*

Annual average growth rate



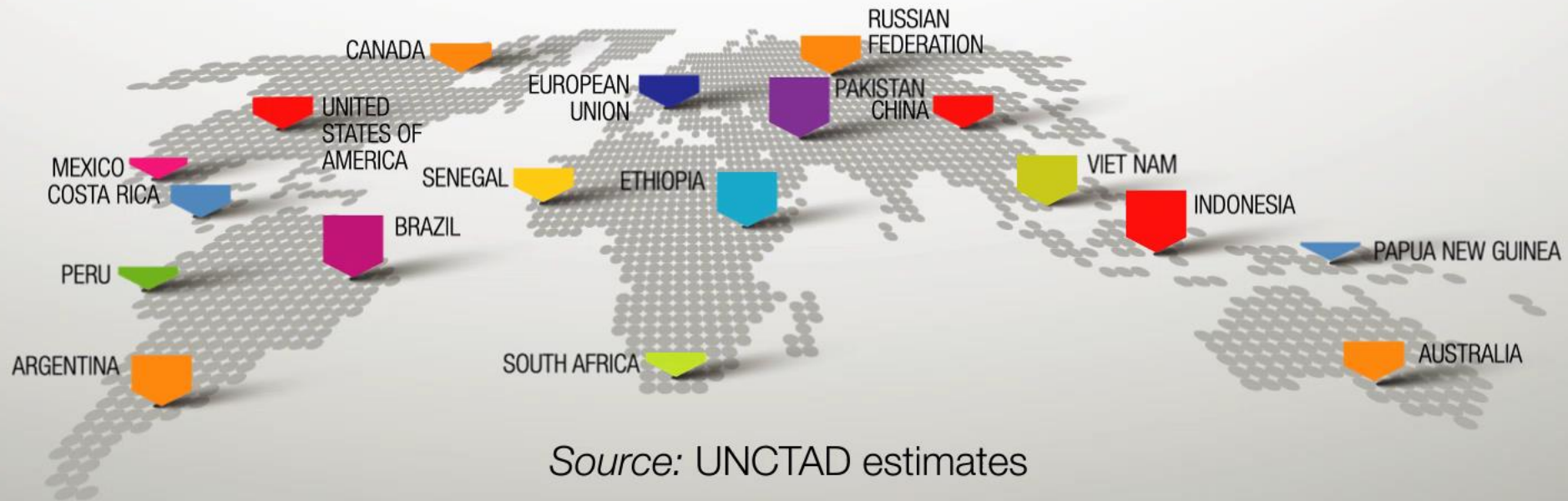
South-South trade: *An area of opportunity*





**Trade tensions compromising
Trade and also Development**

INCREASE OF TARIFFS ON EXPORTS

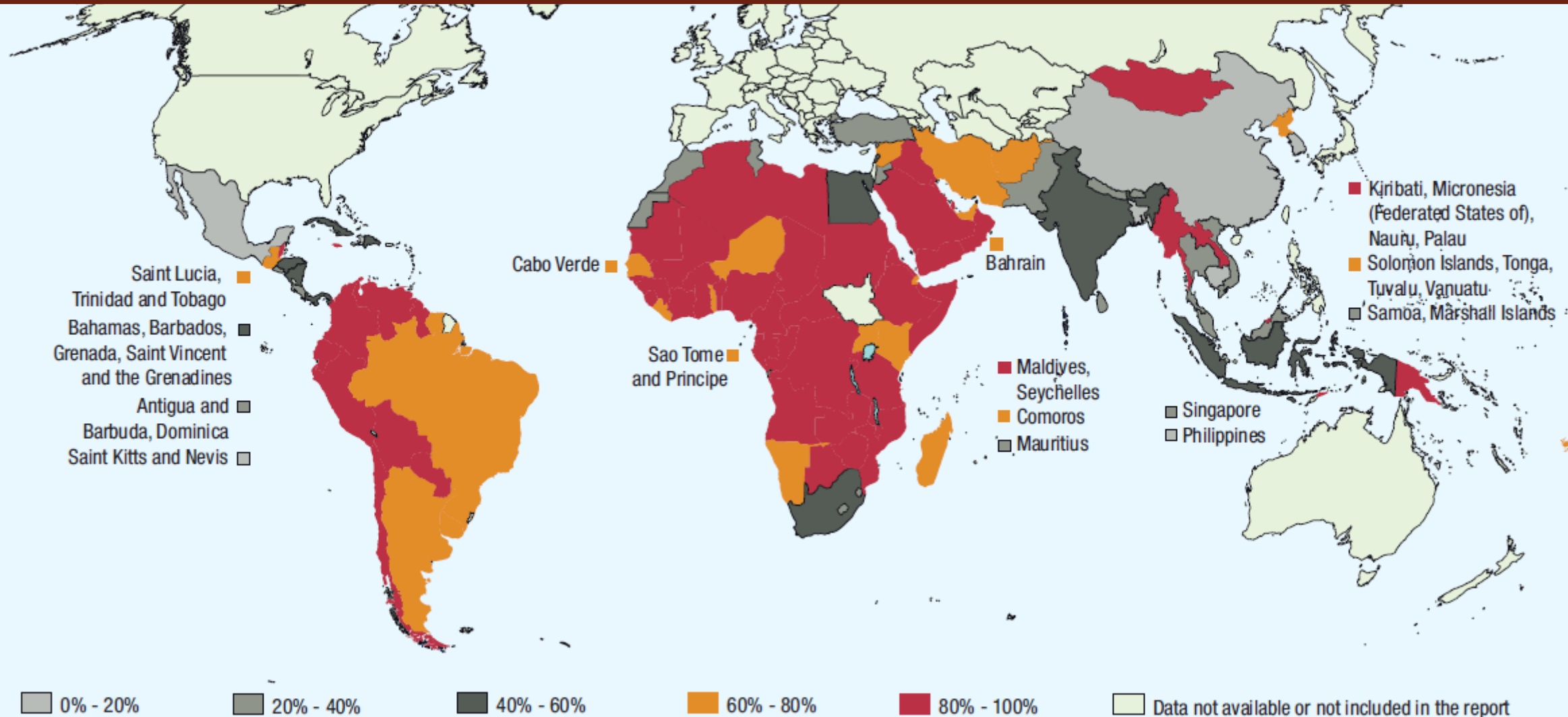


Some countries continue facing

specific challenges



Two thirds of developing countries are **Commodity dependent**



Source: Special Unit on Commodities, UNCTAD, using data from UNCTADStat

Note: The figures represent commodity export value as share of merchandise export value

A world map in a light grey tone serves as the background. The map highlights several countries in a bright orange color, representing Least Developed Countries (LDCs). These highlighted areas include parts of Africa (notably the Sahel region and East Africa), parts of Asia (including the Philippines and Indonesia), and parts of South America (including Haiti and the Dominican Republic).

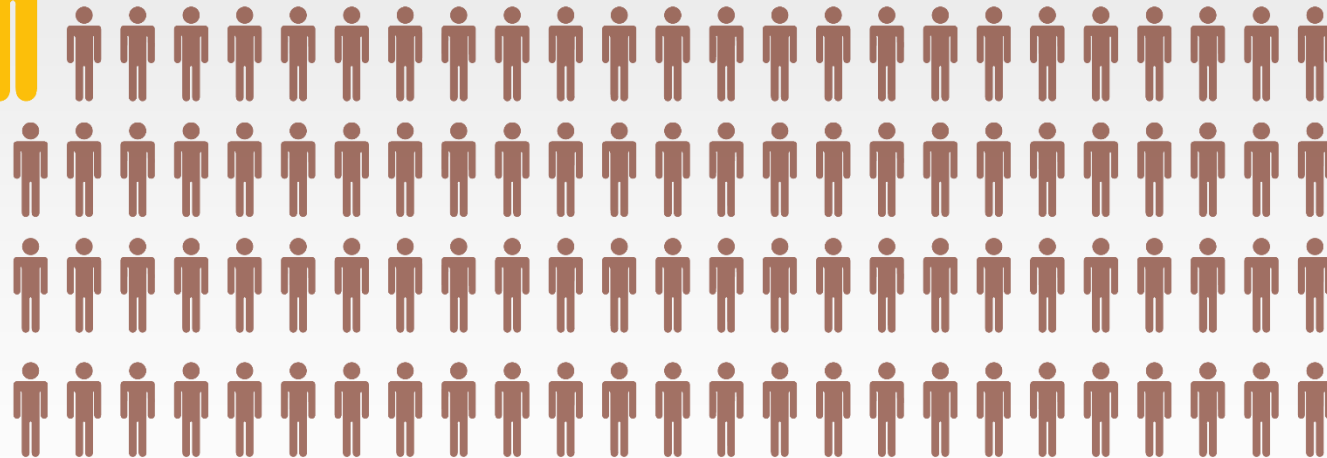
THE TRADE CHALLENGE OF THE **LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES**



Within country inequality is **rising**

82%

of wealth generated
in 2017



went to the richest **1%**

... the poorest half of the world,
3.7 billion,
saw **NO INCREASE**



The Multilateral Trading System is
being stretched





A challenge to multilateral cooperation anywhere...

... is a challenge to the SDGs everywhere

But despite the challenges,
many countries look
**for more, not less,
trade cooperation**



We must:
Adapt
Protect
Strengthen



the Multilateral Trading System to
achieve the SDGs

Making trade work for development

-  Making trade more inclusive
-  WTO reform
-  Economic Diversification
-  Building productive capacity
-  Strengthening south-south trade



Thank you



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