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WTO Trade Costs Index: Main Drivers in Landlocked countries

Ву

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The views expressed are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of UNCTAD.

WTO Trade Costs Index: <u>Main Drivers in Landlocked countries</u>



Roberta Piermartini World Trade Organization

Trading Food for Sustainable Development UNCTAD, 25 November

WTO Trade cost index main findings

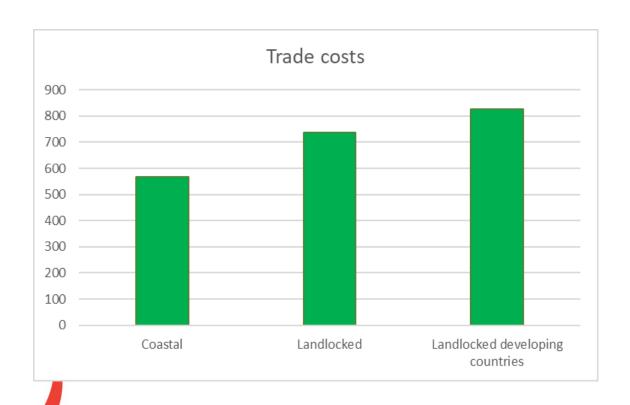


- Trade costs highest for LLDCs
- This is largely the result of transport costs and non-tariff measures



Total trade costs highest for LLDCs





WTO trade cost index

Landlocked countries (LL) 30% higher than Coastal

Landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) 50% higher trade cost than Coastal

Drivers of Trade Costs





Transport and travel

Distance, quality infrastructure, landlocked



Trade policy, customs procedures and regulatory differences



Information and transaction costs

Common language, history, culture ICT connection



Governance quality

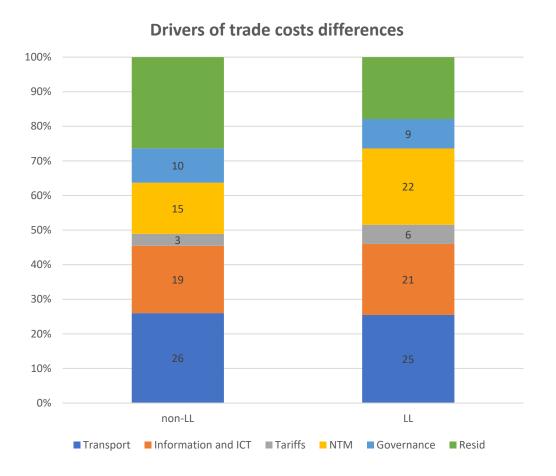
Drivers of Trade Costs: Fact 1



This decomposition shows to what extent various factors contribute to explaining the variation in bilateral trade costs.

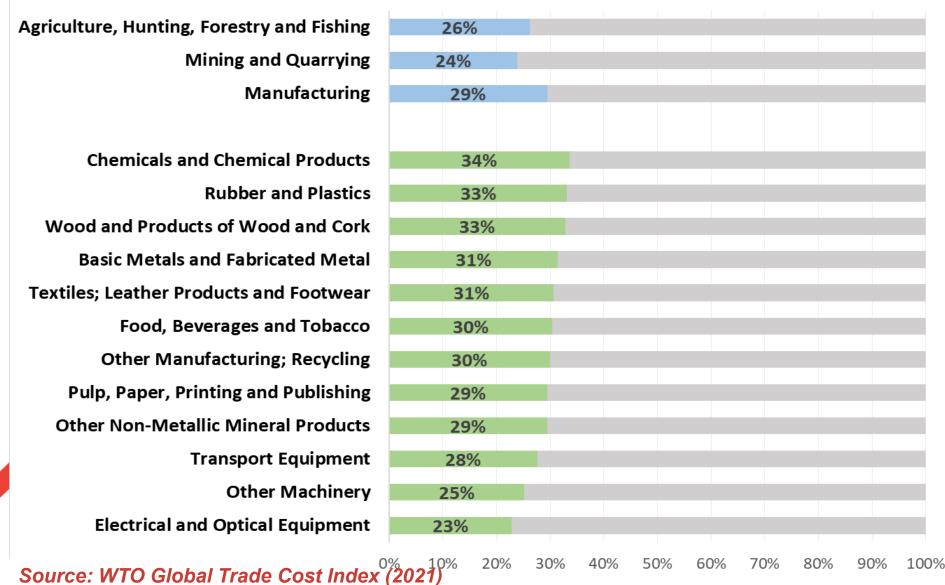
Transport and travel costs explain 25% of differences in trade cost for landlocked countries.





Transport costs: The key determinant of variation of trade costs across sectors





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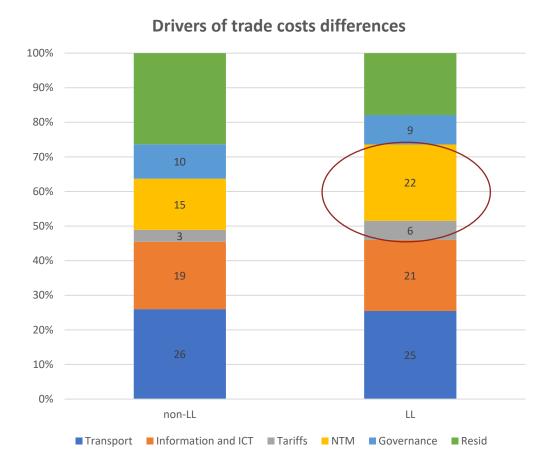
Drivers of Trade Costs: Fact 2



This decomposition shows to what extent various factors contribute to explaining the variation in bilateral trade costs.

Trade policy matters for 28% of total trade costs differences among Landlocked countries

NTMs are the major component



What does this mean?



- Covid19 has proved particularly challenging for LLDCs
 - high shipping costs, delays at borders
- Important to increase efforts to:
 - Implement TFA (WTO can help through the A4T, EIF and TFA Facility)
 - STDF also important to address NTMs
 - But also, cooperation to improve transport infrastructure of LLDCs and transit countries
 - And, foster digital connectivity (this is key to help diversify the economies)
 - E.g. During the pandemic exports of some LLDCs is computer services have boomed
- High shipping costs may be temporary, but they have highlighted the need to build more resilient economies
 - **Diversification**
 - More competition in the shipping industry? Air transport investments and agreements?