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United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

INTERNATIONAL MINISTERIAL MEETING OF LANDLOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION OF LANDLOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN THE MULTILATERAL TRADING SYSTEM

Report by the UNCTAD secretariat

Part One

UNCTAD/LDC/2005/3 (Part I)

Contents

Introduction

1. Landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) are widely dispersed around the globe: 15 are located in Africa, 12 in Asia, 2 in Latin America and 2 in Central and Eastern Europe. Despite their location on four continents, all 31 LLDCs share common problems of geographical remoteness and high transport costs in international trade transactions. But they also have a common goal, namely the integration of their economies into the global trading system in a way that would enable them to reap more benefits from international trade. For that, they face the common challenge of mobilizing investments on a massive scale to strengthen local productive capacities and to modernize their infrastructure.

2. The international community has focused on the specific development constraints of LLDCs for many decades.[1] UNCTAD has been associated with the issue of landlocked developing countries since its inception in 1964, when the particular needs and problems of those countries appeared on the agenda of its first conference. More recently, the United Nations Millennium Declaration "urged both bilateral and multilateral donors to increase financial and technical assistance to this group of countries to meet their particular development needs and to help them to overcome the impediments of geography" and "to create an environment – at national, sub-regional, regional and global levels alike – that is conducive to development and to the elimination of poverty".[2] Resolutions adopted at major United Nations conferences[3] have provided a further impetus to this process.

3. The International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation was held in Kazakhstan in August 2003. The Conference adopted the Almaty Declaration and the Almaty Programme of Action (APoA),[4] recognizing international trade and trade facilitation as a priority area within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries.

4. Both the Ministerial Communiqué adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of Landlocked Developing Countries convened prior to UNCTAD XI conference and the São Paulo Consensus adopted at UNCTAD XI[5] also requested the international community to strengthen its development efforts in favour of the LLDCs.

5. At the Fifth Annual Ministerial Meeting of Landlocked Developing Countries, held in New York in September 2004, representatives of LLDCs decided to convene a meeting of their trade ministers prior to the Sixth[th] Ministerial Meeting of the WTO and requested, *inter alia*, UNCTAD to assist them in their preparatory work, in particular with regard to the analysis of challenges faced by the LLDCs in the international trading system and the formulation of policy options for more effective participation by these countries in new trade negotiations.

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[1] One of the first UN resolutions addressing this issue was UN General Assembly resolution 1028 (XI), adopted in February 1957. At that time there were only five independent landlocked countries.
[2] United Nations Millennium Declaration, A/RES/55/2, 18 September 2000.
[3] The Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (Brussels, 2001), the International Conference on Financing for Development (Monterrey, 2002) and the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 2002).
[4] United Nations General Assembly resolution 58/20 of 23 December 2003.
[5] See Report of UNCTAD on its XIth session held in São Paulo, Brazil, from 13 to 18 June 2004 (TD/412), annex IV.

6. This Report is Part One of the contribution by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to the 2005 Ministerial Conference of Trade Ministers of LLDCs. It provides an overview of the economic situation of LLDCs at the beginning of the new millennium and analyses the recent trade performance of those countries. Part Two of UNCTAD's contribution to the Ministerial Conference analyses issues in the ongoing multilateral trade negotiations that are of particular relevance to LLDCs

Landlocked developing countries in the global trading system

General economic overview

7. Landlocked developing countries, as a group, are among the poorest developing countries. They face tremendous challenges to growth and development due to a wide range of factors, including weak institutional and productive capacities, small domestic markets, and high vulnerability to external shocks, as well as poor physical infrastructure and remoteness from world markets. In particular, the latter result in high transaction costs in external trade,[6] which hamper their efforts to overcome poverty and to improve the social and economic situation of their populations.

8. Of the 31 landlocked developing countries, 15 are located in Africa, 12 in Asia, 2 in Latin America and 2 in Central and Eastern Europe. Sixteen of them, or more than half, also belong to the category of least developed countries (LDCs).

9. Nearly all LLDCs have a low per capita GDP, reflecting low income levels, limited domestic savings capacity and a generally low level of economic development. While the average GDP per capita of LLDCs was about US$ 415 in 2003, it varies considerably from region to region, with Asian and African LLDCs (US$ 231 per capita and US$ 235 per capita respectively) being the poorest. The GDP per capita of LLDCs in South-Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and in Latin America is more than double the average of the country group, amounting to US$ 943 and US$ 928 respectively.

10. Only five LLDCs, namely Botswana, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kazakhstan, Swaziland and Turkmenistan, have a per capita GDP exceeding the average level of the per capita GDP of all developing countries, which is US$ 1,438. Almost two thirds of the LLDCs have a relatively small size in terms of population, which adversely affects economies of scale with regard to local supply capacities and local markets. Moreover, most LLDCs rank low in the UNDP Human Development Index, a fact that points to a wide range of social development constraints, such as high poverty levels, poor education and health systems, low life expectancy and low purchasing power (see table 1).

11. Evidently, the group of LLDCs have underperformed since the 1990s in terms of economic growth and development. With an annual average GDP growth rate of 0.6 per cent during the period from 1990 to 2003, GDP expansion was almost stagnant in LLDCs, comparing poorly with

[6] *Ad valorem* trade costs, covering freight and insurance costs for exports, are higher in LLDCs (12.9 per cent) than in other developing countries (8.1 per cent) and developed countries (5.8 per cent), owing to high transit costs and risks associated with exports from LLDCs. See UNCTAD, Challenges and Opportunities for Further Improving the Transit Systems and Economic Development of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries, UNCTAD/LDC/2003/8, Geneva 2003.

the annual average growth rates of 2.6 per cent for the world as a whole and 4.4 per cent for all developing countries (see table 2).

12. Against the backdrop of continued rapid population growth in most LLDCs, the weak overall economic performance resulted in a declining GDP per capita for this group of countries during the period 1990–2003. The average annual decline in per capita income of 1.6 per cent has had an adverse effect on the income situation in most households, worsened poverty levels and reduced overall demand in the LLDCs. Recently, however, the situation has improved somewhat, mainly because of the economic recovery in oil-exporting central Asian LLDCs and some African LLDCs.

13. Most LLDCs, particularly in Africa, still depend heavily on the production and trade of primary commodities, mainly agricultural products. However, agriculture growth patterns are highly volatile in the LLDCs. The vagaries of the climate are often aggravated by the negative effects of low investments in irrigation schemes, agricultural machinery and fertilizers, as well as in harvesting and storage facilities. External factors, such as high price volatility in international markets and stagnating global demand for key export products of these countries, as well as their reduced international competitiveness due to higher transaction costs, have added to the weak economic performance of LLDCs.

External trade

14. Lack of territorial access to the sea, remoteness and isolation from world markets result in substantially higher transportation costs for LLDCs and reduce their competitiveness in international trade. Moreover, these high transaction costs bear heavily on their export development and limit the range of potential exports and markets in which goods can be competitively traded. The price of imports also tends to soar because of high transit transport costs.

15. In 1990, the shares of LLDCs in the world merchandise and services trade were 0.37 per cent and 0.43 per cent respectively. With the emergence of new landlocked developing countries in Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia in the early 1990s, this share has significantly increased. However, since 1993, the participation of LLDCs in international trade has remained unchanged, amounting to a share of 0.57 per cent for merchandise trade and 0.64 per cent for services trade in 2002, with total values of US$ 73.9 and US$ 20.8 billion respectively (see table 3).

16. In fact, the value of total merchandise trade of all 31 LLDCs in 2002 was almost 25 times less than that of the United States, and slightly lower than that of Turkey. Only Azerbaijan, Botswana, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Zimbabwe had merchandise exports in excess of US$ 2 billion in 2002, accounting for 63 per cent of total LLDC merchandise exports.[7] The total value of the exports of most other LLDCs is too insignificant to influence price and market developments of their main export products; this makes them price-takers rather than price-makers.

[7] Botswana benefits greatly from exports of precious stones, a typical "low bulk, high value" commodity, for which air transport is utilized, thus circumventing many transport constraints due to landlockedness. Zimbabwe benefits from its proximity to South Africa, while Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan are oil exporters and Uzbekistan exports gold and cotton.

17. While LLDCs are marginal players in trade at the global level, international trade is of critical importance to them for their national economies. Their "openness", measured by the level of economic exposure to the rest of the world, is high. For the group as a whole, export and imports of goods and services constituted on average about 81 per cent of the countries' GDP during the period 2000–2002, which is much higher than the ratio for middle- and low-income developing countries or high-income OECD countries. In a number of LLDCs, including Lesotho, the Republic of Moldova, Mongolia, Swaziland, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, the trade-to-GDP ratio is higher than 100 per cent (see table 4).

18. Similarly, merchandise exports per capita in Botswana, Kazakhstan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Swaziland and Turkmenistan are higher than the average for the developing countries, with Botswana and Swaziland exceeding US$ 1,000 per capita (see table 1).

19. The high trade-to-GDP ratios of LLDCs imply that international trade plays a significant role in these countries and that their economies are widely exposed to the global trading system without being in a position to exert any influence on price or market trends.

20. Moreover, it is also noticeable that exports of goods and services constitute a lower proportion of GDP than imports of goods and services, this fact reflecting the limited export capacity of those countries. During 2000–2002, for example, in Burundi, Chad and Rwanda, imports surpassed exports threefold and more. In all other LLDCs, with the exceptions of Botswana, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Zimbabwe, imports exceed exports significantly. As a result, the LLDCs as a group run a trade deficit, which has an adverse effect on the balance-of-payments situation of these countries.

(a) Trade in goods

21. The emergence of newly independent landlocked developing countries in the former Soviet Union, especially resource-rich countries such as Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, has altered the structure of merchandise exports of the group of LLDCs since the early 1990s. The share of fuel exports from LLDCs increased more than fourfold, while the share of exports of agricultural raw materials fell almost threefold during the period 1993–2002. Exports of food items and ores and metals have also decreased since 1993, while exports of manufactured goods have slightly increased since then. Currently, more than 50 per cent of aggregate exports from all LLDCs are primary commodities or low-processed raw materials. Manufactures account for about 30 per cent, while food exports consist of 14 per cent of total exports of the LLDCs (see Chart 1).

22. The external trade of most landlocked developing shows a high concentration in a few products, mainly primary commodities. Oil is the single most important category of LLDCs' merchandise exports. Three major oil-exporting LLDCs (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan) accounted for about 42 per cent of total LLDC exports in 2002. Important non-fuel export minerals include aluminium (Armenia), copper ore (Botswana, Mongolia, Zambia), gold (Armenia, Mali, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Zimbabwe), nickel (Botswana), precious stones (Botswana) and zinc (Zambia). Most of these mineral commodities suffered from declining world prices during the 1990s, and LLDCs were therefore compelled to increase their export volume, so as not to further widen their trade deficit at constant import values (see table 5).

23. A few LLDCs have a significant share of manufactured goods in their exports. The share of manufactured exports is highest in Armenia, Botswana, Lesotho, Nepal and Swaziland among

the LLDCs.[8] Apart from manufactured exports from Armenia and the former Yugoslav of Macedonia, these are mainly low-tech goods, including textiles, leather products and handicrafts, which are subject to strong international competition. Changes in consumer taste or demand and increased competition in textiles and clothing industries with the phased integration of these products under the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing offer new challenges and opportunities for several LLDCs with regard to export diversification and value-added processing.

24. The product structure of imports of the LLDCs has remained largely unchanged since 1993. Manufactured goods continue to dominate LLDCs' imports, accounting for about two thirds of total imports. Food items were the second largest import (13 per cent). Energy products accounted for 12 per cent of total imports, owing to the heavy import dependence on petroleum imports by LLDCs such as Kyrgyzstan, Mali, the Republic of Moldova and Mongolia. The product composition of imports mirrors the narrow manufacturing base and, in general, the serious supply– side constraints that characterize the economies of LLDCs.

(b) Trade in services

25. Exports of services that are not affected by distance or other trade barriers, such as tourism, ICT services or services using ICT, offer an opportunity to overcome trade constraints due to remoteness and the dependence on transit routes and transit traffic. So far, however, LLDCs play only a very marginal role in international service transactions. Other than tourism, which is of economic importance in a few LLDCs (Bhutan, Botswana, Nepal, Uganda), the scope of exportable services is still very limited in LLDCs and the total value is low. In 2002, exports of services of the LLDCs as a group stood at US$ 7.7 billion. Most LLDCs were net service importers. Total imports of services amounted to US$ 13 billion in the same year.[9]

26. Among the different types of export services, tourism is the most important services sector, followed by exports of transport services and government services. The increase in exports of communication services has been most dynamic. However both its share and its value are still small. Exports of other services such as financial and insurance, construction and IT services are insignificant.

27. On the imports side, the LLDCs mainly import transportation and travel services, while other services imports such as construction and recreational services are marginal.

Direction of trade

28. The external trade of most LLDCs is relatively undiversified both in terms of products, as seen above, and in terms of trading partners. LLDCs conduct their international trade transactions in goods with only a small number of countries. On average, five trading partner countries account for at least 60 per cent of exports of most LLDCs (see table 6). Neighbouring (transit) countries often account for a large share of LLDCs' export and imports, as exemplified in the cases of Paraguay (59 per cent of all exports and 57 per cent of all imports are from neighbouring countries) and Mongolia (53 per cent of all exports and 55 per cent of imports are from neighbouring countries).

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[8] In Armenia it is 63.8 per cent, in Lesotho 87.4 per cent, in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 71.7 per cent, in Nepal 66.7 per cent and in Swaziland 76.4 per cent, respectively.

[9] It should be noted that the current level of international statistics on trade in service does not make it possible to fully analyse exports and imports patterns in this sector. Hence we limit ourselves, to the extent possible, to the analysis of only general trends and avoid conclusions on this subject.

29. The South–South trade of LLDCs has significantly increased since 1993, accounting for 35 per cent of total exports and 42 per cent of total imports of LLDCs. In particular, developing countries in Asia and Latin America have emerged as dynamic trading partners of LLDCs. As for imports, Asian developing countries, as well as CIS countries and countries in Central and Eastern Europe, have become important sources of imports for some LLDCs.

30. Although developed countries continue to be the major trading partners of LLDCs, their shares in exports and imports dropped from 46 per cent to 39 per cent and from 45 per cent to 33 per cent, respectively, over the period 1993–2003. The European Union is still the leading trading partner of LLDCs, although its share has declined considerably over the last decade. Japan's share in LLDCs' exports has been halved, while its share in LLDCs' imports declined by almost three quarters.

Foreign direct investment

31. Landlocked developing countries need significant investments, particularly for the development and strengthening of productive capacities and infrastructure, cannot be effected locally owing to their limited domestic savings capacity. Foreign direct investment (FDI) therefore plays a critical role in the development of those countries.

32. However, LLDCs perform poorly as hosts to FDI. The combined inward flow of FDI to all LLDCs amounted to US$ 6.4 billion or roughly four fifths of the FDI flows to Singapore in 2002.[10] In addition to the small volume of FDI flowing to LLDCs, a breakdown of FDI by sector in a number of LLDCs indicates that FDI to these countries flows mainly to activities in the primary and secondary sectors, often responding to market access incentives provided by developed countries, such as the AGOA scheme. The services sector, whose products are largely insensitive to distance (e.g. services provided by call centres, data processing and accounting centres), has in general a low share in FDI flows to LLDCs.

33. LLDCs appear to have many barriers to FDI that range from remoteness and the lack of direct access to seaports to their narrow resource base and their small domestic markets. The impact of both transport costs and transport time on exportable goods, and diseconomies of scale on both the supply and demand sides, make them less attractive to FDI, particularly to investments that are dependent on export and import transactions and are efficiency- or resource-seeking or domestic-market-oriented.[11]

34. The establishment of an efficient transport infrastructure in LLDCs and, equally important, in transit countries is undoubtedly important for the better connection of these countries to world markets. However, its high economic costs, as well as its limited success in the past in helping these countries achieve the scale, competitiveness and access to technology and markets that are needed to produce goods more efficiently, suggest that this approach needs to be complemented by other policies.

35. The move towards a higher knowledge and information content in the value added of exportable goods and services opens up new opportunities for LLDCs, which could help mitigate the effects of distance and remoteness as barriers to FDI. Efforts by LLDCs to attract FDI should therefore concentrate on the promotion of sectors that produce goods and services that are knowledge- and information- intensive.

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[10] UNCTAD, Handbook of Statistics 2003.
[11] UNCTAD, FDI in Landlocked Developing Countries at a Glance. New York/ Geneva 2003.

36. The development of location-specific advantages that enable LLDCs to benefit more from the emerging global knowledge and services economy has certain prerequisites.[12] In the first place, it would be necessary to generate both the range of skills that would help attract this type of FDI and local technological capabilities. The low-cost labour of some LLDCs would be a major advantage, in particular with regard to semi-skilled activities that could be outsourced and whose output could be transferred electronically (e.g. call centres, data processing, accounting services). Moreover, LLDCs would need to put in place an appropriate ICT infrastructure, which in itself would be an attractive sector for FDI.

37. LLDCs will therefore need to participate proactively in the ongoing multilateral negotiations on services with a view to the formulation of agreements that would help them attract FDI to service sectors.

38. Another way to overcome barriers to FDI, especially those related to the small size of local markets, consists in strengthening regional integration and establishing common market areas that include both landlocked and neighbouring transit developing countries. Such an approach would require a paradigm shift in dealing with the problems of LLDCs, moving the focus away from distance from the sea to distance from markets. From that point of view, a number of LLDCs would appear not to be disadvantaged in terms of geographical location. Rather, they could develop into a hub of regional economic activity that could emulate, over time, the economic success of certain European landlocked countries that were able to compensate for disadvantages due to geographical location over a period of two generations. In such cases, the dynamics of increasing intra-subregional and regional trade can ensure that LLDCs also become transit countries.

39. Again, landlocked developing countries will have to make sure that the outcome of current multilateral trade negotiations reflects their specific situation and needs and allows for the flexibility to create regional arrangements that would help these countries tackle inherent problems that are difficult to address on a single- country basis.

[12] Ibid., pp. 7ff

Table 1: Basic indicators of LLDCs, 2003

Countries and groups	Area (Km2)	Population ('000)	GDP[a] (Millions of US$)	GDP p.c. (US$)	Merchandise exports p.c. (US$)	HDI rank[b]
World	136 026 238	6 301 463	*36 214 885*	*5 747*	1 181.3	
Developed economies	32 473 975	949 887	*28 291 096*	*29 784*	5 056.6	
Developing economies	80 828 540	5 016 745	*7 212 862*	*1 438*	480.6	
High-income countries	13 407 712	321 787	*2 524 168*	*7 844*	3 695.1	
Middle-income countries	24 162 578	781 322	*1 867 438*	*2 390*	625.0	
Low-income countries	43 258 250	3 913 636	*2 821 256*	*721*	187.4	
LDCs	20 740 909	718 858	*258 495*	*360*	61.5	
Landlocked developing countries	16 313 262	352 418	*146 280*	*415*	121.2	
LLDCs in South America		*14 686*	*13 625*	*928*	208.4	
Bolivia	1 098 581	8 808	7 738	878	178.6	114
Paraguay	406 752	5 878	5 887	1 002	253.0	89
LLDCs in Africa		*202 633*	*47 629*	*235*	58.2	
Botswana	581 730	1 785	7 111	3 984	1 701.5	128
Burkina Faso*	274 000	13 002	3 821	294	25.1	175
Burundi*	27 834	6 825	590	86	5.5	173
Central African Republic*	622 984	3 865	1 257	325	22.3	169
Chad*	1 284 000	8 598	2 495	290	35.0	167
Ethiopia*	1 104 300	70 678	6 436	91	8.7	170
Lesotho*	30 355	1 802	1 070	594	264.7	145
Malawi*	118 484	12 105	1 912	158	40.2	165
Mali*	1 240 192	13 007	3 874	298	71.5	174
Niger*	1 267 000	11 972	2 723	227	28.3	176
Rwanda*	26 338	8 387	1 549	185	6.6	159
Swaziland	17 364	1 077	1 781	1 653	1 067.0	137
Uganda*	241 038	25 827	6 249	242	21.8	146
Zambia*	752 618	10 812	4 305	398	95.1	164
Zimbabwe	390 757	12 891	2 456	191	182.6	147
LLDCs in Asia		*59 569*	*13 775*	*231*	31.6	
Afghanistan*	652 090	23 897	3 991	167	8.5	-
Bhutan*	47 000	2 257	684	303	47.9	134
Lao People's Dem. Rep.*	236 800	5 657	2 043	361	66.8	135
Mongolia	1 566 500	2 594	1 197	461	204.0	117
Nepal*	147 181	25 164	5 860	233	26.3	140
LLDCs in Central and Eastern Europe & CIS		*75 530*	*71 251*	*943*	344.0	
Armenia	29 800	3 061	2 769	905	221.5	82
Azerbaijan	86 600	8 370	7 138	853	309.7	91
Kazakhstan	2 724 900	15 433	27 554	1 785	835.9	78
Kyrgyzstan	199 900	5 138	1 911	372	113.2	110
Republic of Moldova	33 851	4 267	1 957	459	205.1	113
Tajikistan	143 100	6 245	1 554	249	133.3	116
TFYR of Macedonia	25 713	2 056	4 575	2 225	657.1	60
Turkmenistan	488 100	4 867	14 978	3 078	506.5	86
Uzbekistan	447 400	26 093	8 815	338	142.2	107

Source: UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics, 2004.

[a] GDP figures are in current prices and at current exchange rates.

[b] UNDP, Human Development Report, 2004.

* Landlocked LDCs.

Table 2: Composition and growth of GDP in the LLDCs, 1990–2003

Countries and groups	Growth of GDP ,%						Share of major sectors in GDP, %, 2002		
	1990–2000		1995–2000		1990–2003				
	Total GDP	Per capita	Total GDP	Per capita	Total GDP	Per capita	Agriculture	Industry	Services
World	2.6	1.1	3.2	1.8	2.6	1.2	3.8	27.4	67.1
Developed economies	2.5	1.9	3	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.7	25.0	72.0
Developing economies	4.7	3	4	2.3	4.4	2.7	11.6	36.4	49.3
LDCs	4.2	1.5	5.3	2.8	4.6	2	34.1	21.6	40.5
Landlocked developing countries	-1.3	-3.5	3.5	1.2	0.6	-1.6	22.0	29.3	43.2
Afghanistan	-4.0	-8.1	-6	-7.8	-4.3	-7.9	58.7	20.8	18.0
Armenia	-1.9	-0.5	5.1	6.5	1.4	2.7	23.6	33.2	34.8
Azerbaijan	-6.3	-7.5	7.3	6.3	-1.5	-2.7	13.8	44.5	32.2
Bhutan	6.2	4.2	6.6	3.9	6.4	4.1	33.6	37.0	31.3
Bolivia	4	1.7	3.5	1.3	3.5	1.3	12.7	25.7	52.4
Botswana	4.8	2.3	6	3.8	5.1	2.8	2.5	47.3	47.0
Burkina Faso	5.1	2.1	5.4	2.4	5.1	2.1	33.3	19.7	43.6
Burundi	-2.6	-3.5	-0.4	-1.1	-1.4	-2.7	47.8	15.2	30.9
Central African Republic	2	-0.4	3.1	1	2.1	-0.1	52.3	17.6	33.6
Chad	3.2	0.2	2.9	-0.3	3.9	0.8	38.2	15.1	41.2
Ethiopia	4.5	1.5	4.7	2	4.4	1.5	44.5	11.1	44.7
Kazakhstan	-4.1	-3.4	1.9	3.1	-0.6	0.2	8.0	35.8	50.5
Kyrgyzstan	-4.1	-5.1	5.4	3.8	-1.4	-2.6	34.4	21.3	36.4
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	6.5	3.9	6.1	3.6	6.3	3.8	49.9	24.5	23.5
Lesotho	3.9	2.5	2.2	1	3.4	2.3	16.0	37.0	39.9
Malawi	4.2	2.4	2.7	0.1	3.3	1.3	32.2	20.2	46.9
Mali	5.2	2.3	6.6	3.7	5.1	2.2	43.0	20.4	36.6
Republic of Moldova	-11.2	-11.0	-2.7	-2.4	-7.0	-6.8	21.0	20.2	48.1
Mongolia	1.0	-0.1	2.9	2	1.7	0.5	20.7	22.5	59.7
Nepal	4.9	2.5	4.6	2.2	4.5	2.1	38.0	20.0	37.9
Niger	2.6	-0.9	3.1	-0.4	2.8	-0.7	40.3	17.1	42.6
Paraguay	2.2	-0.4	0.7	-1.8	1.7	-0.9	23.6	25.1	51.3
Rwanda	0.1	-1.2	10.1	1	2.6	-0.2	43.7	18.8	38.9
Swaziland	3.3	1.2	3.4	1.2	3.1	1.2	11.7	32.2	28.1
Tajikistan	-10.9	-12.1	0.9	-0.3	-5.6	-6.8	26.4	25.9	38.2
TFYR of Macedonia	-0.8	-1.4	3	2.4	-0.1	-0.7	10.2	25.1	51.4
Turkmenistan	-3.0	-5.3	4.9	2.9	0.4	-1.7	23.5	43.6	31.5
Uganda	7.3	4.2	6.7	3.6	6.9	3.8	28.9	20.1	41.9
Uzbekistan	-0.2	-2.1	4.1	2.3	1.3	-0.6	27.3	22.7	36.9
Zambia	0	-2.3	2.2	0	1	-1.1	20.0	23.5	51.7
Zimbabwe	2.3	0.4	1.9	0.4	-0.2	-1.8	17.4	23.8	58.8

Source: UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics, 2004.

Table 3: Value and share of trade of LLDCs

Countries and groups	Merchandise trade				Services trade			
	1990		2002		1990		2002	
	Total trade Mln. US$	Share %	Total trade Mln. US$	Share %	Total trade Mln. US$	Share %	Total trade Mln. US$	Share %
World	7 104 258	100.00	12 931 215	100.00	1 690 152	100.00	3 256 947	100.00
Developed economies	5 155 712	72.57	8 669 621	67.04	1 328 504	78.60	2 394 795	73.53
Developing economies	1 659 553	23.36	3 929 132	30.38	337 367	19.96	783 215	24.05
LDCs	45 175	0.64	85 877	0.66	14 085	0.83	23 835	0.73
Landlocked developing countries (LLDCs)	26 331	0.37	73 869	0.57	7 238	0.43	20 816	0.64
LLDCs in South America	3 924	0.06	6 318	0.05	1 309	0.08	1 608	0.05
Bolivia	1 613	0.02	3 069	0.02	457	0.03	690	0.02
Paraguay	2 311	0.03	3 249	0.03	852	0.05	918	0.03
LLDCs in Africa	18 360	0.26	24 823	0.19	5 251	0.31	3 413	0.10
Botswana	3 732	0.05	4 460	0.03	586	0.03	0	0.00
Burkina Faso	687	0.01	976	0.01	285	0.02	0	0.00
Burundi	306	0.00	160	0.00	146	0.01	49	0.00
Central African Republic	275	0.00	267	0.00	238	0.01	0	0.00
Chad	474	0.01	1 181	0.01	269	0.02	0	0.00
Ethiopia	1 379	0.02	2 146	0.02	664	0.04	1 168	0.04
Lesotho	734	0.01	1 150	0.01	122	0.01	91	0.00
Malawi	992	0.01	1 102	0.01	305	0.02	271	0.01
Mali	961	0.01	1 630	0.01	459	0.03	556	0.02
Niger	671	0.01	679	0.01	271	0.02	0	0.00
Rwanda	396	0.01	258	0.00	171	0.01	267	0.01
Swaziland	1 221	0.02	1 920	0.01	287	0.02	259	0.01
Uganda	440	0.01	1 554	0.01	195	0.01	752	0.02
Zambia	2 528	0.04	2 182	0.02	493	0.03	0	0.00
Zimbabwe	3 564	0.05	5 156	0.04	760	0.04	0	0.00
LLDCs in Asia	4 047	0.06	5 168	0.04	680	0.04	597	0.02
Afghanistan	1 171	0.02	1 051	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bhutan	151	0.00	273	0.00	56	0.00	147	0.00
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	264	0.00	729	0.01	50	0.00	0	0.00
Mongolia	1 585	0.02	1 128	0.01	203	0.01	450	0.01
Nepal	876	0.01	1 987	0.02	371	0.02	0	0.00
LLDCs in Central and Eastern Europe and CIS	..	..	37 560	0.29	..	..	9 974	0.31
Armenia	..	..	1 498	0.01	..	..	409	0.01
Azerbaijan	..	..	3 668	0.03	..	..	1 660	0.05
Kazakhstan	..	..	16 293	0.13	..	..	5 255	0.16
Kyrgyzstan	..	..	1 072	0.01	..	..	283	0.01
Republic of Moldova	..	..	1 698	0.01	..	..	461	0.01
Tajikistan	..	..	1 374	0.01	..	..	174	0.01
TFYR of Macedonia	..	..	3 040	0.02	..	..	528	0.02
Turkmenistan	..	..	3 053	0.02	..	..	0	0.00
Uzbekistan	..	..	5 864	0.05	..	..	1 204	0.04

Source: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics, 2004.

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Table 4: The importance of trade in LLDCs by country, average 2000–2002

LLDCs	Goods and services as percentage of GDP			
	Total trade	**Exports**	**Imports**	**Balance**
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..
Armenia	72.6	25.6	47.0	-21.4
Azerbaijan	85.1	42.3	42.8	-0.6
Bhutan	72.5	27.5	45.0	-17.5
Bolivia	46.4	19.8	26.6	-6.8
Botswana	92.9	56.2	36.7	19.6
Burkina Faso	37.1	10.3	26.8	-16.5
Burundi	34.5	9.3	25.2	-16.0
Central African Republic	28.6	12.7	15.8	-3.1
Chad	78.2	16.4	61.7	-45.3
Ethiopia	45.6	15.3	30.3	-15.0
Kazakhstan	100.5	51.6	49.0	2.6
Kyrgyzstan	84.3	40.5	43.8	-3.3
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	86.3	37.0	49.3	-12.2
Lesotho	158.4	43.9	114.4	-70.5
Malawi	65.0	26.0	39.0	-13.0
Mali	68.8	29.1	39.7	-10.6
Mongolia	131.2	58.8	72.4	-13.6
Nepal	51.5	20.6	30.9	-10.3
Niger	39.8	15.9	24.0	-8.1
Paraguay	62.7	24.0	38.6	-14.6
Republic of Moldova	127.9	51.1	76.7	-25.6
Rwanda	31.9	7.3	24.6	-17.3
Swaziland	149.5	67.6	81.9	-14.3
Tajikistan	142.0	72.4	69.5	2.9
TFYR of Macedonia	102.7	44.6	58.1	-13.5
Turkmenistan	201.7	99.5	102.2	-2.7
Uganda	37.8	11.4	26.4	-15.0
Uzbekistan	60.5	30.1	30.4	-0.3
Zambia	53.9	23.9	30.0	-6.1
Zimbabwe	48.3	25.1	23.2	1.9
Landlocked countries	81.0	37.7	43.3	-5.6

Source: Calculations by the UNCTAD secretariat based on the UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics, 2004.

Table 5: Structure of merchandise trade of LLDCs by categories of products

Country	Trade flow	Total	All food items	Agr. raw materials	Fuels	Ores & metals	Manufactured goods	Unallocated
Armenia	Exports	100	11.8	0.7	2.0	13.5	63.8	8.1
	Imports	100	17.5	1.0	14.0	3.1	60.5	3.9
Azerbaijan	Exports	100	4.8	1.5	86.0	2.3	5.2	0.1
	Imports	100	11.7	1.0	11.3	1.9	74.0	0.1
Bhutan	Exports	..	13.3	1.7	41.9	3.1	39.9	..
	Imports	..	17.9	1.3	10.4	0.8	69.6	0.1
Bolivia	Exports	100	29.6	2.0	30.1	17.7	16.1	4.5
	Imports	100	13.2	1.5	7.3	0.7	76.6	0.7
Botswana	Exports	100	3.1	0.5	0.1	5.5	90.6	0.3
	Imports	100	13.9	0.8	6.7	2.0	71.4	5.2
Central African Republic	Exports	100	2.7	27.9	0.1	20.2	49.0	0.1
	Imports	100	27.0	4.1	5.1	3.0	60.9	..
Chad	Exports	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Imports	..	24.3	0.6	17.9	0.6	56.1	0.5
Ethiopia	Exports	100	62.0	25.9	0.0	0.7	11.4	0.1
	Imports	100	21.5	0.7	12.0	1.5	64.0	0.3
Kazakhstan	Exports	100	6.0	1.3	61.2	14.1	16.4	1.1
	Imports	100	8.0	0.9	11.1	1.6	78.3	0.1
Kyrgyzstan	Exports	100	8.8	9.6	11.6	3.1	21.6	45.3
	Imports	100	12.8	1.7	25.3	2.9	57.2	0.2
Lesotho	Exports	100	7.1	5.1	0.0	0.1	87.4	0.3
	Imports	100	23.1	0.8	7.7	0.8	62.4	5.1
Mali	Exports	100	1.6	3.7	1.9	0.1	9.2	83.5
	Imports	100	16.2	0.7	21.9	0.7	60.3	0.2
Mongolia	Exports	100	2.4	9.8	2.3	33.3	29.3	23.0
	Imports	100	14.4	0.6	19.9	0.5	64.5	0.0
Nepal	Exports	100	9.9	0.5	..	0.2	66.7	22.7
	Imports	100	11.7	3.5	15.2	2.8	45.6	21.3
Niger	Exports	100	30.4	3.6	1.6	55.0	7.9	1.5
	Imports	100	33.5	4.3	16.9	1.2	44.0	0.0
Paraguay	Exports	100	75.2	9.0	0.3	0.5	14.9	0.1
	Imports	100	12.3	1.1	16.7	1.2	68.7	0.0
Republic of Moldova	Exports	100	58.3	5.0	0.6	2.8	33.3	0.2
	Imports	100	13.5	4.1	20.6	1.0	60.7	0.1
Rwanda	Exports	100	52.3	7.3	6.8	23.3	10.3	..
	Imports	100	11.7	4.0	15.6	2.0	66.7	..
Swaziland	Exports	100	14.6	7.9	0.7	0.2	76.4	0.2
	Imports	100	18.2	2.2	12.7	1.0	64.4	1.6
TFYR of Macedonia	Exports	100	16.8	1.2	5.4	4.7	71.7	0.2
	Imports	100	14.1	1.6	14.1	1.7	49.0	19.6
Turkmenistan	Exports	100	0.3	9.9	81.0	0.4	6.9	1.5
	Imports	100	11.7	0.4	1.2	1.0	79.8	5.9
Uganda	Exports	100	62.8	22.0	0.1	0.2	8.8	6.0
	Imports	100	16.2	2.0	13.7	1.3	66.7	0.1
Zambia	Exports	100	9.2	2.8	2.1	63.6	19.2	3.1
	Imports	100	13.9	1.6	7.1	1.6	75.0	0.7
Zimbabwe	Exports	100	25.0	10.6	1.1	19.0	34.8	9.5
	Imports	100	11.1	1.9	8.3	2.3	75.9	0.5

Source: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics, 2004.
Note: Data for 2003, otherwise the most recent available data for a particular country.

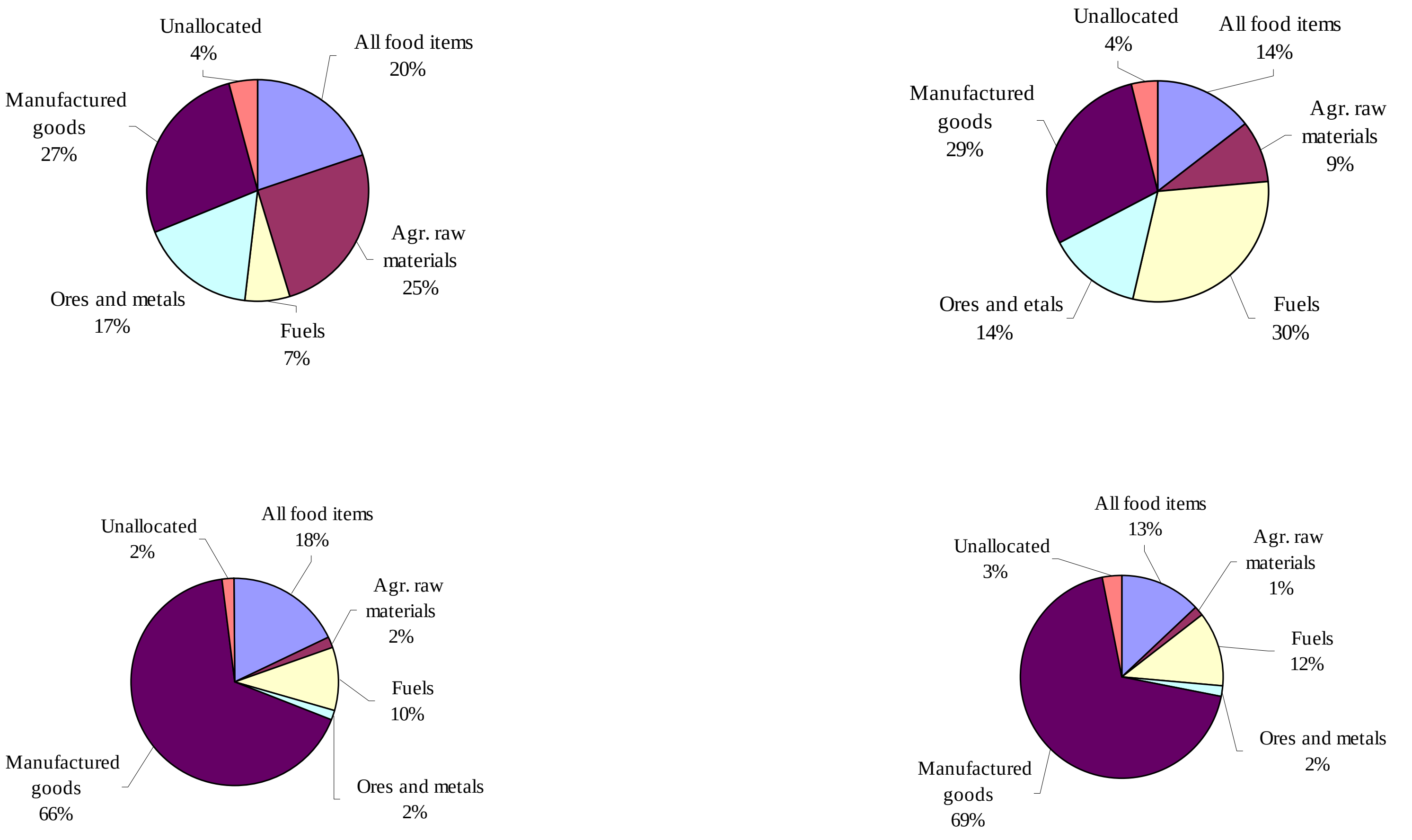
Table 6: Share of major trading partners of LLDCs, in percentage, 2003

Country	Exports	Imports
Afghanistan	EU – 27.4; USA-27.1; India – 16.5; Pakistan – 13.4; Russian Fed. – 2.8.	Pakistan – 30.1; EU-15.0; Rep. of Korea – 9.2; Japan – 7.7; Turkmenistan – 5.4; Kenya – 4.6; USA – 4.5; Russia – 4.0
Armenia	EU – 44.8; Israel – 15.8; Russian Fed. – 12.1; Islamic Rep. of Iran – 7.8; USA – 6.3	EU – 30.6; Russian Fed. – 11.6; Israel – 11.3; USA –9.5; Islamic Rep. of Iran – 8.8; UAE – 5.4; Ukraine –4.6.
Azerbaijan	EU – 58.3; Czech Rep. – 11.4; Turkey – 5.9; Georgia –4.5; Russian Fed. – 4.5	EU – 31.0; Russian Fed. – 15.5; Turkey – 12.0; China 7.8; Ukraine – 5.4; USA – 4.6; Kazakhstan – 4.3
Bolivia	Brazil – 37.0; Venezuela – 12.9; Colombia – 12.0; USA – 11.6; EU – 5.6; Peru – 5.1	Brazil – 25.2; Argentina – 22.4; USA – 12.0; Chile – 9.3; EU – 9.1; Peru – 5.8
Burkina Faso	EU – 18.5; Singapore – 13.0; China – 11.8; Thailand –7.9; India – 6.1; Ghana – 5.3; Colombia – 5.3	EU – 48.8; Côte d'Ivoire – 14.6; Togo – 9.0; Senegal – 3.8
Burundi	Switzerland – 32.0; EU – 28.5; Rwanda – 5.7; Uganda – 2.0; USA – 1.6	EU – 31.6; Kenya – 14.4; United Rep. of Tanzania – 11.7; Uganda – 5.9; Zambia – 5.2; India – 4.4; Japan – 4.3; China – 4.2
Central African Rep.	EU – 76.7; Indonesia – 6.7; Congo – 3.0	EU – 36.5; Cameroon – 9.4; USA – 5.4; Congo – 3.6; Oman – 2.2; Chad – 2.1
Chad	EU – 47.1; USA – 25.2; Morocco – 4.6; CAR – 3.4	EU – 48.7; USA – 20.7; Cameroon – 14.6; Saudi Arabia – 3.5
Ethiopia	EU – 31.1; Djibouti – 13.4; Saudi Arabia – 7.0; Japan –6.8; USA – 5.1	Saudi Arabia – 24.1; EU – 20.1; USA – 17.0; China – 6.4; India – 3.9
Kazakhstan	Bermuda – 17.0; EU – 15.3; Russian Fed. – 15.2; Switzerland – 13.0; China – 12.8; Ukraine – 3.3; Islamic Rep. of Iran – 3.2	Russian Fed. – 39.0; EU – 24.5; China – 6.2; USA – 5.6; Ukraine – 3.9
Kyrgyzstan	UAE – 24.8; Switzerland – 20.3; Russian Fed. – 16.7; Kazakhstan – 9.8; Canada – 5.3; China – 4.0; Tajikistan – 3.2; EU – 3.0; Uzbekistan – 2.8	Russian Fed. – 24.7; Kazakhstan – 24.0; EU – 11.2; China – 10.2; USA – 6.7; Uzbekistan – 5.5; Turkey – 3.7
Lao PDR	EU – 26.3; Thailand – 20.8; Viet Nam – 15.9; China –2.2	Thailand – 59.3; China – 12.8; Viet Nam – 10.2; EU – 5.6; Singapore – 2.6
Malawi	EU – 32.2; S. Africa – 23.3; USA – 13.5; Egypt – 5.7; Japan – 4.6	S. Africa – 53.7; EU – 10.6; India – 4.9; United Rep. of Tanzania – 3.8; Zambia – 3.6
Mali	EU – 27.0; Thailand – 14.0; China – 12.0; India – 7.8; Bangladesh – 6.1; Mauritius – 3.9; Tunisia – 3.4	EU – 28.5; Senegal – 7.7; Côte d'Ivoire – 7.1; S. Africa – 2.7; China – 2.5; Togo – 2.3
Mongolia	China – 46.2; USA – 23.2; EU – 7.3; Russian Fed. – 6.7; Singapore – 5.7; Australia – 5.6	Russian Fed. – 33.1; China – 21.5; EU – 10.8; Korea – 8.4; Japan – 7.9
Nepal	India – 50.6; USA – 26.1; EU – 14.4	India – 22.9; China – 13.5; UAE – 12.5; EU – 9.6; Singapore – 7.1; Saudi Arabia – 5.5; Kuwait – 4.6; Korea – 3.4
Niger	EU – 47.2; Nigeria – 28.7; Japan – 17.2;	EU – 27.5; Côte d'Ivoire – 13.9; China –

	Ghana – 2.1	10.5; Nigeria – 7.7; USA – 5.5 Japan – 4.9
Rep. of Moldova	Russian Fed. – 39.0; EU – 23.4; Romania – 11.4; Ukraine – 7.1; Belarus – 5.2; USA – 4.3	EU – 28.4; Ukraine-22.0; Russian Fed. – 13.0; Romania – 7.0; Belarus – 3.6; Kazakhstan – 3.4; Turkey – 3.4
Paraguay	Brazil – 34.2; Uruguay – 19.6; Switzerland – 7.8; EU – 6.9; Argentina – 5.3; USA – 3.6	Brazil – 32.4; Argentina – 21.6; China – 12.7; EU – 8.2; USA – 3.8; Japan – 3.5; Uruguay – 3.2
Rwanda	Indonesia – 39.4; EU – 11.0; China – 4.2; Hong Kong –2.5	EU – 25.2; Kenya – 23.4; Uganda – 6.3; S. Africa –3.3; Congo – 2.5
Tajikistan	EU – 28.4; Turkey – 24.4; Latvia – 9.9; Switzerland – 9.7; Uzbekistan – 8.5; Russian Fed. – 6.6; Islamic Rep. of Iran – 6.5	Russian Fed. – 20.2; Uzbekistan – 15.1; Kazakhstan – 10.9; Ukraine – 7.1; Azerbaijan – 7.1; EU – 5.9; Romania – 4.4; Turkmenistan – 3.6; Turkey – 3.3; Kyrgyzstan – 3.1
TFYR of Macedonia	EU – 68.4; Serbia & Montenegro – 37.9; Croatia – 6.9; USA – 6.1; Turkey – 2.6; Slovenia – 2.4; Bosnia & Herzegovina – 2.3; Bulgaria – 2.2; Albania – 2.0	EU – 51.2; Serbia & Montenegro – 9.2; Slovenia – 7.9; Bulgaria – 7.4; Turkey – 6.0; Croatia – 3.4; Hungary – 2.4
Turkmenistan	Ukraine – 39.2; EU – 19.5; Islamic Rep. of Iran – 14.7; Turkey – 6.5; UAE – 2.8; Afghanistan – 2.1	Russian Fed. – 21.5; Ukraine – 15.2; EU – 11.0; Turkey – 9.4; UAE – 7.6; China – 4.2; Islamic Rep. of Iran – 3.7; Kazakhstan – 3.1
Uganda	EU – 26.6; Kenya – 14.7; Switzerland – 13.7; S. Africa – 5.6; Rwanda – 3.9; Congo – 2.7	Kenya – 26.1; EU – 18.7; India – 7.4; S. Africa – 7.2; Japan – 6.6; UAE – 5.9; USA – 5.7; China – 5.1
Uzbekistan	Russian Fed. – 22.4; EU – 14.1; China – 9.3; Ukraine – 7.5; Tajikistan – 6.2; Bangladesh – 4.7; Turkey – 4.6; Japan – 4.3; Kazakhstan – .2; USA – 4.1; Korea – 3.7	Russian Fed. – 22.3; EU – 19.5; USA – 11.4; Korea – 11.0; China – 6.5; Turkey – 6.1; Kazakhstan – 6.1; Ukraine – 3.7; Tajikistan – 3.0
Zambia	EU – 35.2; S. Africa – 21.6; Tanzania – 13.9; Switzerland – 8.1; Congo – 3.9; India – 3.6	S. Africa – 48.3; EU – 14.2; Zimbabwe – 12.8; UAE – 4.3
Zimbabwe	EU – 17.1; Zambia – 6.3; S. Africa – 6.1; China – 5.3; Japan – 4.4	S. Africa – 51.3; EU – 10.1; Congo – 6.1; Mozambique – 2.5; USA – 2.2

Source: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics (DOTS), 2004.

Chart 1: Structure of merchandise exports and imports of the LLDCs, 1993 and 2002



Source: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics, 2004.

Reference material

The specific development constraints that face landlocked developing countries have recently found renewed interest in academic writings and discussions. Since this report focuses specifically on issues related to the external trade of these countries, a list of recent publications that analyse the situation of landlocked developing countries in a broader context is given below.

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United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

INTERNATIONAL MINISTERIAL MEETING OF LANDLOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION OF LANDLOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN THE MULTILATERAL TRADING SYSTEM

Report by the UNCTAD secretariat

Part One

Corrigendum

Page 16, table 6

The initial text of table 6 shall be replaced by the attached version.

UNCTAD/LDC/2005/3(Part I)/Corr.1

Table 6: Share of major trading partners of LLDCs, in percentage, 2003.

Country	Exports	Imports
Afghanistan	EU - 28.4; USA - 27.4; India - 15.2; Pakistan - 13.6; Russian Fed. - 2.8	Pakistan - 27.9; EU - 14.6; Rep. of Korea - 8.5; India - 8.5; Japan - 7.1; Turkmenistan - 5.0; Kenya - 4.4; USA - 4.1; Russian Fed. - 3.7
Armenia	EU - 38.5; Israel - 20.8; Russian Fed. - 13.8; USA - 8.3; Switzerland - 4.8; Islamic Rep. of Iran - 3.3; Georgia - 2.7; UAE - 2.4	EU - 33.1 ; Russian Fed. - 15.9 ; Israel - 9.7 ; USA - 9.2; Islamic Rep. of Iran - 5.5; UAE - 4.7; Switzerland - 4.3; Panama - 3.0; Turkey - 2.9
Azerbaijan	EU - 72.3; Turkey - 6.0; Georgia - 4.6; Russian Fed. - 4.5; Tajikistan - 3.0; Turkmenistan - 2.3	EU - 34.0; Russia - 15.5; Turkey - 12.0; China - 7.8; Ukraine - 5.4; USA - 4.6; Kazakhstan - 4.3
Bolivia	Brazil - 35.7; Venezuela - 13.3; Colombia - 12.4; USA - 12.0; EU - 7.8; Peru - 5.3; Chile - 2.6; Mexico - 2.0	Brazil - 25.9; Argentina - 17.4; USA - 13.1; Chile - 10.1; EU - 9.5; Peru - 6.4; Colombia - 2.6
Burkina Faso	EU - 19.4; Singapore - 13.2; China - 12.0; Thailand - 8.0; Ghana - 5.4; Colombia - 5.4; Niger - 4.0; India - 3.8; Japan - 3.4; Bangladesh - 2.9	EU - 48.4; Côte d'Ivoire - 14.4; Togo - 8.9; Senegal - 3.8
Burundi	Switzerland - 32.0; EU - 22.8; Rwanda - 5.7; Uganda - 2.0; USA - 1.6	EU - 16.8; Kenya - 14.4; United Rep. of Tanzania - 11.7; Uganda - 5.9; Zambia - 5.2; India - 4.4; Japan - 4.3; China - 4.2
Central African Rep.	EU - 77.6; Indonesia - 6.7; Congo - 3.0	EU - 37.3; Cameroon - 9.4; USA - 5.4; Congo - 3.7; Chad - 2.2
Chad	EU - 52.7; USA - 24.1; Morocco - 5.1; Central African Rep. - 3.3; India - 3.0	EU - 48.1; USA - 20.2; Cameroon - 14.3; Saudi Arabia - 3.3; Ukraine - 2.2; Nigeria - 2.1
Ethiopia	EU - 32.2; Djibouti - 13.3; Saudi Arabia - 6.9; Japan - 6.7; USA - 5.0	Saudi Arabia - 23.4; EU - 21.4; USA - 17.2; China - 6.4; India - 3.3
Kazakhstan	EU - 19.0; Bermuda - 17.0; Russian Fed. - 15.2; Switzerland - 13.0; China - 12.8; Ukraine - 3.3; Islamic Rep. of Iran - 3.2	Russian Fed. - 39.0; EU - 27.8; China - 6.2; USA - 5.6; Ukraine - 3.9; Japan - 2.5; Turkey - 2.5
Kyrgyzstan	UAE - 24.8; Switzerland - 20.3; Russian Fed. - 16.7; Kazakhstan - 9.8; EU - 5.4; Canada - 5.3; China - 4.0; Tajikistan - 3.2; Uzbekistan - 2.8	Russian Fed. - 24.7; Kazakhstan - 24.0; EU - 13.1; China - 10.2; USA - 6.7; Uzbekistan - 5.5; Turkey - 3.7
Lao PDR	EU - 27.7; Thailand - 20.8; Viet Nam - 15.9; China - 2.2	Thailand - 59.5; China - 12.8; Viet Nam - 10.7; EU - 5.6; Singapore - 2.7
Malawi	EU - 40.5; USA - 15.7; S. Africa - 10.4; Egypt - 6.6; Japan - 5.3; Russia - 4.2	S. Africa - 45.2; EU - 12.8; India - 7.3; United Rep. of Tanzania - 4.6; Zambia - 4.1; Japan - 3.9; USA - 3.4; Mozambique - 2.7; Zimbabwe - 2.4
Mali	EU - 30.0; Thailand - 14.0; China - 12.1; India - 12.1; Bangladesh - 6.1; Tunisia - 2.3	EU - 28.6; Senegal - 7.7; Côte d'Ivoire - 7.0; India - 3.1; China - 2.5; Togo - 2.3
Mongolia	China - 46.2; USA - 23.2; EU - 7.3; Russian Fed. - 6.7; Singapore - 5.7; Australia - 5.6	Russian Fed. - 33.1; China - 21.5; EU - 13.3; Rep. of Korea - 8.4; Japan - 7.9
Nepal	India - 43.7; USA - 29.6; EU - 16.6	India - 45.1; China - 9.6; UAE - 8.6; EU - 7.1; Singapore - 5.1; Saudi Arabia - 3.8; Kuwait - 3.2; Rep. of Korea - 2.4; Thailand - 2.2
Niger	EU - 47.0; Nigeria - 28.7; Japan - 17.2; Ghana - 2.1	EU - 25.9; Côte d'Ivoire - 13.9; China - 10.5; Nigeria - 7.7; USA - 5.5; Japan - 4.9
Paraguay	Brazil - 34.2; Uruguay - 19.6; Switzerland - 7.8; EU - 6.9; Argentina - 5.3; USA - 3.6	Brazil - 32.4; Argentina - 21.6; China - 12.7; EU - 8.2; USA - 3.8; Japan - 3.5; Uruguay - 3.2
Rep. of Moldova	Russian Fed. - 39.0; EU - 26.7; Romania - 11.4; Ukraine - 7.1; Belarus - 5.2; USA - 4.3	EU - 36.0; Ukraine - 22.0; Russian Fed. - 13.0; Romania - 7.0; Belarus - 3.6; Kazakhstan - 3.4; Turkey - 3.4
Rwanda	Indonesia - 39.7; EU - 11.7; China - 4.3; Hong Kong (China) - 2.5	EU - 24.6; Kenya - 23.8; Uganda - 6.2; S. Africa - 3.3; Congo - 2.5
Tajikistan	EU - 40.0; Turkey - 24.4; Switzerland - 9.7; Uzbekistan - 8.5; Russian Fed. - 6.6; Islamic Rep. of Iran - 6.5	Russian Fed. - 20.2; Uzbekistan - 15.1; Kazakhstan - 10.9; EU - 9.1; Ukraine - 7.1; Azerbaijan - 7.1; Romania - 4.4; Turkmenistan - 3.6; Turkey - 3.3; Kyrgyzstan - 3.1
TFYR of Macedonia	EU - 46.9; Serbia & Montenegro - 30.8; Croatia - 5.6; USA - 4.9; Turkey - 2.1	EU - 61.2; Serbia & Montenegro - 10.1; Bulgaria - 7.8; Turkey - 6.3; Croatia - 3.6; Ukraine - 2.2
Turkmenistan	Ukraine - 39.2; EU - 20.0; Islamic Rep. of Iran - 14.7; Turkey - 6.5; UAE - 2.8; Afghanistan - 2.1	Russian Fed. - 21.5; Ukraine - 15.2; EU - 12.1; Turkey - 9.4; UAE - 7.6; China - 4.2; Islamic Rep. of Iran - 3.7; Kazakhstan - 3.1
Uganda	EU - 27.5; Kenya - 14.7; Switzerland - 13.7; S. Africa - 5.6; Rwanda - 3.9; Congo - 2.7	Kenya - 26.1; EU - 18.8; India - 7.4; S. Africa - 7.2; Japan - 6.6; UAE - 5.9; USA - 5.7; China - 5.1
Uzbekistan	Russian Fed. - 22.0; EU - 18.3; China - 9.2; Ukraine - 7.4; Tajikistan - 6.1; Bangladesh - 4.7; Turkey - 4.6; Japan - 4.3; Kazakhstan - 4.1; USA - 4.0	EU - 22.4; Russian Fed. - 22.2; USA - 11.4; Rep. of Korea - 10.9; China - 6.5; Turkey - 6.1; Kazakhstan - 6.1; Ukraine - 3.7; Tajikistan - 3.0
Zambia	EU - 35.3; S. Africa - 21.6; United Rep. of Tanzania - 13.9; Switzerland - 8.1; Congo - 3.9; India - 3.6; Malawi - 2.1	S. Africa - 48.3; EU - 14.3; Zimbabwe - 12.8; UAE - 4.3
Zimbabwe	EU - 16.8; S. Africa - 11.2; Zambia - 5.9; China - 5.0; Japan - 4.2	S. Africa - 47.5; EU - 10.7; Congo - 6.7; Mozambique - 2.8; Botswana - 2.3; USA - 2.3

Source: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics (DOTS), 2004

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INTERNATIONAL MINISTERIAL MEETING OF LANDLOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION OF LANDLOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN THE MULTILATERAL TRADING SYSTEM

Report by the UNCTAD secretariat

Part One

Corrigendum

On page 16, table 6 please read as follows:

TFYR of Macedonia	EU – 68.4; Serbia & Montenegro – 37.9; Croatia – 6.9; USA – 6.1; Turkey – 2.6; Slovenia – 2.4; Bosnia & Herzegovina – 2.3; Bulgaria – 2.2; Albania – 2.0	EU – 51.2; Serbia & Montenegro – 9.2; Slovenia – 7.9; Bulgaria – 7.4; Turkey – 6.0; Croatia – 3.4; Hungary – 2.4

UNCTAD/LDC/2005/3/Corr.1 (Part I)