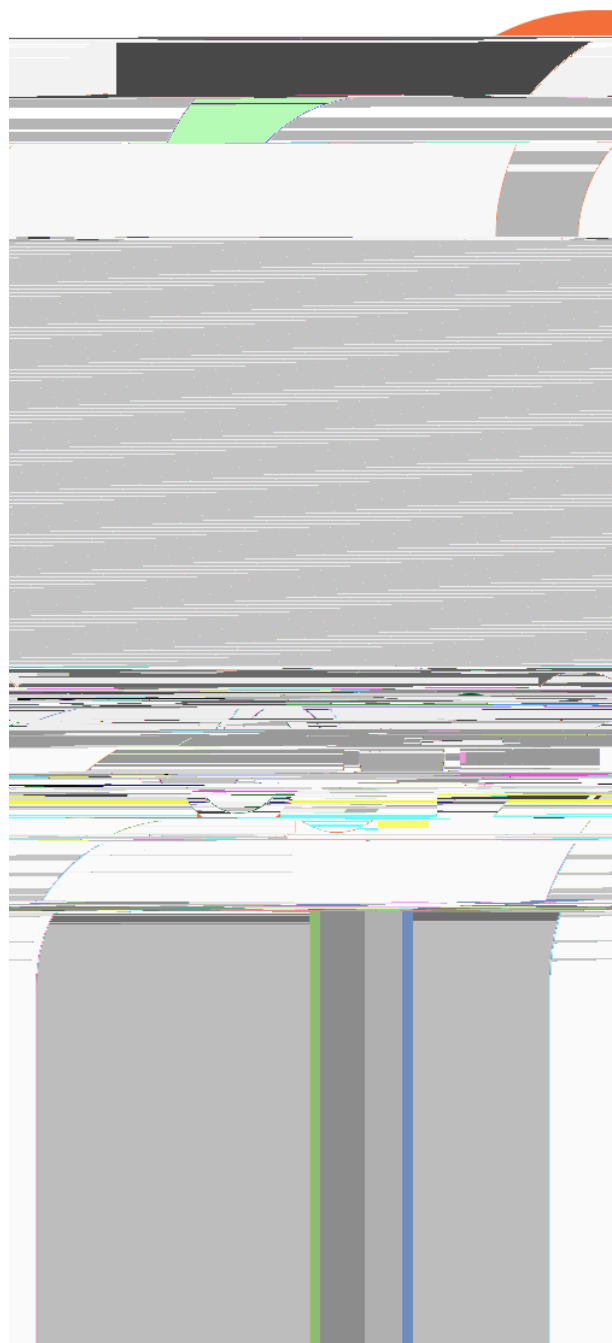


# Third United Nations



[www.un.org/landlocked](http://www.un.org/landlocked)



The objective of the VPoA of significantly increasing LLDC's participation in global trade remains largely unmet. The LLDC share of world trade has in fact fallen slightly over the last decade, with the exports of the LLDCs accounting for 1.1% of world trade in 2022, down from 1.2% in 2013, despite representing 7% of the world's population.

In recent decades, trade among developing countries has been growing. Between 1995 and 2020, the share of South-South trade in global trade expanded from 10% to 25%. Developing countries are offering important export destinations for the products of LLDCs and sources of critical foreign direct investment. The African Continental Free Trade Area offers an opportunity for African landlocked developing countries to build back better and enhance resilience amid an uncertain global environment. If implemented, the Agreement would increase the exports of Africa by 5.1% and imports by 4.7%. The Agreement is expected to lead to a 28% increase in intra-African freight demand by 2030.

LLDCs continue to face relatively high trade costs which have been exacerbated by the



Third United Nations  
Conference on

and technical assistance support under South-South cooperation for LLDCs to improve infrastructure and transit connectivity?

What are the opportunities for LLDCs to engage in South-South cooperation in enhancing trade competitiveness including the development of ecommerce for improved integration into the global trading system?

How to structure regional integration in South-South cooperation in a holistic, cohesive and inclusive manner that contributes to regional economic growth, peace and prosperity?