

Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)



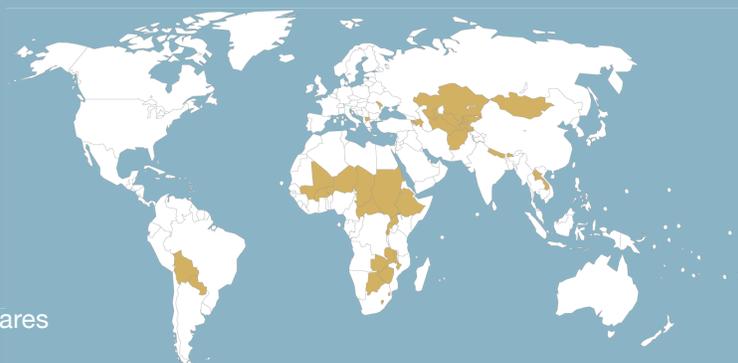
What are the LLDCs?

Lack of territorial access to the sea, remoteness and isolation from world markets, additional border crossings, cumbersome transit procedures, inefficient logistics systems, weak institutions and poor infrastructure make the LLDCs to incur substantially higher transport and other trade transaction costs when compared to coastal countries. These high costs present a tremendous trade-reducing effect that has a direct negative impact on economic growth and puts them at a disadvantage in fully harnessing their potentials to support their sustainable development efforts.

Number and geographical distribution of LLDCs

31 countries:

- » 15 in Africa
 - » 4 in Europe
 - » 10 in Asia
 - » 2 in Latin America
- » Total population in 2012: 428.8 million
 - » Annual average population growth rate 2000/2005: 1.9%
 - » Annual average population growth rate 2010/2015: 1.8%



Total land area

In 2011, the total land area of LLDCs was 1,592,677,000 hectares and the total agricultural land is 791,368,800 hectares.

Economic growth

- » The annual GDP growth rate of the LLDCs is estimated to have decreased from 6.7% to 5.9% between 2010 and 2011. The highest GDP growth rate was recorded by Mongolia (17.3%) and Turkmenistan (14.7%) in 2011. The lowest GDP growth was recorded by Azerbaijan (1%) and Swaziland (1.3%). GDP is estimated to have further decelerated to 4.9% in 2012.
- » The average GDP per capita for LLDCs in 2011 was 1,414 in constant 2005 US\$. The lowest GDP per capita was recorded by Burundi (US\$ 186) and Ethiopia (US\$ 270). The highest was recorded by Botswana (US\$ 6,168) and Turkmenistan (US\$ 5,186). GDP per capita is below \$1,000 in 19 LLDCs.
- » Total value addition from agriculture for LLDCs declined from 23% in 2001 to 18% in 2011.
- » The manufacturing value added – a basic indicator of the level of industrialization – has declined for LLDCs from a peak of 18% in 1992 to 11.5% in 2011.
- » The value added share of the services sector in LLDCs' GDP increased from 36% in 1992 to 43% in 2011.

Aid

- » The net Official Development Assistance (ODA) to the LLDCs was US\$ 25.7 million in 2011 a 3.3% decrease from 2010.
- » ODA exceeded 10% of GNI in seven LLDCs in 2011, compared to eleven in 2010.
- » Aid for Trade to LLDCs reached US\$ 6.4 billion in 2011, a 70% real increase since 2005.
- » Aid disbursed for transport, storage and communications as percentage of total Aid for Trade for the LLDCs increased slightly from 33.2% to 33.5% between 2010 and 2011.

Foreign Direct Investment

- » Foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows to LLDCs reached US\$ 34.6 billion in 2012, up from just US\$ 8.9 billion in 2003.
- » The top recipients of FDI in 2012 were Kazakhstan (US\$ 14 billion) and Mongolia (US\$ 4.5 billion). The lowest recipients were Burundi (US\$ 0.6 million) and Bhutan (US\$ 16 million).

Debt relief

- » The total debt relief to 14 eligible LLDCs under the MDRI and HIPC initiatives amounted to US\$ 19.4 and US\$ 20.9 respectively as of end-2012.
- » The total external debt of LLDCs as a percentage of their combined GNI was 39.9% in 2011.

Trade

- » In 2011, total exports and imports for LLDCs were US\$ 223.9 million and US\$ 184.9 million respectively. In 2011, LLDCs' exports accounted for 1.2% of world exports and their total share in global trade was 1.17% showing continued marginalization of the group of LLDCs in the world economy.
- » Because of heavy reliance on primary commodities the export concentration ratios for LLDCs have dramatically increased from 0.17 in 2000 to 0.38 in 2011, while for other developing countries they have remained relatively stable below 0.15, since 2000.
- » In 2012, the average cost to export and import for LLDCs were US\$ 3,040 and US\$ 3,643 per container respectively.

Infrastructure

- » The percentage of paved roads in the LLDCs has improved since 2000 but remains low, with only 9 countries having greater than 50% of their roads paved.
- » Mobile telephony and internet use increased from 15% to 24% from 2010 to 2011.
- » US\$ 290 billion and US\$ 100 billion are needed annually in Asia and Africa respectively for transport infrastructure development.

Remittances

- » Remittance flows to LLDCs have grown rapidly from US\$ 2.3 billion in 2001 to US\$ 20.5 billion in 2011, and are estimated to have increased to US\$ 22.2 billion in 2012.

Social development

- » The average primary school enrollment in LLDCs increased from 64% in 2000 to 83% in 2011.
- » In 2012, the average human development index for LLDCs was 60.6 up from 57.6 in 2011.
- » Share of women in national parliament increased from 7.8% in 2000 to 23.5% in 2013.
- » The average adult HIV prevalence rate in LLDCs (ages 15-49) decreased from 4% in 2001 to 2.8% in 2011.

- » Under-5 mortality rate for LLDCs declined from 121.5 per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 80.9 in 2011.
- » The female-male ratio in labour force for LLDCs was 0.79 in 2011.
- » GDP per capita (constant 2005 \$) is below \$1,000 in 19 LLDCs

Environment

- » The proportion of forest cover to total area for LLDCs decreased from 18% in 2000 to 17% in 2011.
- » In 2010, the total CO2 emissions for LLDCs were 563 millions metric tons.

Distance to the seaport

- » The average distance to the seaport for LLDCs is 1,370 km. Kazakhstan (3,750 km) and Kyrgyzstan (3,600 km) have the longest distance from the sea. Moldova (170 km) and Swaziland (193 km) have the shortest distance from the sea.

References

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