









between partner countries (Chen and Mattoo, 2008)<sup>7</sup>. Implementing these systems, however, requires fast and stable broadband technologies.

Although ICT infrastructure in LLDCs has become more accessible, LLDCs continue to rank low in several key ICT indicators such as quality and affordability; skilled manpower; reliable energy supply; and quality of the regulatory framework. Therefore, it is important to increase investment in transport and ICT and to enable digital solutions for cross-border operations, customs clearance, and border administration.

Looking ahead, the principles of 'cooperate, streamline, harmonize, and digitalize' are likely to remain the guiding tenets for the trade and transport connectivity of Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs). Transport connectivity projects demand substantial investments and rigorous preparation and execution over several years, requiring robust long-term policies. In this context, the vital role of the international community in providing financial support and technical expertise cannot be overstated. Such support is crucial for improving institutional capacity and fostering enhanced trade transit connectivity for LLDCs.

