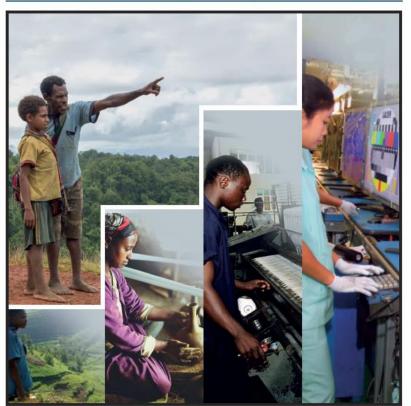




COURSE ON KEY ISSUES ON THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AGENDA

THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES REPORT 2016

The path to graduation and beyond: Making the most of the process





Graduation: What it means What it doesn't mean How countries can best approach it

Rolf Traeger,
Chief, LDC Section

Geneva, 19 May 2017

- 1. What graduation means
- 2. What graduation may / may not mean
- 3. What graduation does not mean
- 4. How countries can best approach graduation

- 1. What graduation means
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1. What graduation means

Formally

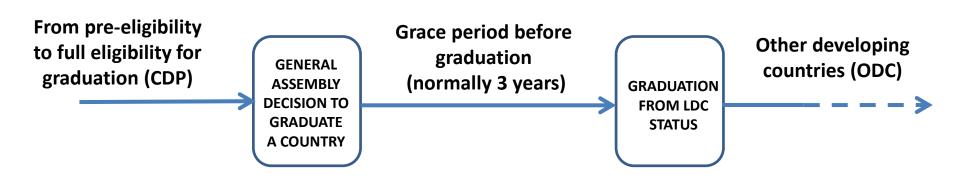
- Exit from the LDC category, based on three criteria:
 - 1. GNI per capita
 - 2. Human assets index (HAI)
 - 3. Economic vulnerability index (EVI)

- In two consecutive triennial reviews by Committee for Development Policy (CDP), countries should either
 - a) reach thresholds for at least two criteria, or
 - b) reach double the GNI p.c. threshold (income-only graduation)
- ► Graduation process emphasizes flexibility NFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT UNICTAD

1. What graduation means

Formally

> The end of a political and administrative process



1. What graduation means

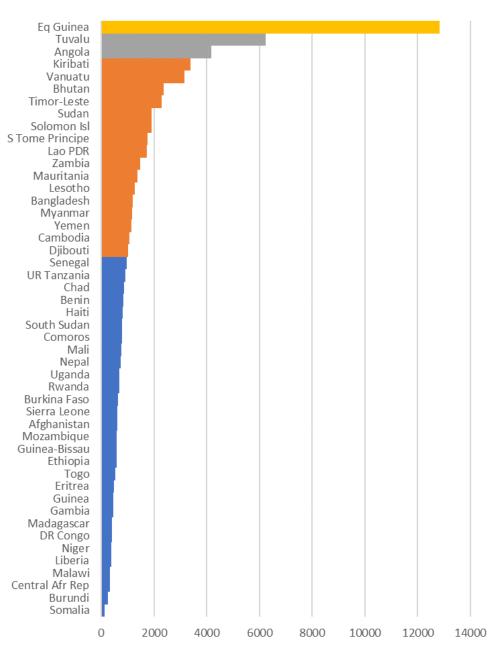
Substantially

- > A marker of development
 - ✓ But it's just the first winning post of the marathon of development

- Transition to what?
 - √ «Other developed countries» (ODC)

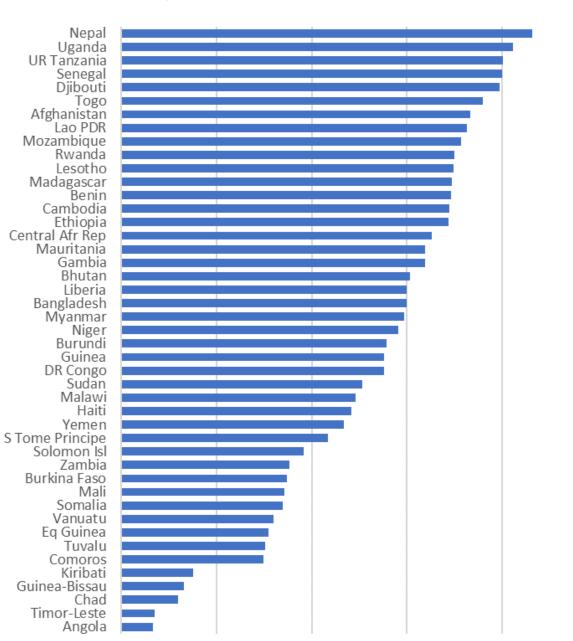
- 1. What graduation means
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Becoming a middle-income country?



■ HI ■ HMIC ■ LMIC ■ LIC

Undergoing structural transformation?



0.4

0.6

0.8

0.2

0

2. What graduation may / may not mean

➤ A national goal?

- ✓ Yes, for most countries close to graduation
- √ No, for those farther from it

- 1. What graduation means
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3. What graduation does not mean

- > The winning post of the race to leave the LDC category
- > The end of the development process
- > The end of all forms of preferential treatment
 - ✓ E.g. GSP, GSP+, AGOA, South-South preferential market access
- > The only marker of LDC development
 - ✓ Progress is possible without graduation
 - ✓ Much depends on the starting point

- 1. What graduation means
- 2. What graduation may / may not mean
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- 4. How countries can best approach graduation

4. How countries can best approach graduation

Need to move

✓ FROM graduation strategies focused on the statistical criteria for graduation

✓ TO strategies focused on graduation with momentum

Graduation with momentum

> Overcome the structural handicaps and exit from the "traps" that limit their development

- > Achieved through
 - ✓ Broad-based development of productive capacities
 - ✓ Diversification
 - ✓ Structural economic transformation
 - ...not fully captured in graduation criteria

Graduation with momentum

- Establishes the basis needed for continued and solid sustainable development in the post-graduation phase
- Accords with sustainable development as targeted in the SDGs
- Economically, how a country graduates is at least as important as when
 - > ...but the reverse may be the case politically

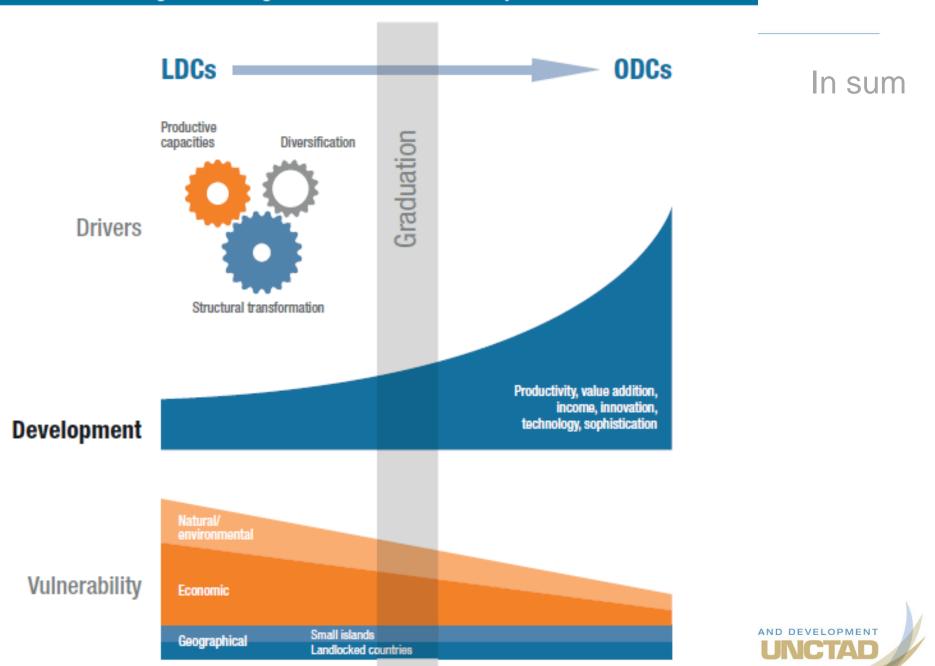
4. How countries can best approach graduation

Policy approach

- > Plan ahead strategically
 - ✓ Smooth transition
 - ✓ Prepare for loss of preferential treatment
- Crucial policies
 - ✓ Macroeconomic
 - ✓ Rural transformation
 - ✓ Industrial
 - √ STI



Figure 1.15. LDC graduation and sustainable development







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Thank you!

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