New York, 21 May 2015



The 2015 triennial review of the list of least developed countries

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Presentation Structure

- 1. Background
- 2. The LDC criteria
- 3. Inclusion and graduation procedures
- 4. Data and thresholds
- 5. Outcome



1. BACKGROUND

Identifying LDCs

- The CDP recommends to ECOSOC countries to include and to graduate from LDC category
 - Since 1991, recommendations on basis of triennial reviews
- > ECOSOC endorses the recommendations
- General Assembly confirms
- The triennial review is based on specific criteria and application procedures
- The criteria have been developed and refined by the CDP
- The criteria and procedures have been endorsed by ECOSOC and the GA



2. THE LDC CRITERIA

Indicators of the LDC criteria

LDCs are low-income countries suffering from the most severe structural impediments to **sustainable development**.

GNI per capita

Human Asset Index (HAI)

- Percentage of population undernourished
- Under five mortality rate
- Gross secondary enrolment ratio
- · Adult literacy rate

Economic Vulnerability Index (EVI)

- Population
- Remoteness
- Merchandise export concentration
- Share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in GDP
- Share of population in low elevated costal zones
- Victims of natural disasters
- Instability of agriculture production
- Instability of exports of goods and services

Application of criteria

- Data collected for all UN member States in developing regions
 - 145 countries in total
 - Full data coverage achieved
 - Data from international organisations
- Indicator values (if necessary) and index scores calculated by CDP Secretariat
- All data available on CDP website:
 - http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/ cdp/ldc/ldc data.shtml



3. INCLUSION AND GRADUATION PROCEDURES

CDP Secretariat/UN-DESA

Inclusion procedures

- Country meets the inclusion thresholds for all three criteria
- No automatic recommendation, country circumstances to be taken into account
- Country must agree to its inclusion
- Inclusion is effective immediate after General Assembly takes note of recommendation

Outcome in 2015:

No recommendations for inclusion

Graduation procedures

- Country passes thresholds of any 2 criteria
 - GNI and HAI; or
 - GNI and EVI; or
 - HAI and EVI.

Or:

- Income > twice income graduation threshold
- Not mechanic: impact assessment, vulnerability profile, country views taken into account

Graduation procedures (cont.)

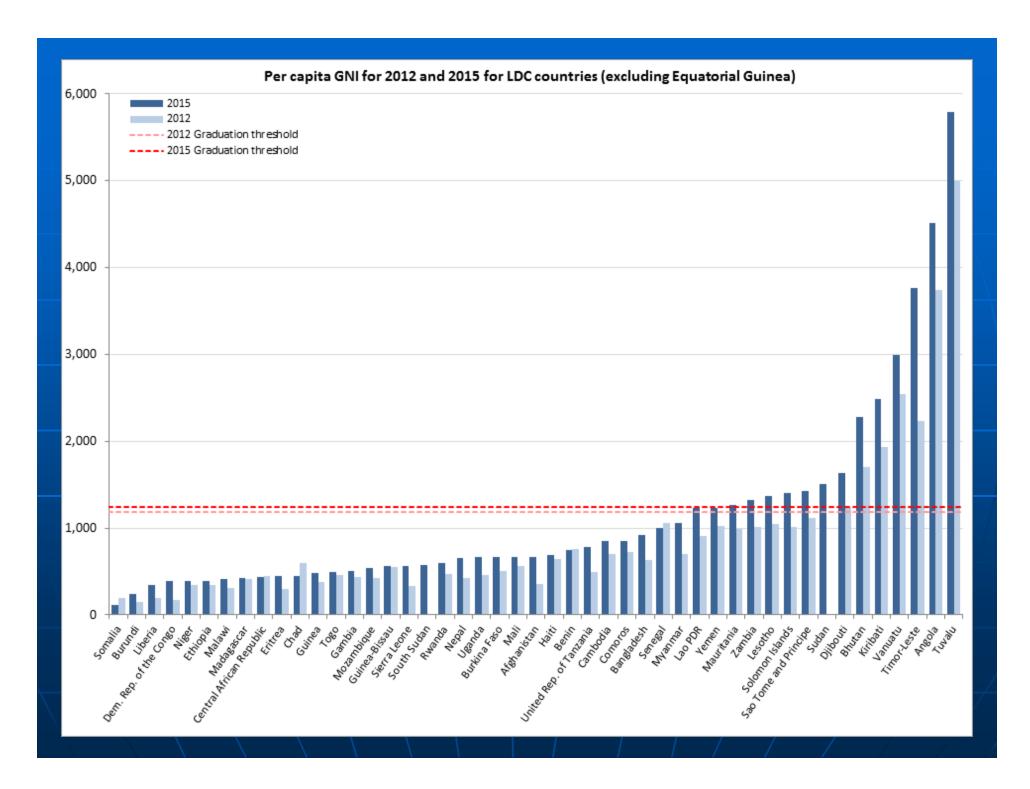
- Country needs to be eligible in two consecutive reviews before any recommendation is made
- Graduation becomes effective after a transition period (normally three years)
 - Allows country to prepare for graduation
- After graduation, partners should not withdraw LDC support abruptly

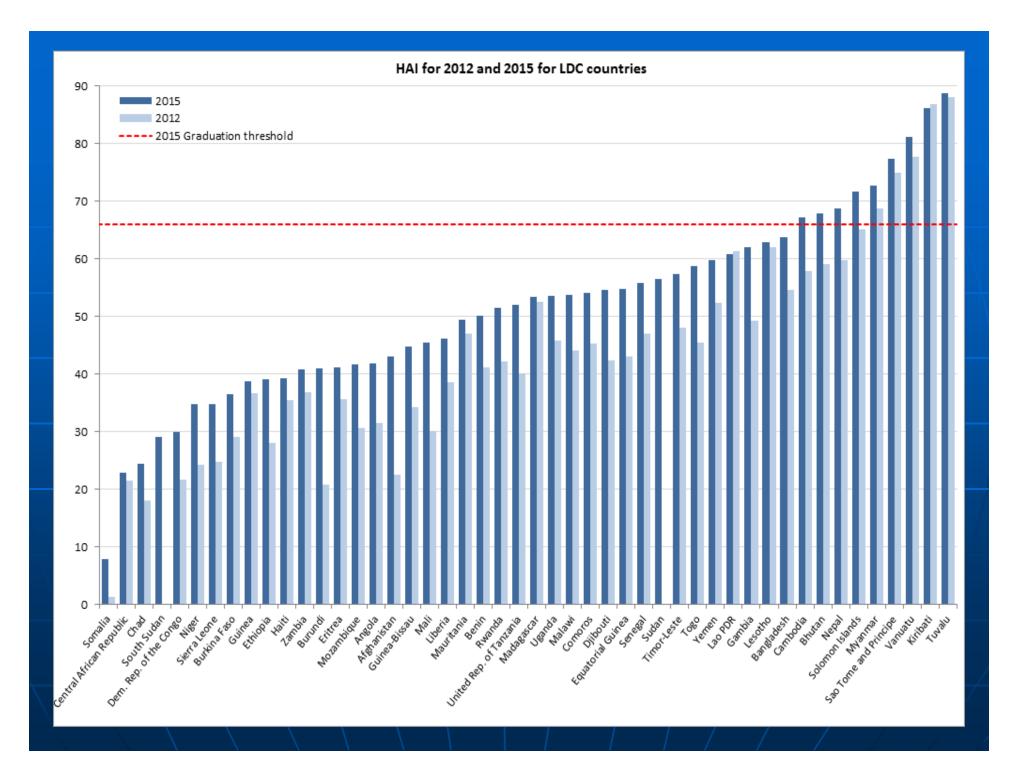


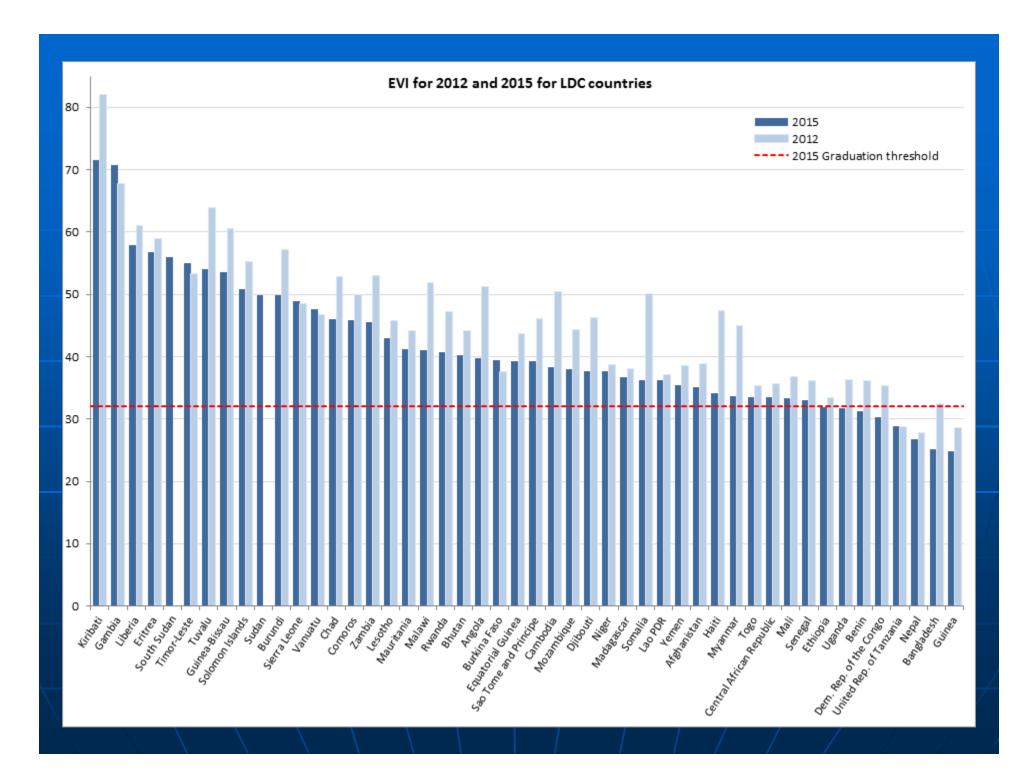
4. DATA AND THRESHOLDS

Thresholds

- GNI per capita (2011-2013 average)
 - Inclusion: \$1,035 and below
 - Graduation: \$1,242 and above
 - 'Income only' graduation: \$2,484 and above
- Human Asset Index
 - Thresholds for HAI and EVI were fixed by the CDP in 2014 at their 2012 levels
 - Inclusion: 60 and below
 - Graduation: 66 and above
- Economic vulnerability index
 - Inclusion: 36 and above
 - Graduation: B2 and below









5. OUTCOMES

Outcome - Graduation (I)

10 LDCs meet graduation criteria

- √ Three already recommended:
- Eq. Guinea, scheduled to graduate in June 2017
- Vanuatu, scheduled to graduate in December 2017
- Tuvalu, recommended for graduation by CDP in 2012

Outcome - Graduation (II)

- ✓ Two LDCs considered for graduation:
- Angola meets 'income only' criteria for the second consecutive time
 - The CDP recommends Angola for graduation
 - Decline in oil prices poses challenges, but income level sustainably above threshold
 - Low HAI and high EVI scores indicate importance of further developing human assets and diversifying the economy
 - External support for graduation required, in particular on implementing WTO rules.

Outcome - Graduation (III)

- Kiribati meets GNI and HAI criteria for the second consecutive time
 - The CDP does not recommend Kiribati for graduation at the present stage
 - Sustainability of income level requires additional assessment
 - Heightened uncertainty of impact of graduation on climate change financing
 - Assessment of impact of graduation on development of fishery sector currently not possible
 - Kiribati will be reconsidered for graduation in 2018

Outcome - Graduation (IV)

- √ 5 LDCs meet graduation criteria for the first time:
 - Timor-Leste ('Income only')
 - Bhutan (GNI and HAI)
 - Sao Tome and Principe (GNI and HAI)
 - Solomon Islands (GNI and HAI)
 - Nepal (HAI and EVI)
- These countries will be considered for graduation in 2018
- → 14 LDCs meet one graduation threshold
- → 24 LDCs do not meet any criteria

Thank You

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