

Committee for Development Policy

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Development Policy and Analysis Division

Ex-ante impact assessment of likely consequences of graduation

Briefing for delegations on graduation from the LDC category New York, June 25th 2015

> Ana Luiza Cortez, Secretary Committee for Development Policy UN-DESA

> > **CDP** Secretariat

Background

- Introduced in CDP2007
- Countries found eligible for first time (+ updates)
- Supplement VP; additional information
- Likely consequences of graduation for economic growth and development
- Identification of potential risk factors and gains
- CDP2008: Implications loss of LDC status (ISMs)
- Requires cooperation donors, trading partners, development agencies, concerned LDC

LDC status → Access to Special International Support Measures (ISMs)

A. Official Development Assistance:

⇒ Financial flows and technical assistance ⇒ Bilateral and multilateral donors

B. International trade:

⇒ Preferential Market Access
⇒ SDT on WTO obligations
⇒ Others

C. General support:

- ⇒ Caps contribution to UN budget, PKO discount contributions
- \Rightarrow Travel funds
- \Rightarrow Others

THE REPORT: STEPS

The report: steps

- Desk research by CDP-DESA
- Identification main ISMs used by the country and their suppliers
- Inquiry on likely policy stance towards country after graduation
- Consultations relevant development agencies on smooth transition provisions
- Draft circulated to country for comments
- Draft also circulated to UNDP country office and RC
- Comments reviewed and incorporated when applicable
- Draft report revised by CDP-DESA and presented at EGM preceding the triennial review (usually in January)
- Country still able to further comment at the EGM
- Report finalized for CDP plenary (usually in March)
- Important: this is a Secretariat paper

WHAT IS AN EX-ANTE IMPACT ASSESSMENT?

What is it? What is it not?

- Before intervention
- Identification of LDC specific ISMs being used
- Identification of possible challenges due to eventual phasing out of ISMs
- Qualitative assessment
- Limited exercise: no counterfactuals, static
- Not model based: costly; methodological issues (disentangling impacts, disentangling purposes -ODA); data availability limitations; unsuitability (WTO SDTs)

THE RESULTS SO FAR

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What I Learned From...

The experience thus far

• Five countries:

- Angola (2015)
- Equatorial Guinea (2009)
- Kiribati (2009, 2015)
- Tuvalu (2009, 2012 update)
- Vanuatu (2009, 2012 update)
- ✓ Main findings/experience:
- SIDS and fuel exporters
- Positive country and development/trading partner participation
- Limited DFQF use
- WTO SDTs: relevant for Angola only; Vanuatu accession? (2012)
- ODA: marginal for fuel exporters; important for SIDS (grant element). Donors pledged to continue support; flows not LDC based

The experience thus far

✓ Main findings (cont.):

- Budget caps: Angola and Equatorial Guinea
- EIF: Angola (DTIS 2006, no follow up), EG (inactive?); relatively limited resources; seemed more relevant for LDC-SIDS
- GEF/LDC Trust Fund: <u>main issue for SIDS</u>. Travel benefits too

> Challenges:

- Information and data availability (trade data)
- Limited country awareness about LDC specific ISMs



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Reports available at CDP website:

www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/ cdp/ldc/ldc_impact_assessment.shtml

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