## **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

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## 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

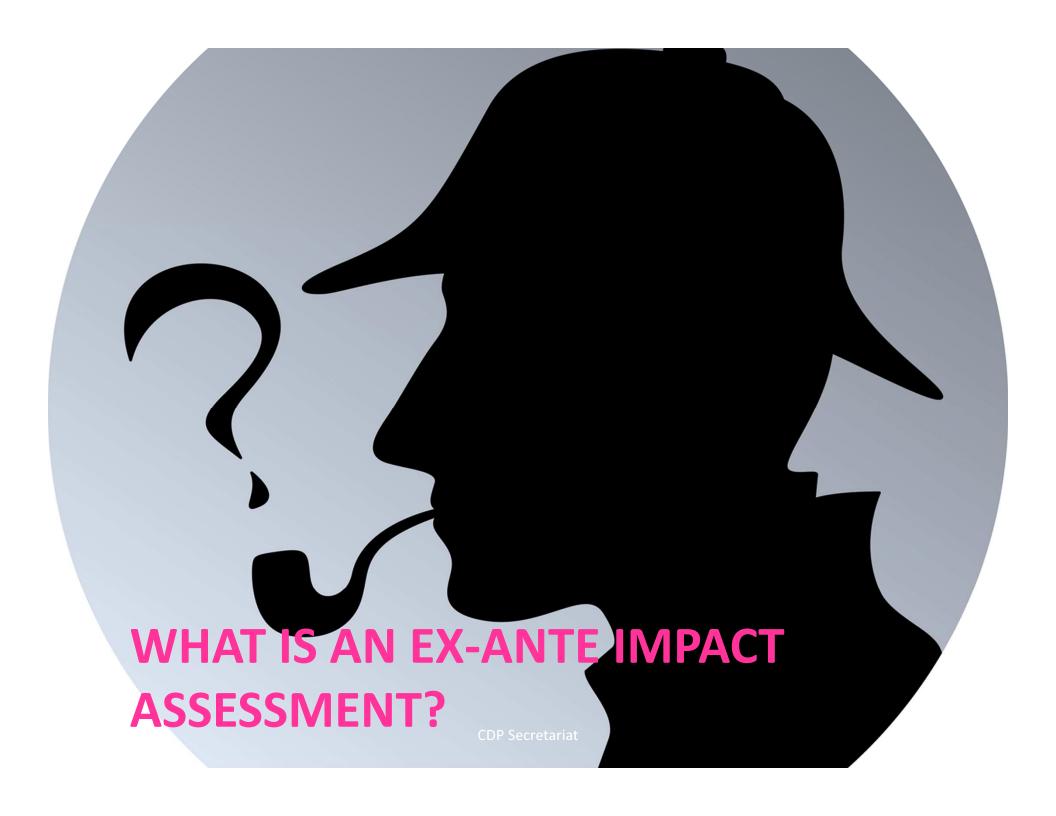
### C. General support:

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



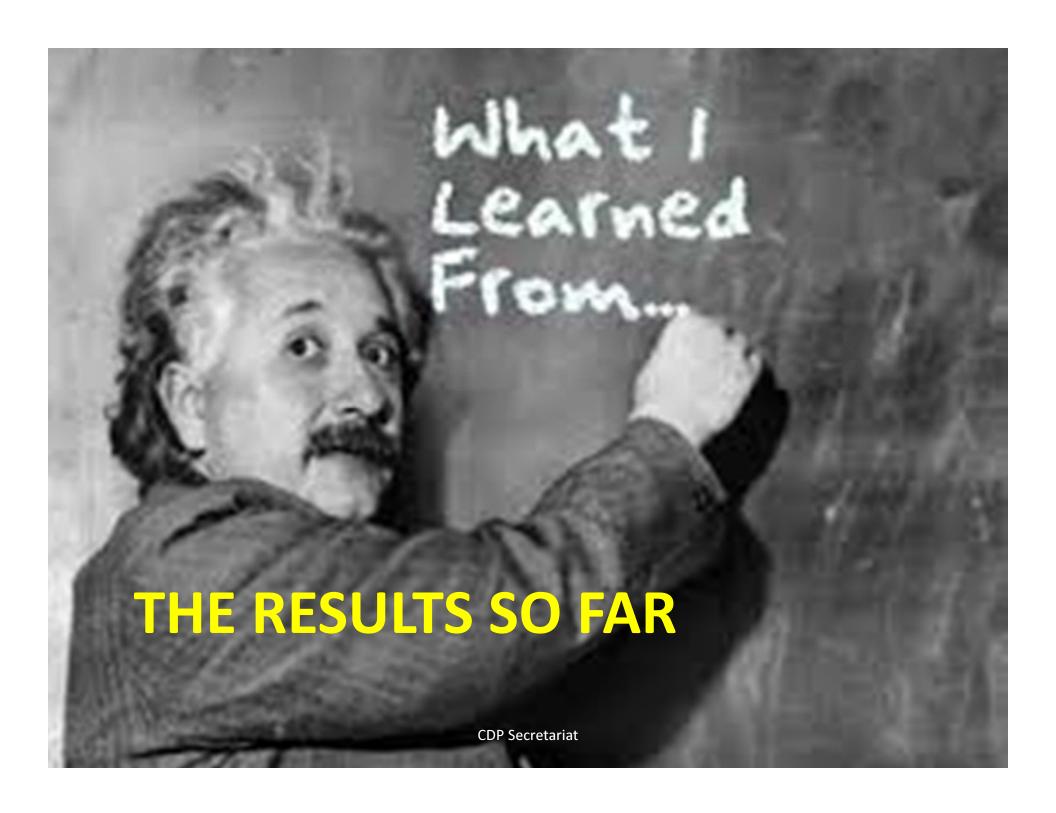
# The report: steps

- 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 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 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