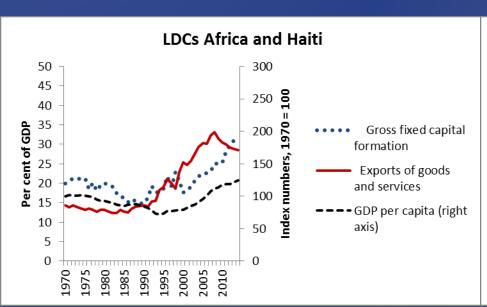


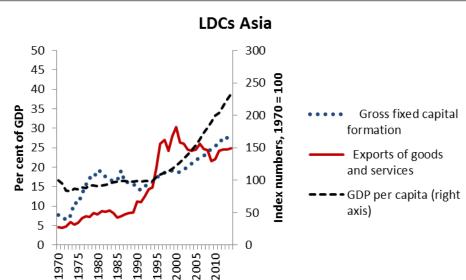
### Trade and Development Board, 63 Session Item 5, 7 December 2016

## Structural transformation, graduation and industrial policy

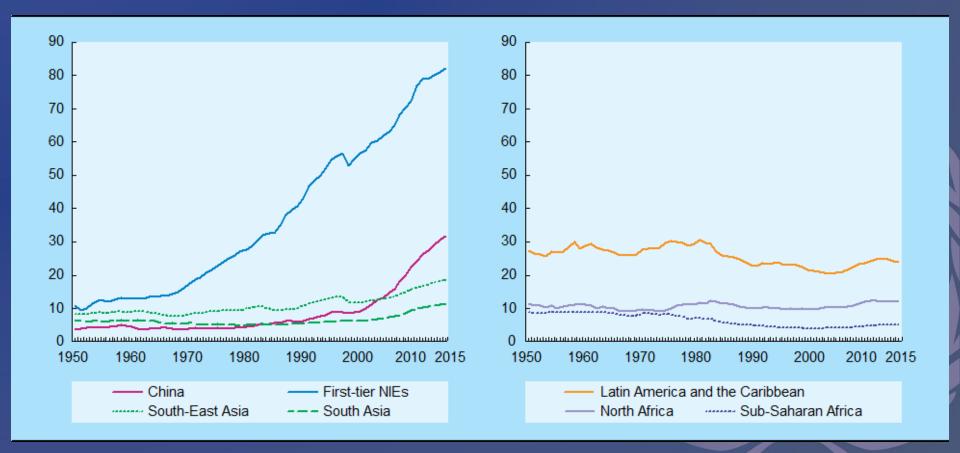
Alfredo Calcagno
Head, Macroeconomic and Development Policies
Branch, DGDS

## DCs countries: Exports and investment ratios and GDP per capita, 1970-2014





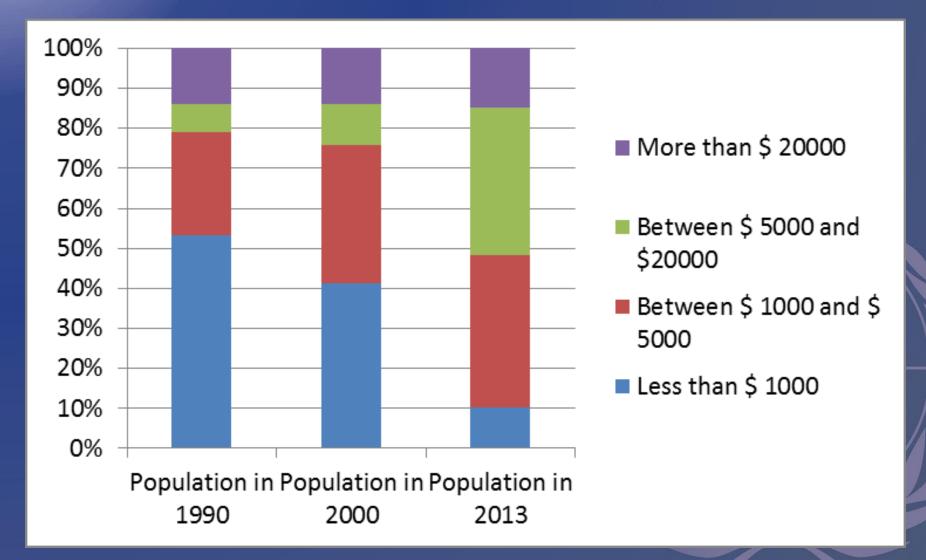
Ratio of GDP per capita of selected countries and country groups to GDP per capita of the United States, 1950–2015

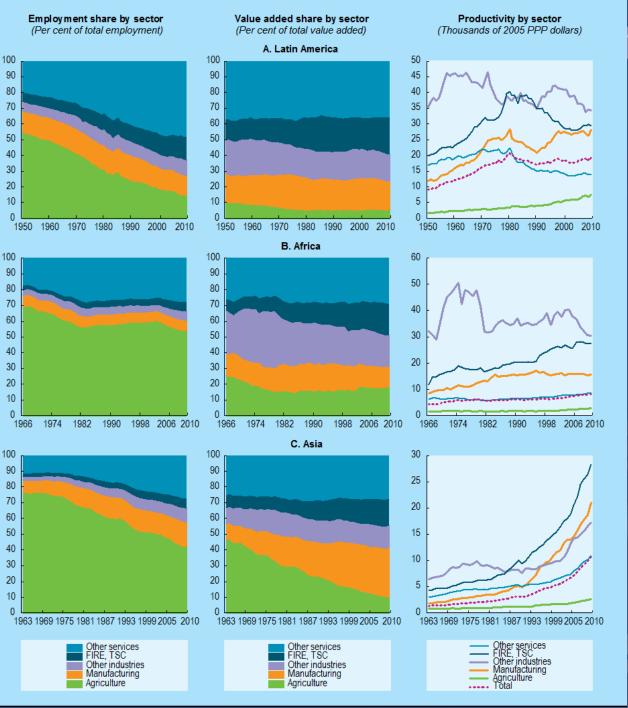


### Probability of catch up with the US by income group, 1950-1980 and 1981-2010

	1950–1980			1981–2010			
Ending position	Low income	Middle income	High income	Low income	Middle income	High income	
Starting position				16/			
Low income	0.85	0.15	0.00	0.91	0.07	0.01	
Middle income	0.12	0.70	0.18	0.21	0.71	0.08	
High income	0.00	0.06	0.94	0.00	0.19	0.81	

### Share of world's population living in countries ranked by per capita income (in %)





#### TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

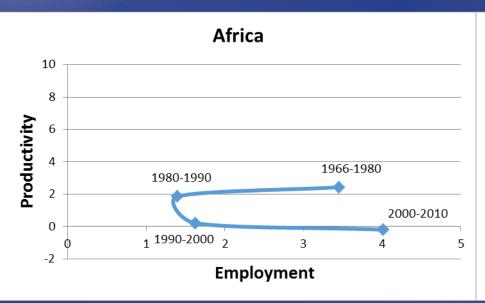
Employment,
value added
and
productivity by
economic
sector in
selected
country groups

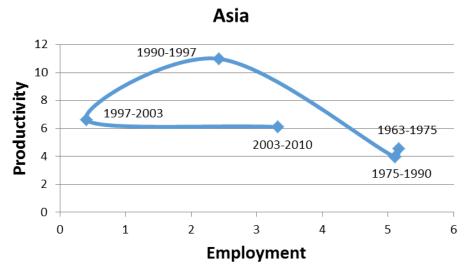


### Manufacturing in LDC countries and South-Saharan Africa, 1970-2014

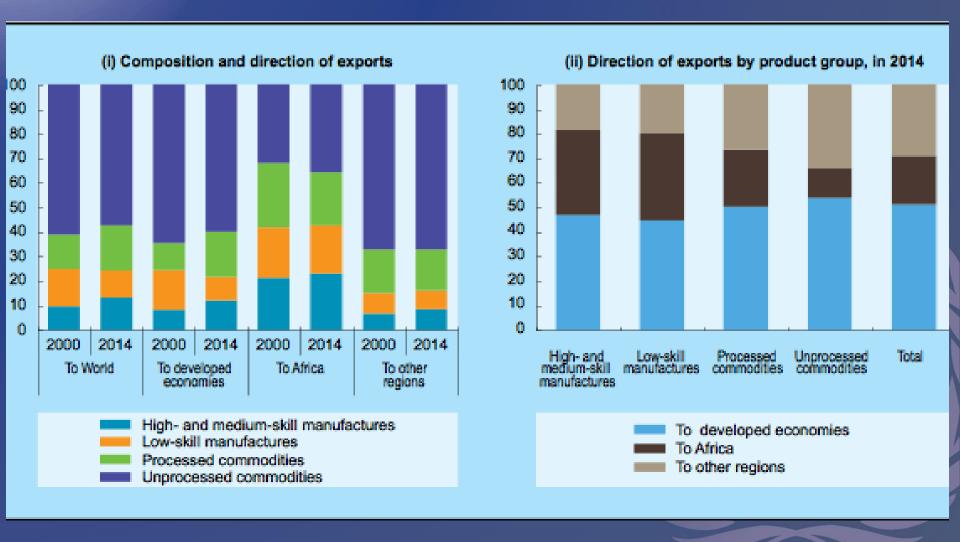
	1970-80	1981-90	1991-02	2003-08	2009-14
Sub-Saharan Africa exc. South Africa					
Manufacturing as % of GDP	11.7	12.4	10.0	8.6	8.5
Growth rate of manufacturing	3.2	2.6	1.2	5.2	7.6
LDCs Africa and Haiti			11/		
Manufacturing as % of GDP	15.8	14.5	9.9	8.3	7.6
Growth rate of manufacturing	0.3	1.3	0.9	4.6	5.1
				AN	
LDCs Asia		W			
Manufacturing as % of GDP	10.7	10.9	11.7	13.8	16.0
Growth rate of manufacturing	4.2	3.1	6.9	9.3	8,7

# Africa and Asia: Employment and productivity in manufacturing, 1963-2010 (Average growth rates in selected periods)





### Composition and direction of African exports, 2000–2014



No country has made the journey from rural poverty to industrial or postindustrial prosperity without the use of targeted and selective production transformation policies.

- These in turn require an integrated policy approach with supportive macroeconomic, trade, credit and institutional policies.
- Governments need to be pragmatic in choices of products and markets, fostering production, technology and income linkages that can expand domestic and regional markets.
- Development requires structural change in which employment is reallocated to the activities with highest productivity and strongest production and income linkages. This in turn requires strong investment in all sectors, but particularly in manufacturing and modern services, for them to increase employment and productivity at the same time.
- Countries with rich commodities endowment need active policies for prompting industrialization through the development of forward and backward linkages and the capture of a fair share of primary rents by the State for financing infrastructure and economic diversification