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10-12 October 2022, Geneva

Enablers of economic diversification

Ву

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Why diversify?

Diversification is not an end in itself. Rather, it is a means to

- Lower vulnerability to external shocks (resilience)
- Achieve structural transformation (productivity gains)
- Drive economic growth and development (higher real incomes)
- Generate more and better jobs (employment)



Learning from past success

- There is no blueprint
- However, countries that have successfully diversified have relied on a combination of
 - » horizontal enablers
 - » targeted measures



Enablers of diversification



Transparent and predictable business and investment climate

- Clear rules and regulations, simple procedures, no red tape
- Political and social stability
- Rule of law
- Low level of corruption

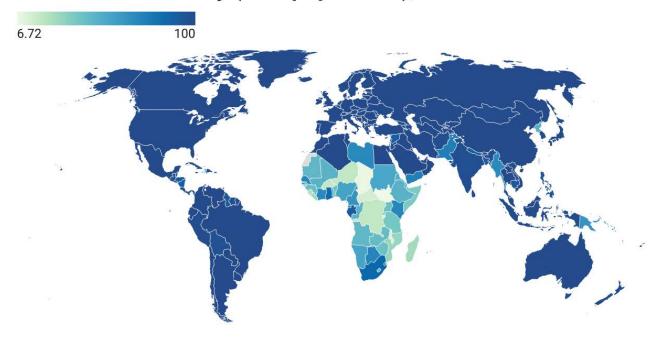
» ensure low cost of doing business



Infrastructure

- Transportation and logistics
- Information and communications technology
- Access to energy
 - » investments in infrastructure
 - » regional cooperation to improve connectivity (e.g. ACFTA)

Access to electricity (% of population), 2019

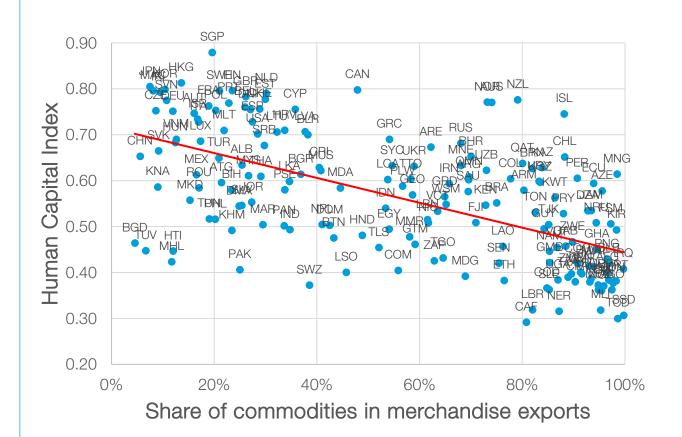


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Human capital

- Human capital enables upgrading into more skill-intensive activities
- Education and skills ensure access to new employment opportunities
 - » investments in education
 - » ensure skills match labour market needs





Market access

- Market access conditions are a key factor in successful diversification
- Tariff escalation and tariff peaks are challenges for commodity-dependent developing countries
- Non-tariff measures (NTMs) are widespread e.g. in agri-food sector
 - » include market access analysis in diversification strategies
 - » address tariff escalation and tariff peaks in WTO
 - » strengthen domestic quality infrastructure
 - » build capacity to reduce trade costs



Competitive input markets

- Higher value-added goods require inputs of intermediary goods and services
- Lack of competition on input markets can compromise competitiveness of exporters
 - » strengthen competition policy
 - » facilitate access to inputs through trade policy



Special Economic Zones

- Promote investment, exports, growth, industrialization, innovation
- Build productive capacity, generate employment
- Integrate in GVCs
- Support SMEs
- Some have underperformed in sustainable development

» Strengthen linkages and spillovers



Example: Costa Rica

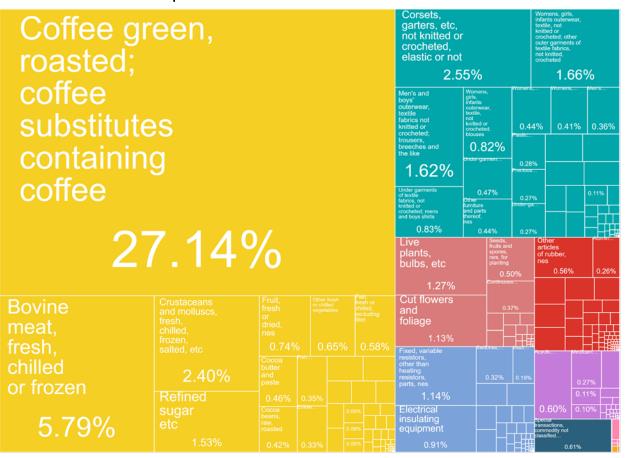


Diversification in Costa Rica 1/3

Merchandise exports in 1985

Banana, plantain, fresh or dried

34.22%





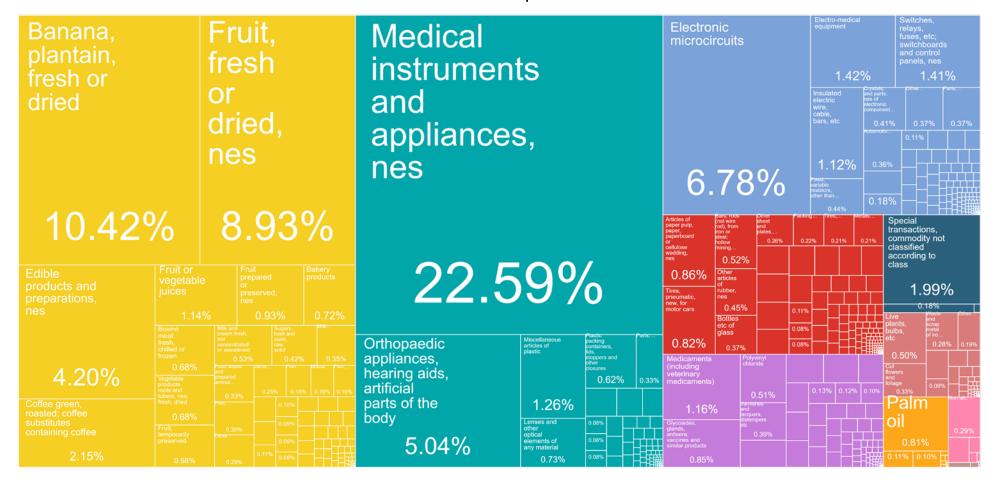
Diversification in Costa Rica 2/3

- Conducive business and investment climate
 - Political and social stability
 - Investment promotion (CINDE Costa Rican Investment Promotion Agency)
 - Export promotion (PROCOMER Export Promotion Agency of Costa Rica)
- Investments in human capital
 - Education
 - Technical skills development
- Market access
 - Free Trade Agreements with e.g. United States, Mexico, Canada and Chile
- Free Trade Zones to attract FDI and promote priority export sectors
- Promotion of non-traditional exports in agriculture and eco-tourism



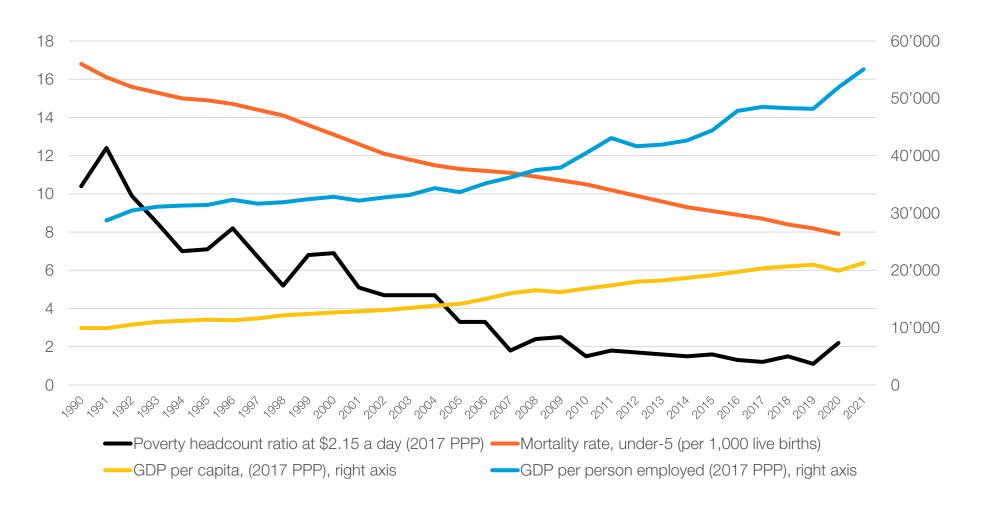
Diversification in Costa Rica 3/3

Merchandise exports in 2020





Diversification went hand-in-hand with broad-based development progress





Conclusions



Conclusions

- Recent shocks to the global economy (Covid-19, war in Ukraine)
 have laid bare the fragility of commodity-dependent developing
 countries
- Volatility and high uncertainty on commodity markets are a reminder of the need to build resilient economies
- Diversification is the key to resilience for commodity dependent developing countries
- Successful examples show that diversification is possible



Thank you!

