



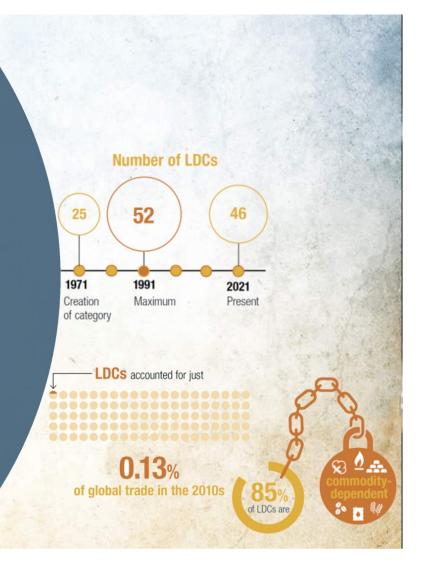
Paul Akiwumi Director, ALDC Division

Trade and Development Board, 71st executive session 10 February 2022

The Doha Programme of Action Policy proposals

50 Years of the LDC category

- Economic and social development indicators have greatly improved since 1971, but weaknesses still remain.
- Since 1971, just 6 countries have graduated from the category.







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The Doha Programme of Action

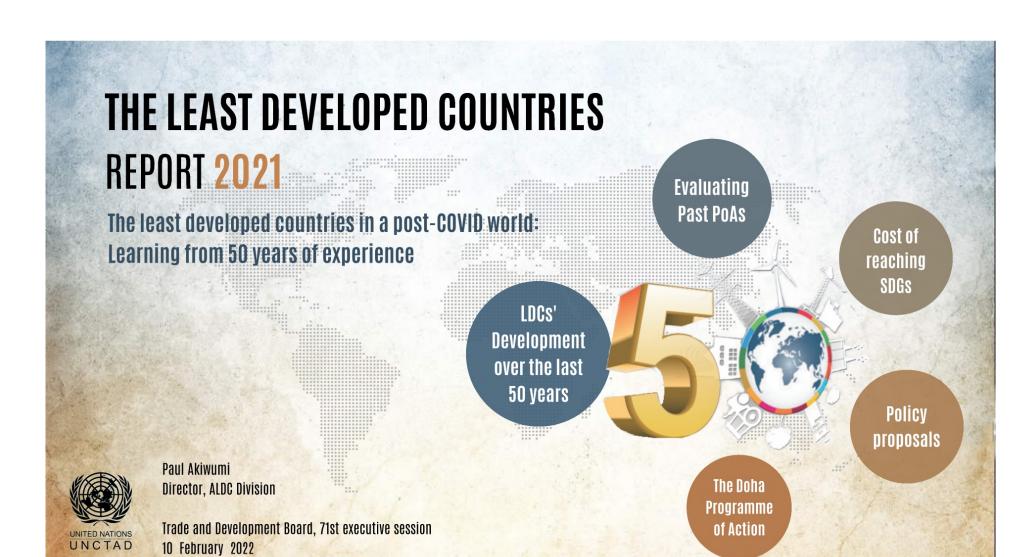
Past multi-lateral **Programmes of Action** for LDCs

4 LDC-specific PoAs have been negotiated since 1981.

They have contributed to development outcomes but have not fully reached their objectives.

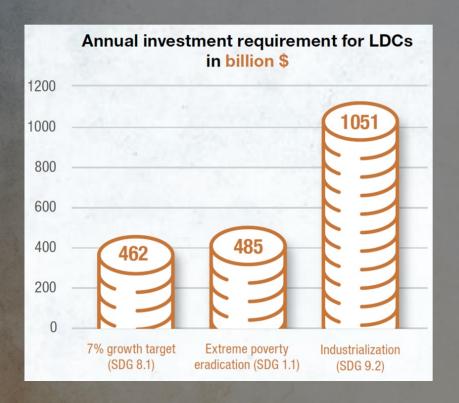
The success of PoAs depends on the availability of state capacity, which has been eroded by dominant development policies.







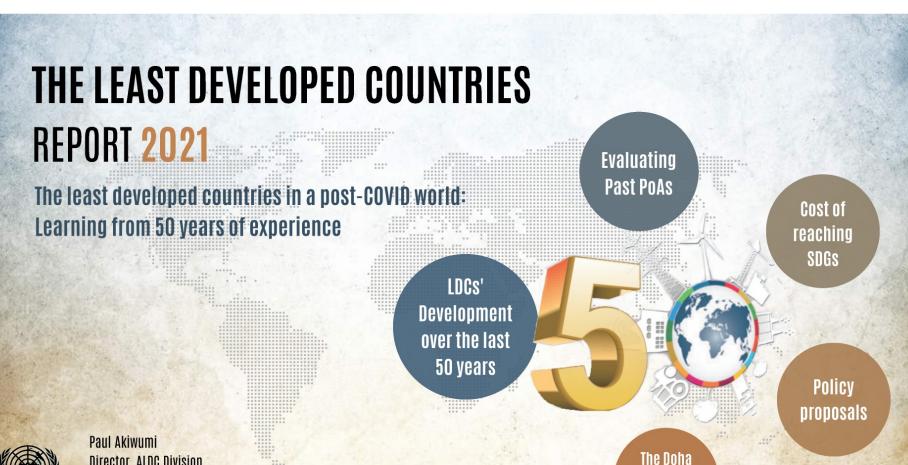
Major economic targets require a massive increase in investment



To reach the 7% growth target, LDCs have to invest \$462 billion/ year

To double the share of manufacturing/ GDP, LDCs have to grow at 20% a year







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Programme of Action

Policy proposals

Mainstreaming productive capacity development

Support from the international community

A new generation of ISMs

Investment in state capacity

Expansion of LDC enterprise base

Having an industrial policy mindset





What UNCTAD can take the lead on in the implementation of the DPoA:



Undertake National and Regional PCGAs



Producing Vulnerability Profiles and supporting smooth transition strategies towards graduating with momentum



Preparing the feasibility study of an International Investment Support Centre for LDCs



Preparing the feasibility study of an online platform for LDCs



