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This publication is based on research and discussion papers prepared for

the Business Sector Round Table held during the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). It draws lessons from successful entrepreneurs in LDCs and describes how to turn opportunities into effective business. It also reviews possibilities in different trade sectors and looks at measures that can help exporters to improve their performance and increase their market competitiveness. How a global deal on e-commerce can aid domestic capacity development and the measures that need to be implemented by policymakers in developing countries are vital issues, yet are not well understood. This policy guide reviews the current regulatory frameworks, legal issues, empirical data, WTO member states proposals, and existing literature on e-commerce and digital trade. It is designed to help policymakers in capacity-constrained Commonwealth small states, least developed countries, and sub-Saharan African countries to participate effectively in global work on the subject area, including in the context of the WTO work programme on e-commerce. It also provides an overview of the international support mechanisms that are available to allow ecommerce to stimulate trade and economic performance, through technical assistance, capacity-building, and the facilitation of access to ecommerce by micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, including small producers and suppliers in developing countries, and particularly in least developed countries. The least developed countries (LDCs) are the furthest from achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). They are also likely to be hit the hardest by the COVID-19 crisis and badly need the additional private finance that blended finance can unlock. Yet evidence shows that too little private finance is mobilised for investment in LDCs. How can this be fixed? The Blended Finance in the Least Developed Countries 2020 report is the third edition and second joint UNCDF-OECD report. It builds on UNCDF research and transactional experience, OECD data and analysis on private finance mobilized by official development finance, and a series consultations with and contributions by blended finance experts, LDC governments, UN missions, donors, civil society and research institutions. The report provides an update on the deployment of blended finance in LDCs. It also analyses its potential role in helping those countries recover from the COVID-19 crisis, and provides an Action Agenda for unlocking capital for the achievement of the SDGs in LDCs, as called for in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. This book offers an analysis of the relationship between population and the economy, encompassing a review of the major positions in the academic debate. This report provides a comprehensive source of socio-economic analysis and data on the world's most impoverished countries. It calls for least developed countries (LDCs) to ensure that external finance from all sources is directed to national development priorities, and urges the international community to scale up its support toward this goal. Persistent shortfalls in domestic savings in the least developed countries make them heavily dependent on external finance. The least developed countries are most dependent on official development assistance. Official development assistance is essential for LDCs to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and eventually escape aid dependence. The aim of this paper is to examine the general importance of central bank independence in developing countries. The data provided in this study does depict a general trend within the least developed countries to increase central bank independence. However, the implications of this within the group of least developed countries are not clear. In general, the literature on this topic does not provide a final conclusion about the universal effects of such a development. There is evidence that suggests a varying impact of central bank independence on inflation, depending on other factors, such as the countries development stage. All though research has been done on the generic idea of developing countries. As of vet the least developed countries of the world as defined by the united nations, have been unaddressed. Using data from 36 of the least developed countries, over the timespan from 1980 until 2015, this paper finds evidence to suggest that there may, in fact, be a weak negative impact of central bank independence on inflation. Since the group of least developed countries (LDCs) was identified in 1971, only five countries have graduated from the group, all of which are characterised by small size or population. The projections are that the next decade will

see a rapid increase in the pace of graduation, with Bangladesh in particular poised to be one of the largest countries, in terms of its economy and population, yet to leave the group. While previously many LDCs viewed the prospect of graduation with some apprehension, fearing significant erosion of international support, increasingly, the move is being seen as a more positive landmark. This book aims to articulate appropriate strategies and initiatives to help Bangladesh to maintain its developmental momentum and to prepare for a sustainable graduation in 2024. In doing so, the book explores themes such as key analytical issues of the LDC graduation paradigm, smooth transition and structural transformation, and post-graduation challenges and opportunities. Further, against the backdrop of Gross National Income per capita, the Human Assets Index and Economic Vulnerability Index goals required for graduation, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set by the 2030 Agenda will also be in the process of implementation. Whilst some feel that the two agendas might be in conflict, the book teases out some of the important synergies which can be drawn when LDCs are undertaking the journey of graduation in the era of the SDGs. The book also takes into cognisance the uncertain external environment and the emerging global scenario within which Bangladesh's graduation is to take place. Conceptual discourse around LDC graduation and the particular narrative around Bangladesh's journey towards LDC graduation will be of interest not only to scholars of Bangladesh, but also to researchers and policymakers with an interest in LDC graduation for other countries facing similar challenges. The LDC Waiver is a legal tool that enables WTO Members to sidestep their obligation to treat all services imports equally under the Most-Favoured Nation (MFN) clause through the granting preferential treatment to services and service exporters from a Least Developed Country (LDC). It is similar to the □Enabling Clause□ for goods within the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), except that the Waiver only benefits LDCs, not all developing countries. It operates thus as an \(\pi\LDC\)-only Enabling Clause for services\(\pi\). The Waiver only enables preferences, it does not require WTO Members to grant them, nor provide them with specific ideas or tools to facilitate LDCs∏ exports

into their markets. Four country specific papers related to service exports in Cambodia, Nepal, Senegal and Zambia were undertaken with a view to help identify, design and implement smart mechanisms to facilitate LDCs∏ services exports. This paper draws upon the insights and findings of those four country papers to provide a condensed overview that will help LDCs increase their services exports. The least developed countries (LDCs) are the furthest from achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). They are also likely to be hit the hardest by the COVID-19 crisis and badly need the additional private finance that blended finance can unlock. Yet evidence shows that too little private finance is mobilised for investment in LDCs. How can this be fixed? Graduation is the process through which least developed countries (LDCs) cease to be members of the LDC category, in recognition of their advances in development. In principle, it marks a shift from dependency to a greater degree of self-sufficiency and emergence from the development "traps" which beset LDCs. However, the loss of access to international support measures (ISMs) tied to LDC status at graduation can give rise to important economic costs, including an estimated 3\(\pi\)4 per cent of export revenues in the case of trade preferences. During the 45 years since the establishment of the LDC category, only four countries have graduated from LDC status; and the Report's projections indicate that the target of half of the LDCs graduating by 2020 is unlikely to be met. This partly reflects the inadequacy of the existing ISMs. The projections also suggest a fundamental shift in the composition of the group, which by 2025 will consist almost entirely of African countries and include only one small-island economy. The Report argues that graduation should be viewed as part of a longer and broader development process, and emphasizes the need for "graduation with momentum" - an approach which goes beyond fulfilment of the statistical criteria for graduation to lay the foundations for future development. This means prioritizing structural transformation of the economy, development of productive capacities, upgrading technology and raising productivity. The Report highlights several policy areas essential to achieve "graduation with momentum" - rural transformation, industrial

policy, science, technology and innovation policy, finance and macroeconomic policy, employment generation and women's empowerment. It calls on the international community to contribute by fulfilling their commitments in areas such as aid and technology. It also suggests possible revisions to the graduation criteria to reflect more appropriately issues such as structural transformation, environmental sustainability and gender equality. Reviews social and economic development in the least developied countries in the 1990s as it relates to children. Contains an updated comprehensive explanation of the criteria, procedures and methodology used in establishing which countries are eligible for inclusion in, or recommended for graduation from, the least developed country (LDC) category. It also provides an overview of the special support measures that can be derived from having least developed country status. This report focuses on the role of access to modern energy in economic structural transformation - a critical issue both for the least developed countries (LDCs) and for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The report focuses on the particular circumstances, challenges and experiences of the LDCs. Second, the report focuses on transformative energy access - an approach to universal access that goes beyond basic household needs to provide the means for structural transformation of LDCs' economies through the development of more productive modern activities and sectors. Third, it shows the role of structural transformation in increasing energy access, by generating sufficient additional demand for electricity for productive uses. Finally, it presents new estimates of the investment costs of universal access to electricity and transformative energy access in LDCs. This book evaluates the policies of least developed countries (LDCs) and the decisions that they now face against the backdrop of the changes in the structure of the global economy and in the globalization process itself. It analyses possible scenarios and alternative trade and growth policies that are likely to affect the LDCs and their poor population, in order to draw lessons for future policies. The book has 6 chapters and a subject index. This series contains the decisions of the Court in both the English and French texts. Landlocked

countries are among the most disadvantaged countries in the world. This publication analyses the impact of geographical handicaps on the external trade and economic development of landlocked developing countries, and identifies practical solutions to address them. It examines the corridor approach for establishing efficient transit systems and outlines the challenges faced and responses of different landlocked subregions. It considers major international conventions essential for securing freedom of transit and outlines international support measures for establishing efficient transit systems.

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