



COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY (CDP)



**2025 Plenary session:
24-28 February, New York**

The Committee

- 24 members nominated by the Secretary-General in their personal capacity
- Mandated to periodically review the least developed countries (LDC) category and advise ECOSOC on annual themes

CDP's work on LDCs

- Sets the criteria for identifying LDCs
- Recommends to ECOSOC countries that should be included or should graduate
- Monitors progress of graduating and graduated countries
- Promotes support for a smooth transition from the LDC category

Current work under the ECOSOC themes

- New contexts and pathways for development
- Catalysing convergence in human and social development
- Development finance and taxation
- Trade
- Policy pathways for innovation

Key messages and recommendations in 2024

Report excerpt [here](#)

Innovation ecosystems for development, structural change and equity

- The potential of innovation as a driver of sustainable development remains vastly under-realized, particularly in developing countries but also for public interest purposes across the world.
- Crises and shifts in the global economy and innovation landscape have led to a need to reassess national science, technology and innovation policy frameworks and the global system to support innovation, so that technology is harnessed for sustainable development, taking into account specific country priorities.
- Intellectual property rights are a key policy lever in a functioning innovation ecosystem to advance development, structural change and equity, and build resilience to crises. Developing countries could make more effective use of the existing policy space to pursue priorities for development, equity and productive capacity.

Triennial Review of the LDC category

- CDP recommended the graduation of Cambodia, Djibouti and Senegal. ECOSOC has endorsed the recommendation for Cambodia and Senegal.
- CDP deferred its decision on a possible recommendation for graduation of the Comoros and Myanmar to the 2027 triennial review, when it will also consider Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania, which met the graduation criteria for the first time in 2024.

Enhanced monitoring of countries that are graduating or have graduated from the LDC category

- CDP underscored the importance of continued support from trading and development partners and the United Nations to the countries being monitored, given limited national capacity to address challenges, including those stemming from rising food and fuel prices, less affordable finance, geopolitical tensions, volatile commodity prices, high transportation costs and more frequent and severe disasters.

Impacts of the changing global context on LDC graduation

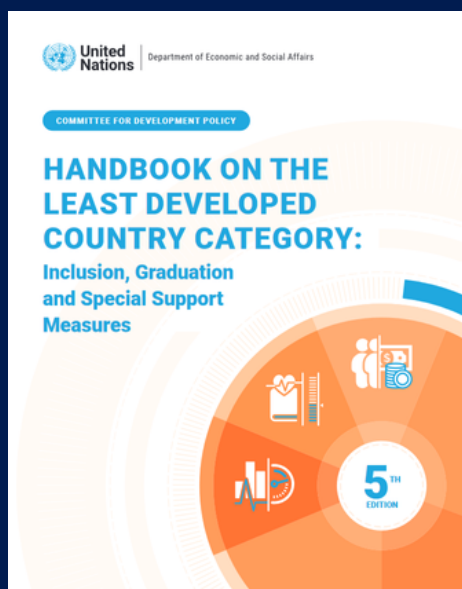
- Global shocks and their interplay with domestic factors are posing significant challenges to countries that are graduating, and dimming the graduation prospects of remaining LDCs.
- Current international support for graduation is insufficient; the rapid operationalization of the new Sustainable Graduation Support Facility (iGRAD), at a scale commensurate with the challenges, is critical, along with a broader revision of the graduation framework.

Information and resources: <https://cdp.un.org>



LDC information/data: bit.ly/CDP-LDCs

CDP inputs to FfD4 elements paper



LDC Portal: International Support Measure for LDCs

Ping | SPS&TBT Platform
epingalert.org/

ACCESS MORE INFORMATION ON SUBSIDIARY BODIES

<https://ecosoc.un.org/en/about-us/ecosoc-subsiary-bodies>