



INDICATORS

Topic	Subtopic	Geographic area	Dates and data		Source
ODA (total net excluding debt relief + debt relief) (US\$ millions, constant prices)		Africa	Average 2020 - 2022	73,335.69	OECD
		North Africa	Average 2020 - 2022	8,248.27	
		Sub-Saharan Africa	Average 2020 - 2022	60,927.54	
		Central America and Caribbean	Average 2020 - 2022	4,239.37	
		South America	Average 2021-2022	5,386.24	
		Asia	Average 2020 - 2022	51,677.18	
		China (total net excluding debt relief)	Average 2020 - 2022	435.66	
TOSSD (US\$, current prices)		Africa	Average 2020 - 2022	8,811,341	TOSSD
		Caribbean & Central America	Average 2020 - 2022	487,814	
		South America	Average 2020 - 2022	796,347.67	
		Asia regional	Average 2020 - 2022	2,758,964.33	
		China	Average 2020 - 2022	7,602,704	
Overview of Multilateral	MDBs	Africa	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AfDB (African Development Bank) 2. ISDB (Islamic Development Bank) 3. EADB (East African Development Bank) 		WB group European Parliament



Development Banks (MDBs)	<i>(New Development Bank is not counted)</i>		4. BOAD (Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement/ West African Development Bank)			
		Latin America & Caribbean	1. BID (Inter-American Development Bank) 2. CAF (Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean) 3. Central American Bank for Economic Integration 4. Caribbean Development Bank			
		Asia	1. AIIB (Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank) 2. ADB (Asian Development Bank) 3. ISDB (Islamic Development Bank)			
Climate financing	ND-GAIN Country Index (measuring vulnerability as well as readiness) – most vulnerable/least ready	2022: 1. Chad 2. Central African Republic 3. Eritrea 4. Democratic Republic of Congo 5. Sudan 6. Guinea-Bissau 7. Afghanistan 8. Mali 9. Sierra Leone 10. Madagascar 11. Haiti 12. Niger 13. Congo 14. Burundi 15. Bangladesh			Africa: 12 LAC: 1 Asia: 2	Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN)
	Number of persons affected by disaster/Total population	North Africa	2020	0.37%	https://population.un.org/dataportal/	
		2021	0.14%			
		2022	4.6%	https://public.emdat.be/		



	of the region= % of people affected	Sub-Saharan Africa	2023	0.92%		
			2020	2.97%		
			2021	3.8%		
			2022	8.34%		
			2023	1.48%		
		Latin America & Caribbean	2020	1.48%		
			2021	0.71%		
			2022	1.62%		
			2023	1.72%		
		Asia	2020	1.23%		
			2021	1.48%		
			2022	1.35%		
	2023		1.74%			
	Total greenhouse gas emissions (in billions of tones of CO2)	Africa	2023	4.66	https://ourworldindata.org/greenhouse-gas-emissions Primary source: National contributions to climate change due to historical emissions of carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide	
		South America	2023	3.86		
		Asia	2023	29.99		
Asia excluding China and India		2023	11.82			
Domestic revenue mobilization, international cooperation on taxation and Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs)	Tax-to-GDP ratios (as % of GDP)	Africa	2021	15.6	Revenue Statistics in Africa 2023	
		LAC	2022	21.5	Revenue Statistics in LAC 2024 – OECD	
		Asia-Pacific	2022	19.3	Graphic to download Revenue Statistics in Asia and the Pacific 2024	
	Total annual tax loss	Africa	US\$ million		17,117.5	EUTAX Observatory – The state of tax justice 2021
			% of GDP		0.7%	



	(report of 2021)	Latin America	US\$ million	35,583.1	Direct link to the report
			% of GDP	0.6%	
		Caribbean and American islands	US\$ million	1,605.7	
			% of GDP	0.6%	
	Asia	US\$ million	76,946.7		
		% of GDP	0.3%		
	Total government revenue as % of GDP (regional average)	Africa	2022	20.37%	IMF WoRLD Database
		LAC	2022	25.74%	
		Asia and Pacific	2022	35.65%	
		Middle East and Central Asia	2022	27.54%	
China		2022	25.90%		
Tax revenue as % of GDP (regional average)	Africa	2022	13.28%	IMF WoRLD Database	
	LAC	2022	16.94%		
	Asia and Pacific	2022	16.37%		
	Middle East and Central Asia	2022	11.64%		
	China	2022	13.86%		
Lost revenue due to IFFs	Africa	Annual capital flight	88.6 billion US\$ 3.7% of Africa's GDP	UNCTAD website and UNCTAD report (2020)	
<i>Measuring crime-related IFFs</i> <i>(US\$ millions generated annually, inward IFFs or outward IFFs)</i>	Mexico	2015-2018	Drug trafficking: • Inward \$12,084 million. Smuggling of migrants: • Inward \$1,116 • Outward \$13.8 million	UNCTAD	
	Colombia	2015-2019	Cocaine trafficking: • Inward: \$1,152 - \$8, 619 million • Outward: \$197 - \$267 million		



		Ecuador	2016-2018	Smuggling of migrants: • Outward \$13.6 million	
		Peru	2015-2017	Cocaine trafficking: • Inward \$1,482 million	
		Bangladesh	2017-2021	Drug trafficking: • Outward \$481 million	
		Maldives	2020-2021	Drug trafficking: • Outward \$16.4 million	
		Nepal	2019-2021	Heroin trafficking: • Outward \$4.6 million Nepali migrants in forced labour abroad: • Inward \$3.3 million	
		Afghanistan	2018-2021	Export of opiates: • Inward \$1,300 million - \$2,233 million	
		Myanmar	2018-2022	Export of opiates: • Inward \$508 million – 1,347 million	
Exports and imports of goods and services	Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	MENA	2023	46.3%	WB
		Sub-Saharan Africa	2023	25.6%	
		LAC	2023	25.2%	
		South Asia	2023	20%	
		East Asia & Pacific	2023	30.2%	
		China	2023	19.7%	
	Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	MENA	2023	39.2%	
		Sub-Saharan Africa	2023	27.3%	
		LAC	2023	25.4%	



		South Asia	2023	23.4%	
		East Asia & Pacific	2023	27.8%	
		China	2023	17.6%	
Debt	General government gross debt (% GDP)	Africa	2023	67.3%	IMF Datamapper
		North Africa	2023	76.8%	
		Sub-Saharan Africa	2023	63.4%	
		LAC	2023	73.9%	
		Asia & Pacific (no Middle East)	2023	92.4%	
		China	2023	84.4%	
	External debt (% of GDP)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2022	40.55%	IMF World Economic Outlook Database
			2023	45.59%	
		LAC	2022	45.79%	
			2023	46.76%	
		Middle East & Central Asia	2022	47.56%	
			2023	48.71%	
	Emerging and developing Asia	2022	29.05%		
		2023	29.57%		
	Creditor composition of external debt	Africa	2021	23% bilateral creditors 44% private creditors 32% multilateral creditors	UNCTAD
		LAC	2021	4% bilateral creditors 74% private creditors 22% multilateral creditors	
Asia & Pacific		2021	15% bilateral creditors 62% private creditors 23% multilateral creditors		
Total debt service (% of GNI)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2022	4.3%	WB	



		LAC	2022	5.5%	
		East Asia & Pacific (excluding high income)	2022	2.9%	
		South Asia	2022	2.2%	
International Financial Architecture (IFA)	Volume of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) (billion US\$)	Africa	2021	33 billion \$	Latindadd Report
		LAC	2021	51.5 billion \$	
		Asia	2021	48 billion \$	AfDB
	Use of SDRs	Africa	<p>-Between August 2021 and January 2023, 19 African countries drew down more than 100% of their SDR 2021 allocation.</p> <p>-West and East Africa drew down 41% of their 17 billion SDR allocation.</p> <p>-The Middle East and North Africa is the third region in terms of making use of its SDR allocation, 16% of its allocation was exchanged for international currency and six countries drew down more than 100% of their allocation.</p> <p>-SDRs in Africa have largely been used for fiscal purposes and supporting pandemic response and recovery.</p>		Bank of Spain report
		LAC	<p>-Most of the countries chose to increase their international reserves. Very few countries have used their SDRs for fiscal purposes. The SDR 3.1 billion assigned to Argentina were used to pay its obligations to the IMF.</p>		
		Asia	<p>-The majority of them allocated their SDRs to supplement existing reserve assets</p>		
	Number of signatures to recent international agreements to reform the IFA				UE analysis – Here the Bridgetown Initiative is mentioned, which is associated to the Global South. Our



					Common Agenda from the UN is also mentioned.
<i>Role of the private sector in development processes</i>	FDI inward and outward flows and stock, annual (US\$, current prices) <i>(this is the full name of the indicator, but only inward flows were considered)</i>	Africa	2023	52,633	UNCTAD
		Sub-Saharan Africa	2023	39,165	
		North Africa	2023	13,468	
		LAC	2023	193,179	
		Asia	2023	677,625	
		China	2023	163,253	
	Personal remittances, received (current US\$, billions)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2023	54.73	WB
		North Africa	2023	36.62	
		LAC	2023	156.83	
		South Asia	2023	185.47	
		East Asia & Pacific	2023	130.84	
		China	2023	29.11	
	Personal remittances, received (% of GDP)	Middle East and North Africa	2023	1.4%	WB
		Sub-Saharan Africa	2023	2.6%	
		LAC	2023	2.4%	
		South Asia	2023	4.1%	
		East Asia & Pacific	2023	0.4%	
		China	2023	0.2%	
	Personal remittances received (USD/capita)	Northern Africa	2023	129.7	Food Systems Dashboard
		Western Africa	2023	106.4	
		Eastern Africa	2023	76.7	
Southern Africa		2023	69		
Central Africa		2023	12.2		
Central America		2023	630.8		



	South America	2023	150.9	
	Caribbean	2023	563.2	
	Western Asia	2023	308.3	
	Central Asia	2023	252	
	Southern Asia	2023	123.4	
	South-eastern Asia	2023	97.6	
	Eastern Asia	2023	78.7	
Total remittances inflows (current US\$, millions)	Asia	2020	309,485.9	ADB
		2021	320,852	
		2022	358,444.3	
		2023	362,826.7	
	China + Hong Kong	2020	$59,506.7 + 426.573 = 59,933.273$	
		2021	$53,000.0 + 453.091 = 53,453.091$	
		2022	$51,000.0 + 418.51 = 51,418.41$	
		2023	$49,500.0 + 426.327 = 49,926.327$	
Impact investment (million US\$)	MENA	2022	8,478	FERDI
	Sub-Saharan Africa	2022	25,132	
	LAC	2022	46,601	
	South Asia	2022	21,706	
	Southeast Asia	2022	7,001	
	East Asia	2022	17,903	
Impact investment weight per region (as % of total financial flows)	MENA	2022	4%	FERDI
	Sub-Saharan Africa	2022	12%	
	LAC	2022	23%	
	South Asia	2022	11%	



	Private Participation in Infrastructure projects <i>(number of projects)</i>	Southeast Asia	2022	3%	WB – PPI Visualization Dashboard
		East Asia	2022	9%	
		MENA	2020	5	
			2021	3	
			2022	9	
			2023	10	
		Sub-Saharan Africa	2020	22	
			2021	27	
			2022	36	
			2023	43	
		LAC	2020	61	
			2021	44	
			2022	86	
			2023	98	
		East Asia & Pacific	2020	87	
			2021	87	
			2022	78	
2023	72				
South Asia	2020	29			
	2021	29			
	2022	36			
	2023	32			
<i>The access to finance for SMEs</i>	Number of SMEs accessing formal financing	Africa	2020	3.2 million operating SMEs, just 30% are registered for tax= 960,000	SME Financing in Emerging Asian Markets: Bridging The Economic Development Divide OECD - LAC UNDP - Africa
		LAC	2023	SMEs make up 99.5% of LAC businesses and account for approximately 60% of formal employment.	
		Asia & Pacific	2023	22% of SMEs have access to bank loans and financing	



				products provided by financial institutions.	
Formal MSME Finance Gap (million US\$)	MENA	2023	185,430.74	SME Finance Forum	
	Africa	2023	331,006.83		
	LAC	2023	1,005,812.24		
	East Asia & Pacific	2023	2,386,903.29		
	South Asia	2023	336,012.04		
% adults with access to formal financial services	Sub-Saharan Africa	2023	49%	LAC: https://www.findevgateway.org/region/financial-inclusion-latin-america-and-caribbean and https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/globalindex Sub-saharan Africa: https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/globalindex/brief/financial-inclusion-in-sub-saharan-africa-overview East Asia and Pacific: https://www.findevgateway.org/region/financial-inclusion-east-asia-and-pacific	
	LAC	2023	73%		
	East Asia & Pacific	2021	21%		
Digitalization processes	Individuals using the internet			ICU	
	Africa	2023	37.1%		
	Arab States	2023	68.9%		
	The Americas (includes US and Canada)	2023	86.9%		
	Asia & Pacific	2017	97.2%		
CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States)	2023	89.1%			



	Access to digital financial services	Sub-Saharan Africa	2021	33% of adults have a mobile money account	Africa: WB Global Findex
		East Asia & Pacific (no China)	2021	59%	Asia: FinDev Gateway
		China	2021	89%	
	Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population ages 15+)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2021	55.07%	WB
		LAC	2021	73.55%	
		East Asia & Pacific	2021	82.85%	

Authored by: Maria Santillán O’Shea and Lucía Fernández (Elcano Royal Institute)