

IMPORTANT WORLD REPORTS & THEIR ORGANISATIONS

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Report name - Global Development Finance (Not a report)

Issuing agency – World Bank

The World Bank's **Global Development Finance, External Debt of Developing Countries (GDF)** is the sole repository for statistics on the external debt of developing countries on a loan-by-loan basis. This edition of GDF presents reported or estimated data on the total external debt of all low-and middle-income countries in both electronic and print formats.

Global Financial Development Database (GFDD) - World Bank

The Global Financial Development Database is an extensive dataset of financial system characteristics for 203 economies. It contains annual data, starting from 1960. It has been last updated in September 2015 and contains data through 2013 for 109 indicators, capturing various aspects of financial institutions and markets.

The Global Financial Development Database is based on a "4x2 framework". Specifically, it includes measures of (1) depth, (2) access, (3) efficiency, and (4) stability of financial systems. Each of these characteristics captures both (1) financial institutions (banks, insurance companies, and so on), and (2) financial markets (such as stock markets and bond markets). It also provides other useful indicators, such as measures of concentration and competition in the banking sector

Report Name - Financial Development Index (Index, not a report)

Issuing agency - World Economic Forum

Annually

It measures and analyses the factors enabling the development of financial systems among different economies. It provides a comprehensive means for economies to benchmark various aspects of their financial systems.

First published in 2008,

International Financial Statistics and Financial Soundness Indicators Database

Issuing agency - IMF

Financial soundness indicators (FSIs) provide insight into the financial health and soundness of a country's financial institutions as well as corporate and household sectors.

FSIs support economic and financial stability analysis.

The **IMF International Financial Statistics (IFS)** is a compilation of financial data collected from various sources, covering over 200 countries worldwide, which is published **monthly** by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Global Youth Development Index

Issuing agency - Commonwealth Secretariat

The Global Youth Development Index report measures countries' prospects for young people in employment, education, health, civic and political spheres.

- The YDI is a composite index of 18 indicators that collectively measure multidimensional progress on youth development in 183 countries, including 49 of the 53 Commonwealth countries.
- It has five domains measuring levels of education, health and well-being, employment and opportunity, political participation and civic participation for young people.
- The YDI is guided by the Commonwealth definition of youth as people between the ages of 15 and 29, while recognising that some countries and international institutions define youth differently.

Report name – Global Business Optimism Index

Issuing agency – Grant Thornton International Business Report

Report name – Global Financial Stability Report

Issuing agency – International Monetary Fund

Twice a year

A semiannual report by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that assesses the stability of global financial markets and emerging market financing. The Global Financial Stability Report focuses on current conditions, especially financial and structural imbalances, that could risk an upset in global financial stability and access to financing by emerging market countries. It emphasizes the ramifications of financial and economic imbalances that are highlighted in one of the IMF's other publications, the World Economic Outlook.

The Global Financial Stability Report replaced two previous reports by the IMF, the annual International Capital Markets Report and the quarterly Emerging Market Financing Report.

The purpose of the replacement was to provide a more frequent assessment of the worldwide financial markets and to focus on emerging market financing in a global context.

Latest in news – According to the October 2016 report, the transmission of monetary policy is stronger in economies with larger nonbank financial sectors.

It finds that short-term risks to global financial stability have abated since April 2016, but that medium-term risks continue to build.

Report name – Global Financial System Report

Issuing agency – BIS (Bank for International Settlements)

Report name – Global Money Laundering and Threat Assessment (GTA) Report

Issuing agency – FATF (Financial Action Task Force)

Objective: To identify the Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (ML/TF) vulnerabilities and risks

Report name – Global Financial development Report

Issuing agency – World Bank

First report in 2013

Annually

It provides a unique contribution to financial sector policy debates, building on novel data, surveys, research, and wide-ranging country experience, with emphasis on emerging markets and developing economies.

Report Name - Global Financial Integrity Report

Issuing agency - Global Financial Integrity

Global Financial Integrity works to curtail illicit financial flows by producing ground breaking research, promoting pragmatic policy solutions, and advising governments.

Global Financial Integrity (GFI) is a non-profit, Washington, DC-based research and advisory organization, which produces high-caliber analyses of illicit financial flows, advises developing country governments on effective policy solutions, and promotes pragmatic transparency measures in the international financial system as a means to global development and security.

Launched in September 2006

Global Illicit Financial Flows Report: 2015

This December 2015 report from Global Financial Integrity, “Illicit Financial Flows from Developing Countries: 2004-2013,” finds that developing and emerging economies lost US\$7.8 trillion in illicit financial flows from 2004 through 2013, with illicit outflows increasing at an average rate of 6.5 percent per year—nearly twice as fast as global GDP.

Report name – Industrial Development Report

Issuing agency – UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organization)

First report in 2002/2003

Published every year? No; it depends

Latest in news – Theme of Industrial Development Report 2016: The Role of Technology and Innovation in Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development India has been ranked sixth among the world's Top-Ten largest manufacturing countries in

the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) 2015 Yearbook report.

Top 5: China, United States, Japan, Germany and South Korea.

Developing and emerging industrial economies contribute most to global manufacturing growth

Report name – World Investment Report

Issuing agency – UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development)

The World Investment Report focuses on trends in foreign direct investment (FDI) worldwide, at the regional and country levels and emerging measures to improve its contribution to development.

The World Investment Report has been published annually since 1991; each year

Latest in news – According to the World Investment Report 2016, India has retained its ranking as the 10th highest recipient of foreign direct investment in 2015, receiving \$44 billion of investment that year compared to \$35 billion in 2014. India also jumped a place in terms of attractiveness as a business destination in 2015, to 6th place, with 14% of the respondents naming it as their destination of choice.

Report name – Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report

Issuing agency – WEF (World Economic Forum)

First published in 2007

The index is a measurement of the factors that make it attractive to develop business in the travel and tourism industry of individual countries, rather than a measure of a country attractiveness as a tourist destination. The report ranks selected nations according to the Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index (TTCI), which scores from 1 to 6 the performance of a given country in each specific subindex. The overall index is made of three main sub-indexes: (1) regulatory framework; (2) business environment and infrastructure; and (3) human, cultural, and natural resources.

Pillars by Sub-indexes (2015)

SUBINDEX A: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

- Pillar 1: Business Environment
- Pillar 2: Safety and Security
- Pillar 3: Health and Hygiene
- Pillar 4: Human Resources and Labour Market
- Pillar 5: ICT Readiness

SUBINDEX B: T&T POLICY AND ENABLING CONDITIONS

- Pillar 6: Prioritization of Travel & Tourism
- Pillar 7: International Openness
- Pillar 8: Price Competitiveness
- Pillar 9: Environmental Sustainability

SUBINDEX C: INFRASTRUCTURE

- Pillar 10: Air Transport Infrastructure
- Pillar 11: Ground and Port Infrastructure
- Pillar 12: Tourist Service Infrastructure

SUBINDEX D: NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

- Pillar 13: Natural Resources
- Pillar 14: Cultural Resources and Business Travel

Latest in news – India ranks 52 in the World Economic Forum’s 2015 Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index .The Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report ranks 141 countries across 14 separate dimensions, revealing how well countries could deliver sustainable economic and societal benefits through their travel and tourism sector.

Report Name – World Cities Report

Issuing Agency – UN-Habitat

The UN-Habitat on 18 May 2016 released the new global flagship report on sustainable urban development titled **World Cities Report 2016, Urbanization and Development: Emerging Futures**.

The report states that a New Urban Agenda is needed to unlock the transformative power of cities.

India in World Cities Report 2016

- India is projected to add 300 million new urban residents by 2050 and it will need to build climate-friendly cities to address the challenge of accommodating the needs of the growing population.
- India should plan to build 100 smart cities in response to the country's growing population and pressure on urban infrastructure.

Index name – Logistics Performance Index

Issuing agency – World Bank

Logistics Performance Index is reported by World Bank in every 2 years.

Logistics Performance Index (LPI) is an interactive benchmarking tool created to help countries identify the challenges and opportunities they face in their performance on trade logistics and what they can do to improve their performance. It is the weighted average of the country scores on the following six key dimensions: efficiency of the clearance process (i.e. speed, simplicity and predictability of formalities) by border control agencies, including Customs; Quality of trade and transport related infrastructure (e.g. ports, railroads, roads, information technology); Ease of arranging competitively priced shipments; Competence and quality of logistics services (e.g., transport operators, customs brokers); Ability to track and trace consignments; Timeliness of shipments in reaching destination within the scheduled or expected delivery time. This measure indicates the relative ease and efficiency with which products can be moved into and inside a country.

2016 logistics performance index

Latest in news –The 2016 Logistics Performance Index (LPI) allows for comparisons across 160 countries. India's ranking jumped from 54 in 2014 to 35 in 2016. India is ahead of comparatively advanced economies like Portugal and New Zealand. Top position is held by Germany. Civil war inflicted Syria holds the last position.

Report name – Asian Development Outlook

Issuing agency – Asian Development Bank

It offers economic analysis and forecasts, as well as an examination of social development issues, for most countries in Asia

Goal of developing "consistent forecasts for the region"

Latest in News – Asian Development Bank in Asian Development Outlook 2016 has lowered India's growth forecast to 7.4 per cent from an earlier estimate of 7.6 per cent for the financial year ending March 31, 2017.

Report name – Global Economic Prospects

Issuing agency – World Bank

Latest in news – The World Bank revised its 2016 global economic growth forecast down to 2.4 percent from the 2.9 percent pace projected in January. The move is due to sluggish growth in advanced economies, stubbornly low commodity prices, weak global trade, and diminishing capital flows.

The Global Economic Prospect report also cites that India will be the fastest growing economy in the world in the next three years.

India's growth projections have been marginally lowered by 0.2% to 7.6% for 2016-17 and 7.7% in 2017-18 due to downfall of exports.

Report name – Global Monitoring Report

Issuing agency – World Bank and IMF

The **Global Monitoring Report** was a joint World Bank and International Monetary Fund report that monitored how the world is doing in implementing the policies and actions for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and related development outcomes. Published annually since 2006, the report was discontinued in 2016.

Report name – World Development Report

Issuing agency – IBRD (World Bank)

An annual report published since 1978

Each WDR provides in-depth analysis of a specific aspect of economic development. Past reports have considered such topics as agriculture, youth, equity, public services delivery, the role of the state, transition economies, labour, infrastructure, health, the environment, risk management, and poverty. The reports are the Bank's best-known contribution to thinking about development

The title of 2016 Report: Digital Dividends

World Bank released its annual World Development Report (WDR) titled “Digital Dividends” with a focal point on the impact of the Internet, mobile phones and communication technologies (ICTs) on economic development.

The report noted that the internet, mobile phones and other digital technologies are accelerating its speed throughout the developing world but digital dividends of higher growth, more jobs and better public services have fallen short of expectations.

Problem areas: Digital dividends are not spreading rapidly as nearly 60 percent of the world’s people are still offline and can’t fully participate in the digital economy.

- There also are persistent digital divides across gender, geography, age, and income dimensions within each country.

Report name – Ease of Doing Business

Issuing agency – IBRD (World Bank)

The **ease of doing business index is an index** since 2003 every year

Higher rankings (a low numerical value) indicate better, usually simpler, regulations for businesses and stronger protections of property rights.

DB is above all, a benchmark study of regulation.

Methodology

The index is based on the study of laws and regulations, with the input and verification by more than 9,600 government officials, lawyers, business consultants, accountants and other

professionals in 185 economies who routinely advise on or administer legal and regulatory requirements.

The ease of doing business index is meant to measure regulations directly affecting businesses and does not directly measure more general conditions such as a nation's proximity to large markets, quality of infrastructure, inflation, or crime. A nation's ranking on the index is based on the average of 10 subindices:

- Starting a business – Procedures, time, cost and minimum capital to open a new
 - business
 - Dealing with construction permits – Procedures, time and cost to build a warehouse
 - Getting electricity – procedures, time and cost required for a business to obtain a permanent electricity connection for a newly constructed warehouse
 - Registering property – Procedures, time and cost to register commercial real estate
 - Getting credit – Strength of legal rights index, depth of credit information index
 - Protecting investors – Indices on the extent of disclosure, extent of director liability and ease of shareholder suits
 - Paying taxes – Number of taxes paid, hours per year spent preparing tax returns and total tax payable as share of gross profit
 - Trading across borders – Number of documents, cost and time necessary to export and import
 - Enforcing contracts – Procedures, time and cost to enforce a debt contract
 - Resolving insolvency – The time, cost and recovery rate (%) under bankruptcy proceeding

Latest in news – India has moved one rank up to the 130th position in the World Bank's 'ease of doing business' ranking for 2017. This marginal improvement came on the back of slight improvement in four indicators — getting electricity, enforcing contracts, trading across borders and registering property