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Monitoring of countries graduating from the  
list of LDCs

Angola

**SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT** **GOALS**

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## Summary

**Angola** no longer satisfies the graduation criteria, as its Gross National Income (GNI) per capita has been in decline for several years, dropping below the graduation threshold on the income-only criterion in 2024. Moreover, there has been minimal improvement in the Human Assets Index (HAI) or Economic Vulnerability Index (EVI), which remain distant from the graduation thresholds. The macroeconomic landscape presents numerous challenges, including decreased oil production, high inflation, currency devaluation, constrained fiscal capacity, significant debt servicing obligations, and limited productive capabilities. External factors such as volatile international oil prices and geopolitical instability further compound Angola's development hurdles. Based on these findings, the CDP recommends that Angola's graduation is stopped. The graduation process would recommence when the Committee finds Angola again eligible for graduation during a future triennial review. The Committee commends the Angolan government for its steadfast commitment to diversifying the economy and addressing the challenges posed by population growth. It underscores the importance of the government's resolute efforts to effectively implement its National Development Plan, which should bring Angola again on a path towards graduation and contribute to an effective smooth transition strategy once the process recommences.

## Macroeconomic situation

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, Angola's economy was already facing challenges owing to its dependency on oil, leaving it vulnerable to fluctuations in the global market. These issues were further magnified by the pandemic's outbreak. However, by 2021, Angola began to steer itself towards recovery, a process that significantly accelerated in 2022. In this period, the country experienced a notable economic boost, with its real GDP growth surging to 3.0 per cent, a stark improvement from the 1.2 per cent seen in the previous year. A key driver of this economic resurgence was the global geopolitical landscape, particularly the war in Ukraine, which contributed to sustained high oil prices. Angola's crude oil price averaged US\$100.65 per barrel, generating an extra US\$17.18 billion in revenue. This windfall positively impacted Angola's fiscal health, as evidenced by a surge in its fiscal surplus to 3.0 per cent of GDP and a substantial decrease in the debt-to-GDP ratio from 82.9 per cent in 2021 to 56.1 per cent in 2022. The macroeconomic and institutional reforms that the Government started in 2018, as part of the three-year IMF program, also helped with the growth of non-oil sectors.

Table 1. Selected macroeconomic data for Angola, 2017-2023

Indicator	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
GDP growth rate (% constant price)	-0.1	-2.0	-0.7	-5.5	1.2	3.0	3.5
Inflation rate (%)	29.8	19.6	17.1	22.3	25.8	21.7	25.6
Government revenue (billions of national currency)	3546.3	5860.0	6530.2	7052.8	11017.3	13183.0	14216.2
Government expenditure (billions of national currency)	4879.7	5273.9	6290.9	7690.9	9206.7	12799.6	15462.7
Government balance (billions of national currency)	-1333.4	586.1	239.2	-638.1	1810.7	383.4	-1246.5
Government balance (% of GDP)	-6.6	2.3	0.8	-1.9	3.8	0.7	-1.9

Net ODA received (millions of US dollars)	223.1	162.6	20.9	111.4	247.2	97.5	
Balance of Payments (millions of US dollars)							
Current Account	-632.9	7402.6	5137.4	871.9	8399.5	11762.9	
Goods, Credit (Exports)	34613.5	40757.8	34725.6	20937.4	33581.5	50038.0	
Goods, Debit (Imports)	14463.2	15797.8	14127.1	9543.1	11794.8	17267.3	
Balance on Goods	20150.2	24959.9	20598.5	11394.3	21786.6	32770.7	
Services, Credit (Exports)	984.6	631.1	454.6	67.0	93.5	82.2	
Services, Debit (Imports)	13793.3	10089.5	8172.3	5602.5	7050.4	11296.9	
Balance on Services	-12808.7	-9458.4	-7717.7	-5535.5	-6956.9	-11214.7	
Balance on Goods and Services	7341.5	15501.5	12880.8	5858.8	14829.8	21556.0	
Balance on Income	-7505.6	-7829.5	-7516.3	-4924.2	-5784.0	-8696.1	
Balance on Current Transfers	-468.7	-269.4	-227.1	-62.7	-646.4	-1097.0	
Capital Account	2.6	2.9	2.0	1.2	2.0	-2.2	
Financial Account	-748.4	6911.4	4466.4	-436.9	6227.1	8719.9	
Direct investment (net)	8749.3	6461.8	1749.1	1957.0	3297.7	6639.7	
Portfolio investment (net)	9.1	-3652.8	-1675.9	-1640.4	34.7	-922.9	
Financial derivatives (other than reserves) and employee stock options	-78.2	51.5	-0.7	-20.1	18.9	3.9	
Other investment (net)	-4421.6	4998.6	3427.0	2085.1	2024.2	2118.5	
Reserve assets	-5007.0	-947.7	966.9	-2818.5	851.5	880.6	
Reserves (months of imports)	5.8	5.4	6.4	8.0	6.9	4.4	

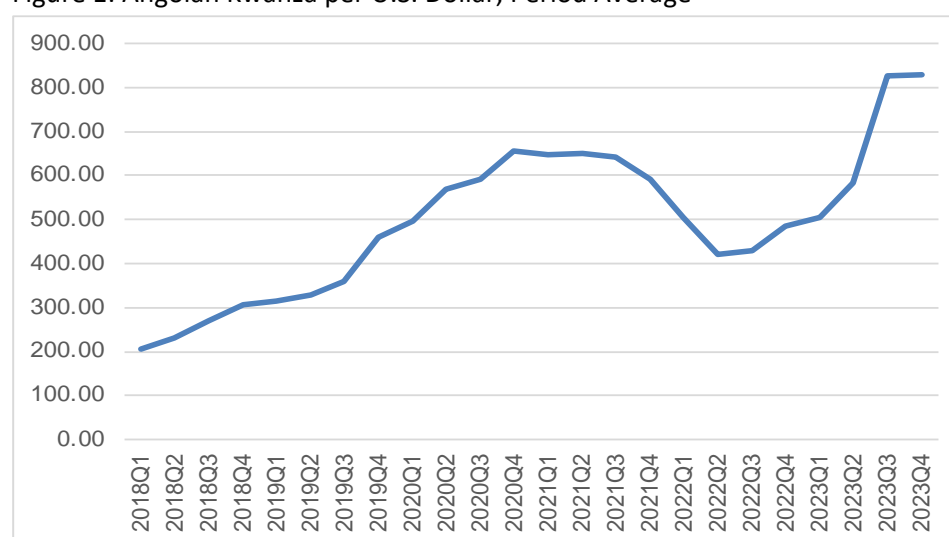
Source: GDP growth and inflation are from UN DESA, *World Economic and Social Prospects (WESP)*, Government balance is from IMF, *World Economic Outlook (WEO) Database*. Net ODA is from OECD, *OECD.Stat*. All external sector indicators are from IMF, *Balance of Payment Data Reports*.

In 2023, Angola faced a series of significant economic challenges, rooted in both internal and external factors. Initially, the country grappled with the fallout from COVID-19, which disrupted supply chains domestically and internationally. Additionally, the implementation of a new value-added tax (VAT) in this period contributed to rising inflation. These challenges were reflected in the inflation rate, which soared to 21.7 per cent in 2022. Though there were indications of inflation easing towards the end of 2022 and into early 2023, these pressures resurged in the second half of the year, suggesting that high inflation levels would continue.

Amidst these inflationary challenges, Angola's oil sector, a crucial component of its GDP, underperformed significantly. The country's oil production fell short of its targets, leading to expectations of considerable downward revisions in economic growth projections. The first eight months of 2023 saw a 5.8 per cent year-on-year decline in oil production, primarily due to ongoing maintenance activities. This decline, coupled with lower global oil prices, reduced domestic production, and increased imports, resulted in a shrinking trade surplus.

The economic situation was further complicated by the significant depreciation of Angola's currency, the Kwanza, and the burden of high external debt payments. From May to July 2023, the Kwanza depreciated by about 55 per cent against the US dollar (see Figure 1). This steep decline was largely driven by the underperformance of the oil sector and the downturn in global oil prices. In response, the Angolan government implemented budget cuts and introduced new regulations in the foreign exchange market. While these measures temporarily stabilized the Kwanza, its value remains susceptible to ongoing market fluctuations and economic difficulties.

Figure 1: Angolan Kwanza per U.S. Dollar, Period Average



Source: [International Finance Statistics](#), IMF accessed on 31/01/2024

The current account of the balance of payments which recovered strongly in 2021 registering a surplus of US\$ 8.3 billion further increased to US\$11.8 billion in 2022, with the current account surplus exceeding 10 per cent of GDP during the two years. However, the current account outlook for 2023 remains less robust due to the decrease in oil prices and domestic production, with an expected reduction in export value and an increase in imports, straining the country's dollar liquidity.

Despite the positive macroeconomic outlook for Angola, the economy faces serious downside risks, particularly from the expected global economic slowdown. This risk is heightened by the country's high dependence on oil exports, which are vulnerable to global oil price fluctuations. Data from ITC TradeMap indicates that, from 2017 to 2021, crude oil and its products comprised 94 per cent of Angola's exports. There was only a slight improvement in this dependency from 2017 to 2021, with the share of oil exports decreasing marginally from 95 per cent to 94 per cent, before rising again to 96 per cent in 2022. This heavy reliance on a single commodity exposes Angola's economy to significant vulnerability.

This vulnerability highlights the critical need for Angola to diversify its economy. Diversification can help mitigate risks associated with oil price volatility and lead to a more resilient and robust economic structure. In this context, Angola's membership in regional economic communities and trade initiatives presents significant opportunities. Angola is a member of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), although it does not participate in the SADC Free Trade Area. Additionally, Angola ratified the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) on November 4, 2020. However, it has yet to submit an offer of tariff concessions or trade in services liberalization. Moreover, Angola has been a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) since November 1996. Engaging more actively in these regional trade initiatives, such as the AfCFTA, and the SADC Free Trade Area could open up new markets for Angola's non-oil products, encourage foreign investment, and foster the growth of other sectors like agriculture,

manufacturing, and services. This approach is essential for reducing Angola's external vulnerability and aligns with the objectives of its National Development Plan (2023-2027). Therefore, economic diversification, facilitated by active participation in regional trade agreements and initiatives, is not only strategic but imperative for Angola's long-term economic stability and growth.

In addition to its economic challenges, Angola is increasingly grappling with the impacts of climate change, which pose serious threats to its most vulnerable communities. The country has endured severe droughts and recurrent climate-related disasters, incurring costs of nearly US\$1.2 billion from 2005 to 2017. Approximately one million Angolans are adversely affected by droughts, annually. The vulnerabilities of water resources are particularly concerning, as they jeopardize critical sectors like hydropower, essential for electricity generation.

The agricultural sector, encompassing fishing, forestry, and farming, accounts for 9.4 per cent of Angola's GDP. About 85 per cent of the population is engaged in subsistence farming, placing them at considerable risk as their livelihoods are directly impacted by climate change. Moreover, climate change and natural disasters are poised to have a disproportionate effect on coastal areas, home to 50 per cent of Angola's population.

Compounding these environmental challenges are Angola's economic inequalities and unemployment issues. The country has a high Gini coefficient of 61.1, indicating significant income inequality. Moreover, Angola faces an unemployment rate of 10.2 per cent. These factors, combined with the increase in poverty levels – the percentage of the population living below the international poverty line (\$2.15) rose from 21.4 per cent in 2000 to 31.1 per cent in 2018, after a decrease to 14.6 per cent in 2008 – highlight the growing economic vulnerability among the population, particularly as climate change exacerbates existing hardships.

The environmental, economic and social challenges underscore the critical importance of pursuing economic diversification and fostering private sector-led growth, as outlined in the country's National Development Plan (2023-2027). Angola's position as the 41st most vulnerable country to climate change, according to the ND-GAIN Country Index, underscores the urgency for strategic actions to bolster its resilience. This necessity is further emphasized by Angola's high vulnerability score of 0.510 and low readiness score of 0.268 on the ND-GAIN Matrix, signaling an immediate need for investment and innovation to improve the country's climate adaptability.

By focusing on diversification and actively participating in regional trade initiatives, Angola can build a more resilient and diverse economy. Such an approach is crucial for mitigating the risks associated with its heavy reliance on oil exports and the escalating impacts of climate change. Developing a robust economy that can withstand these dual pressures is essential for Angola's sustainable growth and long-term stability.

## LDC criteria and supplementary indicators

Angola no longer meets the LDC graduation criteria, as indicated in Table 1. In 2024, Angola's GNI per capita is estimated at \$2,027, falling below the income-only graduation threshold of \$3,918.<sup>1</sup> Regarding the Human Assets Index (HAI), Angola has shown improvement over time but remains below the LDC graduation benchmark with a score of 55.2 against the threshold of 66. Contributing factors to this shortfall include the persistent high rates of stunting and the low rates for lower secondary education

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<sup>1</sup> The threshold for income-only graduation for the 2024 Triennial Review has been revised to three times the normal GNI per capita threshold, up from the previous benchmark of twice the normal GNI per capita threshold.

completion.

Table 2. Indicators for LDC identification, Angola, 2020-2024

	GNI per capita	Angola	EVI	Angola	HAI	Angola
	Graduation Threshold (income only)		Graduation Threshold		Graduation Threshold	
2020	2,420	3,429	32	38.4	66	54.1
2021	2,444	3,155	32	37.8	66	54.5
2022	2,484	2,715	32	38.3	66	54.7
2023	2,532	2,297	32	38.3	66	54.9
2024	3,918	2,027	32	38.5	66	55.2

Source: CDP Secretariat, Time series estimates (LDC criteria) dataset (2002-2024), available at <https://bit.ly/LDC-data>

*Note 1: For GNI per capita, Year refers to the year of a (actual or hypothetical) review. The data reflects the latest three-year average available for a review, i.e., the value for 2024 refers to the 2020-2022 average. Data differ from previous official triennial review data due to data revisions.*

*Note 2: For EVI and HAI, Year refers to the year of a (actual or hypothetical) review. The timeliness of source data varies by indicator; generally, criteria capture data up to two years prior to a review. See the 'read me' in the source.*

*Note 3: Data differ from previous official triennial review data due to data revisions, changes in data sources, methodological changes and most notable, changes in composition of the composite indices HAI and EVI. Minor differences can also occur due to rounding.*

The Economic and Environmental Vulnerability Index (EVI) for Angola stands at 38.5, exceeding the LDC graduation threshold of 32. This higher score reflects Angola's continued economic vulnerability, exacerbated by a lack of export diversification, environmental challenges, and a significant impact from climate change. The worsening performance in specific EVI indicators, such as the instability of agricultural production, and a large proportion of the population residing in drylands, underlines the country's enduring struggle with vulnerability.

Table 3 presents some areas for particular attention. The tax revenue in Angola, amounting to roughly 10 per cent of GDP, is alarmingly low and shows a decline from the average rate of 20 per cent observed in the 2000s. This calls for strategies to enhance the country's revenue collection. The external debt as a percentage of GNI has experienced significant fluctuations, peaking at 143 per cent in 2020 – largely reflecting the exchange rate depreciation over 2018-2020 following currency liberalization. Since then, debt situation has improved considerably with a substantial reduction to 61 per cent in 2022. However, terms of trade remain fairly volatile, despite a downward trend from 48.17 in 2016 to 35.91 in 2021, which highlights the need for economic stabilization measures, especially given the large share of employment in agriculture, which has remained above 50 per cent and underscores the social implications of economic fluctuations on the agricultural workforce. There is some improvement in access to electricity and drinking water, but masks the disparity in access between urban and rural areas. See Annex for more SGIs.

Table 3. Selected supplementary graduation indicators, Angola, 2018-2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Tax revenue (% of GDP)	9.64	10.09			
External debt (% of GNI)	86.08	98.81	142.99	109.48	60.89
Terms of trade volatility	42.27	38.54	38.10	35.91	
Share of employment in agriculture	54.40	53.42	55.16	56.71	56.32
Access to electricity (% of population)	45.29	45.63	46.96	48.22	

Access to basic drinking water (% of population)	56.59	56.88	57.17	57.45	57.72
Mean years of schooling	5.63	5.73	5.84	5.84	5.84
Human development index	0.60	0.60	0.59	0.59	
Dependency ratio	92.70	92.31	91.93	91.47	90.90
Women empowerment index	0.66	0.67	0.67	0.62	0.68

Source: CDP Secretariat, Supplementary graduation indicators (SGI) dataset (2000-2024), available at <https://bit.ly/LDC-data>

## Productive Capacity

The productive capacity index (PCI) of Angola was slightly below the average LDC and significantly below the average of other developing countries in 2022. With the exception of energy, Angola scores lower than the LDC average in every category of the PCI. The largest gap exists in Information and Communication Technology (ICT), where Angola is ranked among the 10 countries with the lowest scores. Private sector development and structural change are hampered by the dominance of the oil sector in Angola's economy.

Overall, Angola's PCI has stagnated during the past decade. Significant progress was achieved in human capital where the score has increased from 15.6 in 2012 to 24 in 2022. During the same period, there was also some progress in the area of institutions, while natural capital and energy remained unchanged. However, the scores in the components transport, private sector and structural change dropped, indicating a trend in the wrong direction. These modest improvements in human and institutional categories of the PCI have not contributed to an overall improvement in the PCI of the country. Angola has better capacities to invest in fostering productive capacities including by capturing rents from natural resources to address gaps and limitations indicated by the country's weak performance on the PCI.

Table 4: Productive Capacity Index, Angola, 2022

	PCI	Human capital	Natural capital	Energy	Transport	ICT	Institutions	Private sector	Structural Change
Angola	29.2	24	45.2	36.5	17.4	17.8	36.6	31.9	37.5
Other developing countries	46.8	44.3	38.4	61.2	34.1	49.6	51.1	50.9	53.2
LDCs	30.9	27.9	49.8	26.3	19.7	25.2	38.3	37.8	41

Source: UNCTADStat

## Data gap

The World Bank's Statistical Performance Indicator (SPI) for Angola is 53.5 in 2022, a deterioration from a score of 58.2 in 2020, which places the country at the 20 per cent quintile. It is lower than the Sub-Saharan African average (58.4) and lower than the lower middle-income country average (62.6).<sup>2</sup> Up to date data required for monitoring are, however, readily available relative to other Sub-Saharan African LDCs.

<sup>2</sup> World Bank. <https://datanalytics.worldbank.org/SPI/?tab=country-reports>, accessed 09 January 2022.

## Smooth transition

As of January 2024, the participation rate of Angola in monitoring is 55 per cent (6 out of 11 occasions). It submitted the annual national monitoring report 3 times (2017, 2022 and 2023), out of 8 occasions (2017-2024). It attended consultation meetings in 2022-2024, all 3 occasions. The Government has indicated that a national monitoring report will be submitted to the CDP in early February 2024 and may have a consultation meeting with the CDP in late February 2024.

Angola met the “income-only” criterion in 2015 and 2018 Triennial Reviews, and the Committee recommended its graduation in 2018.<sup>3</sup> Angola was initially scheduled to graduate from the LDC category on 12 February 2021, with a preparatory period of five years. However, on 11 February 2021, at the request of the Government of Angola, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution providing Angola with an additional preparatory period of three years, and thus the graduation date was changed to 12 Feb 2024 (A/RES/75/259). This exceptional decision was made due to Angola’s prolonged economic recession and socioeconomic vulnerabilities, further exacerbated by the global crisis triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic.

In March 2023, at the request of the Government of Angola and under the EMM procedure, the CDP held a consultation with the Government representatives to discuss the possible scenarios of the graduation process of Angola, in particular, in the context of the country no longer meeting the LDC graduation criteria in 2024 Triennial Review. The findings from the consultation were: 1) The Government favours the scenario that would stop the graduation of Angola from the LDC category in February 2024, and takes the country out of the graduation process. 2) The Committee believes that this scenario is the most appropriate course of action given the current socio-economic realities of the country. 3) The full consideration of the situation of Angola by the CDP will be submitted to the Council in 2024. See the letter from the Chair of the CDP to Angola, dated 10 July 2024.

Following the communication between Angola and the CDP, in the resolution E/RES/2023/10, ECOSOC recommended that the General Assembly defer the graduation of Angola to a later date, to enable the Committee to consider further the situation of Angola and its smooth transition strategy (STS), and for the Council to update its recommendation to the Assembly in 2024. In its resolution 78/126, the General Assembly decided to defer Angola’s graduation from the LDC category to a later date.

In this context, the Committee will consider the situation in Angola during its plenary meeting in March 2024 and submit a recommendation regarding Angola’s graduation status to ECOSOC in 2024, consider further the situation of Angola and its STS. Regarding the preparation of the STS, based on the 2023 national monitoring report submitted to the CDP, the government has not as yet developed an STS, but has received from UNCTAD some preliminary assessments to guide the country in developing the STS. The Government had intended to anchor the STS to the newly drafted National Development Plan, 2023-2027 with a focus on the following three priority areas: (i) development of human capital; (ii) expansion and modernisation of infrastructures; (iii) diversification of the economy. The government has been closely working with the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office, and has received technical assistance from UN DESA, UNCTAD and the EU to assist and prepare the relevant research and analysis to develop the STS for the country.

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<sup>3</sup> Angola did not meet HAI or EVI criteria. The “income-only” threshold was two times the normal income threshold in 2015 and 2018 Triennial Review.




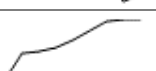

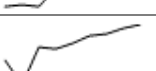
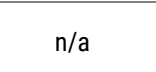
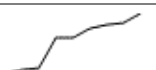
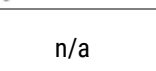

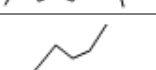

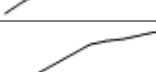
## Annex 1. Supplementary graduation indicators (SGIs)

The supplementary graduation indicators (SGIs) complement the official LDC criteria. They provide quantitative, internationally comparable data for vulnerabilities and other factors that are not fully captured by the LDC criteria but that might be relevant for graduation from the LDC category.

For more detailed information on indicators and data sources, see the SGI dataset available on the CDP website.

All data are current as of 13 March 2024.

	Indicator	Source	Latest available data	Year most recent data refer to	Relative performance in latest year (legend below)	Trend (last decade)
ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY	GDP growth rate (%)	United Nations Statistics Division	3.00	2022		
	GDP growth volatility	United Nations Statistics Division	4.94	2022		
	External debt (% of GNI)	World Bank	60.89	2022		
	Total debt servicing (% of exports and primary income)	World Bank	30.46	2022		
	Personal Remittances, received (% of GDP)	World Bank	0.01	2022		
	ODA received as percentage of GNI	World Bank	0.38	2021		
	Tourism receipts as share of exports	World Bank	0.09	2020		
	Current account balance (% of GDP)	World Bank	11.02	2022		
	Standard deviation of net barter terms of trade over 20 years	World Bank	35.91	2021		
	Cereal import dependency	Food and Agriculture Organization	0.38	2021		
	Tax revenue as share of GDP	World Bank	10.09	2019		
	Gross domestic savings (% of GDP)	World Bank	44.35	2022		

Indicator		Source	Latest available data	Year most recent data refer to	Relative performance in latest year (legend below)	Trend (last decade)
	Adjusted net savings (% of GNI)	World Bank	13.40	2021		
	Share of employment in agriculture	International Labour Organization	56.32	2022		
	Productive capacities index	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	29.24	2022		
	Percentage of individuals using the internet	World Bank	32.60	2021		
	Renewable electricity capacity per capita	International Renewable Energy Agency	0.11	2022		
	Percentage of population with access to electricity	World Bank	48.22	2021		
ENVIRONMENTAL VULNERABILITY	Environmental Performance Index	Yale/Columbia University	30.50	2022		n/a
	Global Adaptation Index	University of Notre Dame ND-GAIN	37.91	2021		
	INFORM Climate Change Risk Index	European Commission - Joint Research Center	5.40	2022		n/a
	Economic loss from natural disaster (% of GDP)	United Nations SDG Global Database	3.12*10 <sup>-3</sup>	2020		
	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5) in cities (population weighted)	United Nations SDG Global Database	27.16	2019		
	Access to at least basic sanitation (% of population)	United Nations SDG Global Database	52.18	2022		
	Access to at least basic drinking water (% of population)	United Nations SDG Global Database	57.72	2022		
	Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	United Nations SDG Global Database	1.87	2020		
	Proportion of water basins experiencing high surface water extent changes	United Nations Water	43.00	2020		n/a
	Red list index, showing trends in overall extinction risks of species	United Nations SDG Global Database	0.93	2023		

	Indicator	Source	Latest available data	Year most recent data refer to	Relative performance in latest year (legend below)	Trend (last decade)
	Change in forest cover (percentage)	United Nations SDG Global Database	-0.80	2020		n/a
	Domestic material consumption per capita	United Nations SDG Global Database	13.46	2019		
HUMAN ASSETS	Human development index	United Nations Development Programme	0.59	2022		
	Multidimensional poverty index	United Nations Development Programme	0.28	2016		n/a
	Proportion of population covered by at least one social protection benefit	United Nations SDG Global Database	10.50	2020		
	Prevalence of undernourishment	Food and Agriculture Organization	21.60	2022		
	Mortality from CVD, cancer, diabetes or CRD between exact ages 30 and 70 (%)	World Bank	22.20	2019		
	Diphtheria tetanus toxoid and pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%)	World Health Organization	42.00	2022		
	Gross secondary school enrolment rate	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	53.58	2016		n/a
	Mean years of schooling	United Nations Development Programme	5.84	2022		
	Learning-adjusted (expected) years of school	World Bank	4.23	2020		
	Total fertility rate (live birth per woman)	United Nations Development Programme	5.12	2023		
	Dependency ratio, i.e. the ratio of youth (Age 0-14) and elderly (age 65+) to population of age 15-64	United Nations Development Programme	90.23	2023		
	Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+) (modeled ILO estimate)	World Bank	72.84	2022		
INCOME	Gross national disposable income (GNDI) per capita, market exchange rates	World Bank	2745.87	2022		
	GDP per capita, market exchange rates	United Nations Statistics Division	3183.70	2022		

	Indicator	Source	Latest available data	Year most recent data refer to	Relative performance in latest year (legend below)	Trend (last decade)
	Gross national income (GNI per capita) at purchasing power parity conversion factors	World Bank	6450.00	2022		
	Gini coefficient of disposable income	Standardized World Income Inequality Database	49.60	2018		
	Percentage of population below international poverty line (\$2.15)	World Bank	31.10	2018		n/a
OTHER	Battle deaths per 100,000, 20-year average	Uppsala University	0.08	2022		
	Population of concern to UNHCR as percentage of total population	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	0.16	2022		
	Stock of persons internally displaced by conflict as percent of total population	International Displacement Monitoring Centre	0.00	2022		
	Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people)	World Bank	4.10	2016		
	Voice and accountability, capturing perceptions of citizens' participation in selecting governments as well as of freedom of expression, association, and media	World Bank	-0.80	2022		
	Government effectiveness, capturing perceptions of the quality of public services and policies	World Bank	-1.04	2022		
	Women empowerment index, providing information on women's civil liberties, civil society participation, and political participation	Varieties of Democracy	0.68	2022		

#### Legend:

On the chromatic scale below, dark blue indicates the most positive performance relative to a reference point; and the darkest orange indicates the poorest relative performance. The reference point is determined, for each indicator, as the performance of the group of LDCs relative to all developing countries (e.g. the 33rd percentile).



n/a denotes that a trend cannot be presented due to either only one data point or no data being available for the last ten years.