A Country-Level Analysis of Worldwide Official Financing by International Financial Institutions

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Abstract

This study aims to evaluate worldwide official financial flows by international financial institutions to selected 123 countries of the world. The design of the study is composed of a review of literature elicited from research databases, extraction of secondary data of World Development Indicators (WDI) 2020, and mathematical analysis. In real time, cross-sectional country-level data, a classical process of Grey Relational Analysis (GRA) has been applied. Results of the study show that Argentina, Ethiopia, Bangladesh, India, Egypt, Arab Rep., Kenya, Costa Rica, Vietnam, Chad, Tanzania, Colombia, Uzbekistan, Nepal, Indonesia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Cameroon, and Uganda have exceptionally high grey relational grade meaning thereby, having an effective system of obtaining official international financial flows. Zimbabwe, Russian Federation, Botswana, Afghanistan, Bulgaria, South Africa, Burundi, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Armenia, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, and Ukraine have poor grey relational grade meaning thereby, having a relatively weak system of obtaining official financial flows. It is a unique study that provides extensive information on the official financial flows of more than a hundred countries of the world and provides the basis for the informed opinion of policymakers, political governments, economic policymakers, researchers, and academia. It also provides valuable information useful for international financial institutions.
Keywords: Financial Flows, GRA, Institutions, International, Official Financing

Introduction

In the wake of mass production, mass consumption and enhanced regime of political governments seeking official financing (from international financial institutions and foreign governments) is an integral part of countries' economic policies. International Financial Institutions (IFIs) play a pivotal role in socio-economic development programs in developing nations by way of advising, funding, and assisting the implementation of development projects. IFIs promote regional cooperation, support institutional development and help governments in reducing poverty and improving the living standards of the people. International funding is an issue of fundamental importance and is also high on the agenda of research by mainstream economists. It is a recurring type of research phenomenon demanding afresh investigation. The literature is rich on this topic but country-level comparative analysis of multiple cross-sections with a multitude of criteria compositely can rarely be found in the literature. There is a lot of research on the subject viz: Carnevali et al. (2020) investigated financial flows, society & ecosystem & society and economy and claimed an important role of cross-country financial flows in socio-economic development. Adeleke (2019) affirmed that illicit financial flows and resource-dependent states are the major determinants of inequality in Zimbabwe. Bayoumi et al. (2015) proclaimed a positive relationship between lagged net official financial flows (manifested in lagged official assets stock) and current accounts, it is further bolstered that net official flows have a substantial impact on current accounts in constrained international capital flows and relatively lesser effects when international capital flows are highly mobilized. Cova and Natoli (2020) examined the US economy of international financial flows during global financial crises and found autonomous channel existence where both types of financial flows i.e. Global Banking Glut (GBG) and Global Saving Glut (GDG) contributed to a freer financial market through high banking leverage and lower

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risk aversion. It is further argued that international capital flows have a substantial impact on macro-economic and financial stability and both GBG and GSG flows have a significant effect on market development. Despite admitting that there is a lot of research surpassed on the phenomenon but one can hardly find any study directly comparing the countries based on official financial flows from international financial institutions. There is a dearth of studies that provide insights into the comparative positions of countries against the financial flows. Therefore, this study is aimed to evaluate worldwide official financial flows by international financial institutions to selected 123 countries of the world. There is a wide array of methodologies to deal with this type of investigation (Niazi et al. 2020; Qazi, et al. 2021) but the most appropriate methodology we find to achieve this objective is GRA. It is a mathematical technique of data analysis espoused in grey systems theory. The remaining part of the study is represented as a literature review, methodology, results, and conclusion.

Literature Review

Recognizant of the utmost importance of review of existing literature, a comprehensive survey of the literature is conducted. The literature is explored from renowned research databases namely Emerald, Wiley-Blackwell, Elsevier (Science Direct), Taylor & Francis, and Springer. Highly related studies have been reported here to set the outset of the study. Fischer (2003) analyzed the financial crises faced by Thailand, Korea, Mexico, Indonesia, Russia, Malaysia, and Brazil in 1994-1999 and Argentina, Turkey, and Brazil in 2000-2001 and emphasized the reforms of the international financial system particularly the role of IMF. Gara et al. (2018) proposed a model that identifies factors causing possible illegal financial flows by way of consolidated analysis of discrepancies in trade statistics. Gençsü et al. (2020) buttressed that the European government must weed out by providing subsidies and financial flows viz: fiscal support through tax breaks and budgetary transfer; capital investment and lending to fossil fuel enterprises to meet climate goals. Inekwe et al. (2020) examined financial flow, income inequality, and political situation of the thirty-seven countries of sub-Saharan African regions and concluded that there is no substantial relationship between independent financing access and income inequality; betweenness centrality deteriorates market income inequality and net income; financial integration is advantageous in decreasing income inequality. Klistorin (2019) investigated the reverse and direct financial flows between regions and the federal center of the Russian Federation for the period of the past 20 years. Lemaître (2019) highlighted illicit financial flows in extractive industries (gas, oil, and mineral) that how stakeholders use legal tools and intermediaries to misuse and manipulate legal frameworks. Lim and Mohapatra (2016) asserted that quantitative easing has a latent impact on observable channels (portfolio balancing, liquidity, and confidence) having significance across diverse types of financial flows. Onanuga et al. (2020) found the short-run positive significant relationship between military expenditure and all financial flow indices (i.e. remittances, portfolio investment, foreign direct investment, and official development assistance) and the long-run negative relationship among upsurge terror incidents, remittances inflow, and foreign direct investment and portfolio investment. Ortega et al. (2019) and Ortega et al. (2020) claimed that there is a significant relationship between illicit financial flows and human development and health services, particularly in low and middle-income countries. Osberghaus, (2019) investigated twenty-one studies of eighteen independent research teams including twelve empirical studies on the impact of natural disaster on financial flows and fluctuations on international trade, and revealed that foreign aid inflows and remittances slightly increase after disasters. Rapanyane et al. (2020) stated that illicit financial flows have a negative effect on country's developmental and governance agenda that must be addressed to curb political and economic instability. Summers (2000) conducted a compressive study on causes, prevention, and cures of international financial crises. A review of the literature helped us to fix the framework of the study. Theoretical foundations of the study, in general, can be traced back in the existing literature but to be more specific we adopted the framework of the study from WDI 2020.

Theoretical Framework: With the careful examination of the data and description of the variables on the website of WDI 2020 it can be found that seven different variables (Table 1) are the key determinants of country-level official financial flows. The definitions and descriptions for the operationalization of variables in this study have been adopted from WDI 2020.

Table 1: Variables' Specifications

Code	Variables	Measure	Criteria
1	World Bank, IDA	Million US Dollars	Larger is the best
2	World Bank, IBRD	Million US Dollars	Larger is the best
3	IMF, Concessional	Million US Dollars	Larger is the best
4	IMF, Nonconcessional	Million US Dollars	Larger is the best
5	Regional development banks, Concessional	Million US Dollars	Larger is the best
6	Regional development banks, Non-concessional	Million US Dollars	Larger is the best
7	Regional development banks, Other institutions	Million US Dollars	Larger is the best

All seven variables possess the characteristic '*Larger is the best*. Therefore for GRA, the study uses the normalization process accordingly.

Methodology

This cross-sectional study follows positivism as a research philosophy with a deductive approach using secondary data taken from WDI 2020. The overall design of the study comprises a survey of contemporary literature, attaining data and analysis. The survey of the literature is envisaged on renowned research databases aforementioned. GRA is used as a technique of data analysis. The countries included in the analysis were selected based on the availability of relevant data. Variables were decided according to the framework of WDI 2020. GRA was chosen because it can deal with a large number of cross-sections and a multitude of criteria. It also has the privilege to prevail on many statistical techniques because of their limitations and demand for a large amount of data for generating meager results (Girginer & Uçkun, 2012). GRA progresses stepwise (Kuo et al., 2008; Hamzaçebi & Pekkaya, 2011; Zhang et al., 2011; Tayyar et al., 2014; Wu, 2002). The procedure applied to proceed to GRA and the notations are adopted from Qazi, et al. (2021), Niazi, et al. (2020), and Ertugrul et al. (2016). GRA proceeds as follows:

Step 1: Extracted the original dataset and the created decision matrix *(1)*.

$$x_i(k) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1(1)x_1(2) & \cdots & x_1(m) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_n(1)x_n(2) & \cdots & x_n(m) \end{bmatrix} \qquad (1)$$

Table 2: Original Dataset of Official Financing Flows

Sr.	Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Afghanistan	-7.8	0	-3.7	0	-10.2	0	3.1
2	Albania	-42	81.5	-6.3	-0.9	0	109.5	-0.2
…	…………	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
…	…………	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
85	Pakistan	129.6	53.4	0	-212.4	-297	253.9	317.3
86	Papua New Guinea	187.2	-13.3	0	0	9.6	187.3	1.7
…	…………	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
…	…………	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
122	Zambia	132.1	0	0	-61.3	17.4	54.5	25.9
123	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	0	-40.8

Source of Data: WDI 2020

Step 2: Created reference-series and comparison matrix *(2)*.

$$x_0 = [x_0(k) \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots x_0(n)] \qquad (2)$$

Table 3: Reference and Comparable Sequences

Sr.	Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	Reference Series	1493.9	1625.3	148.9	28623.2	180.9	1401.4	1057.3
1	Afghanistan	-7.8	0	-3.7	0	-10.2	0	3.1
2	Albania	-42	81.5	-6.3	-0.9	0	109.5	-0.2
…	…………	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
…	…………	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
85	Pakistan	129.6	53.4	0	-212.4	-297	253.9	317.3
86	Papua New Guinea	187.2	-13.3	0	0	9.6	187.3	1.7
…	…………	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
…	…………	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
122	Zambia	132.1	0	0	-61.3	17.4	54.5	25.9
123	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	0	-40.8

Step 3: Normalized the data *(3)*.

$$x_i^*(k) = \frac{x_i^{(0)}(k) - min x_i^{(0)}(k)}{max\, x_i^{(0)}(k) - min x_i^{(0)}(k)} \qquad (3)$$

Table 4: Normalized Comparable Sequences

Sr.	Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	Reference Series	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1	Afghanistan	0.3407	0.1460	0.4825	0.0235	0.6001	0.1916	0.4503
2	Albania	0.3257	0.1888	0.4737	0.0235	0.6215	0.2547	0.4486
...	……….	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	……….	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	Pakistan	0.4010	0.1740	0.4951	0.0162	0.0000	0.3380	0.6141
86	Papua New Guinea	0.4263	0.1390	0.4951	0.0235	0.6416	0.2996	0.4495
...	……….	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	……….	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
122	Zambia	0.4021	0.1460	0.4951	0.0214	0.6579	0.2230	0.4622
123	Zimbabwe	0.3441	0.1460	0.4951	0.0235	0.6215	0.1916	0.4274

Step 4: Computed deviation sequence *(4)*.

$$\Delta_{0i}(k) = |x_0^*(k) - x_i^*(k)| \qquad (4)$$

For biggest deviation *(5)*:

$$\Delta_{max} = \max_{\forall j \varepsilon i} \max_{\forall k} |x_0^*(k) - x_j^*(k)| \qquad (5)$$

For smallest deviation *(6)*:

$$\Delta_{min} = \min_{\forall j \varepsilon i} \min_{\forall k} |x_0^*(k) - x_j^*(k)| \qquad (6)$$

Table 5: Deviation Sequences

Sr.	Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	Reference Sequence	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1	Afghanistan	0.6593	0.8540	0.5175	0.9765	0.3999	0.8084	0.5497
2	Albania	0.6743	0.8112	0.5263	0.9765	0.3785	0.7453	0.5514
...	……….	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	……….	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	Pakistan	0.5990	0.8260	0.5049	0.9838	1.0000	0.6620	0.3859
86	Papua New Guinea	0.5737	0.8610	0.5049	0.9765	0.3584	0.7004	0.5505
...	……….	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	……….	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
122	Zambia	0.5979	0.8540	0.5049	0.9786	0.3421	0.7770	0.5378
123	Zimbabwe	0.6559	0.8540	0.5049	0.9765	0.3785	0.8084	0.5726

Step 5: Calculated grey relational coefficient *(7)*. Term ξ is distinguishing co-efficient between 0 and 1 its value noted from literature is 0.5.

$$\gamma[x_0^*(k), x_i^*(k)] = \frac{\Delta_{min} + \xi \Delta_{max}}{x_{0i}(k) + \xi \Delta_{max}}, \ 0 < \gamma[x_o^*(k), x_i^*(k)] \leq 1 \qquad (7)$$

Table 6: Grey Relational Co-efficient

Sr.	Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	Reference Series	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1	Afghanistan	0.4313	0.3693	0.4914	0.3386	0.5556	0.3821	0.4763
2	Albania	0.4258	0.3813	0.4872	0.3386	0.5691	0.4015	0.4755
...	……….	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	……….	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	Pakistan	0.4550	0.3771	0.4976	0.3370	0.3333	0.4303	0.5644
86	Papua New Guinea	0.4657	0.3674	0.4976	0.3386	0.5824	0.4165	0.4760
...	……….	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	……….	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
122	Zambia	0.4554	0.3693	0.4976	0.3382	0.5937	0.3915	0.4818
123	Zimbabwe	0.4326	0.3693	0.4976	0.3386	0.5691	0.3821	0.4662

Step 6: Calculated weighted sum of grey relational co-efficient equation *(8)* and *(9)*:

$$\gamma(x_0^*, x_i^*) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \beta_k \gamma [x_0^*(k), x_i^*(k)] \qquad (8)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} \beta_k = 1 \qquad (9)$$

Table 7: Grey Relational Grades (GRGs)

Sr.	Country	GRGs
0	Reference Sequence	1.0000
1	Afghanistan	0.4350

2	Albania	0.4399
…	……….	…
…	……….	…
85	Pakistan	0.4278
86	Papua New Guinea	0.4492
…	……….	…
…	……….	…
122	Zambia	0.4468
123	Zimbabwe	0.4365

Results

IFIs play a vital role in the socio-economic development of economies and assessment of official financial flows at country levels is a phenomenon of fundamental importance. The objective of the study is thus to evaluate worldwide official financial flows by IFIs to selected countries of the world. Using the GRA (a mathematical technique of data analysis with the capability of handling a multitude of variables, cases, and periods) position of 123 countries has been evaluated based on the criteria of seven variables (Table 1). To make the results more understandable we have classified the countries (Rashid et al., 2021) into seven categories based on their GRGs. The classification (Table 8) has been made in form of an ordinal scale i.e. exceptional (countries having GRGs from 0.4697 to 0.5892 are considered having exceptionally high official financing), excellent (countries having GRGs ranging from 0.4489 to 0.4646 are considered excellent official financing), very good (countries having GRGs ranging from 0.4411 to 0.4487 are considered very good official financing), good (countries having GRGs ranging from 0.4386 to 0.441 are considered good official financing), fair (countries having GRGs ranging from 0.4378 to 0.4386 are considered reasonable official financing), poor (countries having GRGs ranging from 0.4365 to 0.4378 are considered poor official financing) and very poor (countries having GRGs ranging from 0.4092 to 0.4365 are considered very poor official financing). Readers will find the classification helpful in making an informed opinion about a country's official financing support and mechanism.

Table 8: Results of GRA

Country	GRGs	Rank	Country	GRGs	Rank	Country	GRGs	Rank
Reference Series	1	0	Ghana	0.4455	40	Kyrgyz Republic	0.4381	81
Exceptional			Azerbaijan	0.4454	41	Kosovo	0.438	82
Argentina	0.5892	1	Jordan	0.4454	42	Comoros	0.438	83
Ethiopia	0.5726	2	Liberia	0.4453	43	Jamaica	0.4379	84
Bangladesh	0.5619	3	Georgia	0.4445	44	Congo, Rep.	0.4379	85
India	0.5414	4	Mauritania	0.4443	45	The Syrian Arab Republic	0.4379	86
Egypt, Arab Rep.	0.5236	5	Mozambique	0.4442	46	Eswatini	0.4379	87
Kenya	0.5231	6	Paraguay	0.4434	47	Algeria	0.4378	88
Costa Rica	0.5204	7	Guinea	0.4429	48	Somalia	0.4378	88
Vietnam	0.5174	8	Benin	0.4427	49	Serbia	0.4378	90
Chad	0.5097	9	Dominican Republic	0.4423	50	**Poor**		
Tanzania	0.4954	10	Senegal	0.4417	51	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0.4378	91
Colombia	0.4952	11	Sri Lanka	0.4414	52	Haiti	0.4378	92
Uzbekistan	0.4926	12	Angola	0.4413	53	Turkmenistan	0.4377	93
Nepal	0.4918	13	Togo	0.4411	54	St. Lucia	0.4376	94
Indonesia	0.4907	14	**Good**			Guyana	0.4374	95
Nigeria	0.4849	15	Timor-Leste	0.441	55	Eritrea	0.4374	96
Rwanda	0.483	16	Moldova	0.4408	56	Morocco	0.4374	97
Cameroon	0.471	17	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.4404	57	Dominica	0.4373	98
Uganda	0.4697	18	Honduras	0.4403	58	Montenegro	0.4373	99
Excellent			Guinea-Bissau	0.4402	59	El Salvador	0.4373	100
Brazil	0.4646	19	Albania	0.4399	60	Tajikistan	0.4373	101
Turkey	0.4644	20	Sierra Leone	0.4398	61	Solomon Islands	0.4372	102
Ecuador	0.459	21	Bhutan	0.4396	62	Guatemala	0.437	103

Country	Value	Rank	Country	Value	Rank	Country	Value	Rank
China	0.4587	22	Maldives	0.4394	63	Yemen, Rep.	0.4369	104
Philippines	0.4563	23	Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.4393	64	Samoa	0.4368	105
Niger	0.4554	24	Thailand	0.4391	65	Mauritius	0.4368	106
Mali	0.4544	25	The Gambia, The	0.4391	66	North Macedonia	0.4367	107
Madagascar	0.4533	26	Sao Tome and Principe	0.4388	67	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.4365	108
Cote d'Ivoire	0.4526	27	Djibouti	0.4388	68	**Very Poor**		
Venezuela, RB	0.4523	28	Lebanon	0.4387	69	Zimbabwe	0.4365	109
Bolivia	0.4512	29	The central African Republic	0.4387	70	Russian Federation	0.4352	110
Mexico	0.4506	30	Sudan	0.4387	71	Botswana	0.4352	111
Malawi	0.4501	31	Lao PDR	0.4386	72	Afghanistan	0.435	112
Mongolia	0.4495	32	**Fair**			Bulgaria	0.4345	113
Cambodia	0.4495	33	Vanuatu	0.4386	73	South Africa	0.4341	114
Papua New Guinea	0.4492	34	Lesotho	0.4385	74	Burundi	0.4338	115
Nicaragua	0.449	35	Fiji	0.4385	75	Belarus	0.4332	116
Burkina Faso	0.4489	36	Grenada	0.4384	76	Kazakhstan	0.432	117
Very Good			Cabo Verde	0.4383	77	Armenia	0.4316	118
Tunisia	0.4487	37	Gabon	0.4383	78	Pakistan	0.4278	119
Myanmar	0.4473	38	Belize	0.4382	79	Peru	0.4257	120
Zambia	0.4468	39	Tonga	0.4382	80	Romania	0.4242	121
						Ukraine	0.4092	122

Argentina, Ethiopia, Bangladesh, India, Egypt, Arab Rep., Kenya, Costa Rica, Vietnam, Chad, Tanzania, Colombia, Uzbekistan, Nepal, Indonesia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Cameroon, and Uganda have *exceptionally high* GRGs. Brazil, Turkey, Ecuador, China, Philippines, Niger, Mali, Madagascar, Cote d'Ivoire, Venezuela, RB Bolivia, Mexico, Malawi, Mongolia, Cambodia, Papua New Guinea, Nicaragua, and Burkina Faso have *excellent* GRGs. Tunisia, Myanmar, Zambia, Ghana, Azerbaijan, Jordan, Liberia, Georgia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Paraguay, Guinea, Benin, Dominican Republic, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Angola, and Togo fall under *very good* ensign. Timor-Leste, Moldova, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Honduras, Guinea-Bissau, Albania, Sierra Leone, Bhutan, Maldives, Congo, Dem. Rep., Thailand, Gambia, The Sao Tome and Principe, Djibouti, Lebanon, Central African Republic, Sudan, and Lao PDR come into the category of *good*. Vanuatu, Lesotho, Fiji, Grenada, Cabo Verde, Gabon, Belize, Tonga, Kyrgyz Republic, Kosovo, Comoros, Jamaica, Congo, Rep. Syrian Arab Republic, Eswatini, Algeria, Somalia, and Serbia have *fair* grade. St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Haiti, Turkmenistan, St. Lucia, Guyana, Eritrea, Morocco, Dominica, Montenegro, El Salvador, Tajikistan, Solomon Islands, Guatemala, Yemen, Rep., Samoa, Mauritius, North Macedonia and Iran, Islamic Rep. have *poor* GRGs. Zimbabwe, Russian Federation, Botswana, Afghanistan, Bulgaria, South Africa, Burundi, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Armenia, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, and Ukraine have *very poor* GRGs in official financial flows. From the result of GRA, it can also be learned that most of the countries under *exceptionally high* GRGs are member countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). Under the *excellent* ensign, mostly are member countries of the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR). Under ensign of *very good*, mostly are member countries of West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU). Under ensign of *good*, mostly are Arabian Countries (AC). Under ensign of *fair*, mostly are member countries of Southern Africa Development Community (SADC). Under the ensign of *poor*, mostly are member countries of Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM). Under ensign of *very poor*, mostly are member countries of Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO). The countries having high GRGs are considered as the countries having an effective system of official financial flows from IFIs and foreign governments for socio-economic development. The countries having low GRGs are considered to be the countries having a weak and relatively less effective system of official financial flows from IFIs and foreign government so far.

Conclusion

IFIs and foreign governments are major contributors to the development of countries. International funding is an issue of vital importance and it is high on the agenda of contemporary research.

Country-level comparative analysis of multiple cross-sections with a multitude of criteria is imperative therefore the aim of the study is to evaluate worldwide official financial flows by IFIs to selected 123 countries. The design of the study is a review of literature, extraction data from WDI 2020, and mathematical analysis. A classical procedure of GRA (a mathematical technique of data analysis) has been applied. The results of the study show that Argentina, Ethiopia, Bangladesh, India, Egypt, Arab Rep., Kenya, Costa Rica, Vietnam, Chad, Tanzania, Colombia, Uzbekistan, Nepal, Indonesia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Cameroon, and Uganda has *exceptionally high* GRGs. Most of the countries under *exceptionally high* GRGs are member countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Haiti, Turkmenistan, St. Lucia, Guyana, Eritrea, Morocco, Dominica, Montenegro, El Salvador, Tajikistan, Solomon Islands, Guatemala, Yemen, Rep., Samoa, Mauritius, North Macedonia and Iran, Islamic Rep. have *poor* GRGs. Zimbabwe, Russian Federation, Botswana, Afghanistan, Bulgaria, South Africa, Burundi, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Armenia, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, and Ukraine have *very poor* GRGs in official financial flows. Under the ensign of *poor*, mostly are member countries of Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM). Under ensign of *very poor*, mostly are member countries Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO). *The study contributes to the existing literature by way of providing a deep understanding of the phenomenon. It contributes a lot of new valuable information on the phenomenon in form of assigning* GRGs *to countries, ranking of the countries, and their classifications. This study has profound theoretical and practical implications for* political governments, economic policymakers, IFIs, researchers, and academia by way of enabling them to form informed opinions. This study has some limitations as well. Firstly, it is a cross-sectional study therefore it is recommended that future studies should be designed on a longitudinal design using time series/panel data. Secondly, it uses GRA as a hierarchicalization technique there is an array of such techniques (SWARA, VIKOR, ISM, RIDIT, AHP, TOPSIS, etc.) future studies may choose from these methodologies. Thirdly, equal weights have been given to all variables, in future studies, this scheme may be changed by using the Entropy method.

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