

Classification of Economies

Table 1 Classification of economies by income and region, July 2001

		Sub-Saharan Africa		Asia		Europe and Central Asia		Middle East and North Africa		
Income group	Subgroup	East and Southern Africa	West Africa	East Asia and Pacific	South Asia	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Rest of Europe	Middle East	North Africa	Americas
<i>Low-income</i>		Angola Burundi Comoros Congo, Dem. Rep. Eritrea Ethiopia Kenya Lesotho Madagascar Malawi Mozambique Rwanda Somalia Sudan Tanzania Uganda Zambia Zimbabwe	Benin Burkina Faso Cameroon Central African Republic Chad Congo, Rep. Côte d'Ivoire Gambia, The Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Liberia Mali Mauritania Niger Nigeria São Tomé and Príncipe Senegal Sierra Leone Togo	Cambodia Indonesia Korea, Dem. Rep. Lao PDR Mongolia Myanmar Solomon Islands Vietnam	Afghanistan Bangladesh Bhutan India Nepal Pakistan	Armenia Azerbaijan Georgia Kyrgyz Republic Moldova Tajikistan Ukraine Uzbekistan		Yemen, Rep		Haiti Nicaragua
<i>Middle-income</i>	<i>Lower</i>	Namibia Swaziland	Cape Verde Equatorial Guinea	China Fiji Kiribati Marshall Islands Micronesia, Fed. Sts. Papua New Guinea Philippines Samoa Thailand Tonga Vanuatu	Maldives Sri Lanka	Albania Belarus Bosnia and Herzegovina Bulgaria Kazakhstan Latvia Lithuania Macedonia, FYR ^a Romania Russian Federation Turkmenistan Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.		Iran, Islamic Rep. Iraq Jordan Syrian Arab Republic West Bank and Gaza	Algeria Djibouti Egypt, Arab Rep. Morocco Tunisia	Belize Bolivia Colombia Cuba Dominican Republic Ecuador El Salvador Guatemala Guyana Honduras Jamaica Paraguay Peru St. Vincent and the Grenadines Suriname
	<i>Upper</i>	Botswana Mauritius Mayotte Seychelles South Africa	Gabon	American Samoa Korea, Rep. Malaysia Palau		Croatia Czech Republic Estonia Hungary Poland Slovak Republic	Isle of Man Turkey	Bahrain Lebanon Oman Saudi Arabia	Libya	Antigua and Barbuda Argentina Brazil Chile Costa Rica Dominica Grenada Mexico Panama Puerto Rico St. Kitts and Nevis St. Lucia Trinidad and Tobago Uruguay Venezuela, RB
<i>Subtotal</i>	155	25	23	23	8	26	2	10	6	32

Table 1 Classification of economies by income and region, July 2001 (continued)

Income group	Subgroup	Sub-Saharan Africa		Asia		Europe and Central Asia		Middle East and North Africa		Americas
		East and Southern Africa	West Africa	East Asia and Pacific	South Asia	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Rest of Europe	Middle East	North Africa	
High-income	OECD			Australia Japan New Zealand		Austria Belgium Denmark Finland France ^b Germany Greece Iceland Ireland Italy Luxembourg Netherlands Norway Portugal Spain Sweden Switzerland United Kingdom			Canada United States	
	Non-OECD			Brunei French Polynesia Guam Hong Kong, China ^c Macao, China ^d New Caledonia N. Mariana Islands Singapore Taiwan, China		Slovenia Andorra Channel Islands Cyprus Faeroe Islands Greenland Liechtenstein Monaco San Marino	Israel Kuwait Qatar United Arab Emirates	Malta	Aruba Bahamas, The Barbados Bermuda Cayman Islands Netherlands Antilles Virgin Islands (U.S.)	
<i>Total</i>	208	25	23	35	8	27	28	14	7	41

a. Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

b. The French overseas departments French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Réunion are included in France.

c. On 1 July 1997 China resumed its exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong.

d. On 20 December 1999 China resumed its exercise of sovereignty over Macao.

Source: World Bank data.

Definitions of groups

For operational and analytical purposes, the World Bank's main criterion for classifying economies is gross national income (GNI) per capita. Every economy is classified as low income, middle income (subdivided into lower middle and upper middle), or high income. Other analytical groups, based on geographic regions and levels of external debt, are also used.

Low-income and middle-income economies are sometimes referred to as developing economies. The use of the term is convenient; it is not intended to imply that all economies in

the group are experiencing similar development or that other economies have reached a preferred or final stage of development. Classification by income does not necessarily reflect development status.

This table classifies all World Bank member economies, and all other economies with populations of more than 30,000. Economies are divided among income groups according to 2000 GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The groups are: low income, \$755 or less; lower middle income, \$756–2,995; upper middle income, \$2,996–9,265; and high income, \$9,266 or more.

Table 2 Classification of economies by income and indebtedness, July 2001

Income group	Sub-group	Severely indebted	Moderately indebted	Less indebted	Not classified by indebtedness	
<i>Low-income</i>		Afghanistan Angola Benin Burundi Cameroon Central African Republic Comoros Congo, Dem. Rep. Congo, Rep. Côte d'Ivoire Ethiopia Guinea Guinea-Bissau Indonesia Kyrgyz Republic Lao PDR Liberia Madagascar Malawi	Mali Mauritania Myanmar Nicaragua Niger Nigeria Pakistan Rwanda São Tomé and Príncipe Sierra Leone Somalia Sudan Tanzania Uganda Zambia	Armenia Bangladesh Burkina Faso Cambodia Chad Gambia, The Georgia Ghana Haiti Kenya Moldova Mongolia Mozambique Senegal Togo Turkmenistan Vietnam Yemen, Rep. Zimbabwe	Azerbaijan Bhutan Eritrea India Korea, Dem. Rep. Lesotho Nepal Solomon Islands Tajikistan Ukraine	Uzbekistan
<i>Middle-income</i>	<i>Lower</i>	Bolivia Bosnia and Herzegovina Bulgaria Cuba Guyana Iraq Jordan Peru Syrian Arab Republic	Algeria Belize Colombia Ecuador Honduras Jamaica Morocco Papua New Guinea Philippines Russian Federation Samoa St. Vincent and the Grenadines Thailand Tunisia Turkey	Albania Belarus Cape Verde China Costa Rica Djibouti Dominican Republic Egypt, Arab Rep. El Salvador Equatorial Guinea Fiji Guatemala Iran, Islamic Rep. Kazakhstan Kiribati Latvia	Lithuania Macedonia, FYR ^a Maldives Namibia Paraguay Romania Sri Lanka Suriname Swaziland Tonga Vanuatu Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	Marshall Islands Micronesia, Fed. Sts. of West Bank and Gaza
	<i>Upper</i>	Argentina Brazil Gabon	Chile Estonia Hungary Lebanon Malaysia Mauritius Panama Uruguay Venezuela, RB	Antigua and Barbuda Bahrain Botswana Croatia Czech Republic Dominica Grenada Korea, Rep. Libya Mexico	Oman Poland Saudi Arabia Seychelles Slovak Republic South Africa St. Kitts and Nevis St. Lucia Trinidad and Tobago	American Samoa Isle of Man Mayotte Palau Puerto Rico

Table 2 Classification of economies by income and indebtedness, July 2001 (continued)

Income group	Sub-group	Severely indebted	Moderately indebted	Less indebted	Not classified by indebtedness
High-income	OECD				Australia Austria Belgium Canada Denmark Finland France ^b Germany Greece Iceland Ireland Italy Japan Luxembourg Netherlands New Zealand Norway Portugal Spain Sweden Switzerland United Kingdom United States
	Non-OECD				Andorra Aruba Bahamas, The Barbados Bermuda Brunei Cayman Islands Channel Islands Cyprus Faeroe Islands French Polynesia Greenland Guam Hong Kong, China ^d Israel Kuwait Liechtenstein Macao, China ^c Malta Monaco Netherlands Antilles New Caledonia N. Mariana Islands Qatar San Marino Singapore Slovenia Taiwan, China United Arab Emirates Virgin Islands (U.S.)
Total	208	46	43	57	62

a. Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

b. The French overseas departments French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Réunion are included in France.

c. On 20 December 1999 China resumed its exercise of sovereignty over Macao.

d. On 1 July 1997 China resumed its exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong.

Source: World Bank data.

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Standard World Bank definitions of severe and moderate indebtedness are used to classify economies in this table. *Severely indebted* means either: present value of debt service to GNI exceeds 80 percent or present value of debt service to exports exceeds 220 percent. *Moderately indebted* means ei-

ther of the two key ratios exceeds 60 percent of, but does not reach, the critical levels. For economies that do not report detailed debt statistics to the World Bank Debtor Reporting System (DRS), present-value calculation is not possible. Instead, the following methodology is used to classify the non-DRS economies. *Severely indebted* means three of four key ratios (averaged over 1997–99) are above critical levels: debt to GNI (50 percent); debt to exports (275 percent); debt service to exports (30 percent); and interest to exports (20 percent). *Moderately indebted* means three of the four key ratios exceed 60 percent of, but do not reach, the critical levels. All other classified low- and middle-income economies are listed as *less indebted*.