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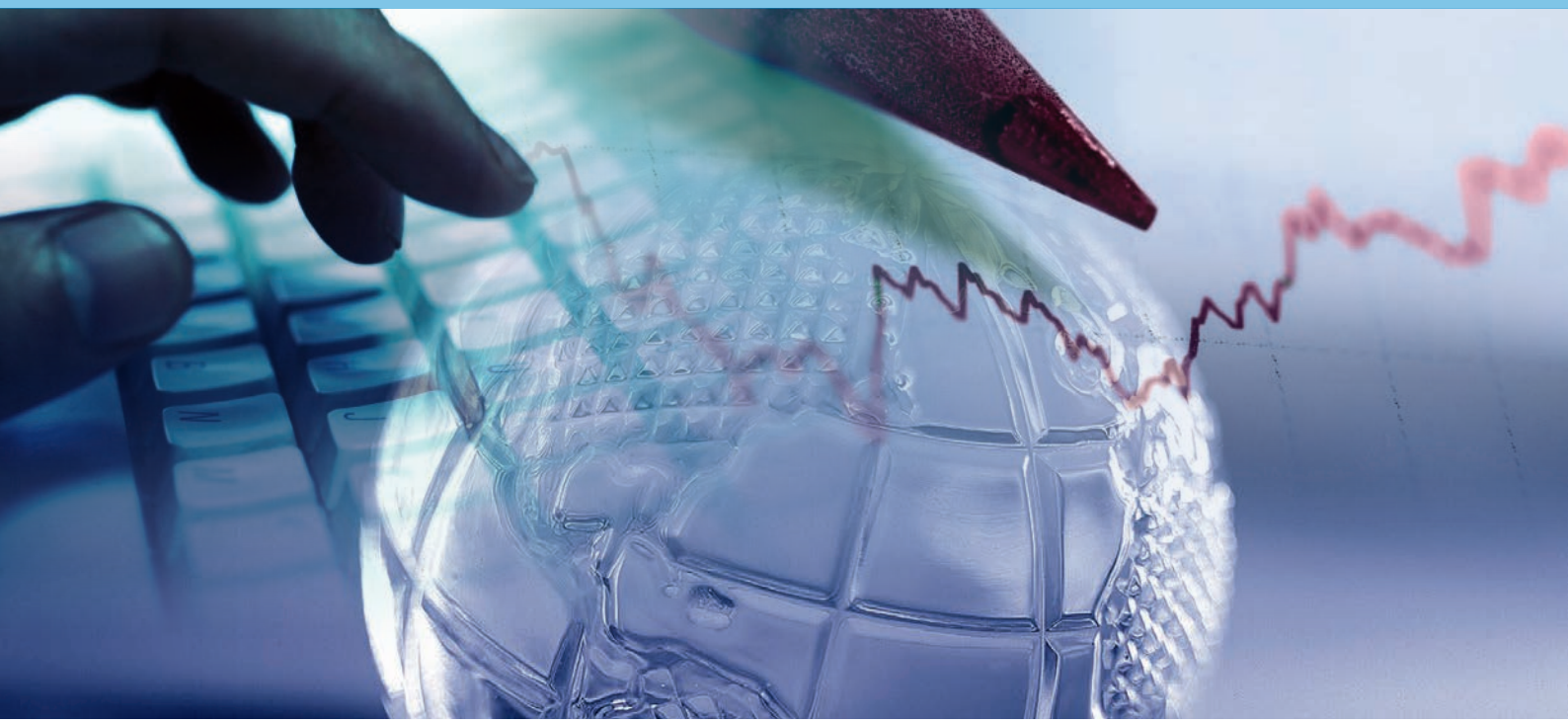

Country grouping in UNIDO statistics

UNITED NATIONS
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Acronyms

1. ASEAN Association of Southeast Asian Nations
2. CACM Central American Common Market
3. CARICOM Caribbean Community
4. CEMAC Central African Economic and Monetary Community
5. CIS Commonwealth of Independent States
6. ECOWAS Economic Community of West African States
7. EGM Expert Group Meeting
8. EMU European Monetary Union
9. EU European Union
10. GCC Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf
11. GDP Gross Domestic Product
12. GNI Gross National Income
13. ISIC International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
14. LAIA Latin American Integration Association
15. MERCOSUR Common Market of the South/Mercado Común del Sur
16. MVA Manufacturing Value Added
17. n.e.c. Not Elsewhere Classified
18. n.e.s. Not Elsewhere Specified
19. OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
20. PPP Purchasing Power Parity
21. SAARC South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
22. SADC Southern African Development Community
23. UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization
24. UNSD United Nations Statistics Division
25. VAT Value Added Tax
26. WAEMU/UEMOA West African Economic and Monetary Union

1. Introduction

Country groups are an essential part of the compilation and presentation of global statistics. They allow users to carry out comparative analyses of the growth and structure of industrial activities to identify leading economies and regions, and to provide evidence on those lagging behind in the industrialization process. The main purpose of grouping is to create a relatively homogeneous set of countries that have common features determined by a given objective criterion.

UNIDO follows the United Nations publication *Standard country or area codes and geographical regions for statistical use, revision 4*, the document often referred to as M-49, for coding and compiling country data. This publication also provides the foundation for aggregating data by geographical regions. However, M-49 does not provide any specific recommendations on country grouping by stage of development. It refers to developed and developing regions, and affirms the lack of common economic groupings of countries in the UN system. Nevertheless, M-49 provides the code at the regional level for four country groups, namely: 199 - least developed countries, 432 - landlocked developing countries, 722 - small island developing states and 778 - transition countries. Despite the lack of any specific recommendations, international data producing agencies apply a variety of country groupings in practice. In March 2012, UNIDO organized an EGM to discuss the experience of various international data producing agencies with country grouping. Based on deliberations at the EGM and feedback received from participants, UNIDO Statistics has revised the country grouping and will implement it in 2013 editions of statistical publications. This paper provides an overview of the context and statistical methods of the new country grouping.

Country grouping used by international agencies reflects their primary mandate in international development. The World Bank presents data by three major income categories based on gross national income (GNI) per capita: low, middle and high income countries. These categories are based on the Bank's operational lending categories (civil works preferences, IDA eligibility, etc.)[1]. The low and middle income countries are loosely defined as developing countries. The Human Development Report (HDR) of the United Nations is presented by four country groups based on the human development index. The basic principle behind UNIDO's country classification is the differentiation of countries by stage of industrial development. Given its general mandate in industrial development, UNIDO has been presenting world industrial

[1] The World Development Indicators: Country classification (WDI, 2011).

statistics by two major categories: industrialized and developing countries. However, the principle behind the distinction of these two groups has gradually lost relevance. Several data users have pointed out the necessity of revising UNIDO country groups based on more precise and transparent measures.

The country groups used till 2012 evolved historically with no particular statistical measure being used for the classification of countries. The classification was even occasionally based on a country's preference for one designation over another. UNIDO Statistics has now completely revised the former classification and developed a new set of country groups based on well-defined criteria. The classification is mutually exclusive and exhaustive in terms of countries and territories and creates relatively homogenous groups by stage of industrialization.

It should be noted that the classification was developed solely for statistical purpose based on selected measures. These measures may not be adequate to express any judgment on economic development of a UN member state or its territories. The classification bears no implication on decisions of technical assistance and other activities of UNIDO. All UNIDO statistical products carry a clear disclaimer in this regard.

2. Previously used country groups

The initial country classification used in statistical publications till 2012 dates back to 1983, when UNIDO launched its statistical activities primarily to meet the internal data demand for its research purposes. At the time, UNIDO did not have its own data collection programme; it relied on external sources such as the UN Statistics Office. UNIDO's main statistical publication was the Handbook of Industrial Statistics which divided countries into four groups. The following table is reproduced to illustrate the country grouping used in the Handbook before 1991.

The classification presented above was based more on political and economic perceptions than on statistical considerations. This grouping lost its relevance after the collapse of the USSR and the dissolution of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON)[2]. In the process of regrouping, countries previously belonging to the centrally planned economies and the developed market economies were combined into a single group of industrialized countries. The rest of the countries formed the group of developing countries, which was further divided into sub-groups. Among them, China was not included in any sub-group due to its size. The sub-group of Newly Industrialized Countries (NICs) was created at the time of the Asian industrial boom to separate the fast growing developing countries from others. A country group of so-

[2] An economic union of East European countries and the former USSR, which existed from 1949 to 1991.

called second generation NICs existed for several years as well, but was combined into a single group of NICs in 2008. NICs have recently included countries with higher MVA per capita, higher MVA share in GDP or those with a significant share in world MVA.

Table 1: Distribution of world MVA in the early 1980s at 1980 constant prices

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Developing countries	12.4	12.6	12.4	12.2	12.0
Centrally planned economies	20.0	20.6	20.5	20.0	20.0
Developed market economies	63.7	62.6	62.6	62.8	62.4
China	3.9	4.2	4.5	5.0	5.6
World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Handbook of Industrial Statistics 1987, UNIDO

In recent years, statistics of world industrial production have been presented by industrialized and developing countries, as shown in Table 2: The country groups shown in this table were complemented with other groups based on geographical regions as well as economic unions. Industrialized countries were grouped in North America, Europe, East Asia and Others, while Europe was further divided in EU and non-EU. Among the developing countries, regional groups were used based on M-49 classification. Additionally, other country groups such as ASEAN, Sub-Saharan Africa, ECOWAS, etc. were used.

UNIDO has also been using a grouping of developing countries by income. This grouping differed from that used by the World Bank in terms of coverage and the variable used. First, UNIDO country groups by income were only applied to developing countries, thus the income range is much lower for each category. Second, it is based on GDP per capita rather than the World Bank's GNI per capita.

Much of the discussions on the revision of UNIDO country groups have centred around the statistical measure for accession of an economy to the group of industrialized countries. Due to the absence of a precisely defined criterion, country groups have not been updated for a considerable period of time and the currently used classification has consequently lost its validity. For example, up to now, all former republics of the USSR were included in the group of industrialized countries[3], even though many of them do not possess an industrial capacity that

[3] See the *International Yearbook of Industrial Statistics 2012*, UNIDO, which was the last publication using the former country group classification.

is even close to that of an industrialized country. In 2010, MVA per capita of the Republic of Moldova (classified in the group of industrialized countries) was US$ 53 compared to US$ 87 in Bangladesh (LDC). On the other hand, countries like United Arab Emirates and Malaysia exceeded any statistical measure that qualified European countries as industrialized.

Table 2: Percentage distribution of world MVA by current UNIDO country group at 2000 constant prices[4]

	1995	2000	2005	2010
Industrialized countries	80.7	79.1	75.0	67.9
Developing countries	19.3	20.9	25.0	32.1
Out of which China	5.1	6.7	9.8	15.4
Newly industrialized countries	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.5
Other developing countries	11.3	11.2	11.7	12.8
Least developed countries	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: UNIDO MVA database

3. Defining a measure for new grouping

Classification of countries by stage of development has been an intensely contested issue over the years due to the lack of consensus among economists on the definition of development. The United Nations has debated the issue of country classification in the past; however, it never formally established any country grouping covering its entire membership[5]. The only country group officially regulated by the UN General Assembly is the group of Least Developed Countries (LDCs), which was first identified in 1971. Beyond this group, a dichotomy of developed and developing countries has prevailed, in which the development process is depicted

[4] International Yearbook of Industrial Statistics 2011, UNIDO.

[5] There is no established convention for the designations "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. In common practice, Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in northern America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania, and Europe are considered "developed" regions or areas. In international trade statistics, the Southern African Customs Union is also treated as a developed region and Israel as a developed country; countries emerging from the former Yugoslavia are treated as developing countries; and countries of eastern Europe and of the Commonwealth of Independent States (code 172) in Europe are neither included under developed nor under developing regions. – Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use, Revision 4, (M 49, Rev.4).

as the aspiration of developing countries to catch up with the achievements attained by industrialized countries. The terms ’developed’ and ’industrialized’ have also been used interchangeably, although no precise threshold has ever been defined for any of these groups. As a result, the same country was found in either group of the same categories in different economic-statistical publications.

The main task of UNIDO Statistics in elaborating a new country grouping involved defining an objective and robust statistical measure that would serve as the basis of classification. UNIDO prefers the term *industrialized* over *developed*, given its mandate of promoting industrialization around the world. “Industrialization”, as cited in the UNIDO Constitution, is a dynamic instrument of growth essential to rapid economic and social development. It is a multi-dimensional task and a country’s achievements in industrial development cover a wide range of social and economic changes. However, for statistical purposes, the preference is to base country grouping on a single measure since any group determined as homogenous by one category may be deemed heterogeneous by another. In search of a threshold to define the group of *industrialized* countries, UNIDO Statistics has relied on the inference drawn by in-house research, which suggests that MVA per capita is an appropriate measure. MVA per capita indicates a country’s level of industrial production deflated to its population size. UNIDO research considers it the major indicator of a country’s level of industrialization. This concept has been persistently used for many years in UNIDO’s flagship publication *Industrial Development Report*. Although the single measure approach could not on its own be used for UNIDO’s country grouping, MVA per capita was the basis of an absolute threshold for the group of industrialized economies.

MVA per capita has been used as the basis of country groupings in several statistical and research publications, but was not strictly followed due to the problem of comparable valuation of output in different countries. At the level of an economy as a whole, the cross-country analysis of socio-economic performances is based on GDP at purchasing power parity (PPP), which is meant to eliminate the difference between the nominal currency exchange rates and actual prices of goods and services in different countries. PPP is based on the prices of a basket of consumer goods deriving from different economic activities and serves as a composite factor of adjustment for exchange rates. The comparison of production figures in nominal exchange rates in the same way as on the consumption side considerably inflates MVA in one group of countries and deflates it in another. At the same time, there is no common measure at sector level that is similar to PPP and could be used for more precise comparisons of MVA in different

countries. This paper presents an alternative method of deriving adjusted MVA per capita for the sole purpose of country grouping, taking purchasing power parity into account. “

Normally, MVA per capita is given by:

$$MVA_{pc} = \frac{MVA}{Pop} \qquad (1)$$

Let us consider obtaining the same measure as the product of the following two ratio variables:

$$MVA_{pc} = \frac{GDP}{Pop} \times \frac{MVA}{GDP} \qquad (2)$$

where the first ratio indicates GDP per capita and the second ratio denotes MVA share in GDP (in national currency or US$).

If we replace GDP per capita in national currency or US$ with GDP per capita in PPP, we arrive at the following estimate:

$$MVA_{pc}\ (\text{adjusted})_j = \text{GDP per capita (at ppp)}_j \times s_{j;} \qquad (3)$$

$$\text{where } s_j = \frac{MVA_j}{GDP_j}$$

The adjusted value is an implicit estimate of MVA per capita at PPP. The main limitation of this estimate is that it ignores the difference in prices across sectors at nominal and parity exchange rates. However, for the purpose of country grouping, such approximation produces better results than those based on nominal exchange rates. Its main advantages are objectivity and simplicity for immediate implementation as well as for future updating. Furthermore, the new country groups based on adjusted MVA per capita have produced statistics with minimal deviation from the current series, which is very important for comparisons of data over time.

After adopting adjusted MVA per capita as an appropriate measure for classification, the question regarding the threshold for accession to the group of industrialized economies arose. The answer was again sought in statistical inferences made in recent UNIDO research on patterns of industrial growth. The research has shown that the share of MVA in GDP does not increase beyond a certain point when the country reaches the highest level of industrialization.

GDP per capita at this point has been estimated at 13000 international dollars (PPP)[6]. The share of MVA in GDP at this level of economic development has been around 20 percent. Based on these figures, it can be concluded that an economy can be deemed industrialized if its adjusted MVA per capita exceeds 2500 international dollars.

Analysis of past data suggests that after an economy has reached its highest level of industrialization, the share of MVA in GDP does not increase at the same speed as before. At this stage, other activities such as research and business promotion, art, design, household and personal services play an increasing role in the economy. Subsequently, MVA share in GDP slowly declines in the industrialized economy. In China, Hong Kong SAR, for example, MVA per capita has sharply declined due to the shift of production plants to other territories of China. In such cases, MVA per capita may even fall below the threshold determined earlier; however, this does not imply that the economy loses its classification as industrialized. Therefore, any economy with a GDP per capita above 20000 international dollars is included in the group of industrialized economies, irrespective of its MVA per capita.

The second group includes the *emerging industrial economies* which have made significant achievements on their path towards industrialization. The threshold of adjusted MVA per capita for this group is determined at 1000 international dollars. An additional criterion is defined to accommodate a few economies that make a substantial contribution to world industrial production. In absolute terms, these economies exhibit all attributes of an emerging industrial economy, but in relative terms, due to their very large population size, have not achieved the same level of per capita MVA as other emerging industrial economies. Therefore, the second group also includes large manufacturers such as India and Indonesia, with a share of 0.5 percent or more in world MVA.

The rest of the economies with the exception of the least developed countries (LDCs) are included in the group of *other developing economies*. The list of LDCs is determined by the UN General Assembly. Other developing economies and LDCs together constitute a large group of about 130 developing economies. This group is often taken as a point of political-economic reference when the term *developing countries* is used in general media.

4. Final grouping

The new classification is based on economic territories rather than on political boundaries of countries. It replaces the earlier concept of grouping of countries and territories. This is a widely

[6] In Search of General Patterns of Manufacturing Development; Working Paper by Haraguchi & Rezonja; UNIDO, 2010.

accepted practice among international data producing agencies. Many territories function as a separate economy, sometimes with different currencies from that of the country they belong to in terms of political and administrative sovereignty. For example, data for China exclude China, Hong Kong SAR, China, Macao SAR and China, Taiwan Province. All three economic entities belong to the group of industrialized economies. Other examples include Greenland, Virgin Islands (UK), French Guiana, etc., which are treated as separate economic entities in country groups as well as data presentation.

In addition to grouping by stage of industrialization, which the earlier discussion primarily focuses on, UNIDO Statistics' country classification also covers grouping by income category, geographic region and special groups. Grouping by stage of industrialization is based on statistical measures defined by UNIDO, whereas the income groups correspond to the GNI-based categories defined by the World Bank for the World Development Indicators (WDI). Grouping by geographic region is largely based on the UN publication *Standard country or area codes and geographical regions for statistical use,* as mentioned earlier.

4.1 Grouping by stage of industrialization

The relevance of the dichotomy of industrialized and developing countries is gradually fading in the present context of the increased number of influential countries in the global economy. The classification takes a more differentiated approach by splitting the traditional group of developing countries. The final classification by stage of industrialization comprises four groups. Statistical thresholds and other criteria defining each group are presented below.

Country groups		Statistical measure	Number of economies
1	Industrialized economies	MVA $_{pc}$ (adjusted) ≥2500 *or* GDP per capita (PPP) ≥ 20000	57
2	Emerging industrial economies	2500 > MVA $_{pc}$ (adjusted) ≥1000 *or* GDP per capita (PPP) ≥ 10000 *or* share in world MVA ≥0.5%	33
3	Other developing economies	All others (except LDCs)	82
4	Least developed countries	Based on UN official list	46

Note: Computation of thresholds is based on MVA data at 2005 current prices

For the purpose of data comparability over time, this classification can also be presented in the current structure by combining all countries below the industrialization threshold into a single group of *developing and emerging industrial economies*. UNIDO statistical publications, especially the *International Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*, present major statistical indicators based on the following groups:

- World
- Industrialized economies
- Developing and emerging industrial economies
- Emerging industrial economies, excluding China
- China[7]
- Other developing economies
- Least developed countries

The MVA database provides the related statistics by four major groups as well as in combination with other groups as illustrated above.

4.2 Grouping by geographic region

Country grouping by geographic region is applied to the group of economies by stage of industrialization. The major geographical regions used in UNIDO country groups are the following:

Industrialized economies

- European Union
- Other Europe
- East Asia
- West Asia
- North America
- Others

Developing and emerging industrial economies

Africa

- Central Africa
- Eastern Africa
- North Africa
- Southern Africa
- Western Africa

[7] According to the country grouping thresholds, China belongs to the group of *emerging industrial economies*. However, due to its size, China is usually presented separately from this group.

Asia and Pacific

- China
- Central Asia
- South Asia
- South East Asia
- West Asia
- Other Asia and Pacific countries

Europe

- Europe

Latin America

- Caribbean
- Central America
- South America

4.3 Grouping by income category

In the past, UNIDO used a specific range of GDP per capita to classify developing countries by income categories. In line with the widespread use of income-based country grouping among international data users as well as for the purpose of harmonizing with other international data sources, UNIDO Statistics has introduced the country grouping by income category used by the World Bank in the World Development Indicators (WDI) database. Previous income groups used for developing countries have been modified. According to the WDI grouping, countries are divided into four groups[8]:

- World
- High income
- Upper middle income
- Lower middle income
- Low income.

The last three groups combined are loosely regarded as developing countries in the World Bank classification. As their income changes, countries move from one group to another in the WDI, which has a certain bearing on data comparability over time.

[8] At the time of the revision of UNIDO's classification, the World Bank groups referred to 2011 GNI per capita, calculated using the Atlas method. The high income group entails a GNI per capita range of US$ 12,476 or more; upper middle income - US$ 4,036 - US$ 12,475; lower middle income US$ 1,026 - US$ 4,035; and low income US$ 1,025 or less.

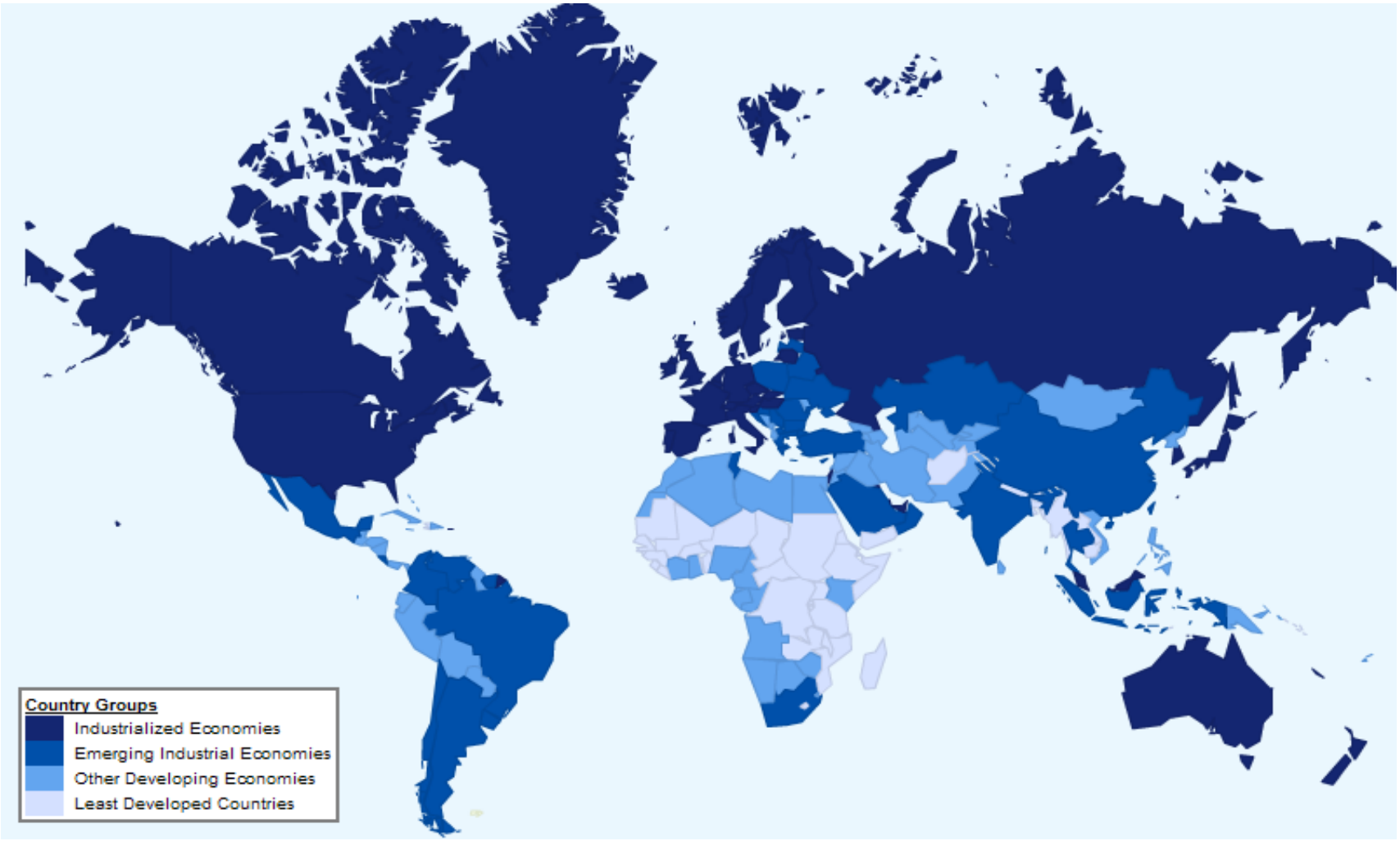

Figure 1: Country groups by stage of industrialization on the world map

4.4 Special groups

UNIDO uses some additional country groups in its data compilation, namely:

- ASEAN
- CACM
- CARICOM
- CEMAC
- CIS
- ECOWAS
- GCC
- MERCOSUR
- OECD
- SAARC
- SADC
- WAEMU.

The list of economies for the above-mentioned groups is provided in the appendices.

5. Statistical substance of new country grouping

The revision of the country classification has pros and cons. Timely and updated country groups reflect the new reality of world industrial development. However, frequent changes in the groups limit data comparability over time. UNIDO Statistics' latest country classification revision is based on an appropriate balance of both aspects. On the one hand, the new classification is constructed on the basis of a statistical measure which defines the accession criteria for economies from lower to move to higher groups. On the other hand, the overall structure is maintained in such a way that the new grouping does not cause significant distortions in time series. Table 3 compares the world MVA distribution by revised and previous country groups. The combined difference of the distribution in three time points with a 5-year interval was below 0.03 percent in all cases.

Table 4 illustrates the descriptive statistical grouping compiled to assess the statistical relevance of the revised classification. In this table, quartiles are created from 200 economies for which MVA data is available in UNIDO's database. Countries were arranged in descending order by MVA per capita, where the first quartile (1st to 50th) with the highest MVA per capita fell in the first group and those with the lowest (151st to 200th) in the last group. Correspondingly, country groups are labelled as having a high and low level of industrialization.

Table 3: Percentage distribution of world MVA by country groups (at constant 2005 prices)

	2000	2005	2010
World	100.0	100.0	100.0
By revised country groups			
Industrialized economies	78.4	74.8	67.6
Developing and emerging industrial economies	21.6	25.2	32.4
Emerging industrial economies	12.2	12.7	13.8
China	6.9	9.7	15.3
Other developing economies	2.3	2.5	2.8
Least developed countries	0.3	0.4	0.5
By previous country groups			
Industrialized countries	77.8	74.4	67.6
Developing countries	22.2	25.6	32.4
Newly industrialized countries	11.6	12.0	12.9
China	6.9	9.7	15.3
Other developing countries	3.4	3.6	3.7
Least developed countries	0.3	0.4	0.5
Combined difference estimated (in % to new total)	0.027	0.026	0.030

Source: UNIDO MVA database

Table 4: Distribution of country groups (quartiles) by MVA and population MVA at constant 2005 US$

Level of industrialization	MVA In % to world total		Population In % to world total		MVA per capita	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
High	79.5	67.4	18.0	16.3	4546.8	4746.0
Medium high	16.1	27.7	35.2	37.8	648.0	800.0
Medium low	3.9	4.5	32.5	32.4	164.0	200.0
Low	0.4	0.4	14.3	13.5	28.6	36.1

Source: UNIDO MVA database

As shown in Table 4, countries with a high level of industrialization (first quartile) contributed 67.4 percent of world MVA in 2010 compared to 0.4 percent of countries with a low level of industrialization (fourth quartile). These figures are quite similar to those of the country groups presented in Table 3. The first quartile figures of Table 4 match the *industrialized countries* and the fourth quartile with the LDCs, which is the lowest level in Table 3.

While country grouping is evenly distributed by level of industrialization, the inequality of income between the groups is substantial. MVA per capita in the first quartile is more than 130 times higher than that in the fourth quartile. Even the difference between the first and second

quartile is considerable. Thus, industrialization is still the dominant factor for the largest part of mankind. With this revised country classification, UNIDO Statistics will be able to monitor and report on the progress of nations in their path towards industrial development.

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Appendices

APPENDIX I: LIST OF INDUSTRIALIZED ECONOMIES		
EU [a/]	**East Asia**	**Others**
Austria	China (Hong Kong SAR)	Aruba
Belgium	China (Macao SAR)	Australia
Czech Republic	China (Taiwan Province)	British Virgin Islands
Denmark	Japan	Curaçao
Estonia	Malaysia	French Guiana
Finland	Republic of Korea	French Polynesia
France	Singapore	Guam
Germany		Israel
Hungary	**West Asia**	New Caledonia
Ireland		New Zealand
Italy	Bahrain	Puerto Rico
Lithuania	Kuwait	United States Virgin Islands
Luxembourg	Qatar	
Malta	United Arab Emirates	
Netherlands		
Portugal	**North America**	
Slovakia		
Slovenia	Bermuda	
Spain	Canada	
Sweden	Greenland	
United Kingdom	United States of America	
Other Europe		
Iceland		
Liechtenstein		
Norway		
Russian Federation		
Switzerland		

[a/] Excluding non-industrialized EU economies.

APPENDIX II: LIST OF DEVELOPING AND EMERGING INDUSTRIAL ECONOMIES		
Emerging Industrial Economies (EIEs)	**Other Developing Economies**	
Argentina	Albania	Libya
Belarus	Algeria	Maldives
Brazil	Angola	Marshall Islands
Brunei Darussalam	Anguilla	Martinique
Bulgaria	Antigua and Barbuda	Micronesia
Chile	Armenia	Mongolia
China	Azerbaijan	Montenegro
Colombia	Bahamas	Montserrat
Costa Rica	Barbados	Morocco
Croatia	Belize	Namibia
Cyprus	Bolivia	Nicaragua
Greece	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Nigeria
India	Botswana	Pakistan
Indonesia	Cameroon	Palau
Kazakhstan	Cape Verde	Palestine
Latvia	Congo	Panama
Mauritius	Cook Islands	Papua New Guinea
Mexico	Côte d'Ivoire	Paraguay
Oman	Cuba	Peru
Poland	DPR Korea	Philippines
Romania	Dominica	Republic of Moldova
Saudi Arabia	Dominican Republic	Réunion
Serbia	Ecuador	Saint Kitts and Nevis
South Africa	Egypt	Saint Lucia
Suriname	El Salvador	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Thailand	Equatorial Guinea	Seychelles
TFYR Macedonia	Fiji	Sri Lanka
Tunisia	Gabon	Swaziland
Turkey	Georgia	Syrian Arab Republic
Ukraine	Ghana	Tajikistan
Uruguay	Grenada	Tonga

Venezuela	Guadeloupe	Trinidad and Tobago
	Guatemala	Turkmenistan
	Guyana	Uzbekistan
	Honduras	Viet Nam
	Iran	Zimbabwe
	Iraq	
	Jamaica	
	Jordan	
	Kenya	
	Kyrgyzstan	
	Lebanon	

Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

Afghanistan	Lesotho
Bangladesh	Liberia
Benin	Madagascar
Bhutan	Malawi
Burkina Faso	Mali
Burundi	Mauritania
Cambodia	Mozambique
Central African Republic	Myanmar
Chad	Nepal
Comoros	Niger
Democratic Rep of the Congo	Rwanda
Djibouti	Samoa
Eritrea	Sao Tome and Principe
Ethiopia	Senegal
Gambia	Sierra Leone
Guinea	Solomon Islands
Guinea-Bissau	Somalia
Haiti	South Sudan
Kiribati	Sudan
Lao People’s Dem Rep	Timor-Leste

Togo
United Republic of Tanzania
Vanuatu
Yemen
Zambia

APPENDIX III: DEVELOPING AND EMERGING INDUSTRIAL ECONOMIES BY REGION		
AFRICA		**ASIA AND PACIFIC**
Central Africa	**Southern Africa**	**China**
Cameroon	Angola	**Central Asia**
Central African Republic	Botswana	
Chad	DR Congo	Kazakhstan
Congo	Lesotho	Kyrgyzstan
Equatorial Guinea	Madagascar	Mongolia
Gabon	Malawi	Tajikistan
Sao Tome and Principe	Mauritius	Turkmenistan
	Mozambique	Uzbekistan
Eastern Africa	Namibia	
	Seychelles	**South Asia**
Burundi	South Africa	
Comoros	Swaziland	Afghanistan
Djibouti	United Republic of Tanzania	Bangladesh
Eritrea	Zambia	Bhutan
Ethiopia	Zimbabwe	India
Kenya		Maldives
Réunion	**Western Africa**	Nepal
Rwanda		Pakistan
Somalia	Benin	Sri Lanka
Uganda	Burkina Faso	
	Cape Verde	**South East Asia**
North Africa	Côte d'Ivoire	
	Gambia	Brunei Darussalam
Algeria	Ghana	Cambodia
Egypt	Guinea	Indonesia

Libya	Guinea-Bissau	Lao People's Dem Rep
Morocco	Liberia	Myanmar
South Sudan	Mali	Philippines
Sudan	Mauritania	Thailand
Tunisia	Niger	Viet Nam
	Nigeria	
West Asia	Senegal	**LATIN AMERICA**
	Sierra Leone	
Armenia	Togo	**Caribbean**
Azerbaijan		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	**EUROPE**	Anguilla
Iraq		Antigua and Barbuda
Jordan	Albania	Bahamas
Lebanon	Belarus	Barbados
Oman	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Cuba
Palestine	Bulgaria	Dominica
Saudi Arabia	Croatia	Dominican Republic
Syrian Arab Republic	Cyprus	Grenada
Yemen	Georgia	Guadeloupe
	Greece	Haiti
Other Asia and Pacific	Latvia	Jamaica
	Montenegro	Martinique
Cook Islands	Poland	Montserrat
DPR Korea	Republic of Moldova	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Fiji	Romania	Saint Lucia
Kiribati	Serbia	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Marshall Islands	TFYR Macedonia	Trinidad and Tobago
Micronesia	Turkey	
Palau	Ukraine	**Central America**
Papua New Guinea		
Samoa		Belize
Solomon Islands		Costa Rica
Timor-Leste		El Salvador
Tonga		Guatemala
Tuvalu		Honduras

Vanuatu	Mexico
	Nicaragua
	Panama
	South America
	Argentina
	Bolivia
	Brazil
	Chile
	Colombia
	Ecuador
	Guyana
	Paraguay
	Peru
	Suriname
	Uruguay
	Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep of)

APPENDIX IV: LIST OF ECONOMIES BY INCOME CATEGORIES

High income		**Upper middle income**	
Andorra	Luxembourg	Algeria	Romania
Anguilla	Malta	American Samoa	Russian Federation
Aruba	Netherlands	Angola	Saint Lucia
Australia	New Caledonia	Antigua and Barbuda	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Austria	New Zealand	Argentina	Serbia
Bahamas	Norway	Azerbaijan	Seychelles
Bahrain	Oman	Belarus	South Africa
Barbados	Poland	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Suriname

Belgium	Portugal	Botswana	Thailand
Bermuda	Puerto Rico	Brazil	TFYR Macedonia
Brunei Darussalam	Qatar	Bulgaria	Tunisia
Canada	Republic of Korea	Chile	Turkey
Caymen Islands	Saint Kitts and Nevis	China	Turkmenistan
China (Hong Kong SAR)	Saudi Arabia	Colombia	Uruguay
China (Macao SAR)	Singapore	Costa Rica	Venezuela
China (Taiwan Province)	Slovakia	Cuba	
Croatia	Slovenia	Dominica	
Curaçao	Spain	Dominican Rep	
Cyprus	Sweden	Ecuador	
Czech Republic	Switzerland	Gabon	
Denmark	Trinidad and Tobago	Grenada	
Equatorial Guinea	United Arab Emirates	Iran	
Estonia	United Kingdom	Jamaica	
Finland	United States of America	Jordan	
France	US Virgin Islands	Kazakhstan	
French Polynesia		Latvia	
Germany		Lebanon	
Greece		Libya	
Greenland		Lithuania	
Guam		Malaysia	
Hungary		Maldives	
Iceland		Mauritius	
Ireland		Mexico	
Israel		Montenegro	
Italy		Namibia	
Japan		Palau	
Kuwait		Panama	
Liechtenstein		Peru	
Lower middle income		**Low income**	
Albania		Afghanistan	
Armenia		Bangladesh	

Belize	Sao Tome and Principe	Benin
Bhutan	Senegal	Burkina Faso
Bolivia	Solomon Islands	Burundi
Cameroon	South Sudan	Cambodia
Cape Verde	Sri Lanka	Central African Republic
Congo	Sudan	Chad
Côte d'Ivoire	Swaziland	Comoros
Djibouti	Syrian Arab Republic	DPR Korea
Egypt	Timor-Leste	DR Congo
Fiji	Tonga	Eritrea
Georgia	Tuvalu	Ethiopia
Ghana	Ukraine	Gambia
Guatemala	Uzbekistan	Guinea
Guyana	Vanuatu	Guinea-Bissau
Honduras	Viet Nam	Haiti
India	Yemen	Kenya
Indonesia	Zambia	Kyrgyzstan
Iraq		Liberia
Kiribati		Madagascar
Lao PDR p		Malawi
Lesotho		Mali
Marshall Islands		Mauritania
Micronesia		Mozambique
Mongolia		Myanmar
Morocco		Nepal
Nicaragua		Niger
Nigeria		Rwanda
Pakistan		Sierra Leone
Palestine		Somalia
Papua New Guinea		Tajikistan
Paraguay		Togo
Philippines		Uganda
Republic of Moldova		Tanzania
Samoa		Zimbabwe

APPENDIX V: LIST OF ECONOMIES INCLUDED IN SPECIAL GROUPS

ASEAN

Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia
Indonesia
Lao PDR
Malaysia
Myanmar
Philippines
Singapore
Thailand
Viet Nam

CACM

Costa Rica
El Salvador
Guatemala
Honduras
Nicaragua

CARICOM

Antigua and Barbuda
Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Dominica
Grenada
Guyana
Haiti

CEMAC

Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
Congo
Equatorial Guinea
Gabon

CIS

Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Georgia
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Republic of Moldova
Russian Federation
Tajikistan
Turkmenistan
Ukraine
Uzbekistan

ECOWAS

Benin
Burkina Faso
Cape Verde
Côte d'Ivoire
Gambia
Ghana

EU

Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Ireland
Italy
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Netherlands
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
United Kingdom

LAIA

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Cuba
Ecuador
Mexico
Paraguay
Peru
Uruguay
Venezuela

MERCOSUR

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Ecuador
Paraguay
Peru
Uruguay
Venezuela

Jamaica	Guinea	**GCC**
Montserrat	Guinea-Bissau	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Liberia	Bahrain
Saint Lucia	Mali	Kuwait
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Niger	Oman
Suriname	Nigeria	Qatar
Trinidad and Tobago	Senegal	Saudi Arabia
	Sierra Leone	United Arab Emirates
	Togo	
OECD	**SAARC**	**WAEMU/UEMOA**
Australia	Afghanistan	Benin
Austria	Bangladesh	Burkina Faso
Belgium	Bhutan	Côte d'Ivoire
Canada	India	Guinea-Bissau
Chile	Maldives	Mali
Czech Republic	Nepal	Niger
Denmark	Pakistan	Senegal
Estonia	Sri Lanka	Togo
Finland		
France	**SADC**	
Germany		
Greece	Angola	
Hungary	Botswana	
Iceland	DR Congo	
Ireland	Lesotho	
Israel	Madagascar	
Italy	Malawi	
Japan	Mauritius	
Luxembourg	Mozambique	
Mexico	Namibia	
Netherlands	Seychelles	

New Zealand	South Africa
Norway	Swaziland
Poland	Tanzania
Portugal	Zambia
Republic of Korea	Zimbabwe
Slovakia	
Slovenia	
Spain	
Sweden	
Switzerland	
Turkey	
United Kingdom	
United States of America	

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