

Table 1 (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 countries			Australia Japan New Zealand			Austria Belgium Denmark Finland France Germany Iceland Ireland Italy Luxembourg Netherlands Norway Portugal Spain Sweden Switzerland United Kingdom			Canada United States
	Non-OECD countries			Brunei French Polynesia Hong Kong Macao Singapore OAE ^b			Andorra Channel Islands Cyprus Faeroe Islands Greenland Lichtenstein Monaco	Israel Kuwait Qatar United Arab Emirates		Aruba Bahamas, The Bermuda Cayman Islands Netherlands Antilles Virgin Islands (U.S.)
<i>Total:</i>	210	27	23	34	8	27	28	14	5	44

a. Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

b. Other Asian economies—Taiwan, China.

For operational and analytical purposes, the World Bank's main criterion for classifying economies is gross national product (GNP) 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, exports, 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.

Definitions of groups

These tables classify all World Bank member countries and all other economies with populations of more than 30,000.

Income group: Economies are divided according to 1994 GNP per capita, calculated using the *World Bank Atlas* method. The groups are: low income, \$725 or less; lower-middle income, \$726 to \$2,895; upper-middle income, \$2,896 to \$8,955; and high income, \$8,956 or more.

The estimates for the republics of the former Soviet Union are preliminary and their classification will be kept under review.

Table 2. Classification of economies by major export category and indebtedness, 1996

Group	Low- and middle-income								
	Low-income			Middle-income			Not classified by indebtedness	High-income	
	Severely indebted	Moderately indebted	Less indebted	Severely indebted	Moderately indebted	Less indebted		OECD	Non-OECD
Exporters of manufactures		India Pakistan	Armenia China Georgia Kyrgyz Republic	Bulgaria	Russian Federation	Belarus Czech Republic Estonia Korea, Dem. Rep. Korea, Rep. Latvia Lebanon Lithuania Malaysia Moldova Romania Thailand Ukraine Uzbekistan		Canada Finland Germany Ireland Italy Japan Sweden Switzerland	Hong Kong Israel Macao Singapore OAE ^a
Exporters of nonfuel primary products	Burundi Côte d'Ivoire Equatorial Guinea Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Guyana Honduras Liberia Madagascar Mali Mauritania Myanmar Nicaragua Niger Rwanda São Tomé and Príncipe Somalia Sudan Tanzania Togo Uganda Vietnam Zaire Zambia	Albania Chad Malawi Zimbabwe	Mongolia	Bolivia Cuba Peru	Chile	Botswana Namibia Solomon Islands Suriname Swaziland Islands	American Samoa French Guiana Guadeloupe Reunion	Iceland New Zealand	Faeroe Islands Greenland
Exporters of fuels (mainly oil)	Congo Nigeria			Algeria Angola Gabon Iraq	Venezuela	Bahrain Iran, Islamic Republic Libya Oman Saudi Arabia Trinidad and Tobago Turkmenistan			Brunei Qatar United Arab Emirates
Exporters of services	Cambodia Ethiopia Mozambique Yemen, Rep.	Benin Comoros Egypt, Arab Rep. Gambia, The Haiti Nepal	Bhutan Burkina Faso Lesotho	Jamaica Jordan Panama	Cape Verde Dominican Republic Greece Morocco Western Samoa	Antigua and Barbuda Barbados Belize Djibouti El Salvador Fiji Grenada Kiribati Maldives Paraguay Seychelles St. Kitts and Nevis St. Lucia Tonga Vanuatu	Martinique	United Kingdom	Aruba Bahamas, The Bermuda Cayman Islands Cyprus French Polynesia Kuwait Monaco

Table 2 (continued)

Group	Low- and middle-income							High-income		
	Low-income			Middle-income				Not classified by indebtedness	OECD	Non-OECD
	Severely indebted	Moderately indebted	Less indebted	Severely indebted	Moderately indebted	Less indebted				
<i>Diversified exporters^b</i>	Afghanistan Cameroon Central African Republic Kenya Sierra Leone	Bangladesh Lao PDR Senegal	Azerbaijan Sri Lanka Tajikistan	Argentina Brazil Ecuador Mexico Poland Syrian Arab Republic	Colombia Hungary Indonesia Papua New Guinea Philippines Tunisia Turkey Uruguay	Costa Rica Dominica Guatemala Kazakhstan Malta Mauritius South Africa St. Vincent and the Grenadines Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.		Australia Austria Belgium Denmark France Luxembourg Netherlands Norway Portugal Spain United States	Netherlands Antilles	
<i>Not classified by export category</i>						Croatia Macedonia, FYR ^c New Caledonia Slovak Republic Slovenia	Bosnia and Herzegovina Eritrea Guam Isle of Man Marshall Islands Mayotte Micronesia, Fed. Srs. N. Mariana Islands Puerto Rico West Bank and Gaza		Andorra Channel Islands Liechtenstein Virgin Islands (U.S.)	
<i>Number of economies: 210</i>	36	15	11	17	16	55	15	22	23	

a. Other Asian economies—Taiwan, China.

b. Economies in which no single export category accounts for 50 percent or more of total exports.

c. Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Definitions of groups

These tables classify all World Bank member economies plus all other economies with populations of more than 30,000.

Major export category: Major exports are those that account for 50 percent or more of total exports of goods and services from one category in the period 1990–93. The categories are: nonfuel primary (SITC 0, 1, 2, 4, plus 68); fuels (SITC 3); manufactures (SITC 5 to 9, less 68); and services (factor and nonfactor service receipts plus workers' remittances). If no single category accounts for 50 percent or more of total exports, the economy is classified as *diversified*.

Indebtedness: Standard World Bank definitions of severe and moderate indebtedness, averaged over three years (1992–94), are used to classify economies in this table.

Severely indebted means that either of the two key ratios is above critical levels: present value of debt service to GNP (80 percent) and present value of debt service to exports (220 percent). *Moderately indebted* means that either 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 that three of four key ratios (averaged over 1992–94) are above critical levels: debt to GNP (50 percent); debt to exports (275 percent); debt service to exports (30 percent); and interest to exports (20 percent). *Moderately indebted* means that 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*.