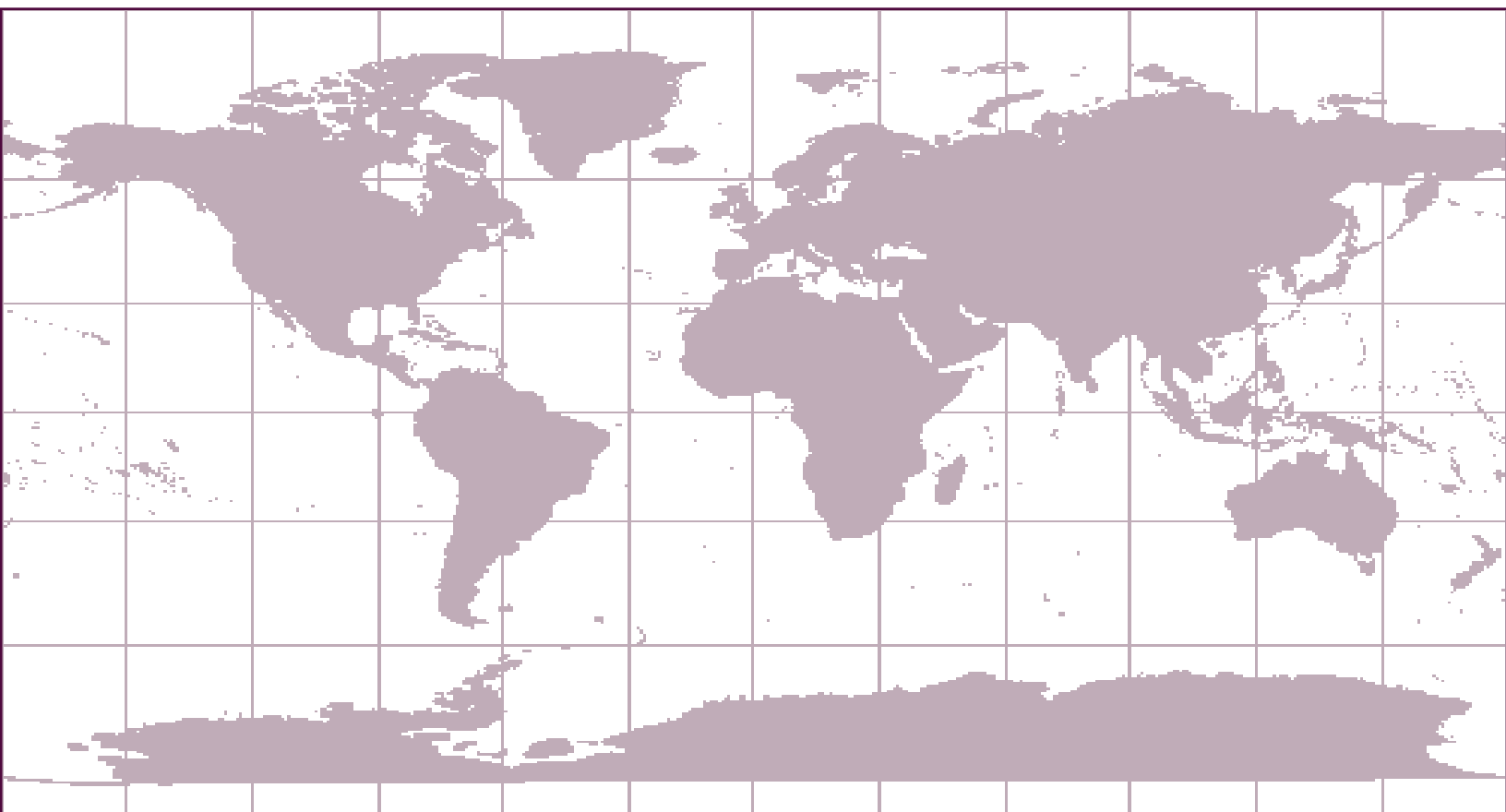


Statistical annex



Country classification

Data sources, country classifications and aggregation methodology

The statistical annex contains a set of data that the *World Economic Situation and Prospects (WESP)* employs to delineate trends in various dimensions of the world economy.

Data sources

The annex was prepared by the Development Policy and Analysis Division (DPAD) of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (UN/DESA). It is based on information obtained from the Statistics Division and the Population Division of UN/DESA, as well as from the five United Nations regional commissions, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and national and private sources. Estimates for the most recent years were made by DPAD in consultation with the regional commissions, UNCTAD, UNWTO and participants in Project LINK, an international collaborative research group for econometric modelling coordinated jointly by DPAD and the University of Toronto. Forecasts for 2012 and 2013 are primarily based on the World Economic Forecasting Model of DPAD, with support from Project LINK.

Data presented in *WESP* may differ from those published by other organizations for a series of reasons, including differences in timing, sample composition and aggregation methods. Historical data may differ from those in previous editions of *WESP* because of updating and changes in the availability of data for individual countries.

Country classifications

For analytical purposes, *WESP* classifies all countries of the world into one of three broad categories: developed economies, economies in transition and developing countries. The composition of these groupings, specified in tables A, B and C, is intended to reflect basic economic country conditions. Several countries (in particular the economies in transition) have characteristics that could place them in more than one category; however, for purposes of analysis, the groupings have been made mutually exclusive. Within each broad category, some subgroups are defined based either on geographical location or on ad hoc criteria, such as the subgroup of “major developed economies”, which is based on the membership of the Group of Seven. Geographical regions for developing countries are as follows: Africa, East Asia, South Asia, Western Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean.^a

In parts of the analysis, a distinction is made between fuel exporters and fuel importers from among the economies in transition and the developing countries. An

^a Names and composition of geographical areas follow those specified in the statistical paper entitled “Standard country or area codes for statistical use” (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/49/Rev. 4).

economy is classified as a fuel exporter if the share of fuel exports in its total merchandise exports is greater than 20 per cent and the level of fuel exports is at least 20 per cent higher than that of the country's fuel imports. This criterion is drawn from the share of fuel exports in the total value of world merchandise trade. Fuels include coal, oil and natural gas (table D).

For other parts of the analysis, countries have been classified by their level of development as measured by per capita gross national income (GNI). Accordingly, countries have been grouped as high-income, upper middle income, lower middle income and low-income (table E). To maintain compatibility with similar classifications used elsewhere, the threshold levels of GNI per capita are those established by the World Bank. Countries with less than \$1005 GNI per capita are classified as low-income countries, those with between \$1,006 and \$3,975 as lower middle income countries, those with between \$3,976 and \$12,275 as upper middle income countries, and those with incomes of more than \$12,276 as high-income countries. GNI per capita in dollar terms is estimated using the World Bank Atlas method,^b and the classification in table E is based on data for 2010.

The list of the least developed countries (LDCs) is decided upon by the United Nations Economic and Social Council and, ultimately, by the General Assembly, on the basis of recommendations made by the Committee for Development Policy. The basic criteria for inclusion require that certain thresholds be met with regard to per capita GNI, a human assets index and an economic vulnerability index.^c As at 25 November 2011, there were 48 LDCs (table F).

WESP also makes reference to the group of heavily indebted poor countries (HIPCs), which are considered by the World Bank and IMF as part of their debt-relief initiative (the Enhanced HIPC Initiative).^d In November 2011, there were 40 HIPCs (table G).

South Sudan became independent on 9 July 2011 and became a Member State of the United Nations on 14 July 2011. Information on South Sudan is not included in this year's *WESP* owing to lack of statistical data.

Aggregation methodology

Aggregate data are either sums or weighted averages of individual country data. Unless otherwise indicated, multi-year averages of growth rates are expressed as compound annual percentage rates of change. The convention followed is to omit the base year in a multi-year growth rate. For example, the 10-year average growth rate for the decade of the 2000s would be identified as the average annual growth rate for the period from 2001 to 2010.

WESP utilizes exchange-rate conversions of national data in order to aggregate output of individual countries into regional and global totals. The growth of output in each group of countries is calculated from the sum of gross domestic product (GDP) of individual countries measured at 2005 prices and exchange rates. Data for GDP in 2005 in national currencies were converted into dollars (with selected adjustments) and extended

^b See <http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-classifications>.

^c *Handbook on the Least Developed Country Category: Inclusion, Graduation and Special Support Measures* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.II.A.9). Available from http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/cdp/cdp_ldcs_handbook.shtml.

^d International Development Association (IDA) and IMF, "Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI): Status of implementation", 14 September 2010. Available from <http://www.imf.org/external/np/pp/eng/2010/091410.pdf>.

forwards and backwards in time using changes in real GDP for each country. This method supplies a reasonable set of aggregate growth rates for a period of about 15 years, centred on 2005.

The exchange-rate based method differs from the one mainly applied by the IMF and the World Bank for their estimates of world and regional economic growth, which is based on purchasing power parity (PPP) weights. Over the past two decades, the growth of world gross product (WGP) on the basis of the exchange-rate based approach has been below that based on PPP weights. This is because developing countries, in the aggregate, have seen significantly higher economic growth than the rest of the world in the 1990s and 2000s and the share in WGP of these countries is larger under PPP measurements than under market exchange rates.

Table A
Developed economies

Europe			
European Union	Other Europe	Other countries	Major developed economies (G7)
EU-15 Austria Belgium Denmark Finland France Germany Greece Ireland Italy Luxembourg Netherlands Portugal Spain Sweden United Kingdom	Iceland Norway Switzerland	Australia Canada Japan New Zealand United States	Canada Japan France Germany Italy United Kingdom United States
New EU member States Bulgaria Cyprus Czech Republic Estonia Hungary Latvia Lithuania Malta Poland Romania Slovakia Slovenia			

Table B
Economies in transition

<i>South-Eastern Europe</i>	<i>Commonwealth of Independent States and Georgia^a</i>
Albania	Armenia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Azerbaijan
Croatia	Belarus
Montenegro	Georgia ^a
Serbia	Kazakhstan
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Kyrgyzstan
	Republic of Moldova
	Russian Federation
	Tajikistan
	Turkmenistan
	Ukraine
	Uzbekistan

- ^a Georgia officially left the Commonwealth of Independent States on 18 August 2009. However, its performance is discussed in the context of this group of countries for reasons of geographic proximity and similarities in economic structure.

Table C
Developing economies by region^a

<i>Africa</i>	<i>Asia</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>
<p>North Africa Algeria Egypt Libya^b Morocco Tunisia</p> <p>Sub-Saharan Africa</p> <p>Central Africa Cameroon Central African Republic Chad Congo Equatorial Guinea Gabon Sao Tome and Principe</p> <p>East Africa Burundi Comoros Democratic Republic of the Congo Djibouti Eritrea Ethiopia Kenya Madagascar Rwanda Somalia Sudan Uganda United Republic of Tanzania</p> <p>Southern Africa Angola Botswana Lesotho Malawi Mauritius Mozambique Namibia South Africa Zambia Zimbabwe</p> <p>West Africa Benin Burkina Faso Cape Verde Côte d'Ivoire Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Liberia Mali Mauritania Niger Nigeria Senegal Sierra Leone Togo</p>	<p>East Asia Brunei Darussalam China Hong Kong SAR^c Indonesia Malaysia Myanmar Papua New Guinea Philippines Republic of Korea Singapore Taiwan Province of China Thailand Viet Nam</p> <p>South Asia Bangladesh India Iran (Islamic Republic of) Nepal Pakistan Sri Lanka</p> <p>Western Asia Bahrain Iraq Israel Jordan Kuwait Lebanon Oman Qatar Saudi Arabia Syrian Arab Republic Turkey United Arab Emirates Yemen</p>	<p>Caribbean Barbados Cuba Dominican Republic Guyana Haiti Jamaica Trinidad and Tobago</p> <p>Mexico and Central America Costa Rica El Salvador Guatemala Honduras Mexico Nicaragua Panama</p> <p>South America Argentina Bolivia (Plurinational State of) Brazil Chile Colombia Ecuador Paraguay Peru Uruguay Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)</p>

^a Economies systematically monitored by the Global Economic Monitoring Unit of DPAD.

^b The name of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was officially changed to Libya on 16 September 2011.

^c Special Administrative Region of China.

Table D
Fuel-exporting countries

<i>Economies in transition</i>	<i>Developing countries</i>				
	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>East Asia</i>	<i>South Asia</i>	<i>Western Asia</i>
Azerbaijan Kazakhstan Russian Federation Turkmenistan Uzbekistan	Bolivia (Plurinational State of) Colombia Ecuador Trinidad and Tobago Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Algeria Angola Cameroon Chad Congo Côte d'Ivoire Egypt Equatorial Guinea Gabon Libya ^a Nigeria Sudan	Brunei Darussalam Indonesia Viet Nam	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Bahrain Iraq Kuwait Oman Qatar Saudi Arabia United Arab Emirates Yemen

^a The name of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was officially changed to Libya on 16 September 2011.

Table E
Economies by per capita GNI in 2011^a

<i>High-income</i>	<i>Upper middle income</i>	<i>Lower middle income</i>	<i>Low-income</i>
Australia	Albania	Angola	Bangladesh
Austria	Algeria	Armenia	Benin
Bahrain	Argentina	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Burkina Faso
Barbados	Azerbaijan	Cameroon	Burundi
Belgium	Belarus	Cape Verde	Central African Republic
Brunei Darussalam	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Congo	Chad
Canada	Botswana	Côte d'Ivoire	Comoros
Croatia	Brazil	Djibouti	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Cyprus	Bulgaria	Egypt	Eritrea
Czech Republic	Chile	El Salvador	Ethiopia
Denmark	China ^c	Georgia	Gambia
Equatorial Guinea	Colombia	Ghana ^c	Guinea
Estonia	Costa Rica	Guatemala	Guinea-Bissau
Finland	Cuba	Guyana	Haiti
France	Dominican Republic	Honduras	Kenya
Germany	Ecuador ^c	India	Kyrgyzstan
Greece	Gabon	Indonesia	Liberia
Hong Kong SAR ^b	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iraq	Madagascar
Hungary	Jamaica	Lesotho	Malawi
Iceland	Jordan ^c	Mauritania ^c	Mali
Ireland	Kazakhstan	Morocco	Mozambique
Israel	Latvia ^d	Nicaragua	Myanmar
Italy	Lebanon	Nigeria	Nepal
Japan	Libya ^e	Pakistan	Niger
Kuwait	Lithuania	Paraguay	Rwanda
Montenegro	Malaysia	Philippines	Sierra Leone
Luxembourg	Mauritius	Republic of Moldova	Somalia
Malta	Mexico	Sao Tome and Principe	Tajikistan
Netherlands	Papua New Guinea	Senegal	Togo
New Zealand	Namibia	Sri Lanka	Uganda
Norway	Panama	Sudan	United Republic of Tanzania
Oman	Peru	Syrian Arab Republic	Zimbabwe
Poland	Romania	Turkmenistan	
Portugal	Russian Federation	Ukraine	
Qatar	Serbia	Uzbekistan	
Republic of Korea	South Africa	Viet Nam	
Saudi Arabia	Thailand ^c	Yemen	
Singapore	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Zambia ^c	
Slovakia	Tunisia ^c		
Slovenia	Turkey		
Spain	Uruguay		
Sweden	Venezuela		
Switzerland	(Bolivarian Republic of)		
Taiwan Province of China			
Trinidad and Tobago			
United Arab Emirates			
United Kingdom			
United States			

^a Economies systematically monitored for the World Economic Situation and Prospects report and included in the United Nations' global economic forecast.

^b Special Administrative Region of China.

^c Indicates the country has been shifted upward by one category from previous year's classification.

^d Indicates the country has been shifted downward by one category from previous year's classification.

^e The name of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was officially changed to Libya on 16 September 2011.

Table F
Least developed countries

As of November 2011

<i>Africa</i>	<i>East Asia</i>	<i>South Asia</i>	<i>Western Asia</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>
Angola	Cambodia ^a	Afghanistan ^a	Yemen	Haiti
Benin	Kiribati ^a	Bangladesh		
Burkina Faso	Lao People's	Bhutan ^a		
Burundi	Democratic Republic ^a	Nepal		
Central African Republic	Myanmar			
Chad	Samoa ^{a,b}			
Comoros	Solomon Islands ^a			
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Timor Leste ^a			
Djibouti	Tuvalu ^a			
Equatorial Guinea	Vanuatu ^a			
Eritrea				
Ethiopia				
Gambia				
Guinea				
Guinea-Bissau				
Lesotho				
Liberia				
Madagascar				
Malawi				
Mali				
Mauritania				
Mozambique				
Niger				
Rwanda				
Sao Tome and Principe				
Senegal				
Sierra Leone				
Somalia				
Sudan				
Togo				
Uganda				
United Republic of Tanzania				
Zambia				

^a Not included in the *WESP* discussion because of insufficient data.

^b Samoa will graduate from the list of the least developed countries in January 2014.

Table G
Heavily indebted poor countries

As of November 2011		
<i>Post-completion point HIPC^a</i>	<i>Interim HIPC^b</i>	<i>Pre-decision point HIPC^c</i>
Afghanistan	Chad	Eritrea
Benin	Comoros	Kyrgyzstan ^d
Bolivia	Côte d'Ivoire	Somalia
Burkina Faso	Guinea	Sudan
Burundi	Guinea-Bissau	
Cameroon	Togo	
Central African Republic		
Congo		
Democratic Republic of the Congo		
Ethiopia		
Ghana		
Guyana		
Gambia		
Haiti		
Honduras		
Liberia		
Madagascar		
Malawi		
Mali		
Mauritania		
Mozambique		
Nicaragua		
Niger		
Rwanda		
Sao Tome and Principe		
Senegal		
Sierra Leone		
Uganda		
United Republic of Tanzania		
Zambia		

a Countries that have qualified for irrevocable debt relief under the HIPC Initiative.

b Countries that have qualified for assistance under the HIPC Initiative (that is to say, have reached decision point), but have not yet reached completion point.

c Countries that are potentially eligible and may wish to avail themselves of the HIPC Initiative or the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI).

d The Kyrgyz authorities indicated in early 2007 that they did not wish to avail themselves of debt relief under the HIPC Initiative, but subsequently expressed interest in the MDRI. Based on the latest available data, however, indebtedness indicators were estimated to be below the applicable HIPC Initiative thresholds, while income levels were estimated to be above the MDRI thresholds.

Table H
Small island developing States

American Samoa	Mauritius
Anguilla	Micronesia (Federated States of)
Antigua and Barbuda	Montserrat
Aruba	Nauru
Bahamas	Netherlands Antilles
Barbados	New Caledonia
Belize	Niue
British Virgin Islands	Palau
Cape Verde	Papua New Guinea
Commonwealth of Northern Marianas	Puerto Rico
Comoros	Samoa
Cook Islands	Sao Tome and Principe
Cuba	Seychelles
Dominica	Singapore
Dominican Republic	Solomon Islands
Fiji	St. Kitts and Nevis
French Polynesia	St. Lucia
Grenada	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Guam	Suriname
Guinea-Bissau	Timor-Leste
Guyana	Tonga
Haiti	Trinidad and Tobago
Jamaica	Tuvalu
Kiribati	U.S. Virgin Islands
Maldives	Vanuatu
Marshall Islands	

Table I
Landlocked developing countries

Afghanistan	Mali
Armenia	Republic of Moldova
Azerbaijan	Mongolia
Bhutan	Nepal
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Niger
Botswana	Paraguay
Burkina Faso	Rwanda
Burundi	Swaziland
Central African Republic	Tajikistan
Chad	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Ethiopia	Turkmenistan
Kazakhstan	Uganda
Kyrgystan	Uzbekistan
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Zambia
Lesotho	Zimbabwe
Malawi	