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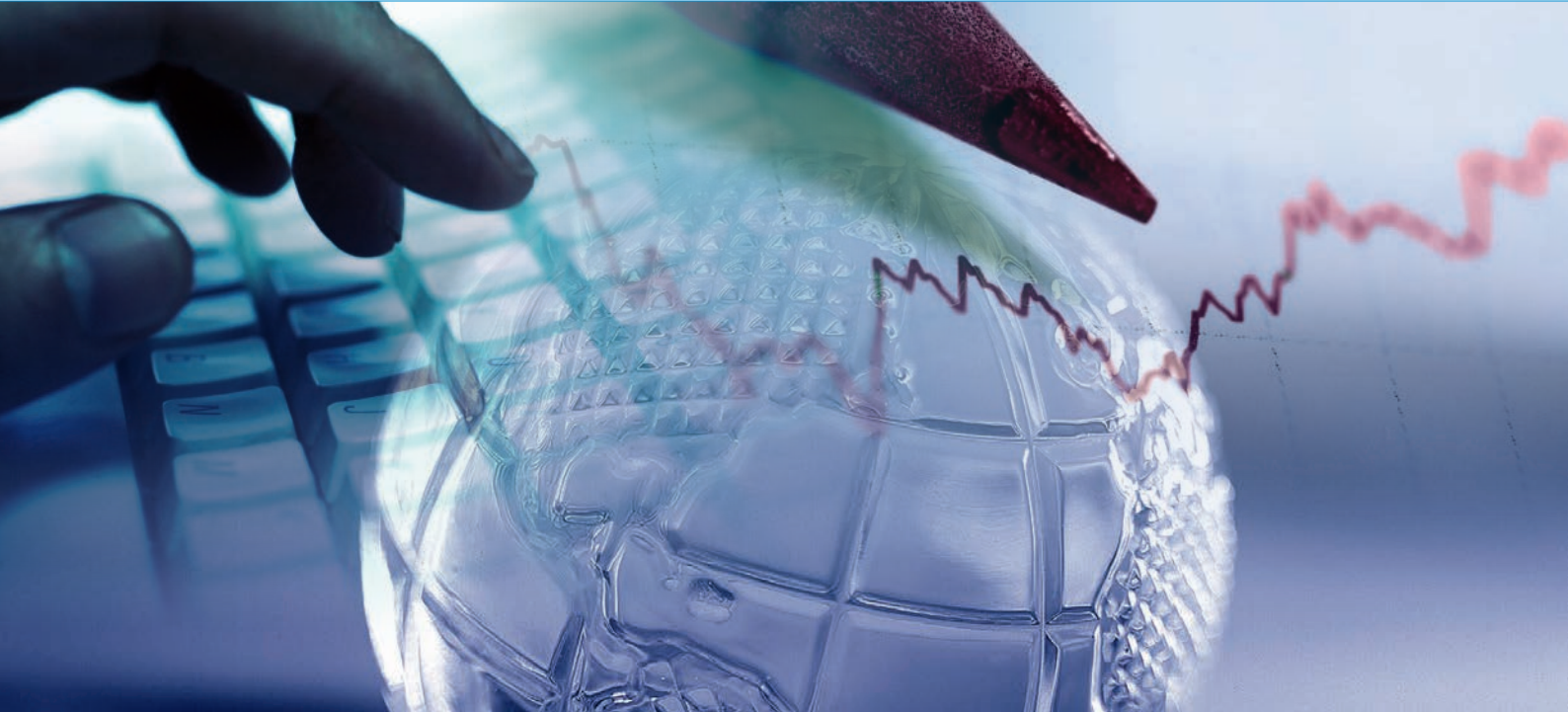
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Country grouping in UNIDO statistics



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Country grouping in UNIDO statistics

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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 countries³, 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 prices⁴

| | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Industrialized countries | 80.7 | 79.1 | 75.0 | 67.9 |
| Developing countries | 19.3 | 20.9 | 25.0 | 32.1 |
| <i>Out of which</i> | | | | |
| 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 membership⁵. 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:

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

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

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

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:

$$MVA_{pc} (\text{adjusted})_j = \text{GDP per capita (at ppp)}_j \times s_j \quad (3)$$

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

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 | $MVA_{pc} \text{ (adjusted)} \geq 2500$ <i>or</i> $GDP \text{ per capita (PPP)} \geq 20000$ | 57 |
| 2 | Emerging industrial economies | $2500 > MVA_{pc} \text{ (adjusted)} \geq 1000$ <i>or</i> $GDP \text{ per capita (PPP)} \geq 10000$ <i>or</i> share in world MVA $\geq 0.5\%$ | 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
- China⁷
- 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 groups⁸:

- 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.

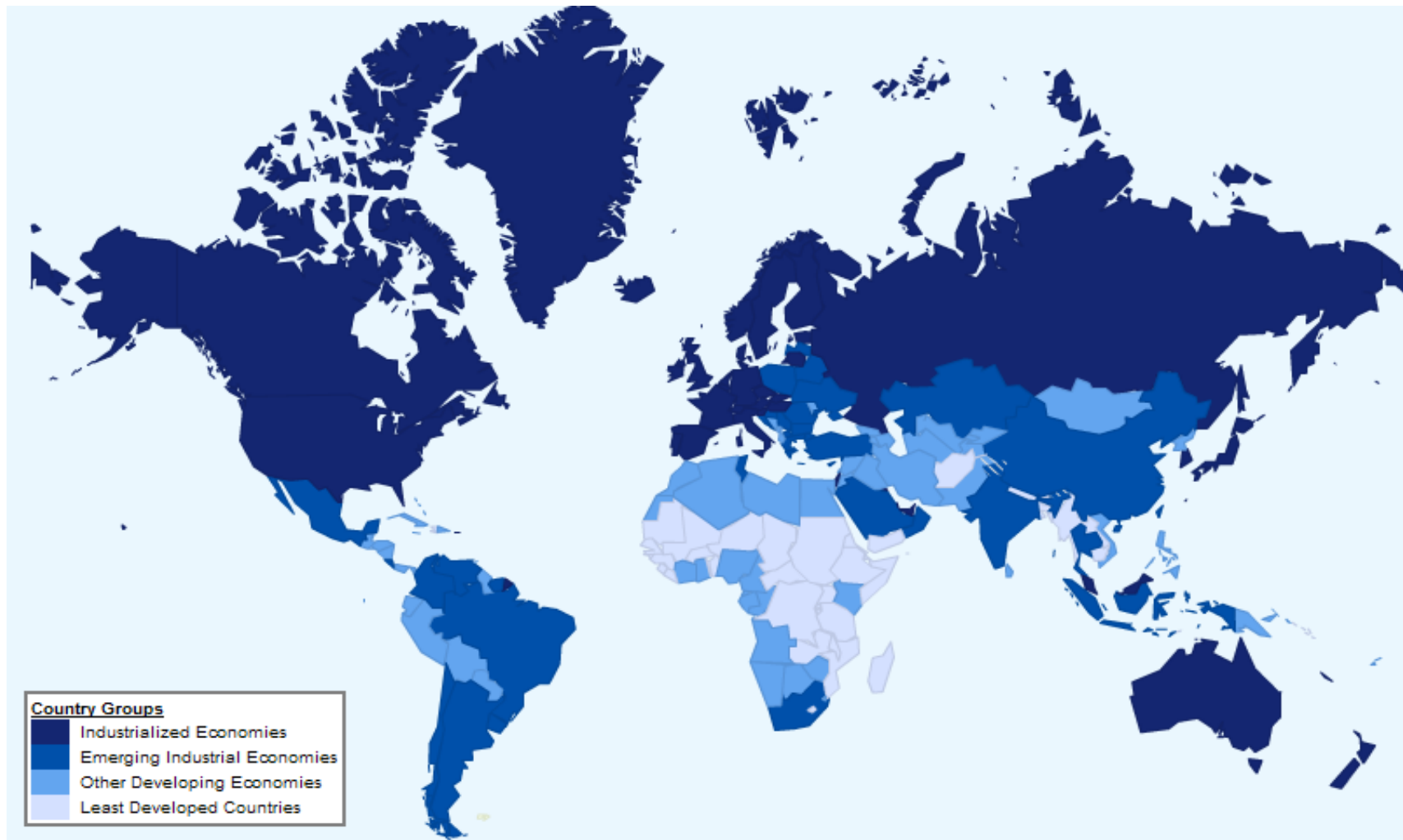


Figure 1: Country groups by stage of industrialization on the world map

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)

| World | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|
| | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| <i>By revised country groups</i> | | | |
| 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 |
| <i>By previous country groups</i> | | | |
| 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 |
| <i>Combined difference estimated (in % to new total)</i> | 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 | Kazakhstan |
| Chad | DR Congo | Kyrgyzstan |
| Congo | Lesotho | Mongolia |
| Equatorial Guinea | Madagascar | Tajikistan |
| Gabon | Malawi | Turkmenistan |
| Sao Tome and Principe | Mauritius | Uzbekistan |
| | Mozambique | |
| Eastern Africa | Namibia | South Asia |
| Burundi | Seychelles | Afghanistan |
| Comoros | South Africa | Bangladesh |
| Djibouti | Swaziland | Bhutan |
| Eritrea | United Republic of Tanzania | India |
| Ethiopia | Zambia | Maldives |
| Kenya | Zimbabwe | Nepal |
| Réunion | Western Africa | Pakistan |
| Rwanda | Benin | Sri Lanka |
| Somalia | Burkina Faso | |
| Uganda | Cape Verde | South East Asia |
| North Africa | Côte d'Ivoire | Brunei Darussalam |
| Algeria | Gambia | Cambodia |
| Egypt | Ghana | Indonesia |
| | Guinea | |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 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 | CEMAC | EU | LAIA |
|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Brunei Darussalam | Cameroon | Austria | Argentina |
| Cambodia | Central African Republic | Belgium | Bolivia |
| Indonesia | Chad | Bulgaria | Brazil |
| Lao PDR | Congo | Cyprus | Chile |
| Malaysia | Equatorial Guinea | Czech Republic | Colombia |
| Myanmar | Gabon | Denmark | Cuba |
| Philippines | | Estonia | Ecuador |
| Singapore | CIS | Finland | Mexico |
| Thailand | Armenia | France | Paraguay |
| Viet Nam | Azerbaijan | Germany | Peru |
| | Belarus | Greece | Uruguay |
| | Georgia | Hungary | Venezuela |
| | Kazakhstan | Ireland | |
| Costa Rica | Kyrgyzstan | Italy | MERCOSUR |
| El Salvador | Republic of Moldova | Latvia | |
| Guatemala | Russian Federation | Lithuania | Argentina |
| Honduras | Tajikistan | Luxembourg | Bolivia |
| Nicaragua | Turkmenistan | Malta | Brazil |
| | Ukraine | Netherlands | Chile |
| | Uzbekistan | Poland | Colombia |
| | | Portugal | Ecuador |
| Antigua and Barbuda | ECOWAS | Romania | Paraguay |
| Bahamas | | Slovakia | Peru |
| Barbados | Benin | Slovenia | Uruguay |
| Belize | Burkina Faso | Spain | Venezuela |
| Dominica | Cape Verde | Sweden | |
| Grenada | Côte d'Ivoire | United Kingdom | |
| Guyana | Gambia | | |
| Haiti | Ghana | | |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 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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