COMPOSITION CRITERIA OF ECONOMIC GROUPS

Code	Label	Notes / Criteria
2370	Selected exporters of petroleum	Developing and transition economies of which from 2013 to 2015 the average share of fuels exports (SITC 3) was - greater than 50% of their total exports (SITC 0-9) and - greater than 0.1% of the world total fuels exports (SITC 3).
2371	Selected exporters of manufactured goods	Developing and transition economies of which from 2013 to 2015 the average share of exports of manufactured goods (SITC 5 to 8 less 667 and 68) was - greater than 50% of their total exports (SITC 0-9) and - greater than 0.1% of the world total manufactured goods exports (SITC 5 to 8 less 667 and 68).
2372	Selected exporters of manufactured goods and primary commodities	Developing and transition economies of which from 2013 to 2015 the average share of exports of manufactured goods (SITC 5 to 8 less 667 and 68) and primary commodities, excluding fuels (SITC 0 + 1 + 2 + 4 + 68), together was - greater than 90% of their total exports (SITC 0-9) and - greater than 0.1% of the world total exports of manufactured goods (SITC 5 to 8 less 667 and 68) and primary commodities, excluding fuels (SITC 0 + 1 + 2 + 4 + 68).
2373	Selected exporters of agricultural products	Developing and transition economies of which from 2013 to 2015 the average share of exports of agricultural products (SITC 0 + 1 + 2 + 4 less 27 and 28) was - greater than 45% of their total exports (SITC 0-9) and - greater than 0.01% of the world total exports of agricultural products (SITC 0 + 1 + 2 + 4 less 27 and 28).
2374	Selected exporters of minerals and mining products	Developing and transition economies of which from 2013 to 2015 the average share of exports of ores, metals, precious stones and non-monetary gold (SITC 27 + 28 + 68 + 667 + 971) was - greater than 50% of their total exports (SITC 0-9) and - greater than 0.01% of the world total exports of ores, metals, precious stones and non-monetary gold (SITC 27 + 28 + 68 + 667 + 971).
2376	Selected LIFDC (Low-income food-deficit countries)	Developing and transition economies, classified by FAO as low-income food-deficit countries (LIFDC), of which from 2013 to 2015 the average share of exports of ores, metals, precious stones and non-monetary gold (SITC 27 + 28 + 68 + 667 + 971) and fuels (SITC 3) in total exports (SITC 0-9) was less than 40%.
2378	LIFDC (Low-income food-deficit countries) (FAO)	The classification of a country as low-income food-deficit used for analytical purposes by FAO is traditionally determined by three criteria. First, a country should have a per capita gross national income (GNI) below the "historical" ceiling used by the World Bank to determine eligibility for IDA assistance and for 20-year IBRD terms, applied to countries included in World Bank's categories I and II. The 2014 LIFDC list is based on the GNI for 2011 (estimated by the World Bank using the Atlas method) and the historical ceiling of USD 1 945 in 2011. The second criterion is based on the net (i.e. gross imports less gross exports) food trade position of a country averaged over the preceding three years for which statistics are available, in this case from 2009 to 2011. Trade volumes for a broad basket of basic foodstuffs (cereals, roots and tubers, pulses, oilseeds and oils other than tree crop oils, meat and dairy products) are converted and aggregated by the calorie content of individual commodities. Thirdly, the self-exclusion criterion is applied when countries that meet the above two criteria specifically request to be excluded from the LIFDC category.
2411	Net food-importing economies	Economies with a negative average food trade balance in the years from 2013 to 2015. Food corresponds to the category "food, basic excluding tea, coffee, cocoa and spices" (SITC 0 + 22 + 4 less 07).

2412	Net food-exporting economies	Economies with a positive average food trade balance in the years from 2013 to 2015. Food corresponds to the category "food, basic excluding tea, coffee, cocoa and spices" (SITC 0 + 22 + 4 less 07).
2416	Major net food-exporting economies	Net food-exporting economies (see above) of which from 2013 to 2015 the average food trade surplus was greater than 1 billion US$.
2423	Major net food-importing economies	Net food-importing economies (see above) of which from 2013 to 2015 the average food trade deficit was greater than 1 billion US$.
2508	Industrialized economies (UNIDO)	Economies classified as industrialized economies according to UNIDO's International Yearbook of Industrial Statistics 2016. An Industrialized economy is an economy in which the adjusted manufacturing value added per capita is higher than 2 500 international dollars or GDP per capita is higher than 20 000 international dollars. These computation thresholds are based on 2005 data at current prices of international dollars.
2509	EIEs (Emerging Industrial Economies) (UNIDO)	Economies classified as emerging industrial economies (EIEs) according to UNIDO's International Yearbook of Industrial Statistics 2016. An EIE is an economy in which the adjusted manufacturing value added ranges between 1 000 and 2 500 international dollars per capita or is higher than 0.5% of the world total. These computation thresholds are based on 2005 data at current prices of international dollars.
2510	Emerging markets (JP Morgan)	Economies classified as emerging markets according to JP Morgan's report Emerging Markets Outlook and Strategy of May 2017.
2611	HIPCs (Heavily indebted poor countries) (IMF)	Economies benefiting from the HIPC debt-reduction initiative of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.
2621	High-income developing economies	Developing economies in which from 2013 to 2015 GDP per capita was on average higher than 5 312 US$.
2622	Middle-income developing economies	Developing economies in which from 2013 to 2015 GDP per capita was on average between 1 181 and US$ 5 312 US$.
2623	Low-income developing economies	Developing economies in which from 2013 to 2015 GDP per capita was on average lower than 1 181 US$.
2624	Low-income economies (World Bank)	Economies classified by World Bank as low-income economies for the fiscal year 2017. A low-income economy is an economy in which gross national income per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method, was 1 025 US$ or less in 2015.
2625	Lower-middle-income economies (World Bank)	Economies classified by World Bank as lower-middle-income economies for the fiscal year 2017. A lower-middle-income economy is an economy in which gross national income per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method, was between 1 026 and 4 035 US$ in 2015.
2626	Upper-middle-income economies (World Bank)	Economies classified by World Bank as upper-middle-income economies for the fiscal year 2017. An upper-middle-income economy is an economy in which gross national income per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method, was between 4 036 and 12 475 US$ in 2015.
2627	High-income economies (World Bank)	Economies classified by World Bank as high-income economies for the fiscal year 2017. A high-income economy is an economy in which gross national income per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method, was 12 476 US$ or more in 2015.
2628	High-income OECD members (World Bank)	High-income economies (see above) that are OECD member states.
2629	High-income non OECD members (World Bank)	High-income economies (see above) that are not OECD member states.