

THE WORLD BANK

Country Classification – Status: 1 July 2018

Definitions of groups

For the current 2019 fiscal year, low-income economies are defined as those with a GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method, of \$995 or less in 2017; lower middle-income economies are those with a GNI per capita between \$996 and \$3,895; upper middle-income economies are those with a GNI per capita between \$3,896 and \$12,055; high-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of \$12,056 or more.

Please note: Regions in the table of the World Bank include economies at all income levels. The term *country*, used interchangeably with *economy*, does not imply political independence but refers to any territory for which authorities report separate social or economic statistics.

Low-income Economies (34)		
Afghanistan	Guinea-Bissau	Sierra Leone
Benin	Haiti	Somalia
Burkina Faso	Korea, Dem. Rep.	South Sudan
Burundi	Liberia	Syrian Arab Republic
Central African Republic	Madagascar	Tajikistan
Chad	Malawi	Tanzania
Comoros	Mali	Togo
Congo, Dem. Rep	Mozambique	Uganda
Eritrea	Nepal	Yemen, Rep.
Ethiopia	Niger	Zimbabwe
Gambia, The	Rwanda	
Guinea	Senegal	

Lower-middle-income Economies (47)		
Angola	Indonesia	Papua New Guinea
Bangladesh	Kenya	Philippines
Bhutan	Kiribati	Sao Tomé and Príncipe
Bolivia	Kosovo	Solomon Islands
Cabo Verde	Kyrgyz Republic	Sri Lanka
Cambodia	Lao PDR	Sudan
Cameroon	Lesotho	Swaziland
Congo, Rep.	Mauritania	Timor-Leste
Cote d'Ivoire	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	Tunisia
Djibouti	Moldova	Ukraine
Egypt, Arab. Rep.	Mongolia	Uzbekistan
El Salvador	Moroco	Vanuatu
Georgia	Myanmar	Vietnam
Ghana	Nicaragua	West Bank and Gaza
Honduras	Nigeria	Zambia
India	Pakistan	