



Classification of countries



Industrialized Countries (ICs)

Industrialized countries, also called developed countries, are rich and have advanced technology. They have strong economies, good healthcare, and many educational opportunities. People in these countries usually enjoy a high quality of life with access to many services. Examples of industrialized countries are the United States, Germany, and Japan.

Emerging Countries / Countries in Transition

Emerging countries are those that are growing quickly and becoming more developed. They are improving their economies and often have a rising middle class. These countries attract foreign investment and show better living conditions. Examples include China, Brazil, and India.

Less Developed Countries (LDCs)

Less developed countries (LDCs) have low levels of industry, low income, and low scores on development measures. They face many problems like poverty, poor healthcare, and limited education. These countries often depend on farming. Examples of LDCs are Haiti, Afghanistan, and Mozambique.

Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

Least developed countries are the poorest among the less developed countries. They have very low income and face extreme poverty and many challenges. The United Nations identifies these countries based on specific criteria. As of 2023, there are 46 least developed countries, including Chad, Malawi, and Nepal.

Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)

Landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) are countries that do not have access to the ocean. This makes it harder for them to trade and grow their economies. They rely on neighbouring countries for transport. Examples of LLDCs are Bolivia, Ethiopia, and Mongolia.

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Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)



source: KI (Prompt: "Define terms to describe and classify countries according to the UN", 16.06.2024, adapted).