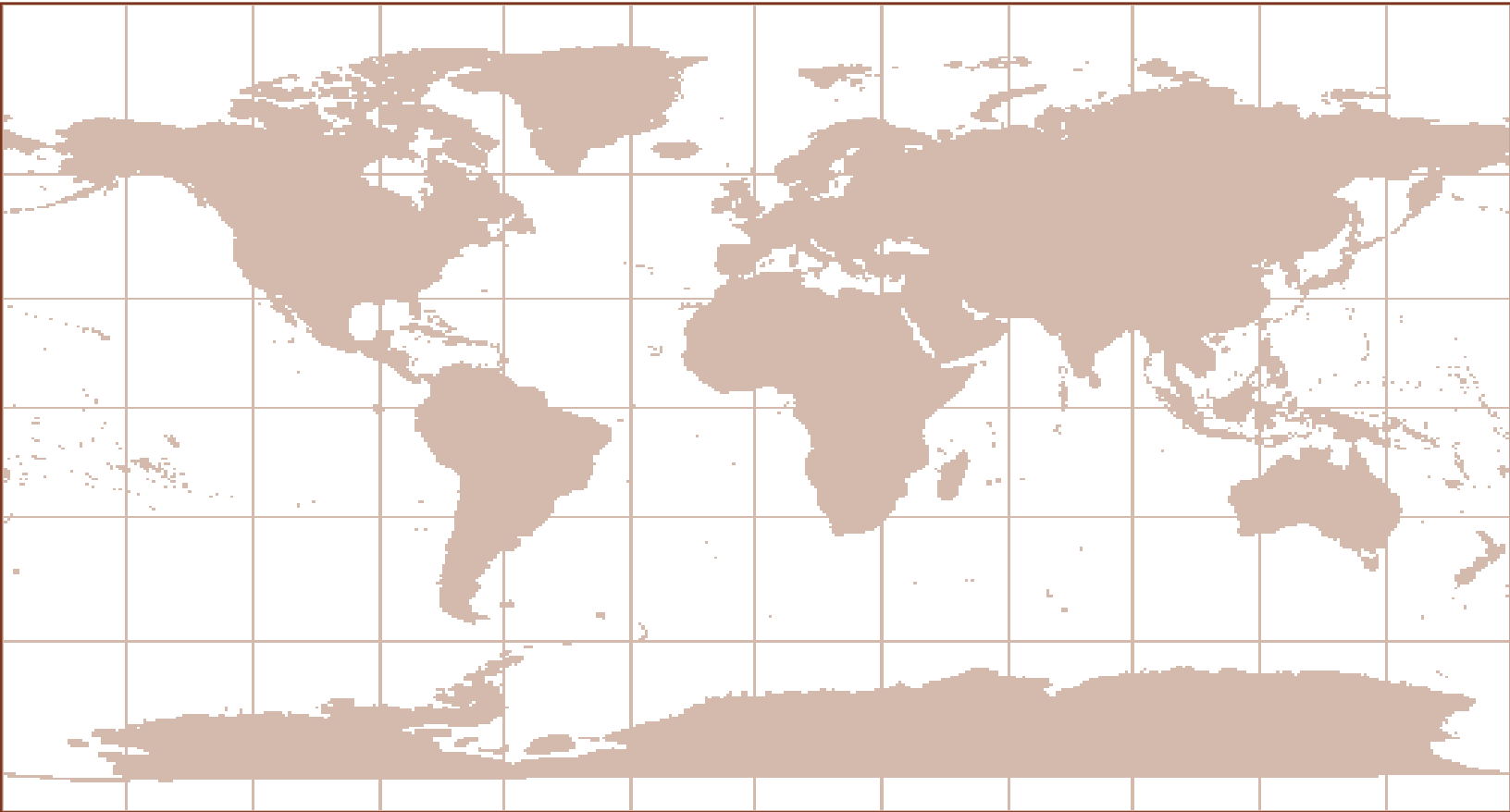


Statistical annex



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 2011 and 2012 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 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

^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).

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 \$995 GNI per capita are classified as low-income countries, those with between \$996 and \$3,945 as lower middle income countries, those with between \$3,946 and \$12,195 as upper middle income countries, and those with incomes of more than \$12,196 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 2009.

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 2010, there were 49 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 2010, there were 40 HIPCs (see table G).

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 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

^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/esa/analysis/devplan/cdppublications/2008cdphandbook.pdf>.

^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>.

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

<i>Europe</i>			
<i>European Union</i>	<i>Other Europe</i>	<i>Other countries</i>	<i>Major developed economies (G7)</i>
<i>EU-15</i> 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
<i>New EU member States</i> 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>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>East Asia</i>	<i>South Asia</i>	<i>Western Asia</i>
Argentina	Algeria	Brunei Darussalam	Bangladesh	Bahrain
Barbados	Angola	China	India	Iraq
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Benin	Hong Kong SAR ^b	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Israel
Brazil	Botswana	Indonesia	Nepal	Jordan
Chile	Burkina Faso	Malaysia	Pakistan	Kuwait
Colombia	Burundi	Myanmar	Sri Lanka	Lebanon
Costa Rica	Cameroon	Papua New Guinea		Oman
Cuba	Cape Verde	Philippines		Qatar
Dominican Republic	Central African Republic	Republic of Korea		Saudi Arabia
Ecuador	Chad	Singapore		Syrian Arab Republic
El Salvador	Comoros	Taiwan Province of China		Turkey
Guatemala	Congo	Thailand		United Arab Emirates
Guyana	Côte d'Ivoire	Viet Nam		Yemen
Haiti	Democratic Republic of the Congo			
Honduras	Djibouti			
Jamaica	Egypt			
Mexico	Equatorial Guinea			
Nicaragua	Eritrea			
Panama	Ethiopia			
Paraguay	Gabon			
Peru	Gambia			
Trinidad and Tobago	Ghana			
Uruguay	Guinea			
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Guinea-Bissau			
	Kenya			
	Lesotho			
	Liberia			
	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya			
	Madagascar			
	Malawi			
	Mali			
	Mauritania			
	Mauritius			
	Morocco			
	Mozambique			
	Namibia			
	Niger			
	Nigeria			
	Rwanda			
	Sao Tome and Principe			
	Senegal			
	Sierra Leone			
	Somalia			
	South Africa			
	Sudan			
	Togo			
	Tunisia			
	Uganda			
	United Republic of Tanzania			
	Zambia			
	Zimbabwe			

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

^b 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 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Nigeria Sudan	Brunei Darussalam Indonesia Viet Nam	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Bahrain Iraq Kuwait Oman Qatar Saudi Arabia United Arab Emirates Yemen

Table E
Economies by per capita GNI

<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	China	Chad
Canada	Botswana	Congo	Comoros
Croatia	Brazil	Côte d'Ivoire	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Cyprus	Bulgaria	Djibouti	Eritrea
Czech Republic	Chile	Ecuador	Ethiopia
Denmark	Colombia	Egypt	Gambia
Equatorial Guinea	Costa Rica	El Salvador	Ghana
Estonia	Cuba	Georgia	Guinea
Finland	Dominican Republic	Guatemala	Guinea-Bissau
France	Gabon	Guyana	Haiti
Germany	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Honduras	Kenya
Greece	Jamaica	India	Kyrgyzstan
Hong Kong SAR ^a	Kazakhstan	Indonesia	Liberia
Hungary	Lebanon	Iraq	Madagascar
Iceland	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Jordan	Malawi
Ireland	Lithuania	Lesotho	Mali
Israel	Malaysia	Morocco	Mauritania
Italy	Mauritius	Nicaragua	Mozambique
Japan	Mexico	Nigeria	Myanmar
Kuwait	Montenegro	Pakistan	Nepal
Latvia	Namibia	Papua New Guinea	Niger
Luxembourg	Panama	Paraguay	Rwanda
Malta	Peru	Philippines	Sierra Leone
Netherlands	Romania	Republic of Moldova	Somalia
New Zealand	Russian Federation	Sao Tome and Principe	Tajikistan
Norway	Serbia	Senegal	Togo
Oman	South Africa	Sri Lanka	Uganda
Poland	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Sudan	United Republic of Tanzania
Portugal	Turkey	Syrian Arab Republic	Zambia
Qatar	Uruguay	Thailand	Zimbabwe
Republic of Korea	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Tunisia	
Saudi Arabia		Turkmenistan	
Singapore		Ukraine	
Slovakia		Uzbekistan	
Slovenia		Viet Nam	
Spain		Yemen	
Sweden			
Switzerland			
Taiwan Province of China			
Trinidad and Tobago			
United Arab Emirates			
United Kingdom			
United States			

^a Special Administrative Region of China.

Table F
Least developed countries

As of November 2010

<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	Maldives ^{a, c}		
Central African Republic	Myanmar	Nepal		
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.

^c Maldives will graduate in January 2011.

Table G
Heavily indebted poor countries

As of end-July 2010		
<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.

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Table A.1
Developed economies: rates of growth of real GDP, 2002-2012

Annual percentage change												
	2002-2009 ^a	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b	2011 ^c	2012 ^c
Developed economies	1.3	1.4	1.8	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.5	0.1	-3.5	2.3	1.9	2.3
United States	1.6	1.8	2.5	3.6	3.1	2.7	1.9	0.0	-2.6	2.6	2.2	2.8
Canada	1.7	2.9	1.9	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.2	0.5	-2.5	2.9	2.5	3.1
Japan	0.5	0.3	1.4	2.7	1.9	2.0	2.4	-1.2	-5.2	2.7	1.1	1.4
Australia	3.1	3.9	3.2	3.6	3.2	2.6	4.8	2.2	1.2	3.3	3.7	3.0
New Zealand	2.6	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.1	2.3	3.1	-0.5	-0.4	2.7	2.4	3.0
European Union	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.5	2.0	3.2	2.9	0.5	-4.2	1.8	1.6	2.0
EU-15	1.0	1.2	1.2	2.4	1.8	3.0	2.8	0.3	-4.3	1.7	1.5	1.9
Austria	1.6	1.6	0.8	2.5	2.5	3.6	3.7	2.2	-3.9	1.8	2.0	2.1
Belgium	1.4	1.4	0.8	3.2	1.7	2.7	2.9	1.0	-2.7	2.0	1.0	1.6
Denmark	0.6	0.5	0.4	2.3	2.4	3.4	1.7	-0.9	-4.7	1.4	1.8	2.0
Finland	1.6	1.8	2.0	4.1	2.9	4.4	5.3	0.9	-8.0	2.6	3.0	2.5
France	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.4	0.2	-2.6	1.6	1.2	1.3
Germany	0.5	0.0	-0.2	1.2	0.8	3.4	2.7	1.0	-4.7	3.4	2.2	2.4
Greece	3.1	3.4	5.9	4.6	2.2	4.5	4.5	2.0	-2.0	-4.8	-3.6	0.1
Ireland	2.5	6.5	4.4	4.6	6.0	5.3	5.6	-3.5	-7.6	-1.0	-0.9	1.5
Italy	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.7	2.0	1.5	-1.3	-5.0	1.3	1.1	1.2
Luxembourg	3.0	4.1	1.5	4.4	5.4	5.0	6.6	1.4	-3.7	3.2	2.0	2.6
Netherlands	1.2	0.1	0.3	2.2	2.0	3.4	3.9	1.9	-3.9	1.8	1.5	2.4
Portugal	0.4	0.7	-0.9	1.6	0.8	1.4	2.4	0.0	-2.6	0.8	-0.9	0.2
Spain	2.2	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.6	0.9	-3.7	-0.7	0.4	1.0
Sweden	1.7	2.5	2.3	4.2	3.2	4.3	3.3	-0.4	-5.1	4.3	3.4	3.0
United Kingdom	1.3	2.1	2.8	3.0	2.2	2.8	2.7	-0.1	-5.0	1.8	2.1	2.6
New EU member States	3.8	3.1	4.3	5.6	4.7	6.5	6.2	4.0	-3.6	1.9	3.2	4.3
Bulgaria	4.6	4.7	5.5	6.7	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.2	-4.9	0.4	3.4	5.5
Cyprus	2.9	2.1	1.9	4.2	3.9	4.1	5.1	3.6	-1.7	1.0	1.5	1.5
Czech Republic	3.4	1.9	3.6	4.5	6.3	6.8	6.1	2.5	-4.1	2.0	2.0	3.0
Estonia	3.5	7.9	7.6	7.2	9.4	10.6	6.9	-5.1	-13.9	1.5	3.0	3.0
Hungary	2.0	4.4	4.3	4.9	3.5	4.0	1.0	0.6	-6.3	0.8	2.5	3.5
Latvia	3.6	6.5	7.2	8.7	10.6	12.2	10.0	-4.2	-18.0	-0.8	3.0	3.8
Lithuania	4.5	6.9	10.2	7.4	7.8	7.8	9.8	2.9	-14.7	-0.6	2.7	3.5
Malta	1.9	2.6	-0.3	0.9	4.0	3.6	3.7	2.6	-2.1	1.5	2.0	1.5
Poland	4.2	1.4	3.9	5.3	3.6	6.2	6.8	5.1	1.6	3.6	4.2	5.5
Romania	4.6	5.1	5.2	8.5	4.2	7.9	6.3	7.3	-7.1	-1.5	2.5	4.0
Slovakia	5.1	4.6	4.8	5.0	6.7	8.5	10.6	6.2	-4.7	3.8	3.5	4.0
Slovenia	2.9	4.0	2.8	4.3	4.5	5.9	6.9	3.7	-8.1	0.6	2.4	3.1
Other Europe	1.6	0.9	0.4	3.2	2.8	3.1	3.3	1.4	-1.8	1.3	2.1	2.2
Iceland	2.7	0.1	2.4	7.7	7.5	4.6	6.0	1.0	-6.8	-3.4	0.5	0.5
Norway	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.9	2.7	2.3	2.7	0.8	-1.4	1.0	2.4	2.2
Switzerland	1.5	0.4	-0.2	2.5	2.6	3.6	3.6	1.9	-1.9	1.8	1.9	2.2
Memorandum items:												
North America	1.6	1.9	2.4	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.0	0.0	-2.6	2.6	2.2	2.8
Western Europe	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.5	2.0	3.2	3.0	0.5	-4.1	1.7	1.6	2.0
Asia and Oceania	0.9	0.8	1.7	2.9	2.1	2.1	2.7	-0.7	-4.2	2.8	1.5	1.7
Major developed economies	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.9	2.3	2.6	2.2	-0.2	-3.6	2.5	1.9	2.3

Sources: UN/DESA, based on data of the United Nations Statistics Division, OECD and individual national sources.

Note: Country groups are calculated as a weighted average of individual country growth rates of gross domestic product (GDP), where weights are based on GDP in 2005 prices and exchange rates.

^a Average percentage change.

^b Partly estimated.

^c Baseline scenario forecasts, based in part on Project LINK and UN/DESA World Economic Forecasting Model.

Table A.2
Economies in transition: rates of growth of real GDP, 2002-2012

Annual percentage change												
	2002-2009 ^a	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b	2011 ^c	2012 ^c
Economies in transition	5.1	5.1	7.3	7.7	6.5	8.3	8.6	5.2	-6.7	3.8	4.0	4.2
<i>South-eastern Europe</i>	3.8	4.5	4.1	5.6	4.7	5.1	6.1	4.3	-3.7	0.1	2.5	3.4
Albania	5.5	4.2	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.9	7.7	3.3	2.5	3.0	3.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.2	4.9	3.8	6.3	3.9	6.1	6.2	5.7	-2.9	1.0	2.5	3.0
Croatia	3.1	5.4	5.0	4.2	4.2	4.7	5.5	2.4	-5.8	-1.7	1.6	2.7
Montenegro	4.1	1.9	2.5	4.4	4.2	8.5	10.6	7.0	-5.7	0.8	3.0	4.0
Serbia	4.3	3.9	2.4	8.3	5.6	5.2	6.9	5.5	-3.1	1.5	3.5	4.5
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3.2	0.9	2.8	4.1	4.1	4.0	5.9	4.9	-0.7	1.5	3.0	4.0
<i>Commonwealth of Independent States and Georgia^d</i>	5.2	5.1	7.6	7.9	6.6	8.7	8.8	5.2	-7.0	4.1	4.1	4.3
<i>Net fuel exporters</i>	5.3	5.1	7.4	7.4	6.9	8.7	8.9	5.3	-6.5	4.1	3.9	4.2
Azerbaijan	16.9	10.6	11.2	10.1	26.5	34.4	25.1	10.7	9.3	3.5	3.0	6.5
Kazakhstan	7.8	9.8	9.3	9.6	9.7	10.7	8.9	3.3	1.2	5.5	5.3	5.5
Russian Federation	4.8	4.7	7.3	7.2	6.4	8.2	8.5	5.2	-7.9	3.9	3.7	3.9
Turkmenistan	7.5	0.3	3.3	4.5	13.0	11.4	11.6	10.5	6.1	6.0	10.0	10.0
Uzbekistan	7.1	4.0	4.2	7.4	7.0	7.5	9.5	9.0	8.1	8.0	7.0	8.0
<i>Net fuel importers</i>	5.1	5.5	9.1	11.4	5.0	8.1	8.4	4.6	-10.1	4.3	5.3	4.9
Armenia	8.7	15.1	14.0	10.5	13.9	13.2	13.7	6.9	-14.2	3.5	4.5	3.0
Belarus	7.7	5.0	7.0	11.4	9.4	10.0	8.6	10.2	0.2	5.0	7.0	5.0
Georgia ^d	6.4	5.5	11.1	5.9	9.6	9.4	12.3	2.3	-3.9	6.0	6.5	4.0
Kyrgyzstan	4.5	0.0	7.0	7.0	-0.2	3.1	8.5	8.4	2.3	-3.5	6.0	6.0
Republic of Moldova	4.7	7.8	6.6	7.4	7.5	4.8	3.0	7.8	-6.5	3.5	3.5	4.0
Tajikistan	8.0	10.8	11.1	10.3	6.7	6.6	7.6	7.9	3.4	5.0	5.5	5.0
Ukraine	3.7	5.2	9.6	12.1	2.7	7.3	7.9	2.3	-15.2	4.1	4.5	5.1

Sources: UN/DESA, based on data of the United Nations Statistics Division, the Economic Commission for Europe and individual national sources.

Note: Country groups are calculated as a weighted average of individual country growth rates of gross domestic product (GDP), where weights are based on GDP in 2005 prices and exchange rates.

a Average percentage change.

b Partly estimated.

c Baseline scenario forecasts, based in part on Project LINK and UN/DESA World Economic Forecasting Model.

d 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 A.3
Developing economies: rates of growth of real GDP, 2002-2012

Annual percentage change												
	2002-2009 ^a	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b	2011 ^c	2012 ^c
Developing countries^d	5.8	4.3	5.2	7.2	6.6	7.3	7.6	5.4	2.4	7.1	6.0	6.1
Africa	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.9	5.5	5.9	6.1	5.0	2.3	4.7	5.0	5.1
North Africa	4.6	3.0	6.3	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.0	4.7	2.8	4.6	5.1	5.7
Sub-Saharan Africa (excluding Nigeria and South Africa)	5.9	4.1	4.2	6.5	6.2	6.7	7.4	5.9	3.1	5.3	5.8	5.6
Net fuel exporters	5.6	7.2	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.8	6.9	5.3	3.5	5.3	5.4	5.7
Net fuel importers	5.1	3.5	4.0	5.1	5.1	6.1	5.4	4.7	1.1	4.0	4.7	4.5
East and South Asia	7.2	6.6	6.7	7.8	7.7	8.6	9.3	6.2	5.1	8.4	7.1	7.3
East Asia	7.4	7.2	6.8	7.9	7.6	8.7	9.6	6.4	4.9	8.8	7.2	7.4
South Asia	6.6	4.8	6.6	7.4	8.0	8.4	8.5	5.8	5.5	7.0	7.0	7.2
Net fuel exporters	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.2	5.5	5.9	7.0	4.1	3.6	5.0	5.1	5.4
Net fuel importers	7.3	6.7	6.8	8.0	8.0	8.9	9.7	6.3	5.0	8.8	7.3	7.5
Western Asia	4.9	2.8	5.8	8.3	6.9	6.1	5.1	4.4	-1.0	5.5	4.7	4.4
Net fuel exporters	5.4	1.0	7.7	8.5	6.6	5.8	5.3	7.0	0.6	4.6	4.9	4.2
Net fuel importers	4.4	4.6	4.0	8.1	7.2	6.3	4.9	2.0	-2.6	6.4	4.4	4.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.7	0.2	1.8	5.9	4.6	5.6	5.6	4.0	-2.1	5.6	4.1	4.3
South America	3.9	0.0	1.8	7.1	5.0	5.6	6.5	5.3	-0.3	6.3	4.5	4.8
Mexico and Central America	2.9	0.4	1.6	4.1	3.4	5.1	3.7	1.8	-5.9	4.8	3.4	3.5
Caribbean	5.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	8.0	10.4	6.5	3.5	1.3	2.9	3.1	3.4
Net fuel exporters	3.4	-2.1	-0.5	10.6	7.2	8.3	6.5	4.1	-1.0	1.5	3.2	3.6
Net fuel importers	3.9	0.6	2.1	5.2	4.0	5.1	5.4	4.0	-2.3	6.4	4.2	4.4
Memorandum items:												
Least developed countries	6.7	5.3	5.7	7.3	7.6	7.6	8.1	6.7	4.0	5.2	5.5	5.7
East Asia (excluding China)	4.8	5.6	4.0	5.9	5.0	5.7	5.9	2.8	0.0	7.2	4.8	5.1
South Asia (excluding India)	5.3	5.4	6.1	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.8	2.2	3.0	3.7	4.0	4.3
Western Asia (excluding Israel and Turkey)	5.3	1.5	7.0	8.3	6.3	5.6	5.3	6.9	0.9	4.6	4.9	4.2
Landlocked developing economies	7.1	5.5	5.9	7.6	8.1	9.4	8.7	5.9	3.2	5.8	5.5	6.2
Small island developing economies	5.1	3.7	4.0	6.1	7.2	8.6	7.3	3.0	0.1	7.4	3.8	4.2
Major developing economies												
Argentina	3.7	-10.9	8.8	9.0	9.2	8.5	8.7	6.8	0.8	8.0	5.0	4.4
Brazil	3.7	2.7	1.1	5.7	3.2	4.0	6.1	5.1	-0.2	7.6	4.5	5.2
Chile	4.2	2.2	4.0	6.0	5.6	4.6	4.6	3.7	-1.5	5.0	6.0	4.5
China	10.0	9.1	10.0	10.1	10.4	11.6	13.0	9.6	9.1	10.1	8.9	9.0
Colombia	4.4	2.5	3.9	5.3	5.0	7.1	6.3	2.7	0.8	4.5	4.7	4.5
Egypt	4.9	3.2	3.2	4.1	4.5	6.8	7.1	7.2	4.7	5.5	6.4	6.7
Hong Kong SAR ^e	4.9	1.8	3.0	8.5	7.1	7.0	6.4	2.2	-2.8	6.5	4.4	4.6
India	7.2	4.6	6.9	8.1	9.1	9.6	9.4	7.5	6.7	8.4	8.2	8.4
Indonesia	5.1	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.7	5.5	6.3	6.0	4.5	6.1	6.2	6.4
Iran, Islamic Republic of	5.2	7.5	7.2	5.1	4.7	5.8	7.8	1.0	1.8	3.0	3.1	3.4
Israel	3.8	-0.4	1.5	5.0	4.9	5.7	5.4	4.2	0.8	4.0	3.5	3.0
Korea, Republic of	4.8	7.1	2.8	4.6	4.0	5.2	5.1	2.3	0.2	6.2	4.5	4.7

	2002-2009 ^a	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b	2011 ^c	2012 ^c
Malaysia	5.5	5.4	5.8	6.8	5.3	5.8	6.5	4.7	-1.7	7.1	5.0	5.3
Mexico	2.8	0.1	1.3	4.0	3.2	4.9	3.3	1.5	-6.5	5.0	3.4	3.5
Nigeria	8.8	21.2	10.3	10.6	5.4	6.2	7.0	6.0	7.0	7.1	6.5	5.8
Pakistan	5.5	3.2	4.9	7.4	7.7	6.1	5.6	1.6	3.4	3.3	3.8	4.2
Peru	5.6	5.0	4.0	5.0	6.8	7.7	8.9	9.8	0.9	8.5	5.5	5.7
Philippines	5.1	4.4	4.9	6.4	5.0	5.3	7.1	3.7	1.1	6.8	4.6	5.1
Saudi Arabia	3.9	0.1	7.7	5.3	5.6	3.2	2.0	4.2	0.6	3.4	3.8	3.9
Singapore	5.4	4.2	4.6	9.2	7.4	8.6	8.5	1.8	-1.3	13.5	4.6	5.0
South Africa	4.1	3.7	2.9	4.6	5.3	5.6	5.5	3.7	-1.8	2.6	3.2	3.2
Taiwan Province of China	3.6	5.3	3.7	6.2	4.7	5.4	6.0	0.7	-1.9	9.0	4.5	4.9
Thailand	5.0	5.3	7.1	6.3	4.6	5.1	4.9	2.5	-2.2	7.3	4.8	5.1
Turkey	4.7	6.2	5.3	9.4	8.4	6.9	4.7	0.7	-4.7	7.4	4.6	5.0
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	4.4	-8.9	-7.8	18.3	10.3	9.9	8.2	4.8	-3.3	-1.8	2.0	3.0

Sources: UN/DESA, based on data of the United Nations Statistics Division, IMF and individual national sources.

Note: Country groups are calculated as a weighted average of individual country growth rates of gross domestic product (GDP), where weights are based on GDP in 2005 prices and exchange rates.

a Average percentage change.

b Partly estimated.

c Baseline scenario forecasts, based in part on Project LINK and UN/DESA World Economic Forecasting Model.

d Covering countries that account for 98 per cent of the population of all developing countries.

e Special Administrative Region of China.

Table A.4
Developed economies: consumer price inflation, 2002-2012

Annual percentage change ^a											
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b	2011 ^c	2012 ^c
Developed economies	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.1	3.3	0.1	1.4	1.4	1.6
United States	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.8	-0.4	1.4	1.4	1.6
Canada	2.3	2.8	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.4	0.3	1.8	2.3	2.2
Japan	-0.9	-0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.2	0.1	1.4	-1.4	0.3	0.1	1.0
Australia	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.7	3.5	2.3	4.4	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.6
New Zealand	2.7	1.8	2.3	3.0	3.4	2.4	4.0	2.1	2.5	4.0	2.4
European Union	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.5	0.8	1.9	1.8	1.7
EU-15	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	3.3	0.7	1.8	1.7	1.6
Austria	1.7	1.3	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.2	3.2	0.4	1.7	1.8	1.7
Belgium	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.5	2.3	1.8	4.5	0.0	2.3	2.7	2.4
Denmark	2.4	2.0	0.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	3.6	1.1	2.3	1.9	1.0
Finland	2.0	1.3	0.1	0.8	1.3	1.6	3.9	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.0
France	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.6	3.2	0.1	1.7	1.4	2.0
Germany	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.8	0.2	1.1	1.4	1.5
Greece	3.9	3.4	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.0	4.2	1.4	4.7	1.2	-0.6
Ireland	4.7	4.0	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.9	3.1	-1.7	-1.0	0.6	0.9
Italy	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0	3.5	0.8	1.6	1.6	1.4
Luxembourg	2.1	2.5	3.2	3.8	3.0	2.7	4.1	0.0	2.1	2.0	2.0
Netherlands	3.9	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.0	0.8	1.5	2.0
Portugal	3.7	3.3	2.5	2.1	3.0	2.4	2.7	-0.9	1.0	1.2	0.9
Spain	3.6	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.6	2.8	4.1	-0.2	1.7	1.6	1.8
Sweden	1.9	2.3	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.7	3.4	1.9	1.8	0.9	1.2
United Kingdom	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.1	2.3	2.3	3.6	2.2	3.1	2.7	1.8
New EU member States	5.3	3.7	5.1	3.4	3.1	4.1	6.2	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.5
Bulgaria	5.8	2.2	6.3	5.0	7.3	8.4	12.3	2.8	2.5	3.0	3.0
Cyprus	2.8	4.1	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.4	4.7	0.4	2.0	2.0	2.5
Czech Republic	1.8	0.1	2.8	1.8	2.5	2.9	6.4	1.0	1.5	1.9	2.0
Estonia	3.6	1.3	3.0	4.1	4.4	6.6	10.4	-0.1	2.7	3.2	2.5
Hungary	5.3	4.6	6.8	3.6	3.9	7.9	6.1	4.2	4.5	3.6	2.5
Latvia	1.9	3.0	6.2	6.7	6.5	10.1	15.4	3.5	-1.2	1.0	2.0
Lithuania	0.3	-1.1	1.1	2.7	3.7	5.7	10.9	4.4	1.0	1.0	2.8
Malta	2.2	1.3	2.8	3.0	2.8	1.3	4.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
Poland	1.9	0.8	3.6	2.1	1.1	2.4	4.3	3.8	2.6	2.5	2.5
Romania	22.5	15.3	11.9	9.0	6.6	4.8	7.8	5.6	6.0	4.8	3.8
Slovakia	3.3	8.6	7.5	2.7	4.5	2.8	4.6	1.6	1.0	1.8	1.8
Slovenia	7.5	5.6	3.6	2.5	2.5	3.6	5.7	0.9	1.2	1.5	2.3
Other Europe	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.8	0.8	3.1	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8
Iceland	5.3	1.4	2.3	1.4	4.6	3.7	12.7	16.3	5.5	5.5	4.0
Norway	0.8	1.9	0.6	1.5	2.5	0.7	3.4	2.3	1.7	2.3	2.6
Switzerland	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.7	2.4	-0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0
Memorandum items:											
Major developed economies	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.1	3.2	-0.1	1.4	1.4	1.5
Euro area	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	3.3	0.3	1.5	1.5	1.6

Sources: UN/DESA, based on OECD, *Main Economic Indicators*; Eurostat; and individual national sources.

^a Data for country groups are weighted averages, where weights for each year are based on 2005 GDP in United States dollars.

^b Partly estimated.

^c Baseline scenario forecasts, based in part on Project LINK and UN/DESA World Economic Forecasting Model.

Table A.5
Economies in transition: consumer price inflation, 2002-2012

Annual percentage change ^a											
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b	2011 ^c	2012 ^c
Economies in transition	13.5	11.7	9.9	11.6	9.0	8.9	14.6	10.6	6.7	8.4	6.6
<i>South-eastern Europe</i>	7.1	3.7	4.1	6.4	5.7	3.7	7.9	3.3	2.8	3.5	3.2
Albania	7.8	0.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.4	2.2	3.5	3.5	3.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.3	0.5	0.3	3.6	6.1	1.5	7.4	-0.3	2.0	2.5	2.5
Croatia	1.7	1.8	2.0	3.3	3.2	2.9	6.1	2.4	1.5	2.5	2.7
Montenegro	18.4	6.7	2.1	2.7	3.0	4.3	9.0	3.8	1.5	3.0	3.0
Serbia	19.5	9.9	11.0	16.1	11.7	6.4	12.9	7.8	5.5	6.0	4.5
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2.3	1.1	0.9	0.2	3.3	3.6	7.2	-0.3	1.6	2.5	2.6
<i>Commonwealth of Independent States and Georgia^d</i>	14.1	12.5	10.5	12.1	9.3	9.4	15.3	11.3	7.1	8.9	6.9
<i>Net fuel exporters</i>	14.6	12.8	10.4	12.1	9.5	9.1	14.3	11.0	6.9	8.3	6.5
Azerbaijan	2.8	2.2	6.7	9.7	8.4	16.6	20.8	1.4	5.0	4.6	4.8
Kazakhstan	5.8	6.4	6.9	7.6	8.6	10.8	17.2	7.3	6.8	6.5	7.3
Russian Federation	15.8	13.7	10.9	12.7	9.7	9.0	14.1	11.7	6.8	8.4	6.4
Turkmenistan	8.8	5.6	5.9	10.7	8.2	6.3	14.5	-2.7	6.0	7.0	9.0
Uzbekistan	1.0	5.0	7.0	1.0	3.0	4.0	9.0	3.4	12.0	13.0	8.0
<i>Net fuel importers</i>	10.6	10.6	10.8	11.8	8.4	11.3	21.2	13.4	8.7	12.6	9.7
Armenia	1.1	4.7	7.0	0.6	2.9	4.4	9.0	3.4	6.7	5.2	6.0
Belarus	42.5	28.4	18.1	10.3	7.0	8.4	14.8	12.9	7.1	10.0	8.0
Georgia ^d	5.6	4.8	5.7	8.3	9.2	9.2	10.0	1.7	6.2	7.0	1.3
Kyrgyzstan	2.1	3.0	4.1	4.4	5.6	10.2	24.5	6.9	4.5	5.5	5.2
Republic of Moldova	5.3	11.7	12.5	12.0	12.8	12.4	12.8	-0.1	7.3	6.2	3.0
Tajikistan	12.3	16.3	7.1	7.2	10.0	13.4	20.9	6.4	7.5	8.3	9.5
Ukraine	0.8	5.2	9.0	13.6	9.1	12.8	25.2	15.9	9.8	14.9	11.5

Source: UN/DESA, based on data of the Economic Commission for Europe.

- a** Data for country groups are weighted averages, where weights for each year are based on 2005 GDP in United States dollars.
- b** Partly estimated.
- c** Baseline scenario forecasts, based in part on Project LINK and UN/DESA World Economic Forecasting Model.
- d** 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 A.6
Developing economies: consumer price inflation, 2002-2012

Annual percentage change ^a											
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b	2011 ^c	2012 ^c
Developing countries by region	6.2	6.1	5.1	4.8	4.5	5.3	8.2	4.4	5.4	4.9	4.7
Africa	8.0	7.9	6.1	6.5	5.9	6.3	11.2	7.8	6.8	6.0	5.7
North Africa	0.6	2.2	4.6	2.6	4.1	5.2	9.1	6.0	5.9	4.8	4.7
Sub-Saharan Africa (excluding Nigeria and South Africa)	13.9	13.8	8.4	9.3	8.2	7.2	13.2	9.1	7.3	6.7	6.4
Net fuel exporters	10.1	10.9	8.4	8.7	5.3	4.9	8.9	7.7	7.4	6.1	6.1
Net fuel importers	7.4	6.2	3.4	5.2	6.0	6.8	11.6	7.2	5.3	5.2	5.0
East and South Asia	2.1	2.7	4.1	3.7	3.7	4.9	7.4	3.0	4.9	4.3	4.1
East Asia	1.1	1.8	3.5	2.9	2.7	3.9	6.0	0.7	3.2	3.1	3.1
South Asia	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.5	7.1	8.5	12.7	11.2	11.0	8.7	7.7
Net fuel exporters	11.8	9.8	9.4	11.2	11.9	10.4	16.9	9.0	6.7	7.8	7.4
Net fuel importers	1.1	2.0	3.6	2.9	2.8	4.3	6.5	2.4	4.7	4.0	3.8
Western Asia	19.4	11.1	5.1	5.6	6.4	6.2	10.1	4.7	5.5	4.8	4.6
Net fuel exporters	0.3	0.8	1.1	2.1	3.2	5.3	10.4	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.3
Net fuel importers	33.7	18.8	8.1	8.2	8.8	6.8	9.8	5.3	6.6	5.6	4.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.6	10.6	6.9	6.2	5.1	5.3	7.8	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.7
South America	10.8	13.7	7.0	7.2	5.7	5.8	8.8	6.8	7.3	7.2	7.0
Mexico and Central America	5.1	4.6	4.9	4.4	3.9	4.2	5.8	5.1	4.3	3.6	3.6
Caribbean	5.3	18.4	29.8	7.4	8.2	7.2	13.0	4.1	8.1	6.0	5.4
Net fuel exporters	13.4	16.8	12.0	9.4	8.2	10.8	17.6	14.5	14.3	15.1	14.2
Net fuel importers	7.9	9.6	6.1	5.7	4.6	4.4	6.3	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.4
Memorandum items:											
Least developed countries	16.9	15.1	9.8	10.2	9.2	9.3	13.4	9.3	8.3	7.5	6.9
East Asia (excluding China)	2.9	2.5	3.2	3.9	3.9	3.1	6.1	2.2	3.0	3.1	3.1
South Asia (excluding India)	8.9	9.9	11.0	11.0	9.8	12.8	21.3	11.9	10.2	11.2	9.8
Western Asia (excluding Israel and Turkey)	0.7	1.4	1.7	2.7	3.9	5.3	11.0	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.4
Major developing economies											
Argentina	25.9	13.4	4.4	9.6	10.9	8.8	8.6	6.3	11.0	10.0	10.0
Brazil	8.4	14.7	6.6	6.9	4.2	3.6	5.7	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.5
Chile	2.5	2.8	1.1	3.1	3.4	4.4	8.7	1.5	2.0	3.0	3.0
China	-0.8	1.2	3.9	1.8	1.5	4.8	5.9	-0.7	3.3	3.2	3.0
Colombia	6.4	7.1	5.9	5.0	4.3	5.5	7.0	4.2	2.5	2.6	3.6
Egypt	2.7	4.5	11.3	4.9	7.6	9.3	18.3	11.8	12.1	9.5	8.4
Hong Kong SAR ^d	-3.1	-2.5	-0.4	0.9	2.1	2.0	4.3	0.6	2.3	2.5	2.6
India	4.4	3.8	3.8	4.2	5.8	6.4	8.4	10.9	11.4	7.4	6.7
Indonesia	11.9	6.6	6.2	10.5	13.1	6.3	10.1	6.4	4.9	5.1	5.0
Iran, Islamic Republic of	14.3	16.5	14.8	13.4	11.9	17.2	25.6	13.5	9.1	12.0	11.0
Israel	5.7	0.7	-0.4	1.3	2.1	0.5	4.6	3.3	2.6	2.4	2.5
Korea, Republic of	2.8	3.5	3.6	2.8	2.2	2.5	4.7	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.1
Malaysia	1.8	1.0	1.5	3.0	3.6	2.0	5.4	0.6	1.6	2.1	2.4
Mexico	5.0	4.5	4.7	4.0	3.6	4.0	5.1	5.3	4.3	3.5	3.5
Nigeria	12.9	14.0	15.0	17.9	8.2	5.4	11.6	11.5	11.5	8.6	8.1

Table A.6 (cont'd)											
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b	2011 ^c	2012 ^c
Pakistan	3.3	2.9	7.4	9.1	7.9	7.6	20.3	13.6	13.7	13.0	10.2
Peru	0.2	2.3	3.7	1.6	2.0	1.8	5.8	2.9	1.6	2.5	2.0
Philippines	3.0	3.5	6.0	7.6	6.2	2.8	9.3	3.2	3.9	4.2	4.2
Saudi Arabia	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.7	2.2	4.2	9.9	5.1	4.9	4.5	5.2
Singapore	-0.4	0.5	1.7	0.4	1.0	2.1	6.5	0.6	2.7	2.4	2.5
South Africa	9.2	5.9	1.4	3.4	4.6	7.1	11.5	7.1	5.1	5.6	5.3
Taiwan Province of China	-0.2	-0.3	1.6	2.3	0.6	1.8	3.5	-0.9	0.9	1.4	1.6
Thailand	0.7	1.8	2.8	4.5	4.6	2.2	5.5	-0.8	3.3	2.9	3.0
Turkey	45.0	25.3	10.6	10.1	10.5	8.8	10.4	6.3	7.9	6.5	5.4
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	22.4	31.1	21.7	16.0	13.7	18.7	31.4	28.6	30.0	32.0	29.0

Source: UN/DESA, based on IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

- a** Data for country groups are weighted averages, where weights are based on GDP in 2005 prices and exchange rates.
- b** Partly estimated.
- c** Baseline scenario forecasts, based in part on Project LINK and UN/DESA World Economic Forecasting Model.
- d** Special Administrative Region of China.

Table A.7
Developed economies: unemployment rates, ^{a, b} 2002-2012

Percentage of labour force											
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^c	2011 ^d	2012 ^d
Developed economies	7.3	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.3	5.7	6.1	8.4	8.7	8.6	8.2
United States	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.6	9.3	8.7
Canada	7.7	7.6	7.2	6.8	6.3	6.0	6.1	8.3	8.1	8.0	7.6
Japan	5.4	5.3	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.9	4.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.8
Australia	6.4	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.2	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.0
New Zealand	5.3	4.8	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.2	6.1	6.4	6.0	5.8
European Union	8.9	9.0	9.1	8.9	8.2	7.2	7.0	8.9	9.6	9.4	9.2
EU-15	7.6	8.0	8.1	8.1	7.7	7.0	7.1	9.1	9.5	9.6	9.3
Austria	4.2	4.3	4.9	5.2	4.8	4.4	3.8	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.2
Belgium	7.5	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.3	7.5	7.0	7.9	8.3	8.1	7.7
Denmark	4.6	5.4	5.5	4.8	3.9	3.8	3.3	6.0	7.1	6.6	6.1
Finland	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.4	7.7	6.9	6.4	8.2	8.4	8.0	7.7
France	8.6	9.0	9.3	9.3	9.2	8.4	7.8	9.5	9.8	9.6	9.3
Germany	8.4	9.3	9.8	10.7	9.8	8.4	7.3	7.5	6.9	6.5	6.0
Greece	10.3	9.7	10.5	9.9	8.9	8.3	7.7	9.5	12.0	13.7	13.7
Ireland	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	6.3	11.9	13.8	12.9	12.3
Italy	8.6	8.4	8.0	7.7	6.8	6.1	6.7	7.8	8.5	9.3	10.0
Luxembourg	2.6	3.8	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.9	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.5
Netherlands	3.1	4.2	5.1	5.3	4.4	3.6	3.1	3.7	4.5	4.5	4.2
Portugal	5.1	6.4	6.7	7.7	7.8	8.1	7.7	9.6	10.8	11.7	12.1
Spain	11.1	11.1	10.6	9.2	8.5	8.3	11.3	18.0	20.2	19.9	19.2
Sweden	6.0	6.6	7.4	7.6	7.0	6.1	6.2	8.3	8.5	8.2	8.0
United Kingdom	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.8	5.4	5.3	5.6	7.6	7.8	8.0	7.8
New EU member States	13.7	12.9	12.9	11.9	10.0	7.6	6.5	8.4	9.8	9.0	8.4
Bulgaria	18.2	13.7	12.1	10.1	9.0	6.9	5.6	6.8	10.0	9.0	8.0
Cyprus	3.6	4.1	4.7	5.3	4.6	4.0	3.6	5.3	6.9	6.5	6.5
Czech Republic	7.3	7.8	8.3	7.9	7.2	5.3	4.4	6.7	7.1	6.8	6.3
Estonia	10.3	10.0	9.7	7.9	5.9	4.7	5.5	13.8	18.5	17.0	15.5
Hungary	5.8	5.9	6.1	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.8	10.0	11.2	10.2	9.1
Latvia	12.2	10.5	10.4	8.9	6.8	6.0	7.5	17.1	19.5	17.4	15.5
Lithuania	13.5	12.5	11.4	8.3	5.6	4.3	5.8	13.7	17.8	16.1	15.0
Malta	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.1	6.4	5.9	7.0	6.5	6.0	5.8
Poland	20.0	19.7	19.0	17.8	13.9	9.6	7.1	8.2	9.6	8.6	8.3
Romania	8.6	7.0	8.1	7.2	7.3	6.4	5.8	6.9	7.1	6.8	6.5
Slovakia	18.7	17.6	18.2	16.3	13.4	11.1	9.5	12.0	14.5	13.5	12.8
Slovenia	6.3	6.7	6.3	6.5	6.0	4.9	4.4	5.9	7.3	6.5	6.0

Table A.7 (cont'd)											
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^c	2011 ^d	2012 ^d
Other Europe	3.4	4.2	4.3	4.4	3.8	3.2	3.1	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.6
Iceland ^e	2.5	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.9	2.3	3.0	7.2	7.5	8.1	7.5
Norway	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.5	3.4	2.5	2.5	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.8
Switzerland	3.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.5	4.4	3.8	3.3	3.4
Memorandum items:											
Major developed economies	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.4	5.9	8.0	8.2	8.1	7.7
Euro area	8.4	8.8	9.0	9.0	8.3	7.5	7.5	9.4	10.0	10.1	9.8

Source: UN/DESA, based on data of the OECD and Eurostat.

- a** Unemployment data are standardized by the OECD and Eurostat for comparability among countries and over time, in conformity with the definitions of the International Labour Organization (see OECD, *Standardized Unemployment Rates: Sources and Methods* (Paris, 1985)).
- b** Data for country groups are weighted averages, where labour force is used for weights.
- c** Partly estimated.
- d** Baseline scenario forecasts, based in part on Project LINK and UN/DESA World Economic Forecasting Model.
- e** Not standardized.

Table A.8
Economies in transition and developing economies: unemployment rates,^a 2001-2010

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b
South-eastern Europe										
Albania ^c	16.4	15.8	15.0	14.4	14.1	13.8	13.4	13.0	13.8	13.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	31.1	29.0	23.4	24.1	27.0
Croatia	15.8	15.1	13.9	13.7	12.6	11.1	9.6	8.4	9.1	12.0
Montenegro	36.6	36.5	33.4	31.1	27.3	22.3	18.0	15.9	13.9	16.0
Serbia	12.2	13.3	14.6	18.5	20.8	20.9	18.1	14.0	15.9	18.0
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	30.5	31.9	36.7	37.2	37.3	36.0	34.9	33.8	32.2	32.8
Commonwealth of Independent States and Georgia^d										
Armenia ^c	9.8	10.5	10.2	9.4	7.6	7.2	6.4	6.3	6.9	7.1
Azerbaijan	..	..	10.7	8.4	7.6	6.8	6.5	6.1	6.0	6.0
Belarus ^c	2.3	3.0	3.1	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Georgia ^d	11.1	12.6	11.5	12.6	13.8	13.6	13.3	16.5	16.9	..
Kazakhstan	10.4	9.3	8.8	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.3	6.6	6.6	6.0
Kyrgyzstan ^c	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.8	..
Republic of Moldova ^c	7.3	6.8	8.0	8.2	7.3	7.4	5.1	4.0	6.4	8.1
Russian Federation	8.9	7.9	8.2	7.8	7.2	7.2	6.1	6.3	8.5	8.1
Tajikistan ^c	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.2
Turkmenistan ^c	2.6	2.5	2.5	..	3.7	..	3.6	..	..	..
Ukraine	10.9	9.6	9.1	8.6	7.2	7.4	6.6	6.4	8.8	8.4
Uzbekistan ^c	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Africa										
Algeria	27.3	25.9	23.7	17.7	15.3	12.3	13.8	11.3	10.2	..
Botswana	19.6	..	23.8	..	..	17.6	..	..	..	..
Egypt	9.2	10.2	11.9	10.3	11.2	10.7	9.0	8.7	9.4	9.0
Mauritius	6.8	7.2	7.7	8.4	9.6	9.1	8.5	7.0	7.5	8.0
Morocco	12.5	11.6	11.9	10.8	11.0	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.1	9.1
South Africa	27.9	30.0	29.8	27.0	26.6	25.5	23.3	22.9	24.0	25.3
Tunisia ^e	..	..	..	..	12.9	12.5	12.4	12.4	13.3	..
Developing America										
Argentina ^{f, g}	17.4	19.7	17.3	13.6	11.6	10.2	8.5	7.9	8.7	8.1
Barbados	9.9	10.3	11.0	9.6	9.1	8.7	7.4	8.1	10.0	10.6
Bolivia ^f	8.5	8.7	9.2	6.2	8.1	8.0	7.7	..	7.9	6.9
Brazil ^{h, i}	6.2	11.7	12.3	11.5	9.8	10.0	9.3	7.9	8.1	7.1
Chile	9.9	9.8	9.5	10.0	9.2	7.7	7.1	7.8	10.8	8.8
Colombia ^j	18.2	17.6	16.7	15.4	13.9	13.0	11.2	11.3	12.0	12.5
Costa Rica	5.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.0	4.8	5.0	7.8	6.8
Dominican Republic	15.6	16.1	16.7	18.4	17.9	16.2	15.6	14.1	14.9	14.2
Ecuador ^k	10.4	8.6	9.8	9.7	8.5	8.1	7.4	6.9	8.5	8.4
El Salvador	7.0	6.2	6.2	6.5	7.3	5.7	5.8	5.5	..	..
Guatemala	..	5.4	5.2	4.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Honduras	5.9	6.1	7.6	8.0	6.5	4.9	4.0	4.1	4.8	5.1
Jamaica	15.0	14.2	11.4	11.7	11.3	10.4	9.7	10.6	11.4	13.0

Table A.8 (cont'd)										
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b
Mexico	3.6	3.9	4.6	5.3	4.7	4.6	3.7	4.0	5.5	5.3
Nicaragua	11.3	11.6	10.2	9.3	7.0	7.0	6.9	8.0	8.2	7.7
Panama	17.0	16.5	15.9	14.1	12.1	10.4	7.8	6.5	6.6	6.5
Paraguay ^f	10.8	14.7	11.2	10.0	7.6	8.9	7.2	7.4	8.0	6.9
Peru ^{f, l}	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.6	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
Trinidad and Tobago	10.8	10.4	10.5	8.4	8.0	6.2	5.6	4.6	5.3	6.7
Uruguay ^f	15.3	17.0	16.9	13.1	12.2	11.4	9.6	8.2	7.5	7.4
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	13.3	15.8	18.0	15.3	12.4	10.0	8.5	6.9	7.9	8.7
Developing Asia										
China	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.2
Hong Kong SAR ^m	5.1	7.3	7.9	6.8	5.6	4.8	4.0	3.5	5.2	4.4
India	..	..	..	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	8.1	9.1	9.5	9.9	11.2	10.4	9.4	8.4	8.0	7.2
Iran, Islamic Republic of	..	12.8	..	10.3	11.5	..	10.5	10.3	11.5	13.8
Israel	9.4	10.3	10.7	10.4	9.0	8.4	7.3	6.1	7.6	6.5
Jordan	14.7	14.4	14.8	12.5	14.8	14.0	13.1	12.7	13.5	12.3
Korea, Republic of	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.7
Malaysia	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.3
Pakistan	7.8	8.3	8.3	7.7	7.7	6.2	5.3	5.2	5.5	..
Palestinian Occupied Territory	25.2	31.3	25.6	26.8	23.5	23.6	21.5	26.0	29.3	..
Philippines ^{n, o}	9.8	10.2	10.2	10.9	7.8	7.9	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.4
Saudi Arabia	4.6	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.3	5.7	5.1	5.4	..
Singapore	2.7	3.6	4.0	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.1	2.1	3.0	2.2
Sri Lanka ^p	7.9	8.8	8.1	8.1	7.7	6.5	6.0	5.4	5.8	5.3
Taiwan Province of China	4.6	5.2	5.0	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.1	5.8	5.2
Thailand	3.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3
Turkey	8.4	10.3	10.5	10.3	10.3	9.9	10.2	10.9	14.0	12.7
Viet Nam ^f	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.3	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.4

Sources: UN/DESA, based on data of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE); ILO LABORSTAT database and KILM 6th edition; Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC); national sources.

- a** As a percentage of labour force. Reflects national definitions and coverage. Not comparable across economies.
- b** Partly estimated.
- c** End-of-period registered unemployment data (as a percentage of labour force).
- d** 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.
- e** New methodology starting in 2005.
- f** Urban areas.
- g** Break in series: new methodology starting in 2003.
- h** Six main cities.
- i** Break in series: new methodology starting in 2002.
- j** Thirteen main cities.
- k** Covers Quito, Guayaquil and Cuenca.
- l** Metropolitan Lima.
- m** Special Administrative Region of China.
- n** Partly adopts the ILO definition; that is to say, it does not include one ILO criterion, namely, "currently available for work".
- o** Break in series: new methodology starting in 2005.
- p** Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces.

Table A.9
Major developed economies: quarterly indicators of growth, unemployment and inflation, 2008-2010

Percentage											
	2008				2009				2010		
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
	Growth of gross domestic product^a (percentage change in seasonally adjusted data from preceding quarter)										
Canada	-0.6	-0.1	0.4	-3.1	-7.0	-2.8	0.9	5.0	5.5	2.3	1.0
France	2.1	-2.6	-1.1	-6.0	-5.7	0.6	0.6	2.5	0.8	2.7	1.4
Germany	5.6	-2.7	-1.8	-8.5	-13.1	1.9	2.8	1.3	2.3	9.5	2.8
Italy	1.8	-2.6	-4.4	-7.9	-11.0	-1.1	1.7	-0.2	1.7	1.9	0.7
Japan	1.3	-2.7	-5.4	-10.4	-15.8	9.9	-1.5	4.2	6.6	1.8	3.9
United Kingdom	2.0	-1.1	-3.5	-8.1	-9.0	-3.1	-1.2	1.4	1.8	4.7	3.2
United States	-0.7	0.6	-4.0	-6.8	-4.9	-0.7	1.6	5.0	3.7	1.7	2.5
Major developed economies	0.9	-0.9	-3.6	-7.5	-8.5	1.0	0.9	3.6	3.6	2.9	2.6
Euro area	2.8	-1.7	-2.1	-7.1	-9.6	-0.6	1.7	0.8	1.4	3.9	1.5
	Unemployment rate^b (percentage of total labour force)										
Canada	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.5	7.8	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.0	8.0
France	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.2	9.0	9.4	9.6	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0
Germany	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.3	6.9	6.8
Italy	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.4	7.6	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.4	..
Japan	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.5	5.1	5.4	5.2	4.9	5.2	5.1
United Kingdom	5.1	5.3	5.8	6.3	7.0	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	..
United States	5.0	5.3	6.0	6.9	8.2	9.3	9.7	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.6
Major developed economies	5.5	5.6	6.0	6.5	7.3	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.3	8.2	..
Euro area	7.2	7.4	7.6	8.0	8.8	9.4	9.7	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0
	Change in consumer prices^c (percentage change from preceding quarter)										
Canada	1.3	8.5	4.3	-5.9	-1.3	3.5	0.4	0.6	2.0	2.5	2.2
France	3.6	6.2	0.6	-2.1	-1.7	2.3	-0.3	1.4	2.4	3.8	-0.5
Germany	3.1	3.2	3.4	-2.8	-0.5	1.0	0.6	0.3	1.3	1.9	1.3
Italy	0.6	9.1	0.4	1.7	-5.3	7.0	-2.5	4.2	-3.2	8.2	-1.9
Japan	-0.4	3.5	4.0	-2.8	-4.9	0.0	-1.2	-2.0	-1.4	0.9	-0.7
United Kingdom	1.8	8.3	5.2	0.5	-1.6	4.6	2.4	3.0	3.0	5.3	1.1
United States	4.5	9.1	4.8	-10.9	-1.8	4.1	2.9	0.7	1.5	2.2	0.4
Major developed economies	3.4	6.9	4.1	-6.8	-2.2	3.4	1.5	0.7	1.1	2.2	0.4
Euro area	2.3	6.9	1.1	-1.1	-2.9	3.8	-1.1	2.2	-0.4	5.3	-0.4

Source: UN/DESA, based on Eurostat, OECD and national sources.

a Expressed as an annualized rate. Calculated as a weighted average, where weights are based on annual GDP valued in 2005 prices and exchange rates.

b Seasonally adjusted data as standardized by OECD.

c Expressed as an annualized rate. Calculated as a weighted average, where weights are based on 2005 GDP in United States dollars.

Table A.10
Selected economies in transition: quarterly indicators of growth and inflation, 2008-2010

Percentage											
	2008				2009				2010		
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
	Rates of growth of gross domestic product^a										
Armenia	13.0	9.6	15.4	-5.9	-6.1	-17.9	-19.8	-8.4	5.4	6.7	..
Azerbaijan	8.7	10.5	11.3	11.8	5.5	6.0	6.6	16.4	..	..	..
Belarus	11.2	10.5	11.3	8.1	1.1	-0.4	-1.1	1.7	4.0	8.9	..
Croatia	7.6	4.4	0.0	-2.0	-3.6	-5.5	-8.3	-5.5	-1.4	-2.2	..
Georgia	9.9	7.9	-5.0	-0.8	-5.1	-10.1	-1.2	0.4	4.5	8.4	..
Kazakhstan	6.3	5.4	1.1	1.6	-4.5	-2.6	-0.3	10.3	7.1	8.6	..
Kyrgyzstan	6.0	7.6	6.3	13.2	-2.3	-1.7	4.3	5.3	16.4	..	..
Republic of Moldova	3.9	5.5	11.6	8.6	-5.1	-5.4	-7.1	-7.5	4.7	6.4	..
Russian Federation	9.1	7.7	6.4	-1.1	-9.3	-11.0	-8.6	-2.9	3.1	5.2	..
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	6.4	7.9	6.4	1.2	-1.1	-1.9	-1.9	1.6	-1.1	0.4	..
Ukraine	8.5	6.2	4.3	-7.8	-20.2	-17.8	-16.0	-6.8	4.9	5.9	..
	Change in consumer prices^a										
Armenia	7.9	10.1	11.2	6.8	2.0	3.3	3.4	4.9	8.4	6.3	..
Azerbaijan	16.6	23.8	24.1	18.7	8.2	-0.7	-1.0	-0.5	3.8	6.0	5.6
Belarus	12.8	15.4	16.2	14.7	15.6	13.9	12.4	10.2	6.1	6.8	7.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.4	8.4	9.4	5.5	1.6	-1.0	-1.4	-0.7	1.7	2.5	1.8
Croatia	5.9	6.6	7.4	4.5	3.8	2.8	1.2	1.6	0.9	0.7	1.1
Georgia	11.2	11.4	11.0	6.3	2.8	2.3	-0.8	3.0	4.7	4.3	8.7
Kazakhstan	18.7	19.5	19.5	11.5	8.8	8.3	6.4	5.9	7.3	6.9	..
Kyrgyzstan	22.4	28.7	29.2	18.5	16.2	9.1	2.8	0.6	2.6	3.1	..
Republic of Moldova	14.9	16.3	11.9	8.4	3.1	-0.9	-1.7	-0.6	5.6	7.7	7.7
Russian Federation	12.9	14.9	14.9	13.7	13.7	12.4	11.4	9.2	7.2	5.9	..
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	9.5	9.9	8.4	5.5	0.9	-0.6	-1.4	-2.1	0.5	1.1	1.8
Ukraine	22.5	30.2	25.8	22.6	20.4	15.1	15.3	13.3	11.2	8.3	8.5

Source: UN/DESA, based on data of the Economic Commission for Europe and national sources.

a Percentage change from the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Table A.11
Major developing economies: quarterly indicators of growth, unemployment and inflation, 2008-2010

Percentage											
	2008				2009				2010		
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
	Rates of growth of gross domestic product^a										
Argentina	8.5	7.8	6.9	4.1	2.0	-0.8	-0.3	2.6	6.8	11.8	..
Brazil	6.1	6.2	6.8	1.3	-1.8	-1.2	-0.2	4.8	8.3	8.9	..
Chile	3.7	5.1	5.2	0.7	-2.1	-4.5	-1.4	2.1	1.5	6.6	7.0
China	11.5	10.4	9.8	7.5	6.4	7.8	9.0	10.8	11.9	10.3	9.6
Colombia	5.1	4.5	3.5	-1.5	-0.4	-0.2	0.9	3.0	4.2	4.5	..
Ecuador	6.5	9.5	8.9	4.0	2.8	0.5	-1.2	-0.5	0.7	2.7	..
Hong Kong SAR ^b	9.8	6.3	3.2	-3.2	-7.0	-2.9	-3.4	2.7	10.1	6.5	9.5
India	8.5	7.8	7.5	6.1	5.8	6.0	8.6	6.5	8.6	8.9	8.9
Indonesia	6.2	6.3	6.2	5.3	4.5	4.1	4.2	5.4	5.7	6.2	5.8
Israel	5.3	5.0	5.0	1.5	0.8	0.1	-0.2	2.5	1.2	4.9	4.3
Korea, Republic of	5.5	4.3	3.1	-3.4	-4.3	-2.2	1.0	6.0	8.1	7.2	4.5
Malaysia	7.6	6.5	4.9	0.1	-6.2	-3.9	-1.2	4.4	10.1	8.9	5.3
Mexico	2.4	3.0	1.6	-1.1	-7.2	-9.6	-5.5	-2.0	4.6	7.6	5.3
Philippines	3.9	3.7	4.6	2.8	0.5	1.2	0.2	2.1	7.8	8.2	6.5
Singapore	6.7	2.5	0.0	-2.5	-8.9	-1.7	1.8	3.8	16.9	19.5	10.6
South Africa	4.0	4.8	3.8	1.8	-1.4	-2.6	-2.1	-0.6	1.7	3.1	2.6
Taiwan Province of China	7.6	5.7	-1.2	-7.5	-8.6	-7.2	-1.2	9.2	13.6	12.9	9.8
Thailand	6.4	5.2	2.9	-4.2	-7.1	-5.1	-2.5	6.0	12.0	9.2	6.7
Turkey	7.0	2.6	0.9	-7.0	-14.6	-7.6	-2.7	6.0	11.7	10.3	..
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	4.9	7.2	3.8	3.5	0.5	-2.6	-4.6	-5.8	-5.2	-1.9	-0.4
	Unemployment rates^c										
Argentina	8.4	8.0	7.8	7.3	8.4	8.8	9.1	8.4	8.3	7.9	7.5
Brazil	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.3	8.6	8.6	7.9	7.2	7.4	7.3	6.6
Chile	7.4	8.0	8.1	7.5	8.6	10.2	10.6	9.1	9.0	8.5	8.0
Colombia	12.1	11.0	11.4	10.6	12.9	11.7	12.2	11.3	13.0	12.0	11.5
Ecuador	6.9	6.4	7.1	7.3	8.6	8.3	9.1	7.9	9.1	7.7	7.4
Hong Kong SAR ^b	3.3	3.3	3.4	4.1	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.4	4.6	4.2
Israel	5.9	5.7	6.4	6.4	7.1	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.0	5.9	7.2
Korea, Republic of	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.3	4.7	3.5	3.5
Malaysia	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.2
Mexico	4.0	3.5	4.2	4.3	5.0	5.2	6.3	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.6
Philippines	7.4	8.0	7.4	6.8	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.1	7.3	8.0	6.9
Singapore	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.5	3.3	3.2	3.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1
South Africa	23.5	23.1	23.2	21.9	23.6	23.6	24.4	24.2	25.2	25.2	25.3
Taiwan Province of China	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.7	5.6	5.8	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.2	5.1
Thailand	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.3	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.3	..
Turkey	11.5	9.5	10.3	12.6	14.2	14.5	14.0	13.2	12.6	11.9	..
Uruguay	8.5	7.5	7.6	6.6	7.5	8.0	7.1	6.6	7.4	7.4	6.6
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	8.2	7.3	7.0	6.3	8.2	7.7	7.4	7.3	9.2	8.2	8.9

Table A.11 (cont'd)											
	2008				2009				2010		
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
	Change in consumer prices ^a										
Argentina	8.5	9.1	8.9	7.8	6.6	5.5	5.9	7.1	9.0	10.6	11.1
Brazil	4.6	5.5	6.2	6.2	5.8	5.2	4.4	4.2	4.9	5.1	4.6
Chile	8.0	8.9	9.3	8.5	5.6	3.1	-0.6	-1.9	-0.3	1.2	2.2
China	8.0	7.8	5.3	2.5	-0.6	-1.5	-1.3	0.7	2.2	2.9	3.4
Colombia	6.1	6.4	7.7	7.8	6.6	4.8	3.2	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.3
Ecuador	5.3	9.1	10.0	9.3	7.9	5.5	3.5	3.9	4.0	3.2	3.6
Hong Kong SAR ^b	4.6	5.7	4.6	2.3	1.7	-0.1	-0.9	1.3	1.9	2.6	2.4
India	6.3	7.8	9.0	10.2	9.4	8.9	11.8	13.3	15.3	13.7	10.3
Indonesia	6.7	10.1	12.0	11.4	8.6	4.8	2.8	2.6	3.7	4.4	6.2
Israel	3.7	5.0	5.0	4.5	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.6	3.5	2.8	2.0
Korea, Republic of	3.8	4.8	5.5	4.5	3.9	2.8	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.9
Malaysia	2.6	4.9	8.4	5.9	3.7	1.3	-2.3	-0.2	1.3	1.6	1.9
Mexico	3.9	4.9	5.5	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.1	4.0	4.8	4.0	3.7
Philippines	5.5	9.7	12.2	9.7	6.9	3.2	0.3	2.9	4.3	4.2	3.8
Singapore	6.6	7.5	6.6	5.5	2.6	0.3	-0.1	-0.4	0.9	3.1	3.4
South Africa	11.2	11.5	12.4	11.0	8.4	7.7	6.4	6.0	5.7	4.5	3.5
Taiwan Province of China	3.6	4.2	4.5	1.9	0.0	-0.8	-1.3	-1.3	1.3	1.1	0.4
Thailand	5.0	7.5	7.3	2.1	-0.2	-2.8	-2.2	1.9	3.7	3.2	3.3
Turkey	8.8	10.3	11.7	10.9	8.4	5.7	5.3	5.7	9.3	9.2	8.4
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	26.2	31.0	34.7	33.4	29.5	28.2	28.7	28.1	27.4	29.7	26.3

Sources: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*, and national sources.

^a Percentage change from the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

^b Special Administrative Region of China.

^c Reflects national definitions and coverage. Not comparable across economies.

Table A.12
Major developed economies: financial indicators, 2001-2010

Percentage										
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^a
Short-term interest rates^b										
Canada	4.0	2.6	3.0	2.3	2.8	4.2	4.6	3.3	0.7	0.6
France ^c	4.3	3.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	3.1	4.3	4.6	1.2	0.7
Germany ^c	4.3	3.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	3.1	4.3	4.6	1.2	0.7
Italy ^c	4.3	3.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	3.1	4.3	4.6	1.2	0.7
Japan	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2
United Kingdom	5.0	4.0	3.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	6.0	5.5	1.2	0.7
United States	3.7	1.7	1.2	1.6	3.5	5.2	5.3	3.0	0.6	0.3
Long-term interest rates^d										
Canada	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.3	3.6	3.2	3.3
France	4.9	4.9	4.1	4.1	3.4	3.8	4.3	4.2	3.6	3.2
Germany	4.8	4.8	4.1	4.0	3.4	3.8	4.2	4.0	3.2	2.8
Italy	5.2	5.0	4.3	4.3	3.6	4.0	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.0
Japan	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2
United Kingdom	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.9	4.4	4.5	5.0	4.6	3.6	3.7
United States	5.0	4.6	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.8	4.6	3.7	3.3	3.3
General government financial balances^e										
Canada	0.7	-0.1	-0.1	0.9	1.5	1.6	1.4	0.0	-5.5	-4.9
France	-1.6	-3.2	-4.1	-3.6	-3.0	-2.3	-2.7	-3.3	-7.6	-7.4
Germany	-2.8	-3.6	-4.0	-3.8	-3.3	-1.6	0.3	0.1	-3.0	-4.0
Italy	-3.1	-3.0	-3.5	-3.6	-4.4	-3.3	-1.5	-2.7	-5.2	-5.0
Japan ^f	-6.3	-8.0	-7.9	-6.2	-6.7	-1.6	-2.4	-2.1	-7.1	-7.7
United Kingdom	0.6	-2.0	-3.7	-3.6	-3.3	-2.7	-2.8	-4.8	-11.0	-9.6
United States	-0.6	-4.0	-5.0	-4.4	-3.3	-2.2	-2.9	-6.3	-11.3	-10.5

Sources: UN/DESA, based on OECD, *Economic Outlook*; OECD, *Main Economic Indicators* and Eurostat.

- a** Average for the first nine months.
- b** Three-month Interbank Rate.
- c** From January 1999 onwards, represents the three-month Euro Interbank Offered Rate (EURIBOR).
- d** Yield on long-term government bonds.
- e** Surplus (+) or deficit (-) as a percentage of nominal GNP or GDP. Estimates for 2009.
- f** Deferred tax payments on postal savings accounts are included in 2000 and 2001.

Table A.13
Selected economies: real effective exchange rates, broad measurement,^{a, b} 2001-2010

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^c
Developed economies										
Australia	95.7	99.7	111.1	121.0	127.9	133.3	142.4	141.4	130.1	145.4
Bulgaria	103.0	105.0	110.5	113.3	116.2	125.8	132.5	142.7	140.0	142.3
Canada	96.5	94.7	102.4	104.5	108.0	111.7	112.5	103.3	95.0	101.6
Czech Republic	106.7	118.5	117.4	121.5	129.4	133.5	139.1	156.9	149.3	149.5
Denmark	102.6	106.8	113.9	114.5	112.0	109.8	109.8	110.5	117.5	112.5
Euro area	101.6	105.0	116.8	120.9	119.8	121.0	125.7	131.4	125.6	118.1
Hungary	107.2	113.6	115.3	119.1	119.3	115.7	119.9	122.2	119.2	119.1
Japan	88.7	82.8	82.8	83.4	79.1	72.0	67.2	73.7	83.8	83.7
New Zealand	99.4	111.5	130.5	140.1	147.1	135.8	146.0	134.5	127.4	138.6
Norway	102.9	108.9	108.4	110.6	117.1	122.9	131.9	134.3	129.5	139.4
Poland	110.8	107.4	99.3	102.0	111.3	113.5	117.5	126.1	109.5	114.3
Romania	108.0	113.2	117.3	127.0	153.7	171.3	190.9	181.2	173.8	175.6
Slovakia	102.2	104.3	112.7	117.0	117.2	118.4	128.6	131.9	141.4	130.5
Sweden	91.3	93.6	97.4	96.3	93.3	94.2	97.6	91.8	89.3	92.0
Switzerland	103.2	109.5	111.3	109.1	105.0	100.4	95.5	97.5	105.9	107.9
United Kingdom	97.3	98.4	95.7	99.7	97.3	97.1	99.1	87.1	79.7	81.0
United States	106.1	106.2	98.1	91.9	89.3	86.9	82.8	79.6	88.1	84.4
Economies in transition										
Croatia	105.7	107.0	110.3	114.3	115.2	116.1	117.3	125.0	127.9	128.0
Russian Federation	120.9	126.9	131.3	140.8	154.8	170.6	180.5	193.2	183.1	200.1
Developing economies										
Argentina	105.0	56.1	62.5	60.8	60.1	58.5	57.8	58.9	57.1	57.7
Brazil	90.2	89.8	98.6	105.9	129.7	140.8	155.6	175.2	168.3	190.4
Chile	94.7	93.0	92.0	100.1	111.8	118.0	117.3	122.8	127.1	126.0
China	105.5	103.0	97.9	96.0	98.3	101.1	103.3	112.3	112.6	114.0
Colombia	100.5	99.2	88.1	94.8	104.9	102.8	110.4	114.4	107.9	125.0
Ecuador	102.5	111.0	114.4	114.7	121.2	130.7	125.9	136.7	111.1	127.0
Egypt	91.2	81.7	65.6	66.3	72.1	74.2	76.5	86.7	85.5	91.5
Hong Kong SAR ^d	101.9	101.5	95.0	89.9	86.5	84.1	80.1	75.7	80.7	78.2
India	102.6	99.2	98.4	99.2	101.3	98.8	106.1	99.2	93.7	100.1
Indonesia	96.3	116.6	123.3	113.5	113.8	142.0	149.3	162.7	163.4	185.3
Israel	99.7	89.8	87.6	85.5	86.4	86.9	88.0	98.1	97.7	102.6
Korea, Republic of	90.6	93.5	92.9	95.0	104.9	110.0	107.6	90.6	78.7	85.5
Kuwait	107.5	109.4	102.5	94.9	96.3	95.3	93.3	99.1	102.7	102.2
Malaysia	104.0	101.6	98.7	100.7	103.3	107.0	112.7	115.6	111.2	109.4
Mexico	107.9	109.6	100.1	98.2	103.1	106.0	106.0	105.9	91.4	98.6
Morocco	97.9	98.7	99.0	97.4	94.8	94.7	93.6	94.1	100.2	96.1
Nigeria	111.9	117.0	108.4	111.9	127.7	136.2	133.8	145.2	139.1	151.4
Pakistan	95.5	100.2	101.1	100.4	102.3	105.8	105.7	105.5	103.3	113.3
Peru	104.2	104.1	100.0	99.6	99.3	99.4	99.7	106.6	105.7	110.3
Philippines	107.6	112.5	107.6	100.7	107.1	129.5	136.0	130.7	129.5	120.4

Table A.13 (cont'd)										
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^c
Saudi Arabia	103.6	102.4	94.4	87.7	85.0	84.1	81.9	83.3	92.1	93.4
Singapore	97.8	95.9	95.5	102.2	106.8	112.2	119.6	125.3	114.7	118.1
South Africa	90.6	80.7	105.8	115.4	117.7	113.6	109.3	100.1	105.6	118.7
Taiwan Province of China	96.1	93.9	89.6	90.8	89.2	89.0	87.8	84.6	76.7	79.9
Thailand	97.0	101.2	100.3	100.1	102.7	111.6	124.9	121.1	112.4	122.8
Turkey	87.6	100.8	110.8	116.3	124.7	120.7	127.9	126.1	116.2	120.8
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	109.4	92.6	93.6	98.9	99.3	107.9	119.7	138.6	189.5	116.5

Source: JPMorgan Chase.

a Year 2000=100.

b Indices based on a "broad" measure currency basket of 46 currencies (including the euro). The real effective exchange rate, which adjusts the nominal index for relative price changes, gauges the effect on international price competitiveness of the country's manufactures owing to currency changes and inflation differentials. A rise in the index implies a fall in competitiveness and vice versa. The relative price changes are based on indices most closely measuring the prices of domestically produced finished manufactured goods, excluding food and energy, at the first stage of manufacturing. The weights for currency indices are derived from 2000 bilateral trade patterns of the corresponding countries.

c Average for the first ten months.

d Special Administrative Region of China.

Table A.14
Indices of prices of primary commodities, 2001-2010

Index 2000=100											
	Non-fuel commodities					Combined index		Manufactured export prices	Real prices of non-fuel commodities ^a	Crude petroleum ^b	
	Food	Tropical beverages	Vegetable oilseeds and oils	Agricultural raw materials	Minerals and metals	Dollar	SDR				
2001	103	79	94	96	89	96	100	98	98	83.8	
2002	102	89	117	95	87	97	99	99	98	88.3	
2003	104	94	137	111	98	105	99	108	97	101.8	
2004	119	100	155	125	137	126	112	117	108	130.6	
2005	127	126	141	129	173	140	126	120	117	183.5	
2006	151	134	148	147	278	183	164	123	149	221.3	
2007	164	148	226	164	313	207	178	133	155	250.4	
2008	234	178	298	198	332	256	213	139	184	342.2	
2009	220	181	213	163	232	213	182	132	161	221.2	
2007	I	155	143	179	158	288	191	169	129	148	198.0
	II	154	142	210	162	336	206	180	131	157	235.5
	III	165	150	236	161	321	209	181	133	157	259.0
	IV	183	157	278	175	307	219	184	138	159	308.1
2008	I	223	182	342	201	358	261	216	141	185	335.2
	II	272	184	359	211	381	293	239	145	202	425.7
	III	245	191	306	216	355	271	225	141	192	411.3
	IV	196	155	185	163	236	199	173	130	153	190.3
2009	I	206	164	188	146	182	188	167	126	149	155.5
	II	213	175	226	150	214	203	177	129	158	212.0
	III	228	186	215	164	252	223	188	134	166	245.3
	IV	233	201	224	193	278	237	197	137	173	269.3
2010	I	232	198	234	210	299	245	210	134	183	273.2
	II	205	201	233	205	296	230	205	129	179	277.5
	III	225	220	258	206	301	244	213	..	..	267.3

Sources: UNCTAD, *Monthly Commodity Price Bulletin*; United Nations, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*; and data from the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) website, available from <http://www.opec.org>.

- a** Combined index of non-fuel commodity prices in dollars, deflated by manufactured export price index.
b The new OPEC reference basket, introduced on 16 June 2005, currently has 12 crudes.

Table A.15
World oil supply and demand, 2002-2011

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^a	2011 ^b
World oil supply^{c, d} (millions of barrels per day)	76.9	79.8	83.3	84.3	85.0	84.7	85.2	83.5	85.6	87.4
Developed economies	18.3	17.8	17.4	16.5	16.3	16.0	15.5	15.8	15.8	15.7
Economies in transition	9.6	10.5	11.6	12.0	12.4	12.9	12.9	13.4	13.7	13.9
Developing economies	47.3	49.7	52.5	54.0	54.4	53.6	54.5	52.0	53.9	55.5
OPEC ^e	28.8	30.8	33.1	34.2	34.3	34.6	35.6	33.4	34.9	36.3
Non-OPEC	18.5	18.9	19.4	19.8	20.1	19.0	18.9	18.6	19.0	19.2
Processing gains ^f	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2
World total demand^g	77.7	79.3	82.5	83.8	85.1	86.5	86.0	84.7	86.6	87.8
Oil prices (dollars per barrel)										
OPEC basket ^h	24.36	28.10	36.05	50.64	61.08	69.08	94.45	61.06	75.82	73.10
Brent oil	24.97	28.85	38.30	54.43	65.39	72.7	97.64	61.86	78.00	75.00

Sources: United Nations, World Bank, International Energy Agency, U.S. Energy Information Administration, and OPEC.

^a Partly estimated.

^b Baseline scenario forecasts.

^c Including crude oil, condensates, natural gas liquids (NGLs), oil from non-conventional sources and other sources of supply.

^d Totals may not add up because of rounding.

^e Includes Angola and Ecuador as of January 2007 and December 2007, respectively.

^f Net volume gains and losses in the refining process (excluding net gain/loss in the economies in transition and China) and marine transportation losses.

^g Including deliveries from refineries/primary stocks and marine bunkers, and refinery fuel and non-conventional oils.

^h The new OPEC reference basket, introduced on 16 June 2005, currently has 12 crudes.

Table A.16
World trade:^a changes in value and volume of exports and imports, by major country group, 2002-2012

Annual percentage change											
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ^b	2010 ^c	2011 ^c	2012 ^c
Dollar value of exports											
World	4.4	15.9	21.3	13.6	15.2	16.0	14.5	-20.0	12.8	8.5	8.9
Developed economies	4.0	15.0	18.5	9.3	12.5	15.4	11.3	-20.2	10.2	6.9	7.9
North America	-2.3	4.8	13.9	11.0	11.5	11.7	9.8	-17.3	13.1	10.5	10.8
EU plus other Europe	6.8	19.1	19.6	8.9	13.5	17.1	11.4	-20.6	7.2	5.2	7.3
Developed Asia	3.2	13.8	21.0	8.5	8.6	11.1	14.0	-23.8	25.9	10.0	5.5
Economies in transition	8.7	25.5	35.0	27.1	24.3	21.4	32.6	-37.4	22.5	8.0	6.5
South-eastern Europe	8.2	33.8	25.5	12.3	19.3	24.9	19.1	-24.1	10.3	6.6	10.5
Commonwealth of Independent States	8.7	24.6	36.1	28.7	24.8	21.1	33.8	-38.5	23.7	8.1	6.2
Developing economies	5.0	16.9	26.2	20.9	19.2	16.6	18.2	-17.6	15.9	10.9	10.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.0	8.0	22.9	20.2	18.7	12.7	15.7	-21.2	9.6	7.0	6.1
Africa	2.6	22.2	25.0	28.2	25.4	12.7	23.2	-30.0	19.6	11.5	8.6
Western Asia	4.5	22.0	31.5	30.3	19.0	16.3	33.1	-20.2	4.5	5.0	5.3
East and South Asia	6.5	17.7	26.1	18.3	18.6	18.1	14.9	-14.5	19.5	12.7	12.7
Dollar value of imports											
World	3.5	15.9	21.3	13.2	14.4	15.5	15.5	-22.0	11.0	7.5	8.8
Developed economies	3.3	15.7	18.9	11.3	12.8	13.3	11.4	-22.3	8.4	6.4	8.1
North America	2.0	8.2	16.0	13.0	10.6	6.6	7.5	-22.5	12.8	9.6	10.8
EU plus other Europe	4.5	20.0	20.0	10.3	14.3	16.7	11.7	-21.9	6.2	5.1	7.4
Developed Asia	-0.1	13.4	20.5	12.7	9.6	10.5	21.8	-24.1	12.0	6.2	5.0
Economies in transition	13.0	24.6	29.3	20.1	24.2	33.7	29.3	-36.7	20.6	14.8	11.7
South-eastern Europe	19.1	28.6	25.7	7.8	16.4	29.4	22.5	-27.3	2.5	4.4	8.5
Commonwealth of Independent States	11.8	23.7	30.1	22.8	25.7	34.5	30.5	-38.2	24.0	16.4	12.2
Developing economies	3.3	15.6	26.4	17.1	17.0	18.5	22.3	-20.0	14.6	8.8	9.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	-7.1	3.6	20.4	18.8	18.0	19.1	20.1	-20.6	17.1	9.7	7.7
Africa	5.1	20.0	20.7	20.2	19.5	25.0	21.3	-17.2	17.6	10.9	9.3
Western Asia	8.6	18.5	30.2	18.9	19.5	25.5	23.8	-21.9	7.9	5.8	7.6
East and South Asia	5.5	17.9	27.9	16.1	16.1	16.3	22.7	-19.8	15.0	8.8	10.7
Volume of exports											
World	3.6	4.7	10.6	7.7	9.2	7.1	2.7	-11.3	10.6	6.4	6.3
Developed economies	1.6	1.9	8.0	5.7	8.5	6.1	2.0	-12.6	10.2	6.1	5.9
North America	-1.2	0.6	8.3	5.5	6.9	7.4	3.7	-10.5	9.7	7.8	8.2
EU plus other Europe	1.9	1.6	7.4	5.8	9.1	5.5	1.5	-12.2	9.1	5.5	5.3
Developed Asia	5.9	6.6	11.7	5.9	8.3	7.4	1.7	-19.9	19.6	6.2	5.0
Economies in transition	9.7	11.7	12.6	4.1	6.5	7.0	1.4	-9.6	5.0	4.5	3.5
South-eastern Europe	2.4	12.7	8.0	6.5	7.1	9.3	3.8	-18.7	7.6	6.4	7.7
Commonwealth of Independent States	10.4	11.6	13.0	3.9	6.4	6.8	1.1	-8.8	4.8	4.3	3.1
Developing economies	7.6	10.4	15.5	11.8	10.7	9.0	4.0	-9.1	11.7	6.9	7.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.8	4.0	12.4	7.8	6.5	5.8	2.2	-10.1	7.7	4.0	4.9
Africa	4.4	7.2	7.8	14.4	6.9	7.7	2.8	-12.5	8.6	6.0	5.2
Western Asia	-0.8	12.1	13.9	8.3	5.8	6.5	-3.9	-11.7	4.2	5.1	4.5
East and South Asia	12.0	12.2	17.7	13.2	13.3	10.4	6.1	-8.1	14.1	7.9	8.3

Table A.16 (cont'd)											
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ^b	2010 ^c	2011 ^c	2012 ^c
	Volume of imports										
World	3.5	5.6	11.1	8.3	9.3	7.2	2.8	-11.6	10.3	6.8	6.7
<i>Developed economies</i>	2.0	3.7	8.7	6.3	7.8	4.8	0.6	-12.8	8.9	5.7	5.5
North America	3.1	4.4	10.6	6.3	5.9	3.2	-2.0	-13.9	10.9	8.3	8.1
EU plus other Europe	1.4	3.2	7.7	6.3	9.2	5.6	1.2	-12.0	7.7	4.4	4.5
Developed Asia	2.9	5.2	9.7	6.3	4.5	4.0	4.0	-14.6	12.2	7.0	5.2
<i>Economies in transition</i>	11.1	13.6	18.2	9.6	15.1	22.0	11.8	-23.7	10.2	8.7	9.4
South-eastern Europe	14.1	8.7	10.0	-0.6	6.1	14.6	5.7	-22.1	1.4	4.2	8.0
Commonwealth of Independent States	10.3	14.8	20.1	11.7	16.8	23.3	12.8	-23.9	11.6	9.3	9.6
<i>Developing economies</i>	7.2	10.0	16.6	12.6	12.1	11.1	6.3	-8.2	12.8	8.5	8.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	-5.4	1.2	14.2	11.2	13.6	13.2	10.0	-13.9	17.0	9.7	9.2
Africa	3.7	11.2	5.6	9.8	12.9	15.6	8.9	-5.7	9.0	7.7	6.5
Western Asia	7.8	11.3	17.7	16.1	11.9	16.1	-2.1	-5.3	7.9	6.8	6.1
East and South Asia	11.5	12.0	18.4	12.6	11.7	9.2	6.6	-7.6	13.2	8.6	9.0

Sources: UN/DESA, based on data of the United Nations Statistics Division, IMF, OECD and individual national sources.

a Includes goods and non-factor services.

b Partly estimated.

c Baseline scenario forecasts, based in part on Project LINK and UN/DESA World Economic Forecasting Model.

Table A.17
Balance of payments on current accounts, by country or country group, summary table, 2001-2009

Billions of dollars									
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developed economies	-282.5	-285.2	-320.0	-336.6	-523.3	-596.5	-540.9	-667.8	-280.3
Japan	87.8	112.6	136.2	172.1	165.7	170.4	211.0	157.1	141.8
United States	-397.2	-458.1	-520.7	-630.5	-747.6	-802.6	-718.1	-668.9	-378.4
Europe ^a	19.5	65.3	85.7	144.6	88.2	68.3	23.4	-103.7	41.7
EU-15	-9.5	37.0	43.7	107.0	27.2	12.5	26.8	-86.4	-26.6
New EU member States	-19.1	-20.5	-28.5	-42.6	-37.8	-57.1	-93.7	-103.0	-22.1
Economies in transition^b	31.0	25.3	30.3	56.3	80.2	87.5	56.0	85.1	31.5
South-eastern Europe	-2.1	-5.1	-5.4	-7.2	-7.4	-8.6	-15.5	-23.3	-11.3
Commonwealth of Independent States ^c	33.4	30.6	36.2	63.9	88.2	97.2	73.5	111.3	44.0
Developing economies	78.6	125.7	219.8	282.5	481.8	722.8	799.1	799.5	470.9
Net fuel exporters	57.4	39.0	78.8	131.0	268.0	390.9	353.8	440.7	97.1
Net fuel importers	21.3	86.7	141.0	151.4	213.8	331.9	445.4	358.8	373.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	-52.4	-14.9	10.6	22.3	38.5	52.1	17.7	-26.3	-19.8
Net fuel exporters	0.4	5.0	11.5	16.1	28.2	34.4	22.6	42.2	5.6
Net fuel importers	-52.8	-19.9	-0.9	6.3	10.2	17.7	-5.0	-68.5	-25.4
Africa	5.4	-7.5	0.0	11.8	35.9	85.1	65.3	59.1	-22.5
Net fuel exporters	8.8	-5.0	5.2	24.1	52.2	105.8	98.9	110.2	16.3
Net fuel importers	-3.4	-2.5	-5.2	-12.3	-16.4	-20.6	-33.6	-51.1	-38.9
Western Asia	31.7	21.0	41.0	70.3	142.3	184.9	149.4	218.9	41.9
Net fuel exporters ^d	31.9	25.8	51.9	86.2	166.2	213.3	188.4	266.4	55.3
Net fuel importers	-0.2	-4.8	-10.9	-15.9	-23.9	-28.3	-39.0	-47.4	-13.4
East and South Asia	93.9	127.1	168.2	178.0	265.2	400.7	566.7	547.7	471.3
Net fuel exporters	16.3	13.2	10.1	4.7	21.4	37.6	43.8	21.8	19.9
Net fuel importers	77.7	113.9	158.1	173.3	243.8	363.1	522.9	525.9	451.5
World residual^e	-172.9	-134.2	-69.9	2.3	38.6	213.8	314.2	216.8	222.1

Sources: IMF, *World Economic Outlook*, October 2010; and IMF, *Balance of Payments Statistics*.

- a** Europe consists of the EU-15, the new EU member States and Iceland, Norway and Switzerland.
b Includes Georgia.
c Excludes Georgia, which left the Commonwealth of Independent States on 18 August 2009.
d Data for Iraq not available prior to 2005.
e Statistical discrepancy.

Table A.18
Balance of payments on current accounts, by country or country group, 2001-2009

Billions of dollars									
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developed economies									
Trade balance	-254.9	-254.6	-304.6	-419.5	-634.2	-784.1	-776.6	-883.7	-437.7
Services, net	69.7	90.0	106.1	160.9	200.5	272.3	382.5	435.9	352.0
Income, net	39.9	19.6	48.9	124.6	152.1	150.8	140.7	99.8	118.1
Current transfers, net	-137.3	-140.3	-170.3	-202.7	-241.7	-235.5	-287.4	-319.9	-312.7
Current-account balance	-282.5	-285.2	-320.0	-336.6	-523.3	-596.5	-540.9	-667.8	-280.3
Japan									
Trade balance	69.2	92.5	104.0	128.5	93.9	81.1	105.1	38.4	43.4
Services, net	-42.7	-40.7	-31.4	-34.3	-24.1	-18.2	-21.2	-20.8	-20.4
Income, net	69.2	65.8	71.2	85.7	103.5	118.2	138.6	152.6	131.0
Current transfers, net	-7.9	-4.9	-7.5	-7.9	-7.6	-10.7	-11.6	-13.1	-12.3
Current-account balance	87.8	112.6	136.2	172.1	165.7	170.4	211.0	157.1	141.8
United States									
Trade balance	-422.0	-475.4	-541.5	-665.6	-783.8	-839.5	-823.2	-834.7	-507.0
Services, net	57.6	54.8	47.4	56.3	69.6	80.2	121.1	135.9	132.0
Income, net	31.7	27.4	45.3	67.2	72.4	48.1	99.6	152.0	121.4
Current transfers, net	-64.5	-65.0	-71.8	-88.4	-105.8	-91.5	-115.6	-122.0	-125.0
Current-account balance	-397.2	-458.1	-520.7	-630.5	-747.6	-802.6	-718.1	-668.9	-378.4
Europe^a									
Trade balance	48.8	96.7	108.0	86.4	20.5	-57.7	-83.6	-125.7	33.0
Services, net	59.3	79.0	95.9	146.4	164.6	222.0	300.1	346.7	260.5
Income, net	-22.2	-39.6	-27.0	18.0	30.1	36.0	-34.3	-140.0	-78.6
Current transfers, net	-66.4	-70.8	-91.3	-106.1	-127.0	-132.0	-158.9	-184.6	-173.2
Current-account balance	19.5	65.3	85.7	144.6	88.2	68.3	23.4	-103.7	41.7
EU-15									
Trade balance	52.4	95.5	107.1	83.4	8.1	-64.4	-70.4	-126.7	-18.5
Services, net	29.2	49.8	64.4	110.1	122.1	171.0	234.8	266.8	194.5
Income, net	-26.9	-39.2	-37.0	20.8	22.1	38.9	23.1	-42.4	-32.2
Current transfers, net	-64.3	-69.1	-90.7	-107.3	-125.0	-133.1	-160.7	-184.1	-170.5
Current-account balance	-9.5	37.0	43.7	107.0	27.2	12.5	26.8	-86.4	-26.6
New EU member States									
Trade balance	-26.7	-25.5	-29.1	-34.3	-35.2	-51.0	-72.8	-90.9	-14.8
Services, net	9.7	8.7	8.0	9.5	13.1	15.5	21.9	26.9	20.9
Income, net	-7.1	-10.1	-15.4	-28.0	-27.5	-35.0	-57.7	-55.1	-42.8
Current transfers, net	5.0	6.4	8.0	10.3	11.8	13.4	14.8	16.0	14.6
Current-account balance	-19.1	-20.5	-28.5	-42.6	-37.8	-57.1	-93.7	-103.0	-22.1
Economies in transition^b									
Trade balance	37.7	34.3	43.1	71.2	106.5	128.5	110.0	165.2	93.4
Services, net	-7.1	-8.4	-7.1	-10.5	-12.3	-11.9	-18.5	-22.3	-18.3
Income, net	-6.8	-8.8	-16.1	-17.0	-28.3	-44.3	-51.1	-77.9	-61.6
Current transfers, net	7.2	8.1	10.5	12.7	14.2	15.1	15.7	20.1	17.9
Current-account balance	31.0	25.3	30.3	56.3	80.2	87.5	56.0	85.1	31.5

Table A.18 (cont'd)									
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
South-eastern Europe									
Trade balance	-10.9	-14.1	-18.6	-22.6	-23.1	-25.5	-34.3	-43.3	-30.1
Services, net	3.5	3.4	6.1	6.6	7.2	8.0	9.7	11.6	9.9
Income, net	0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	-1.0	-1.3	-1.9	-3.1	-3.0
Current transfers, net	5.2	5.6	7.3	9.1	9.5	10.2	11.0	11.6	11.8
Current-account balance	-2.1	-5.1	-5.4	-7.2	-7.4	-8.6	-15.5	-23.3	-11.3
Commonwealth of Independent States^c									
Trade balance	49.1	48.9	62.3	94.7	130.8	156.0	147.2	212.4	125.9
Services, net	-10.7	-11.8	-13.3	-17.2	-19.5	-20.0	-28.4	-33.9	-28.5
Income, net	-6.8	-8.8	-15.8	-16.8	-27.4	-43.2	-49.3	-74.6	-58.5
Current transfers, net	1.8	2.2	2.9	3.1	4.3	4.5	4.0	7.4	5.2
Current-account balance	33.4	30.6	36.2	63.9	88.2	97.2	73.5	111.3	44.0
Developing economies									
Trade balance	181.7	220.8	293.4	354.2	549.3	746.5	806.2	843.6	528.6
Services, net	-58.2	-56.7	-55.7	-50.6	-59.8	-68.9	-76.6	-128.1	-122.0
Income, net	-111.9	-117.6	-119.6	-138.0	-158.2	-141.9	-138.8	-146.4	-134.1
Current transfers, net	67.0	79.2	101.7	116.9	150.5	187.3	208.2	229.9	198.1
Current-account balance	78.6	125.7	219.8	282.5	481.8	722.8	799.1	799.5	470.9
Net fuel exporters									
Trade balance	141.9	136.8	185.5	255.4	405.7	524.2	534.1	712.0	346.2
Services, net	-56.9	-62.3	-68.2	-75.6	-90.2	-110.9	-147.5	-210.7	-185.5
Income, net	-15.3	-25.4	-30.6	-43.1	-56.6	-39.5	-43.3	-64.6	-57.9
Current transfers, net	-12.5	-10.5	-8.6	-7.3	6.2	14.3	6.3	-1.0	-7.8
Current-account balance	57.4	39.0	78.8	131.0	268.0	390.9	353.8	440.7	97.1
Net fuel importers									
Trade balance	39.9	84.1	107.9	98.8	143.6	222.3	272.1	131.5	182.4
Services, net	-1.3	5.5	12.5	24.9	30.3	42.0	70.9	82.6	63.5
Income, net	-96.6	-92.1	-88.9	-94.9	-101.5	-102.4	-95.5	-81.8	-76.2
Current transfers, net	79.5	89.7	110.3	124.2	144.2	173.0	202.0	230.9	205.9
Current-account balance	21.3	86.7	141.0	151.4	213.8	331.9	445.4	358.8	373.9
Latin America and the Caribbean									
Trade balance	-5.3	22.0	43.8	59.2	82.5	101.6	72.8	47.8	54.9
Services, net	-17.7	-12.6	-11.9	-12.4	-16.4	-17.3	-23.2	-31.1	-31.4
Income, net	-55.7	-54.1	-59.1	-69.2	-80.8	-96.1	-98.4	-109.6	-100.8
Current transfers, net	26.3	29.8	37.8	44.8	53.1	63.9	66.5	66.6	57.6
Current-account balance	-52.4	-14.9	10.6	22.3	38.5	52.1	17.7	-26.3	-19.8
Africa									
Trade balance	16.3	5.6	15.5	33.5	65.6	94.8	94.7	114.4	2.7
Services, net	-7.7	-9.0	-8.5	-11.2	-15.6	-17.0	-30.3	-55.1	-39.6
Income, net	-19.4	-22.3	-27.5	-35.4	-45.1	-41.4	-54.8	-63.8	-46.0
Current transfers, net	16.2	18.2	20.6	24.9	30.9	48.8	55.5	62.9	60.0
Current-account balance	5.4	-7.5	0.0	11.8	35.9	85.1	65.3	59.1	-22.5

Table A.18 (cont'd)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Western Asia^d									
Trade balance	64.5	61.9	83.4	111.8	182.9	234.2	221.8	341.3	165.2
Services, net	-20.6	-23.4	-21.8	-24.5	-28.1	-45.8	-63.1	-91.8	-81.7
Income, net	-2.2	-6.5	-9.3	-5.6	-4.4	9.6	16.0	3.7	-2.2
Current transfers, net	-10.0	-11.0	-11.4	-11.4	-8.0	-13.1	-25.3	-34.2	-39.3
Current-account balance	31.7	21.0	41.0	70.3	142.3	184.9	149.4	218.9	41.9
East Asia									
Trade balance	117.5	139.0	166.0	180.0	255.5	367.4	473.7	448.1	423.8
Services, net	-12.9	-12.5	-15.4	-9.2	-10.3	-4.8	15.9	20.6	-4.6
Income, net	-28.0	-27.4	-15.8	-20.5	-17.8	-5.8	7.1	32.8	30.5
Current transfers, net	9.8	14.3	19.5	24.9	33.4	38.3	51.5	63.5	51.2
Current-account balance	86.4	113.3	154.3	175.2	260.8	395.1	548.2	565.0	500.9
South Asia									
Trade balance	-11.2	-7.6	-15.3	-30.3	-37.3	-51.6	-56.8	-108.1	-118.1
Services, net	0.8	0.8	1.9	6.6	10.6	15.9	24.1	29.2	35.4
Income, net	-6.6	-7.3	-7.9	-7.2	-10.0	-8.2	-8.8	-9.5	-15.5
Current transfers, net	24.6	27.9	35.2	33.7	41.1	49.4	60.0	71.1	68.7
Current-account balance	7.6	13.8	13.9	2.9	4.4	5.6	18.5	-17.3	-29.6
World residual^e									
Trade balance	-35.4	0.6	31.8	5.9	21.6	90.8	139.5	125.1	184.3
Services, net	4.4	24.9	43.3	99.8	128.4	191.5	287.4	285.5	211.8
Income, net	-78.8	-106.7	-86.8	-30.4	-34.4	-35.4	-49.2	-124.5	-77.6
Current transfers, net	-63.1	-53.0	-58.2	-73.0	-77.0	-33.0	-63.5	-69.9	-96.7
Current-account balance	-172.9	-134.2	-69.9	2.3	38.6	213.8	314.2	216.8	222.1

Sources: IMF, *World Economic Outlook*, October 2010; and IMF, *Balance of Payments Statistics*.

- a Europe consists of EU-15, new EU member States plus Iceland, Norway and Switzerland.
- b Includes Georgia.
- c Excludes Georgia, which left the Commonwealth of Independent States on 18 August 2009.
- d Data for Iraq not available prior to 2005.
- e Statistical discrepancy.

Table A.19
Net ODA from major sources, by type, 1989-2009

Donor group or country	Growth rate of ODA (2008 prices and exchange rates)		ODA as a percentage of GNI	Total ODA (millions of dollars)	Percentage distribution of ODA by type, 2009						
	1989-1998	1999-2008			Bilateral			Multilateral			
			Total (Grants & Loans)	Grants	Loans	Total (United Nations & Other)	United Nations	Other			
Total DAC countries	-0.73	5.27	0.31	119 681	69.8	67.5	14.3	2.3	30.2	5.2	25.1
Total EU	-0.17	5.48	0.45	67 246	61.0	57.2	16.1	3.8	39.0	5.3	33.7
Austria	3.71	10.61	0.30	1 142	44.4	44.9	17.6	-0.5	55.6	3.1	52.5
Belgium	-0.73	6.67	0.55	2 610	60.7	61.1	19.6	-0.3	39.3	5.4	33.8
Denmark	4.00	-0.11	0.88	2 810	67.8	68.1	4.0	-0.3	32.2	10.0	22.1
Finland	-5.05	6.62	0.54	1 286	61.1	59.0	22.5	2.0	38.9	11.2	27.7
France ^a	-1.07	2.32	0.46	12 431	55.1	45.8	20.9	9.4	44.9	2.0	42.9
Germany	0.03	5.56	0.35	12 079	58.8	55.9	37.4	2.9	41.2	3.0	38.3
Greece	–	7.39	0.19	607	48.9	48.9	31.2	–	51.1	2.3	48.8
Ireland	11.85	14.53	0.54	1 006	68.9	68.9	1.4	–	31.1	7.6	23.5
Italy	-7.34	4.75	0.16	3 297	26.5	26.4	2.7	0.1	73.5	6.2	67.3
Luxembourg	16.89	7.95	1.04	415	64.1	64.1	1.7	–	35.9	16.5	19.4
Netherlands	1.10	3.04	0.82	6 426	74.7	76.5	5.2	-1.8	25.3	9.2	16.1
Portugal	7.17	1.73	0.23	513	53.9	43.9	28.2	10.1	46.1	2.6	43.5
Spain	12.50	9.64	0.46	6 571	65.4	59.6	13.6	5.8	34.6	5.4	29.2
Sweden	-0.93	8.00	1.12	4 548	66.2	64.2	3.0	2.0	33.8	12.7	21.1
United Kingdom	0.69	9.29	0.52	11 505	67.5	61.9	6.7	5.6	32.5	4.0	28.5
Australia	-0.45	5.07	0.29	2 761	90.6	87.4	38.7	3.2	9.4	1.1	8.4
Canada	-2.51	3.64	0.30	4 013	78.4	79.4	38.2	-1.0	21.6	5.2	16.4
Japan	-0.59	-1.04	0.18	9 480	63.3	56.2	24.6	7.1	36.7	9.1	27.7
New Zealand	1.86	4.42	0.28	309	73.1	73.1	17.0	–	26.9	14.2	12.8
Norway	1.99	3.11	1.06	4 086	77.5	76.5	11.2	1.1	22.5	12.3	10.1
Switzerland	2.22	3.88	0.47	2 305	75.9	75.2	–	0.7	24.1	6.7	17.4
United States	-3.32	9.96	0.20	28 665	87.6	90.4	2.6	-2.8	12.4	2.6	9.8

Source: UN/DESA, based on data of the OECD online database, available from <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx>.

^a Excluding flows from France to the Overseas Departments, namely Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique and Réunion.

Table A.20
Total net ODA flows from OECD Development Assistance Committee countries, by type, 2000-2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	Net disbursements at current prices and exchange rates (millions of dollars)									
Official Development Assistance	53 962	52 687	58 575	69 431	79 855	107 830	104 823	104 181	122 296	119 681
Bilateral grants and grant-like flows	33 087	33 562	39 885	51 033	57 458	83 750	79 691	75 677	88 174	80 732
<i>of which:</i>										
Technical cooperation	12 787	13 623	15 482	18 389	18 725	20 812	22 359	15 037	17 231	17 154
Humanitarian aid	2 213	1 951	2 782	4 363	5 206	7 147	6 748	6 464	8 842	8 415
Debt forgiveness	2 045	2 501	4 538	8 317	7 134	24 999	18 600	9 624	11 067	544
Bilateral loans	3 108	1 720	1 079	-1 053	-2 823	-862	-2 414	-2 305	-1 214	2 767
Contributions to multilateral institutions ^a	17 766	17 404	17 612	19 450	25 220	24 942	27 546	30 809	35 335	36 181

Source: UN/DESA, based on OECD, *The DAC Journal of Development Co-operation Report 2009* and DAC online database, available from <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline>.

a Grants and capital subscriptions. Does not include concessional lending to multilateral agencies.

Table A.21

Commitments and net flows of financial resources, by selected multilateral institutions, 2000-2009

Billions of dollars										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Resource commitments^a	63.1	72.2	95.3	67.6	55.9	71.7	64.7	74.5	135.2	193.7
Financial institutions, excluding IMF	36.9	41.8	38.5	43.1	45.7	51.4	55.7	66.6	76.1	114.5
Regional development banks ^b	16.2	19.3	16.8	20.4	21.5	23.0	23.1	31.3	36.1	54.4
World Bank Group ^c	20.2	22.0	21.4	22.2	23.7	27.7	31.9	34.7	39.4	59.4
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	10.7	11.7	10.2	10.6	10.8	13.6	14.2	12.8	13.5	32.9
International Development Association (IDA)	5.9	6.9	8.0	7.6	8.4	8.7	9.5	11.9	11.2	14.0
International Financial Corporation (IFC)	3.7	3.4	3.2	4.1	4.6	5.4	8.2	10.0	14.6	12.4
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
International Monetary Fund	22.4	25.7	52.2	17.8	2.6	12.6	1.0	2.0	48.7	68.2
United Nations operational agencies ^d	3.8	4.7	4.6	6.7	7.6	7.7	8.3	6.3	10.5	11.0
Net flows	-10.9	14.9	2.0	-11.7	-20.2	-39.6	-25.9	-6.8	40.7	52.3
Financial institutions, excluding IMF	-0.1	1.4	-11.2	-14.8	-10.2	0.8	5.2	-11.4	21.8	20.4
Regional development banks ^b	0.3	1.7	-3.9	-8.0	-6.6	-1.7	3.0	5.9	21.2	15.5
World Bank Group ^c	-0.4	-0.3	-7.3	-6.7	-3.7	2.5	2.2	5.5	0.7	4.9
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	-4.1	-4.6	-12.1	-11.2	-8.9	-2.9	-5.1	-1.8	-6.2	-2.1
International Development Association (IDA)	3.7	4.4	4.8	4.5	5.3	5.4	7.3	7.2	6.8	7.0
International Monetary Fund	-10.8	13.5	13.2	3.1	-10.0	-40.4	-31.0	-18.0	18.9	32.0
Memorandum item:										
<i>(in 2000 purchasing power units)^e</i>										
Resource commitments	63.1	73.7	97.2	62.6	47.8	59.8	54.9	56.0	97.3	146.7
Net flows	-10.9	15.2	2.0	-10.8	-17.3	-33.0	-21.9	-5.1	29.3	39.6

Sources: Annual reports of the relevant multilateral institutions, various issues.

- a Loans, grants, technical assistance and equity participation, as appropriate; all data are on a calendar year basis.
- b African Development Bank (AfDB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Inter-American Development Bank (IaDB) (including Inter-American Investment Corporation (IaIC)) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).
- c Data is for the fiscal year.
- d United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP).
- e Totals deflated by the United Nations index of manufactured export prices (in dollars) of developed economies: 2000=100.

Table A.22
Greenhouse gas emissions^a of Annex I Parties to the United Nations
Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1990-2012

Teragram CO ₂ equivalent												
	1990	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ^b	2010 ^b	2011 ^c	2012 ^c	Annual growth rate 1990-2012	Cumulative change between 1990 and 2012
Australia	418	496	528	533	541	550	544	549	556	560	1.3	33.7
Austria	78	80	93	90	87	87	83	86	87	87	0.5	11.8
Belarus	140	79	85	88	88	91	85	73	66	58	-3.9	-58.8
Belgium	143	145	141	136	130	133	122	125	120	116	-0.9	-18.9
Bulgaria	117	69	71	72	76	73	59	52	46	40	-4.7	-65.6
Canada	592	717	731	718	750	734	695	696	700	703	0.8	18.8
Croatia	31	26	30	31	32	31	29	28	28	28	-0.5	-11.1
Czech Republic	195	148	145	147	147	141	133	131	132	132	-1.8	-32.5
Denmark	70	70	65	73	68	65	58	56	54	52	-1.3	-25.7
Estonia	41	18	19	19	22	20	14	13	11	9	-6.5	-77.3
Finland	70	69	68	80	78	70	63	60	59	58	-0.9	-18.2
France	566	561	561	545	535	532	500	491	483	476	-0.8	-15.9
Germany	1 232	1 025	978	983	957	958	896	884	873	863	-1.6	-30.0
Greece	103	125	133	129	132	127	120	110	102	98	-0.2	-5.3
Hungary	97	77	80	78	76	73	65	62	60	58	-2.3	-40.6
Iceland	3	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	0.4	9.3
Ireland	55	68	69	68	68	67	56	51	51	48	-0.6	-12.4
Italy	517	550	573	562	553	541	508	509	507	506	-0.1	-2.2
Japan	1 269	1 344	1 355	1 337	1 369	1 282	1 208	1 217	1 226	1 228	-0.1	-3.2
Latvia	27	10	11	12	12	12	8	5	3	1	-12.8	-95.1
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	10.3
Lithuania	50	19	23	24	25	24	19	17	16	15	-5.3	-69.7
Luxembourg	13	10	13	13	13	12	11	11	10	9	-1.5	-27.6
Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1.1	-21.1
Netherlands	212	215	212	209	207	207	192	188	182	178	-0.8	-15.9
New Zealand	61	70	77	77	75	75	74	76	77	79	1.2	29.6
Norway	50	53	54	53	55	54	52	49	50	51	0.1	2.3
Poland	453	390	390	403	400	396	372	354	336	320	-1.6	-29.5
Portugal	59	81	87	82	80	78	76	74	69	68	0.6	14.8
Romania	242	136	150	154	153	146	130	122	116	111	-3.5	-54.2
Russian Federation	3 322	2 025	2 115	2 183	2 188	2 230	1 938	1 889	1 894	1 893	-2.5	-43.0
Slovakia	74	49	50	50	48	49	42	42	39	35	-3.3	-52.5
Slovenia	18	19	20	20	21	21	21	22	22	22	0.8	18.6
Spain	285	381	435	427	439	406	403	398	413	415	1.7	45.4
Sweden	72	69	68	67	66	64	58	59	58	58	-1.0	-20.6

Table A.22 (cont'd)												
	1990	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ^b	2010 ^b	2011 ^c	2012 ^c	Annual growth rate 1990-2012	Cumulative change between 1990 and 2012
Switzerland	53	52	54	54	52	53	52	52	51	51	-0.2	-3.6
Turkey	187	297	330	350	380	367	340	359	383	399	3.5	113.6
Ukraine	928	393	423	440	440	428	349	357	357	365	-4.1	-60.6
United Kingdom	775	676	658	653	644	632	575	552	526	508	-1.9	-34.4
United States	6 112	7 008	7 105	7 010	7 120	6 925	6 626	6 543	6 520	6 515	0.3	6.6
All Annex I Parties	18 733	17 623	18 003	17 976	18 131	17 759	16 579	16 365	16 286	16 217	-0.7	-13.4

Source: UN/DESA, based on data of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) online database available from http://unfccc.int/ghg_emissions_data/ghg_data_from_unfccc/time_series_annex_i/items/3814.php (accessed on 5 November 2010).

Note: Based on the historical data provided by the UNFCCC for the GHG emissions of the Annex 1 Parties up to 2008, DESA/DPAD extrapolated the data to 2012. The extrapolation is based on the following procedure:

- GHG/GDP intensity for each country is modelled using time-series regression techniques, to reflect the historical trend of GHG/GDP. While the trend for each individual country would usually be a complex function of such factors as change in structure of the economy, technology change, emission mitigation measures, as well as other economic and environmental policies, the time-series modelling could be considered a reduced form of a more complex structural modelling for the relations between economic output and GHG emissions.
- GHG/GDP intensity for each country is extrapolated for the out-of-sample period (2009-2012), using parameters derived from the time-series regression model.
- In some cases, the extrapolated GHG/GDP intensity for individual countries was adjusted to take account of announced emission control measures taken by Governments.
- The projected GHG emissions were arrived at using GDP estimates in accordance with the *World Economic Situation and Prospects 2011* baseline forecast and the extrapolated GHG/GDP intensity.

a Without land use, land-use change and forestry.

b Estimated.

c Baseline scenario forecasts.