

**Contrast between baseline and pessimistic scenarios: growth projections from the *UN World Economic Situation and Prospects 2012***

**Latin American and the Caribbean: rates of growth of real GDP<sup>a</sup>**

Percentage	2010	2011 <sup>b</sup>	Baseline scenario <sup>c</sup>		Downside scenario <sup>d</sup>		Difference <sup>e</sup>	
			2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
<b>World</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
<b>Developed economies</b>	2.7	1.3	1.3	1.9	-0.9	1.1	-2.1	-0.8
European Union	2.0	1.6	0.7	1.7	-1.6	1.0	-2.3	-0.6
Japan	4.0	-0.5	2.0	2.0	0.5	1.2	-1.5	-0.8
United States	3.0	1.7	1.5	2.0	-0.8	1.1	-2.3	-0.9
<b>Economies in transition</b>	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.1	-2.0	3.3	-5.9	-0.9
<b>Developing economies</b>	7.5	6.0	5.6	5.9	3.8	4.5	-1.7	-1.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.0	4.3	3.3	4.2	0.8	2.4	-2.5	-1.8
South America	6.4	4.6	3.6	4.5	1.2	2.7	-2.4	-1.8
Brazil	7.5	3.7	2.7	3.8	0.3	2.0	-2.4	-1.8
Mexico and Central America	5.6	3.8	2.7	3.6	-0.4	1.8	-3.1	-1.8
Mexico	5.8	3.8	2.5	3.6	-0.6	1.8	-3.1	-1.8
Caribbean	3.5	3.4	4.1	4.3	3.8	2.6	0.3	-1.7

Source: United Nations, [World Economic Situation and Prospects 2012](#).

Note:

a Regional averages are calculated as a weighted average of individual country growth rates of GDP, 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 Downside scenario forecasts, based in part on Project LINK and UN/DESA World Economic Forecasting Model.

e Difference between growth forecasts in the baseline and downside scenarios, that is to say, growth that would be foregone if the downside scenario is realized.