

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

Western Asia: rates of growth of real GDP^a

Percentage	2010	2011 ^b	Baseline scenario ^c		Downside scenario ^d		Difference ^e	
			2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
World	4.0	2.8	2.6	3.2	0.5	2.2	-2.1	-1.0
Developed economies	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
Economies in transition	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.1	-2.0	3.3	-5.9	-0.9
Developing economies	7.5	6.0	5.6	5.9	3.8	4.5	-1.7	-1.4
Western Asia	6.3	6.6	3.8	4.3	1.1	2.5	-2.7	-1.8
Turkey	9.0	7.5	3.2	5.4	0.2	3.6	-3.0	-1.8
Saudi Arabia	3.8	6.8	3.9	3.5	0.8	1.9	-3.1	-1.6
Western Asia (excluding Israel and Turkey)	5.0	6.5	4.3	3.8	1.7	2.1	-2.6	-1.7
<i>Oil exporters</i>	5.0	7.1	4.4	3.8	1.6	2.1	-2.8	-1.7
<i>More diversified economies^f</i>	4.7	0.3	2.7	3.5	1.6	2.5	-1.1	-1.0

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.

f Because political turmoil is forecast to end in 2012 in the Syrian Arab Republic, forecast growth in 2012 and 2013 is higher than actual growth in 2011, despite the pessimistic assumptions of the downward scenario.