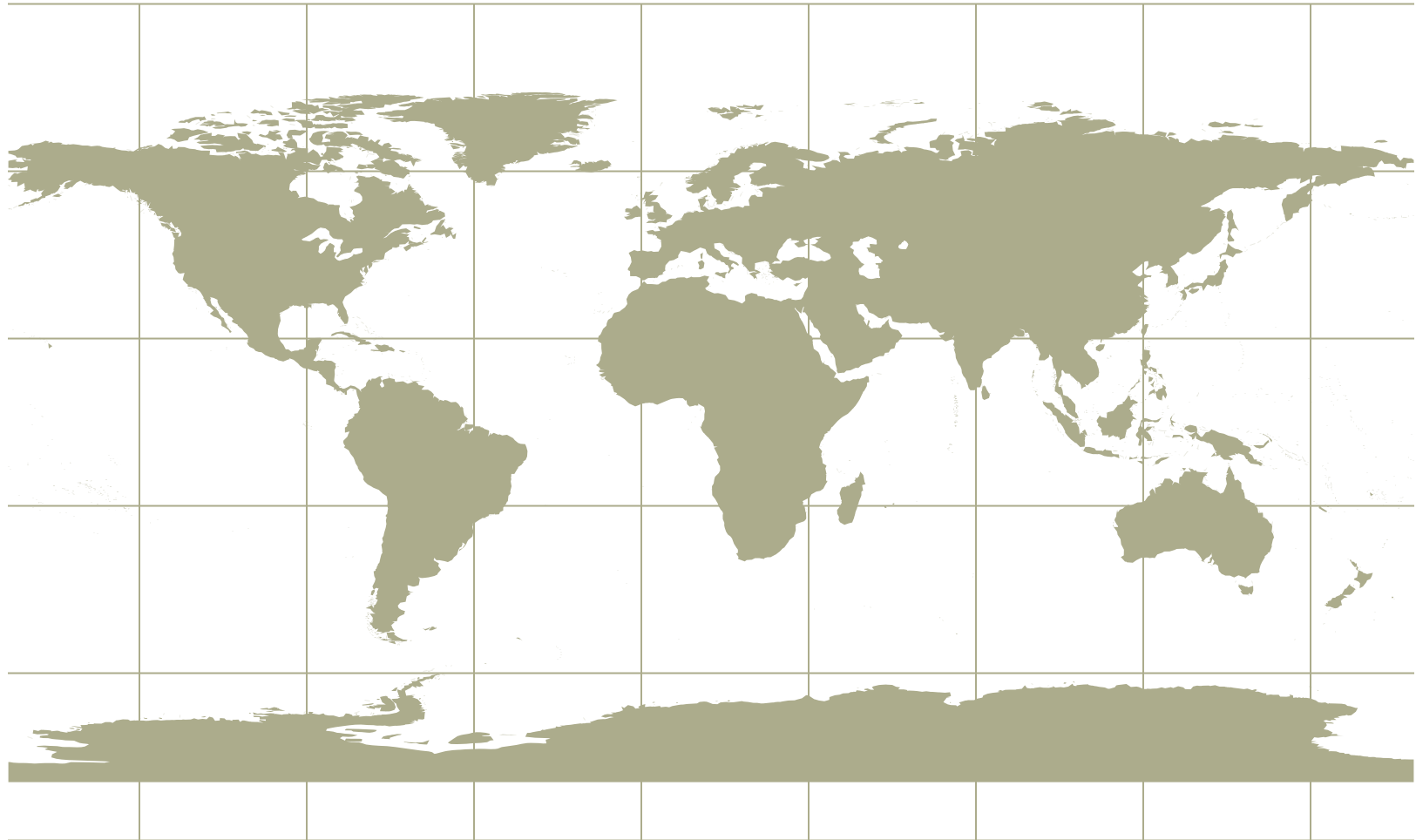
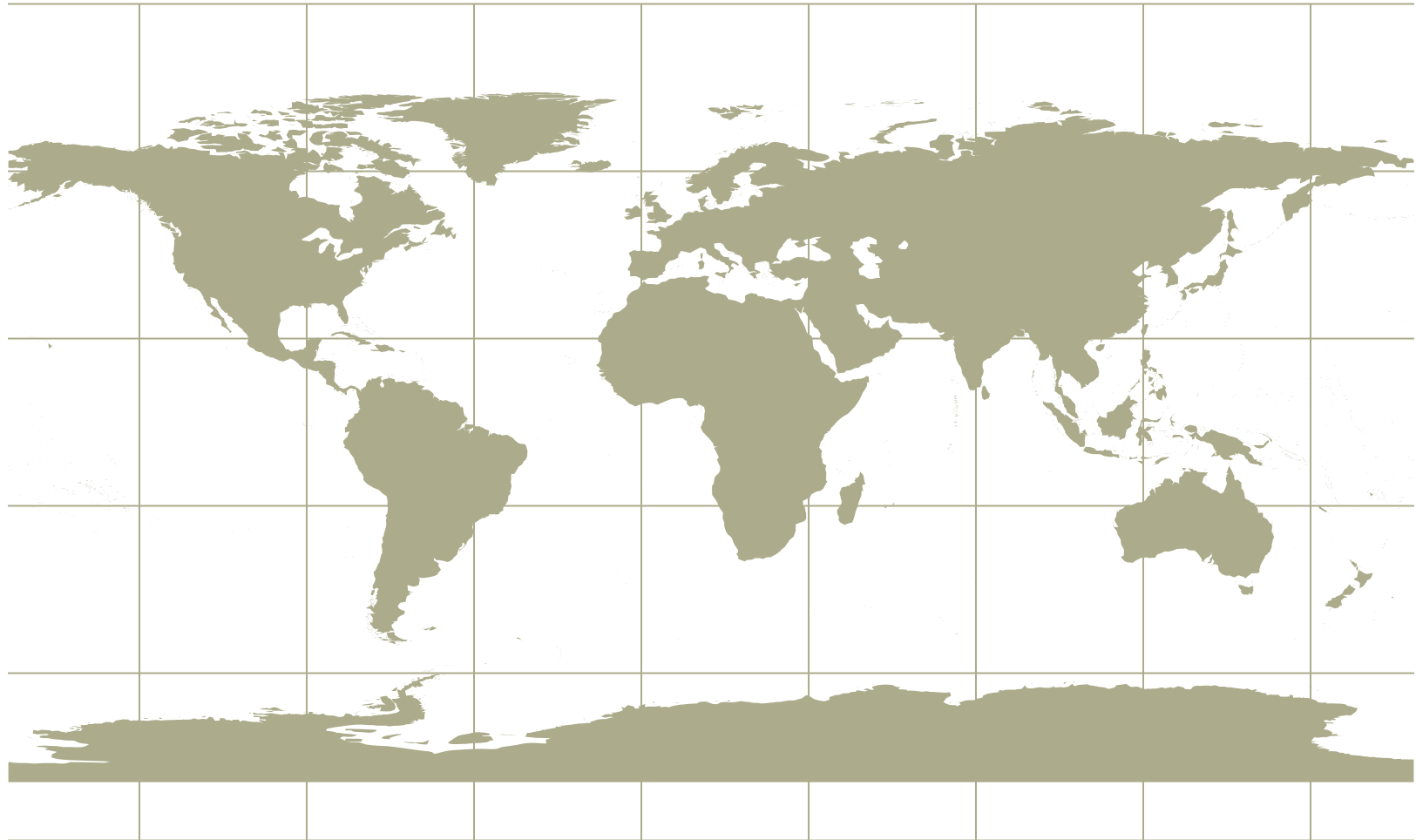


World Economic Situation and Prospects 2015



United Nations
New York, 2015

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 2015 and 2016 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 economies. 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 economies are as follows: Africa, East Asia, South Asia, Western Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean.¹

¹ 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).

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 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 \$1,045 GNI per capita are classified as low-income countries, those with between \$1,046 and \$4,125 as lower middle income countries, those with between \$4,126 and \$12,745 as upper middle income countries, and those with incomes of more than \$12,746 as high-income countries. GNI per capita in dollar terms is estimated using the World Bank Atlas method,² and the classification in table E is based on data for 2013.

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.³ As at 30 November 2014, there were 47 LDCs (table F).

WESP also makes reference to the group of heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC), which are considered by the World Bank and IMF as part of their debt-relief initiative (the Enhanced HIPC Initiative).⁴ In September 2014, there were 39 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 2010 prices and exchange rates. Data for GDP in 2010 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 2010.

² See <http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-classifications>.

³ *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/cdpublications/2008cdphandbook.pdf>.

⁴ IMF, Debt Relief Under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, available from <http://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/facts/pdf/hipc.pdf>.

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 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

Europe			Major developed economies (G7)
European Union	Other Europe	Other countries	
EU-15	Iceland	Australia	Canada
Austria	Norway	Canada	Japan
Belgium	Switzerland	Japan	France
Denmark		New Zealand	Germany
Finland		United States	Italy
France			United Kingdom
Germany			United States
Greece			
Ireland			
Italy			
Luxembourg			
Netherlands			
Portugal			
Spain			
Sweden			
United Kingdom			
New EU member States			
Bulgaria			
Croatia			
Cyprus			
Czech Republic			
Estonia			
Hungary			
Latvia			
Lithuania			
Malta			
Poland			
Romania			
Slovakia			
Slovenia			

Table B
Economies in transition

^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.

South-Eastern Europe	Commonwealth of Independent States and Georgia ^a	
Albania	Armenia	Republic of Moldova
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Azerbaijan	Russian Federation
Montenegro	Belarus	Tajikistan
Serbia	Georgia ^a	Turkmenistan
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Kazakhstan	Ukraine
	Kyrgyzstan	Uzbekistan

Table C
Developing economies by region^a

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

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

^b Special Administrative Region of China.

Table D
Fuel-exporting countries

Economies in transition	Developing countries				
	Latin America and the Caribbean	Africa	East Asia	South Asia	Western Asia
Azerbaijan	Bolivia	Algeria	Brunei	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Bahrain
Kazakhstan	(Plurinational State of)	Angola	Darussalam		Iraq
Russian Federation	Colombia	Cameroon	Indonesia		Kuwait
Turkmenistan	Ecuador	Chad	Viet Nam		Oman
Uzbekistan	Trinidad and Tobago	Congo			Qatar
	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Côte d'Ivoire			Saudi Arabia
		Egypt			United Arab Emirates
		Equatorial Guinea			Yemen
		Gabon			
		Libya			
		Nigeria			
		Sudan			

Table E
Economies by per capita GNI in 2013^a

High-income		Upper middle income		Lower middle income	Low-income
Australia	Lithuania	Albania	Jordan	Armenia	Bangladesh
Austria	Luxembourg	Algeria	Kazakhstan	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Benin
Bahrain	Malta	Angola	Lebanon	Cameroon	Burkina Faso
Barbados	Netherlands	Argentina	Libya	Cabo Verde	Burundi
Belgium	New Zealand	Azerbaijan	Malaysia	Congo	Central African Republic
Brunei Darussalam	Norway	Belarus	Mauritius	Côte d'Ivoire	Chad
Canada	Oman	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Mexico	Djibouti	Comoros
Chile	Poland	Botswana	Montenegro	Egypt	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Croatia	Portugal	Brazil	Namibia	El Salvador	Eritrea
Cyprus	Qatar	Bulgaria	Panama	Georgia	Ethiopia
Czech Republic	Republic of Korea	China	Peru	Ghana	Gambia
Denmark	Russian Federation	Colombia	Romania	Guatemala	Guinea
Equatorial Guinea	Saudi Arabia	Costa Rica	Serbia	Guyana	Guinea-Bissau
Estonia	Singapore	Cuba	South Africa	Honduras	Haiti
Finland	Slovak Republic	Dominican Republic	Thailand	India	Kenya
France	Slovenia	Ecuador	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Indonesia	Liberia
Germany	Spain	Gabon	Tunisia	Kyrgyz Republic ^c	Madagascar
Greece	Sweden	Hungary	Turkey	Lesotho	Malawi
Hong Kong SAR ^b	Switzerland	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Turkmenistan	Mauritania	Mali
Iceland	Taiwan Province of China	Iraq	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Morocco	Mozambique
Ireland	Trinidad and Tobago	Jamaica		Nicaragua	Myanmar
Israel	United Arab Emirates			Nigeria	Nepal
Italy	United Kingdom			Pakistan	Niger
Japan	United States			Papua New Guinea	Rwanda
Kuwait	Uruguay			Paraguay	Sierra Leone
Latvia				Philippines	Somalia
				Republic of Moldova	Tajikistan
				São Tomé and Príncipe	Togo
				Senegal	Uganda
				Sri Lanka	United Republic of Tanzania
				Sudan	Zimbabwe
				Syrian Arab Republic	
				Ukraine	
				Uzbekistan	
				Viet Nam	
				Yemen	
				Zambia	

^a Economies systematically monitored for the World Economic Situation and Prospects report and included in the United Nations' global economic forecast.

^b Special Administrative Region of China.

^c Indicates the country has been shifted upward by one category from previous year's classification.

Table F
Least developed countries (as of November 2014)

Africa		East Asia	South Asia	Western Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean
Angola	Madagascar	Cambodia ^a	Afghanistan ^a	Yemen	Haiti
Benin	Malawi	Kiribati ^a	Bangladesh		
Burkina Faso	Mali	Lao People's Democratic Republic ^a	Bhutan ^a		
Burundi	Mauritania		Nepal		
Central African Republic	Mozambique	Myanmar			
Chad	Niger	Solomon Islands ^a			
Comoros	Rwanda	Timor Leste ^a			
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Sao Tome and Principe	Tuvalu ^a			
Djibouti	Senegal	Vanuatu ^a			
Equatorial Guinea	Sierra Leone				
Eritrea	Somalia				
Ethiopia	South Sudan ^a				
Gambia	Sudan				
Guinea	Togo				
Guinea-Bissau	Uganda				
Lesotho	United Republic of Tanzania				
Liberia	Zambia				

^a Not included in the WESP discussion because of insufficient data.

Table G
Heavily indebted poor countries (as of September 2014)

Post-completion point HIPC ^a		Interim HIPC ^b	Pre-decision point HIPC ^c
Afghanistan	Honduras	Chad	Eritrea
Benin	Liberia		Somalia
Bolivia	Madagascar		Sudan
Burkina Faso	Malawi		
Burundi	Mali		
Cameroon	Mauritania		
Central African Republic	Mozambique		
Comoros	Nicaragua		
Congo	Niger		
Côte D'Ivoire	Rwanda		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	São Tomé and Príncipe		
Ethiopia	Senegal		
Gambia	Sierra Leone		
Ghana	Togo		
Guinea	Uganda		
Guinea-Bissau	United Republic of Tanzania		
Guyana	Zambia		
Haiti			

^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).

Table H
Small island developing States

United Nations members		Non-UN members/Associate members of the Regional Commissions
Antigua and Barbuda	Marshall Islands	American Samoa
Bahamas	Mauritius	Anguilla
Bahrain	Nauru	Aruba
Barbados	Palau	Bermuda
Belize	Papua New Guinea	British Virgin Islands
Cabo Verde	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Cayman Islands
Comoros	Saint Lucia	Commonwealth of Northern Marianas
Cuba	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Cook Islands
Dominica	Samoa	Curaçao
Dominican Republic	São Tomé and Príncipe	French Polynesia
Federated States of Micronesia	Seychelles	Guadeloupe
Fiji	Singapore	Guam
Grenada	Solomon Islands	Martinique
Guinea-Bissau	Suriname	Montserrat
Guyana	Timor-Leste	New Caledonia
Haiti	Tonga	Niue
Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago	Puerto Rico
Kiribati	Tuvalu	Turks and Caicos Islands
Maldives	Vanuatu	U.S. Virgin Islands

Table I
Landlocked developing countries

Landlocked developing countries		
Afghanistan	Kyrgystan	South Sudan
Armenia	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Swaziland
Azerbaijan	Lesotho	Tajikistan
Bhutan	Malawi	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Mali	Turkmenistan
Botswana	Mongolia	Uganda
Burkina Faso	Nepal	Uzbekistan
Burundi	Niger	Zambia
Central African Republic	Paraguay	Zimbabwe
Chad	Republic of Moldova	
Ethiopia	Rwanda	
Kazakhstan		

Annex tables

Table A.1
Developed economies: rates of growth of real GDP, 2006–2016

Annual percentage change												
	2006-2013 ^a	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^b	2015 ^c	2016 ^c
Developed economies	1.0	2.9	2.5	0.1	-3.7	2.6	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.3
United States	1.2	2.7	1.8	-0.3	-2.8	2.5	1.6	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.1
Canada	1.6	2.6	2.0	1.2	-2.7	3.4	2.5	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.8
Japan	0.5	1.7	2.2	-1.0	-5.5	4.7	-0.5	1.5	1.5	0.4	1.2	1.1
Australia	2.8	2.6	4.7	2.5	1.6	2.3	2.6	3.6	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.3
New Zealand	1.7	2.3	3.4	-0.7	0.6	1.8	1.2	2.6	2.5	3.0	3.3	3.0
European Union	0.7	3.4	3.1	0.5	-4.5	2.0	1.8	-0.4	0.0	1.3	1.7	2.0
EU-15	0.6	3.2	2.8	0.2	-4.5	2.1	1.7	-0.5	-0.1	1.2	1.5	1.9
Austria	1.3	3.4	3.6	1.5	-3.8	1.9	3.1	0.9	0.2	0.8	1.6	2.2
Belgium	1.0	2.6	3.0	1.0	-2.6	2.5	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.2	1.3
Denmark	0.1	3.4	1.6	-0.8	-5.7	1.4	1.1	-0.4	0.4	1.3	2.1	2.1
Finland	0.5	4.1	5.2	0.7	-8.3	3.0	2.6	-1.5	-1.2	-0.1	1.5	1.5
France	0.7	2.5	2.3	-0.1	-3.1	1.7	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.3
Germany	1.3	3.7	3.3	1.1	-5.6	4.1	3.6	0.4	0.1	1.4	1.4	1.7
Greece	-2.2	5.5	3.5	-0.2	-3.1	-4.9	-7.1	-7.0	-3.9	0.4	2.3	2.9
Ireland	0.4	5.5	4.9	-2.6	-6.4	-0.3	2.8	-0.3	0.2	4.4	3.5	3.4
Italy	-0.6	2.0	1.5	-1.0	-5.5	1.7	0.6	-2.3	-1.9	-0.4	0.5	1.1
Luxembourg	1.5	4.9	6.6	-0.7	-5.6	3.1	1.9	-0.2	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.1
Netherlands	0.9	3.8	4.2	2.1	-3.3	1.1	1.7	-1.6	-0.7	0.7	1.3	1.6
Portugal	-0.4	1.4	2.4	0.0	-2.9	1.9	-1.3	-3.2	-1.4	0.6	0.8	1.1
Spain	0.2	4.1	3.5	0.9	-3.8	-0.2	0.0	-1.6	-1.2	1.2	2.1	2.5
Sweden	1.5	4.7	3.4	-0.6	-5.2	6.0	2.7	-0.3	1.5	1.7	3.2	3.4
United Kingdom	0.8	3.0	2.6	-0.3	-4.3	1.9	1.6	0.7	1.7	3.1	2.6	2.5
New EU member States	2.4	6.5	6.1	4.0	-4.0	2.0	3.1	0.7	1.1	2.6	2.9	3.3
Bulgaria	2.1	6.5	6.4	6.2	-5.5	0.4	1.8	0.6	0.9	1.3	2.5	2.9
Croatia	-0.1	4.9	5.1	2.1	-6.9	-2.3	-0.2	-2.2	-0.9	-0.5	0.7	2.5
Cyprus	0.6	4.1	5.1	3.6	-1.9	1.3	0.4	-2.4	-5.4	-3.7	0.9	1.0
Czech Republic	1.6	6.9	5.5	2.7	-4.8	2.3	2.0	-0.8	-0.7	2.5	2.5	2.9
Estonia	1.7	10.1	7.5	-4.2	-14.1	2.6	9.6	3.9	0.8	1.6	2.7	3.0
Hungary	0.0	3.9	0.1	0.9	-6.8	1.1	1.6	-1.7	1.1	2.8	2.8	3.2
Latvia	1.3	11.0	10.0	-2.8	-17.7	-1.3	5.3	5.2	4.1	2.6	3.5	4.0
Lithuania	2.4	7.4	11.1	2.6	-14.8	1.6	6.1	3.8	3.3	2.7	3.0	3.0
Malta	2.0	2.6	4.1	3.9	-2.8	4.1	1.6	0.6	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.2
Poland	3.9	6.2	6.8	5.1	1.6	3.9	4.5	2.0	1.6	3.4	3.5	3.6
Romania	2.4	7.9	6.3	7.3	-6.6	-1.1	2.3	0.6	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.9
Slovakia	3.6	8.3	10.5	5.8	-4.9	4.4	3.0	1.8	0.9	2.4	2.7	2.6
Slovenia	0.7	5.7	6.9	3.3	-7.8	1.2	0.6	-2.6	-1.0	2.0	3.0	3.5
Other Europe	1.6	3.3	3.5	1.3	-2.0	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.4	2.2	2.3
Iceland	1.0	4.7	6.0	1.2	-6.6	-4.1	2.7	1.5	3.3	2.2	1.0	0.3
Norway	1.1	2.3	2.7	0.1	-1.6	0.5	1.3	2.9	0.6	1.9	1.7	2.4
Switzerland	2.0	4.0	4.1	2.3	-2.1	3.0	1.8	1.1	1.9	1.0	2.6	2.3
<i>Memorandum items</i>												
North America	1.3	2.7	1.8	-0.2	-2.8	2.6	1.7	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.0
Western Europe	0.8	3.4	3.1	0.5	-4.3	2.0	1.8	-0.3	0.1	1.3	1.7	2.0
Asia and Oceania	0.9	1.9	2.6	-0.4	-4.2	4.1	0.1	1.9	1.7	1.0	1.5	1.4
Major developed economies	0.9	2.6	2.1	-0.2	-3.9	2.9	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.3
Euro area	0.5	3.2	3.0	0.4	-4.6	2.0	1.7	-0.8	-0.5	0.8	1.3	1.7

Sources: UN/DESA, based on data of the United Nations Statistics Division 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 2010 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, 2006–2016

Annual percentage change												
	2006–2013 ^a	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^b	2015 ^c	2016 ^c
Economies in transition	3.7	8.6	8.8	5.3	-6.6	4.8	4.5	3.3	2.0	0.8	1.1	2.1
South-Eastern Europe	2.3	4.7	6.0	5.1	-2.1	1.7	1.8	-0.9	2.4	0.7	2.7	3.0
Albania	3.9	5.4	5.9	7.5	3.4	3.7	2.5	1.6	1.3	1.5	3.0	4.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.2	5.7	6.0	5.6	-2.7	0.8	1.0	-1.2	2.5	1.5	2.6	2.5
Montenegro	3.3	8.6	10.7	6.9	-5.7	2.5	3.2	-2.5	3.4	2.3	2.7	3.0
Serbia	1.6	3.6	5.4	3.8	-3.5	1.0	1.6	-1.5	2.5	-0.8	2.5	3.0
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3.1	5.1	6.5	5.5	-0.4	3.4	2.3	-0.5	2.7	3.5	3.5	3.0
Commonwealth of Independent States and Georgia^d	3.8	8.7	8.9	5.3	-6.7	4.9	4.7	3.5	2.0	0.8	1.1	2.1
Net fuel exporters	3.9	8.8	9.0	5.4	-6.3	4.9	4.6	3.7	2.1	1.2	1.1	2.0
Azerbaijan	10.8	34.5	25.5	10.6	9.4	4.6	-1.6	2.1	6.0	2.7	4.2	3.5
Kazakhstan	6.2	10.7	8.9	3.3	1.2	7.3	7.5	5.0	6.0	4.0	4.8	6.0
Russian Federation	3.3	8.2	8.5	5.2	-7.8	4.5	4.3	3.4	1.3	0.5	0.2	1.2
Turkmenistan	10.9	11.0	11.0	14.7	6.1	9.2	14.1	11.1	10.2	10.3	9.5	8.9
Uzbekistan	8.2	7.3	9.5	9.0	8.1	8.5	8.3	8.2	7.0	7.5	7.0	6.9
Net fuel importers	2.8	8.0	8.4	4.4	-10.1	5.0	5.3	1.4	1.1	-2.6	1.0	2.7
Armenia	4.3	13.2	13.7	6.9	-14.1	2.2	4.7	7.2	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.2
Belarus	5.5	10.0	8.6	10.2	0.2	7.7	5.5	1.7	0.9	1.5	2.5	3.5
Georgia	5.3	9.4	12.3	2.3	-3.8	6.3	7.2	6.2	3.2	5.0	4.8	4.0
Kyrgyzstan	4.8	3.1	8.5	8.4	2.9	-0.5	6.0	-0.1	10.5	3.8	5.0	6.0
Republic of Moldova	3.8	4.8	3.0	7.8	-6.0	7.1	6.8	-0.7	8.9	3.0	3.5	3.5
Tajikistan	6.2	6.6	7.6	7.6	4.0	6.5	2.4	7.5	7.4	5.8	5.2	5.0
Ukraine	1.3	7.3	7.9	2.3	-14.8	4.2	5.2	0.3	0.0	-6.5	-0.8	1.8

Sources: UN/DESA, based on data of the United Nations Statistics Division 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 2010 prices and exchange rates.

a Average percentage change.

b Partly estimated.

c Baseline scenario forecasts, based in part on Project LINK and the 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, 2006–2016

	Annual percentage change											
	2006–2013 ^a	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^b	2015 ^c	2016 ^c
Developing countries^d	6.0	7.8	8.2	5.4	3.2	7.8	5.9	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.8	5.1
Africa	4.5	6.7	6.5	5.3	2.9	4.9	0.8	5.6	3.5	3.5	4.6	4.9
North Africa	3.4	7.1	5.4	5.0	3.5	4.2	-5.3	6.6	1.4	1.6	3.9	4.3
East Africa	6.5	6.9	7.6	6.5	4.5	7.2	6.6	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.8	6.6
Central Africa	3.8	2.1	5.3	3.5	2.9	5.9	3.3	5.3	2.2	4.3	4.7	5.0
West Africa	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.0	5.7	7.0	4.8	6.9	7.0	5.9	6.2	6.1
Southern Africa	4.3	7.1	7.8	5.2	0.1	3.8	4.1	3.4	3.0	2.9	3.6	4.1
Net fuel exporters	4.7	7.3	7.3	5.9	4.1	5.3	-2.5	7.0	3.3	3.2	4.8	5.0
Net fuel importers	4.4	6.0	5.5	4.7	1.6	4.6	4.7	4.1	3.7	3.7	4.4	4.7
East and South Asia	7.5	9.3	10.4	6.3	6.1	9.3	7.1	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0
East Asia	7.8	9.6	10.8	7.0	5.9	9.4	7.5	6.3	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.0
South Asia	6.1	8.2	8.9	3.5	7.0	8.7	5.5	2.9	4.1	4.9	5.4	5.7
Net fuel exporters	4.8	5.9	7.1	4.5	4.4	6.1	5.1	1.9	3.4	4.2	4.6	5.0
Net fuel importers	7.8	9.7	10.8	6.5	6.3	9.6	7.3	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1
Western Asia	4.8	7.5	5.4	4.6	-0.7	6.3	7.2	4.5	4.0	2.9	3.7	4.3
Net fuel exporters	5.5	8.4	5.5	6.8	0.6	5.1	7.5	6.2	4.2	3.5	4.2	4.7
Net fuel importers	4.0	6.4	5.4	2.0	-2.3	7.9	6.9	2.4	3.8	2.1	3.1	3.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.7	5.5	5.8	4.1	-1.3	6.0	4.2	2.7	2.6	1.3	2.4	3.1
South America	4.0	5.4	6.5	4.9	-0.3	6.5	4.3	2.2	2.8	0.7	1.9	2.8
Mexico and Central America	2.6	5.1	3.7	1.7	-4.2	5.1	4.1	4.2	1.8	2.6	3.5	3.8
Caribbean	4.0	10.1	6.3	3.5	1.1	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.8	3.8	3.8
Net fuel exporters	4.2	8.0	7.1	4.6	-0.7	1.3	5.4	4.8	3.0	1.4	2.4	3.2
Net fuel importers	3.6	5.1	5.6	4.0	-1.4	6.8	4.0	2.4	2.5	1.3	2.3	3.1
<i>Memorandum items:</i>												
Least developed countries	6.2	8.2	9.2	7.8	5.2	5.9	3.5	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.7	5.9
Africa (excluding Libya)	4.7	6.1	6.6	5.4	3.1	5.0	3.6	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.5	4.8
North Africa (excluding Libya)	3.9	5.6	5.5	5.3	4.1	4.2	1.8	2.1	2.8	2.7	3.6	4.0
East Asia (excluding China)	4.5	5.8	6.2	3.4	0.9	7.7	4.5	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.5
South Asia (excluding India)	3.6	6.2	7.0	2.6	3.9	4.9	3.5	-1.2	2.0	3.7	4.0	4.2
Western Asia (excluding Israel and Turkey)	5.4	8.1	5.6	6.7	1.1	5.1	6.9	5.9	4.0	3.0	4.0	4.5
Arab States ^e	4.8	7.8	5.5	6.2	1.8	4.8	3.1	6.1	3.3	2.6	3.9	4.5
Landlocked developing economies	6.8	9.8	9.2	6.4	3.7	7.4	6.0	5.3	6.3	5.2	5.5	5.8
Small island developing economies	4.7	8.6	7.5	3.0	0.3	8.6	4.4	2.2	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.6
Major developing economies												
Argentina	5.1	8.4	8.0	3.1	0.1	9.1	8.6	0.9	2.9	-0.3	0.8	2.5
Brazil	3.5	4.0	6.1	5.2	-0.3	7.5	2.7	1.0	2.3	0.3	1.5	2.4
Chile	4.2	5.7	5.2	3.3	-1.0	5.8	5.8	5.4	4.1	1.9	3.0	3.5
China	10.1	12.7	14.2	9.6	9.2	10.4	9.3	7.7	7.7	7.3	7.0	6.8
Colombia	4.7	6.7	6.9	3.5	1.7	4.0	6.6	4.0	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.7
Egypt	4.6	6.8	7.1	7.2	4.7	5.1	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.2	3.5	4.0
Hong Kong SAR ^f	3.6	7.0	6.5	2.1	-2.5	6.8	4.8	1.5	2.9	2.2	2.5	2.8
India	7.2	9.3	9.8	3.9	8.5	10.5	6.4	4.7	5.0	5.4	5.9	6.3
Indonesia	5.9	5.5	6.3	6.0	4.6	6.2	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.1	5.4	5.7

Table A.3
Developing economies: rates of growth of real GDP, 2006–2016 (continued)

Annual percentage change												
	2006–2013 ^a	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^b	2015 ^c	2016 ^c
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2.4	6.1	8.3	1.7	4.0	5.8	2.5	-6.6	-1.9	2.0	2.5	2.8
Israel	4.4	5.8	6.9	4.5	1.2	5.7	4.6	3.4	3.3	2.7	2.9	3.3
Republic of Korea	3.7	5.2	5.5	2.8	0.7	6.5	3.7	2.3	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.7
Malaysia	4.7	5.6	6.3	4.8	-1.5	7.4	5.1	5.6	4.7	5.7	5.3	5.5
Mexico	2.4	5.0	3.2	1.4	-4.7	5.2	3.9	4.0	1.4	2.4	3.4	3.8
Nigeria	6.8	7.5	7.5	6.3	6.9	7.8	4.7	6.7	7.3	5.8	6.1	5.9
Pakistan	3.7	6.2	4.8	1.7	2.8	1.6	2.8	4.0	6.1	4.2	4.1	4.3
Peru	6.6	7.5	8.5	9.1	1.0	8.5	6.5	6.0	5.6	3.2	4.9	5.0
Philippines	5.3	5.2	6.6	4.2	1.1	7.6	3.6	6.8	7.2	6.4	6.1	6.0
Saudi Arabia	5.9	5.6	6.0	8.4	1.8	7.4	8.6	5.8	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2
Singapore	5.7	8.9	9.0	1.9	-0.6	15.1	6.0	1.9	4.1	2.8	3.3	3.6
South Africa	3.0	5.6	5.5	3.6	-1.5	3.1	3.6	2.5	1.9	2.0	2.7	3.3
Taiwan Province of China	3.5	5.4	6.0	0.7	-1.8	10.8	4.2	1.5	2.1	3.5	3.4	3.1
Thailand	3.6	4.9	5.4	1.7	-0.9	7.4	0.6	7.1	2.9	1.1	3.9	4.2
Turkey	3.9	6.9	4.7	0.7	-4.8	9.2	8.8	2.1	4.1	2.7	3.3	4.0
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	3.7	9.9	8.8	5.3	-3.2	-1.5	4.2	5.6	1.3	-3.0	-0.5	1.0

Sources: UN/DESA, based on data of the United Nations Statistics Division 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 the UN/DESA World Economic Forecasting Model.

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

e Currently includes data for Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

f Special Administrative Region of China.

Table A.4
Developed economies: consumer price inflation, 2006–2016

Annual percentage change ^a											
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^b	2015 ^c	2016 ^c
Developed economies	2.3	2.2	3.3	0.1	1.5	2.6	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.7
United States	3.1	2.9	3.8	-0.3	1.6	3.2	2.0	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.6
Canada	2.0	2.1	2.4	0.3	1.8	2.9	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.5	2.0
Japan	0.2	0.1	1.4	-1.3	-0.7	-0.3	0.0	0.4	2.7	1.3	1.5
Australia	3.6	2.3	4.4	1.8	2.9	3.3	1.8	2.5	2.7	1.6	2.2
New Zealand	3.4	2.4	4.0	2.1	2.3	4.0	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.0
European Union	2.2	2.3	3.5	0.8	1.9	3.0	2.6	1.5	0.7	1.2	1.7
EU-15	2.2	2.1	3.3	0.6	1.9	2.9	2.5	1.5	0.7	1.2	1.7
Austria	1.7	2.2	3.2	0.4	1.7	3.5	2.6	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.9
Belgium	2.3	1.8	4.5	0.0	2.3	3.4	2.6	1.2	0.7	1.2	2.2
Denmark	1.8	1.7	3.6	1.1	2.2	2.7	2.4	0.6	0.4	1.3	1.9
Finland	1.3	1.6	3.9	1.6	1.7	3.3	3.2	2.3	1.2	1.3	1.5
France	1.9	1.6	3.2	0.1	1.7	2.3	2.2	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.2
Germany	1.8	2.3	2.8	0.2	1.2	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.0	1.6	2.1
Greece	3.3	3.0	4.2	1.3	4.7	3.1	1.0	-0.8	-1.2	0.2	0.8
Ireland	2.7	2.9	3.1	-1.7	-1.6	1.2	1.9	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.3
Italy	2.2	2.0	3.5	0.8	1.6	2.9	3.3	1.3	0.3	0.7	1.5
Luxembourg	2.7	2.3	3.4	0.4	2.3	3.4	2.7	1.7	0.9	2.1	2.1
Netherlands	1.6	1.6	2.2	1.0	0.9	2.5	2.8	2.6	0.5	1.0	1.1
Portugal	3.0	2.4	2.7	-0.9	1.4	3.6	2.8	0.5	-0.2	0.5	0.7
Spain	3.6	2.8	4.1	-0.2	2.0	3.0	2.4	1.5	0.0	1.0	1.6
Sweden	1.5	1.7	3.3	1.9	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.2	1.1	2.2
United Kingdom	2.3	2.3	3.6	2.2	3.3	4.5	2.8	2.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
New EU member States	3.1	3.9	6.1	3.1	2.7	3.8	3.7	1.4	0.4	1.5	2.5
Bulgaria	7.3	8.4	12.3	2.8	2.5	4.2	2.9	0.7	-0.5	1.5	2.0
Croatia	3.2	2.9	6.0	2.4	1.0	2.3	3.4	2.1	-0.1	1.5	2.3
Cyprus	2.5	2.3	4.7	0.4	2.5	3.3	2.4	-0.4	-0.7	1.4	1.8
Czech Republic	2.1	3.0	6.3	0.6	1.2	2.1	3.5	1.4	0.5	1.5	2.0
Estonia	4.4	6.7	10.6	0.2	2.7	5.1	4.2	3.3	0.9	2.0	3.0
Hungary	4.0	7.9	6.0	4.0	4.7	3.9	5.7	1.7	0.5	2.3	2.9
Latvia	6.5	10.1	15.4	3.5	-1.1	4.4	2.3	0.0	0.5	1.5	2.5
Lithuania	3.8	5.7	10.9	4.4	1.3	4.1	3.1	1.0	0.5	1.5	2.5
Malta	2.8	1.3	4.2	2.1	1.4	2.8	2.4	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.8
Poland	1.3	2.6	4.2	4.0	2.7	3.9	3.7	0.8	0.2	1.0	2.5
Romania	6.6	4.8	7.9	5.6	6.1	5.8	3.4	3.2	1.2	2.3	3.0
Slovakia	4.3	1.9	3.9	0.9	0.7	4.1	3.7	1.5	0.1	1.9	2.5
Slovenia	2.5	3.8	5.5	0.9	2.1	2.1	2.8	1.9	0.4	1.2	2.0
Other Europe	1.7	0.8	2.9	0.7	1.4	0.7	-0.2	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.5
Iceland	6.7	5.0	12.7	12.0	5.4	4.0	5.2	3.9	2.8	2.6	2.5
Norway	2.5	0.7	3.4	2.3	2.3	1.3	0.4	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7
Switzerland	1.0	0.8	2.3	-0.7	0.6	0.1	-0.7	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.3
<i>Memorandum items</i>											
North America	3.0	2.8	3.7	-0.2	1.6	3.2	2.0	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.6
Western Europe	2.2	2.2	3.5	0.8	1.9	2.9	2.4	1.5	0.7	1.2	1.7
Asia and Oceania	0.9	0.5	2.0	-0.7	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.8	2.7	1.4	1.6
Major developed economies	2.2	2.1	3.1	-0.1	1.3	2.5	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.6
Euro area	2.2	2.1	3.3	0.3	1.6	2.7	2.5	1.4	0.6	1.1	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 2010 GDP in United States dollars.

b Partly estimated.

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

Table A.5
Economies in transition: consumer price inflation, 2006–2016

Annual percentage change ^a											
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^b	2015 ^c	2016 ^c
Economies in Transition	9.4	9.4	14.9	10.9	7.0	9.5	6.1	6.3	8.1	7.4	5.7
South-Eastern Europe	6.6	4.0	8.3	4.7	4.7	5.5	4.6	4.3	1.2	2.3	2.6
Albania	2.4	2.9	3.3	2.3	3.6	3.4	2.1	1.9	1.5	2.1	2.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.7	0.0	6.7	0.8	1.9	3.0	4.3	-0.1	-0.8	1.2	2.0
Montenegro	2.9	4.4	8.8	3.4	0.7	3.2	3.6	2.3	-0.5	1.5	2.5
Serbia	10.2	6.6	10.5	8.9	7.5	8.1	6.8	7.6	2.7	3.0	3.0
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3.2	2.3	8.4	-0.8	1.5	3.1	-0.3	3.0	-0.5	2.0	2.5
Commonwealth of Independent States and Georgia^d	9.5	9.6	15.2	11.2	7.1	9.7	6.2	6.4	8.4	7.6	5.8
Net fuel exporters	9.6	9.4	14.4	10.9	6.9	8.4	5.1	6.7	7.8	7.3	5.9
Azerbaijan	8.2	16.6	20.8	1.4	5.6	7.8	1.0	2.5	1.9	3.0	3.5
Kazakhstan	8.6	10.8	17.1	7.3	7.2	8.3	5.1	5.5	7.0	6.5	4.5
Russian Federation	9.7	9.0	14.0	11.7	6.9	8.4	5.0	6.8	8.0	7.5	6.0
Turkmenistan	8.2	6.3	14.5	-2.7	4.5	8.0	8.0	9.0	9.5	9.0	9.5
Uzbekistan	14.2	12.3	12.7	14.1	9.4	12.0	11.0	10.0	11.0	8.8	8.5
Net fuel importers	8.3	11.2	20.9	13.1	8.8	19.2	15.0	4.5	12.6	9.4	5.3
Armenia	2.9	4.4	8.9	3.4	8.2	7.7	2.6	6.0	3.5	4.0	2.9
Belarus	7.0	8.2	14.9	12.9	7.7	53.4	59.1	18.3	18.0	15.0	8.3
Georgia	9.1	9.3	10.0	1.7	7.1	8.5	-0.9	-0.5	3.5	4.5	3.0
Kyrgyzstan	5.6	10.1	24.5	6.9	8.0	16.4	2.7	6.9	6.8	6.5	4.5
Republic of Moldova	10.8	14.8	10.8	0.6	13.3	8.1	5.8	4.6	5.6	5.0	4.8
Tajikistan	10.0	13.4	20.9	6.4	6.4	12.4	5.8	5.6	6.0	6.5	5.5
Ukraine	9.1	12.8	25.3	15.8	9.4	7.9	0.6	-0.9	12.5	8.3	4.5

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 2010 GDP in United States dollars.

b Partly estimated.

c Baseline scenario forecasts, based in part on Project LINK and the 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, 2006–2016

Annual percentage change ^a	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^b	2015 ^c	2016 ^c
Developing countries by region	4.8	5.7	8.3	3.9	5.5	6.7	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.0
Africa	6.1	6.6	11.7	8.1	7.2	8.5	8.9	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.8
North Africa	4.8	6.0	10.8	7.1	6.9	8.3	9.4	8.6	7.5	7.2	7.1
East Africa	11.1	11.4	22.7	9.5	6.1	17.7	13.6	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.0
Central Africa	4.4	0.9	6.7	4.5	2.5	2.0	5.2	2.7	3.6	2.8	2.9
West Africa	7.6	5.5	11.4	9.9	10.8	9.3	9.9	7.4	7.9	8.8	8.5
Southern Africa	5.7	7.4	10.6	8.4	6.1	6.7	6.7	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.9
Net fuel exporters	6.4	6.4	11.7	9.2	9.5	9.8	10.6	8.8	8.1	8.2	8.1
Net fuel importers	5.7	6.7	11.6	6.9	4.5	7.1	6.8	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.2
East and South Asia	3.7	5.3	7.6	2.6	5.0	6.4	4.8	5.3	3.8	3.7	3.8
East Asia	2.7	4.4	6.4	0.4	3.3	5.2	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.9
South Asia	7.1	8.6	12.5	11.2	11.5	11.1	12.2	14.7	9.2	7.8	7.2
Net fuel exporters	12.1	10.1	16.4	7.7	7.1	11.6	12.4	17.4	9.7	8.0	7.5
Net fuel importers	2.7	4.7	6.6	2.0	4.8	5.8	3.9	3.8	3.1	3.2	3.4
Western Asia	9.2	8.2	10.1	3.5	5.7	6.5	6.3	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.3
Net fuel exporters	10.4	9.7	10.4	2.2	4.9	7.1	4.4	2.8	3.2	3.9	4.1
Net fuel importers	7.8	6.5	9.6	5.1	6.7	5.7	8.7	6.3	6.4	6.1	6.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.1	5.1	7.8	5.9	6.1	6.8	6.0	7.2	10.2	8.8	7.0
South America	5.5	5.4	8.4	6.4	6.9	7.9	6.8	8.5	12.7	10.8	8.3
Mexico and Central America	4.0	4.4	5.9	5.1	4.2	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8
Caribbean	5.0	4.3	7.6	2.2	4.8	4.6	3.3	3.2	2.5	2.8	3.1
Net fuel exporters	7.9	10.2	17.2	14.1	13.7	13.4	11.3	18.7	30.9	24.9	15.2
Net fuel importers	4.7	4.3	6.2	4.6	4.9	5.7	5.2	5.3	6.9	6.3	5.7
<i>Memorandum items</i>											
Least developed countries	9.8	11.1	14.8	7.7	8.9	12.0	12.2	10.1	8.5	7.4	7.3
Africa (excluding Libya)	6.3	6.6	11.7	8.4	7.4	8.2	9.0	7.4	7.0	6.9	6.8
North Africa (excluding Libya)	5.2	6.0	10.8	7.7	7.4	7.4	9.8	9.4	7.9	7.4	7.4
East Asia (excluding China)	5.0	3.7	7.0	2.1	3.3	4.6	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.3
South Asia (excluding India)	10.0	13.5	21.5	11.7	10.4	16.1	18.7	24.9	12.9	10.5	9.6
Western Asia (excluding Israel and Turkey)	10.2	9.2	10.8	2.2	4.7	7.0	5.7	3.2	3.1	3.8	4.2
Arab States ^d	8.5	8.2	10.8	3.7	5.4	7.4	6.9	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.1
Landlocked developing economies	8.5	9.8	16.6	6.5	6.2	9.9	7.1	5.7	6.1	5.9	5.3
Small island developing economies	2.7	3.0	6.8	1.5	3.5	4.7	3.8	2.6	1.8	2.4	2.6
Major developing economies	8.5	9.8	16.6	6.5	6.2	9.9	7.1	5.7	6.1	5.9	5.3
Argentina	10.9	8.9	8.5	6.2	10.5	9.8	10.0	10.9	25.0	19.0	15.3
Brazil	4.3	3.6	5.7	4.8	5.0	6.6	5.4	5.9	6.3	6.3	5.8
Chile	3.4	4.4	8.7	0.4	1.4	3.3	3.0	1.9	4.2	3.2	3.0
China	1.4	4.8	6.0	-0.7	3.3	5.5	2.6	2.7	2.1	2.4	2.7
Colombia	4.3	5.5	7.0	4.2	2.3	3.4	3.2	2.0	2.9	3.4	3.3
Egypt	7.6	9.3	18.3	11.8	11.3	10.1	7.1	9.5	10.0	10.1	9.9
Hong Kong SAR ^e	2.1	2.0	4.3	0.6	2.3	5.3	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1
India	5.8	6.4	8.4	10.9	12.0	8.9	9.3	10.1	7.5	6.6	6.2

Table A.6
 Developing economies: consumer price inflation, 2006–2016 (continued)

Annual percentage change ^a											
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^b	2015 ^c	2016 ^c
Indonesia	13.1	6.4	10.2	4.4	5.2	5.4	4.3	6.4	6.0	5.1	5.3
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	11.9	17.2	25.5	13.5	10.1	20.6	27.4	39.3	17.8	14.0	12.0
Israel	2.1	0.5	4.6	3.3	2.7	3.5	1.7	1.5	0.7	1.5	2.1
Republic of Korea	2.2	2.5	4.7	2.8	2.9	4.0	2.2	1.3	1.4	2.0	2.3
Malaysia	3.6	2.0	5.4	0.6	1.7	3.2	1.7	2.1	3.2	4.2	3.7
Mexico	3.6	4.0	5.1	5.3	4.2	3.4	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.7
Nigeria	8.2	5.4	11.6	11.5	13.7	10.8	12.2	8.5	8.5	10.2	9.9
Pakistan	7.9	7.6	20.3	13.6	13.9	11.9	9.7	7.7	7.7	6.8	7.2
Peru	2.0	1.8	5.8	2.9	1.5	3.4	3.7	2.8	3.4	2.7	3.0
Philippines	5.5	2.9	8.3	4.2	3.8	4.6	3.2	3.0	4.3	3.9	3.6
Saudi Arabia	2.3	4.1	10.0	5.0	5.4	5.8	2.9	3.5	3.0	3.7	4.0
Singapore	1.0	2.1	6.5	0.6	2.8	5.3	4.5	2.4	1.3	2.0	2.1
South Africa	3.2	6.1	10.1	7.3	4.1	5.0	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.6
Taiwan Province of China	0.6	1.8	3.5	-0.9	1.0	1.4	1.9	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.9
Thailand	4.6	2.2	5.5	-0.8	3.3	3.8	3.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.5
Turkey	9.6	8.8	10.4	6.3	8.6	6.5	8.9	7.5	8.9	8.2	8.5
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	12.8	16.9	29.8	27.1	28.2	26.1	21.1	40.6	68.0	53.2	30.6

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

a Data for country groups are weighted averages, where weights are based on GDP in 2010 prices and exchange rates.

b Partly estimated.

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

d Currently includes data for Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

e Special Administrative Region of China.

Table A.7
Developed economies: unemployment rates,^{a,b} 2006–2016

Percentage of labour force											
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^c	2015 ^d	2016 ^d
Developed economies	6.3	5.8	6.1	8.3	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.5	7.8	7.5	7.2
United States	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.6	8.9	8.1	7.4	6.2	5.8	5.5
Canada	6.3	6.0	6.1	8.3	8.0	7.5	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.4
Japan	4.1	3.8	4.0	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.5
Australia	4.8	4.4	4.2	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.7	6.8	6.6	6.1
New Zealand	3.9	3.7	4.2	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.9	6.1	5.7	5.3	5.1
European Union	8.3	7.2	7.0	8.9	9.6	9.6	10.4	10.8	10.3	10.0	9.6
EU-15	7.8	7.1	7.2	9.1	9.5	9.6	10.5	11.0	10.5	10.2	9.9
Austria	4.8	4.4	3.8	4.8	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0
Belgium	8.3	7.5	7.0	7.9	8.3	7.2	7.6	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.1
Denmark	3.9	3.8	3.5	6.0	7.5	7.6	7.5	6.9	6.3	5.9	5.6
Finland	7.7	6.9	6.4	8.2	8.4	7.8	7.6	8.1	8.5	8.2	7.7
France	8.9	8.0	7.5	9.1	9.3	9.2	9.8	10.3	10.2	10.2	9.9
Germany	10.3	8.7	7.5	7.8	7.1	6.0	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.1
Greece	9.0	8.4	7.8	9.6	12.8	17.9	24.5	27.5	26.8	25.9	24.3
Ireland	4.5	4.7	6.4	12.0	13.9	14.6	14.6	13.0	11.4	10.2	10.1
Italy	6.8	6.1	6.7	7.8	8.4	8.4	10.7	12.2	12.6	12.9	12.7
Luxembourg	4.3	4.2	5.4	5.1	4.2	5.0	5.2	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.1
Netherlands	4.3	3.6	3.1	3.7	4.5	4.5	5.3	6.7	7.0	6.7	6.5
Portugal	8.6	8.9	8.5	10.6	12.0	12.9	15.8	16.4	14.4	13.3	12.9
Spain	8.5	8.2	11.3	17.9	19.9	21.4	24.8	26.1	24.6	23.1	21.6
Sweden	7.0	6.1	6.2	8.3	8.6	7.8	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.5	7.2
United Kingdom	5.4	5.3	5.7	7.6	7.8	8.0	7.9	7.5	6.4	6.0	6.0
New EU member States	10.1	7.7	6.5	8.4	9.9	9.8	9.9	10.1	9.4	9.0	8.5
Bulgaria	8.9	6.9	5.6	6.8	10.2	11.3	12.3	12.9	12.0	11.4	10.1
Croatia	11.1	9.6	8.4	9.1	11.8	13.4	15.8	17.7	17.5	16.8	15.5
Cyprus	4.5	3.8	3.6	5.4	6.3	8.0	11.8	15.9	16.5	16.2	15.9
Czech Republic	7.1	5.3	4.4	6.7	7.3	6.7	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.1	5.6
Estonia	5.9	4.6	5.5	13.6	16.7	12.4	10.0	08.6	7.8	7.0	6.5
Hungary	7.5	7.4	7.8	10.0	11.2	11.0	10.9	10.2	8.0	7.6	7.5
Latvia	6.8	6.0	7.4	17.1	18.7	16.2	14.9	11.1	11.0	10.5	10.3
Lithuania	5.7	4.3	5.7	13.6	17.8	15.2	13.2	11.8	11.0	10.4	10.2
Malta	6.5	6.3	5.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.3	4.6	4.5	4.5
Poland	14.0	9.6	7.0	8.1	9.7	9.7	10.1	10.3	9.9	9.5	9.0
Romania	7.3	6.4	5.8	6.9	7.3	7.4	7.0	7.3	6.8	6.5	6.4
Slovakia	13.5	11.2	9.6	12.1	14.5	13.7	14.0	14.2	13.5	13.1	12.6
Slovenia	6.0	4.9	4.4	5.9	7.3	8.2	8.9	10.1	8.6	8.0	7.5
Other Europe	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.9	4.2	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8
Iceland ^e	2.8	2.2	3.2	7.1	7.5	6.9	5.8	5.2	3.5	3.6	3.7
Norway	3.4	2.5	2.6	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.6
Switzerland	3.9	3.6	3.3	4.2	4.4	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9
<i>Memorandum items</i>											
Major developed economies	5.8	5.4	5.9	8.0	8.2	7.6	7.4	7.1	6.4	6.2	6.0
Euro area	8.4	7.5	7.6	9.6	10.1	10.1	11.3	11.9	11.6	11.3	10.9

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 the UN/DESA World Economic Forecasting Model.

e Not standardized.

Table A.8
Economies in transition and developing economies: unemployment rates,^a 2005–2014

Percentage of labour force										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^b
South-Eastern Europe										
Albania ^c	14.1	13.8	13.4	13.1	13.8	14.0	14.0	13.3	15.6	17.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	31.1	29.0	23.4	24.1	27.2	27.6	28.0	27.5	27.5
Montenegro	30.3	29.6	19.4	16.8	19.1	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.5	18.8
Serbia	20.8	20.9	18.1	13.6	16.1	19.2	23.0	23.9	22.1	20.5
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	37.3	36.0	34.9	33.8	32.2	32.1	31.4	31.0	29.0	28.3
Commonwealth of Independent States and Georgia^d										
Armenia	31.2	27.8	28.7	16.4	18.7	19.0	18.4	17.3	16.5	17.4
Azerbaijan	7.6	6.8	6.5	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.2
Belarus ^c	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Georgia	13.8	13.6	13.3	16.5	16.9	16.3	15.1	15.0	14.6	..
Kazakhstan	8.1	7.8	7.3	6.6	6.6	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.0
Kyrgyzstan	3.3	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
Republic of Moldova	7.3	7.6	5.1	4.0	6.4	7.5	6.8	5.6	5.2	4.4
Russian Federation	7.1	7.0	6.0	6.2	8.2	7.3	6.5	5.5	5.5	5.1
Tajikistan ^c	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.5
Turkmenistan ^c	3.7	..	3.6	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0
Ukraine	7.2	7.4	6.6	6.4	8.8	8.1	8.0	7.7	8.0	9.2
Uzbekistan ^c	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Africa										
Algeria	15.3	12.3	13.8	11.3	10.2	10.0	10.0	11.0	9.8	9.8
Botswana	..	17.6	20.2	..	..	17.8	..	..	..	..
Egypt	11.2	10.7	8.9	8.7	9.4	9.0	12.0	12.6	13.3	13.2
Mauritius	9.6	9.1	8.5	7.2	7.3	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.3	..
Morocco	11.1	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.1	9.1	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.7
South Africa	26.6	25.5	23.3	22.9	24.0	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.7	25.4
Tunisia	12.9	12.5	12.4	12.4	13.3	13.0	18.3	16.9	15.8	15.3
Developing America										
Argentina ^e	11.6	10.2	8.5	7.9	8.7	7.7	7.2	7.6	6.8	7.5
Barbados	9.1	8.7	7.4	8.1	10.0	10.7	11.2	11.6	11.6	..
Bolivia ^e (Plurinational State of)	8.1	8.0	7.7	6.7	7.9	6.1	5.8	..	..	..
Brazil ^f	9.8	10.0	9.3	7.9	8.1	6.7	6.0	5.5	5.4	4.9
Chile	9.2	7.8	7.1	7.8	9.7	8.3	7.2	6.5	6.0	6.4
Colombia ^g	13.9	12.9	11.4	11.5	13.0	12.4	11.5	10.4	9.6	9.4
Costa Rica	6.9	6.0	4.8	4.8	8.5	7.1	7.7	7.8	9.2	9.7
Dominican Republic	17.9	16.2	15.6	14.1	14.9	14.3	14.6	14.7	15.0	..
Ecuador ^h	8.5	8.1	7.3	6.9	8.5	7.6	6.0	4.9	4.7	5.7
El Salvador	7.3	5.7	5.8	5.5	7.3	7.0	6.6	6.2	..	..
Guatemala	..	..	..	..	..	4.8	3.1	4.0	..	..
Honduras	6.1	4.6	3.9	4.2	4.9	6.4	6.8	5.6	3.6	..
Jamaica	11.2	10.3	9.8	10.6	11.4	12.4	12.6	13.9	15.5	13.6
Mexico	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.9	6.6	6.4	6.0	4.9	4.9	5.0
Nicaragua ⁱ	5.6	5.2	5.9	6.1	8.2	7.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	..

Table A.8
Economies in transition and developing economies: unemployment rates,^a 2005–2014 (continued)

Percentage of labour force										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^b
Panama	12.1	10.4	7.8	6.5	7.9	7.7	5.4	4.8	5.1	3.1
Paraguay ^f	7.6	8.9	7.2	7.4	8.2	7.2	7.1	8.0	8.1	8.8
Peru ^j	9.6	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	7.9	7.7	6.8	5.9	6.0
Trinidad and Tobago	8.0	6.2	5.5	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.1	5.2	3.8	..
Uruguay ^e	12.2	10.8	9.4	8.0	7.7	7.2	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.6
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	12.3	10.6	8.4	7.3	7.9	8.7	8.3	8.1	8.1	..
Developing Asia										
China	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
Hong Kong SAR ^k	5.6	4.8	4.0	3.5	5.3	4.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3
India ^l	..	..	..	..	9.4	..	3.8	4.7	..	..
Indonesia	10.8	10.4	9.4	8.4	8.0	7.3	6.7	6.2	6.0	5.8
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	11.5	11.3	10.6	10.5	12.0	13.5	12.3	12.1	10.4	..
Israel	9.0	8.4	7.3	6.1	7.6	6.6	5.6	6.9	6.2	5.9
Jordan	14.8	14.0	13.1	12.7	12.9	12.5	12.9	12.2	12.6	11.7
Republic of Korea	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.6
Malaysia	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.9
Pakistan	..	6.1	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.7	..	6.0	..
Philippines ^m	9.8	7.9	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1
Saudi Arabia	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.6	6.0
Singapore	3.1	2.7	2.1	2.2	3.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0
Sri Lanka ⁿ	7.2	6.5	6.0	5.2	5.7	4.9	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.1
Taiwan Province of China	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.1	5.9	5.2	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.0
Thailand	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9
Turkey ^o	9.5	9.0	9.2	10.0	13.1	11.1	9.1	8.4	9.0	9.6
Viet Nam ^e	5.3	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.3	6.6	3.2	3.6	3.6

Sources: UN/DESA, based on data of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE); ILO LABORSTAT database and KILM 8th edition; Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC); and 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 Urban areas.

f Six main cities.

g Thirteen main cities.

h Covers Quito, Guayaquil and Cuenca.

i Break in series; new methodology starting in 2010.

j Metropolitan Lima.

k Special Administrative Region of China.

l Data for 2011 and 2012 refer to the fiscal year.

m Partly adopts the ILO definition; that is to say, it does not include one ILO criterion, namely, "currently available for work".

n Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces.

o Data based on a new methodology starting from February 2014 onward.

Table A.9
Major developed economies: quarterly indicators of growth, unemployment and inflation, 2012–2014

	2012				2013				2014		
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Percentage											
Growth of gross domestic product^a (percentage change in seasonally adjusted data from preceding quarter)											
Canada	0.9	1.7	0.7	0.7	3.2	2.0	2.7	2.9	1.0	3.6	2.8
France	0.9	-1.0	1.0	-1.0	0.0	2.7	-0.4	0.8	0.1	-0.4	1.1
Germany	1.3	0.5	0.3	-1.6	-1.6	3.2	1.2	1.8	3.1	-0.3	0.3
Italy	-3.4	-1.7	-1.6	-3.1	-3.4	-0.8	-0.1	-0.5	0.1	-0.9	-0.4
Japan	4.5	-2.4	-2.2	-1.2	5.6	3.2	2.4	-1.6	6.7	-7.3	-1.6
United Kingdom	0.3	-0.7	3.4	-1.3	2.1	2.7	3.5	2.5	3.0	3.7	2.8
United States	2.2	1.6	2.5	0.1	2.7	1.8	4.5	3.5	-2.1	4.6	3.9
Major developed economies ^b	1.8	0.3	1.1	-0.7	2.1	2.1	3.0	1.9	0.7	1.2	2.0
Euro area	-0.4	-1.0	-0.4	-1.9	-1.3	1.3	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.6
Unemployment rate^c (percentage of total labour force)											
Canada	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9
France	9.5	9.7	9.8	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.5
Germany	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0
Italy	10.0	10.6	10.8	11.3	11.9	12.2	12.3	12.5	12.6	12.5	12.6
Japan	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6
United Kingdom	8.2	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.1	6.7	6.3	
United States	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.2	6.1
Major developed economies ^d	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.4	
Euro area	10.8	11.2	11.4	11.7	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.7	11.6	11.5
Change in consumer prices (percentage change from one year ago)											
Canada	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.4	2.2	2.1
France	2.6	2.3	2.3	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.5
Germany	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.8
Italy	3.6	3.6	3.4	2.6	2.1	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	-0.1
Japan	0.3	0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.6	-0.3	0.9	1.4	1.5	3.6	3.3
United Kingdom	3.5	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.5
United States	2.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.4	2.1	1.8
Major developed economies ^b	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.7
Euro area	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4

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

^a Expressed as an annualized rate.

^b Calculated as a weighted average, where weights are based on 2010 GDP in United States dollars.

^c Seasonally adjusted data as standardized by OECD.

^d Calculated as a weighted average, where weights are based on labour force.

Table A.10
Selected economies in transition: quarterly indicators of growth and inflation, 2012–2014

	Percentage											
	2012				2013				2014			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	
Rates of growth of gross domestic product^a												
Armenia	5.2	7.2	9.1	6.3	7.9	0.8	1.5	5.1	3.1	2.3	..	
Azerbaijan ^b	0.5	1.5	1.1	2.2	3.1	5.0	5.4	5.8	2.5	2.1	2.5	
Belarus	3.0	2.5	2.6	-2.0	4.0	-0.5	0.8	0.0	0.7	1.6	2.0	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-1.5	-0.7	-1.5	-1.1	3.2	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.7	-1.2	..	
Georgia	6.6	8.2	7.5	3.0	2.4	1.5	1.4	7.1	7.5	5.2	5.5	
Kazakhstan ^b	5.6	5.6	5.2	5.0	4.7	5.1	5.7	5.9	3.8	3.9	..	
Kyrgyzstan ^b	-8.4	-6.9	-5.6	-0.9	7.6	7.9	9.2	13.1	5.6	4.1	3.0	
Republic of Moldova	1.0	0.7	-1.6	-2.4	3.0	6.0	12.9	11.3	3.6	4.2	..	
Russian Federation	4.8	4.3	3.0	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.2	2.0	0.9	0.8	..	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	-1.3	-0.9	0.4	1.0	-0.5	1.3	2.9	4.5	3.5	4.3	..	
Ukraine	2.5	3.1	-1.3	-2.3	-1.2	-1.3	-1.2	3.3	-1.2	-4.6	-5.1	
Change in consumer prices^a												
Armenia	3.3	1.0	2.4	3.4	3.0	5.2	8.7	6.4	4.6	3.3	0.9	
Azerbaijan	3.0	1.2	0.0	-0.2	1.1	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.0	1.3	1.5	
Belarus	107.8	82.4	52.3	24.8	22.6	19.4	16.0	15.9	15.7	19.0	..	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	-1.0	-1.6	-1.4	-0.5	
Georgia	-1.3	-1.9	0.0	-0.6	-1.9	-0.5	-0.6	1.0	3.3	2.6	..	
Kazakhstan	5.1	4.9	4.8	5.7	6.8	6.1	5.7	4.6	5.2	6.6	7.1	
Kyrgyzstan	1.9	-0.3	2.1	7.1	7.7	7.9	6.7	4.2	4.7	8.0	7.6	
Republic of Moldova	6.2	4.1	4.4	3.9	4.4	5.2	4.0	4.9	5.4	5.2	..	
Russian Federation	3.9	3.8	6.0	6.5	7.1	7.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	7.5	7.7	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2.4	2.2	3.7	4.9	3.5	3.6	2.8	1.3	0.6	-0.9	..	
Ukraine	2.9	-0.4	0.0	-0.1	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	0.2	1.7	9.9	..	

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

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

^b Data reflect growth rate of cumulative GDP from the beginning of the year.

Table A.11
Major developing economies: quarterly indicators of growth, unemployment and inflation, 2012–2014

	2012				2013				2014		
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Percentage											
Rates of growth of gross domestic product^a											
Argentina	4.6	-1.5	0.2	0.9	1.5	5.5	3.4	1.3	0.3	0.0	..
Brazil	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.8	1.9	3.5	2.4	2.2	1.9	-0.9	-0.2
Chile	5.1	5.8	5.5	5.2	4.9	3.8	5.0	2.7	2.7	1.9	0.8
China	8.1	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.5	7.3
Colombia	6.0	5.1	2.5	2.7	3.0	4.5	5.8	5.4	6.5	4.3	..
Ecuador	6.7	5.6	4.3	4.3	3.6	4.2	5.6	5.2	4.6	3.5	..
Hong Kong SAR ^b	0.7	0.8	1.6	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.6	1.8	2.7
India	5.8	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.7	5.2	4.6	4.6	5.7	5.3
Indonesia	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.0
Israel	3.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.3	5.2	2.2	3.7	3.9	1.8	2.5
Republic of Korea	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.7	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.2
Malaysia	5.1	5.7	5.2	6.5	4.2	4.5	5.0	5.1	6.2	6.5	5.6
Mexico	4.8	4.5	3.2	3.6	1.0	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.9	1.6	2.2
Philippines	6.4	6.3	7.3	7.2	7.7	7.9	7.0	6.3	5.6	6.4	5.3
Singapore	1.5	2.3	0.0	1.5	0.3	4.2	5.0	4.9	4.8	2.4	2.4
South Africa	2.2	2.8	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.8	2.9	1.9	1.3	1.4
Taiwan Province of China	0.5	0.1	1.4	3.9	1.4	2.7	1.3	2.9	3.2	3.7	3.8
Thailand	0.4	4.4	3.1	19.1	5.4	2.9	2.7	0.6	-0.5	0.4	0.6
Turkey	3.1	2.7	1.5	1.3	3.1	4.6	4.2	4.5	4.7	2.1	..
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.5	0.8	2.6	1.1	1.0	..	..	..
Unemployment rate^c											
Argentina	7.1	7.2	7.6	6.9	7.9	7.2	6.8	6.4	7.1	7.5	7.5
Brazil	5.8	5.9	5.4	4.9	5.6	5.9	5.4	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.9
Chile	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.3	5.7	5.7	6.2	6.3	6.6
Colombia	11.6	10.5	10.2	9.2	11.4	9.6	9.4	8.2	10.5	9.0	8.8
Ecuador	4.9	5.2	4.6	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.9	5.6	5.7	4.7
Hong Kong SAR ^b	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4
Israel	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.6	6.7	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.4
Republic of Korea	3.8	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.6	3.1	3.0	2.8	4.0	3.7	3.3
Malaysia	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.7
Mexico	4.9	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.2
Philippines	7.2	6.9	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.5	7.3	6.5	7.5	7.0	6.7
Singapore	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9
South Africa	25.0	24.8	25.2	24.5	25.0	25.3	24.5	24.1	25.2	25.5	25.4
Taiwan Province of China	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.0
Thailand	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8
Turkey ^d	10.2	8.4	8.8	9.5	10.4	9.0	9.7	9.9	9.2	9.6	..
Uruguay	6.1	6.8	6.6	6.0	6.7	6.6	6.3	6.2	6.7	6.8	6.2

Table A.11

Major developing economies: quarterly indicators of growth, unemployment and inflation, 2012–2014 (continued)

	Percentage											
	2012				2013				2014			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	9.1	8.0	7.7	6.5	8.2	7.8	7.9	7.0	8.4	7.2	..	
Change in consumer prices^a												
Argentina ^e	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.0	15.0	19.8
Brazil	5.8	5.0	5.2	5.6	6.3	6.5	6.1	5.8	5.8	6.4	6.6	
Chile	4.1	3.1	2.6	2.2	1.5	1.3	2.1	2.3	3.2	4.4	4.6	
China	3.8	2.9	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.0	
Colombia	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.3	2.8	2.9	
Ecuador	5.6	5.1	5.1	4.6	3.5	2.9	2.1	2.3	3.0	3.4	4.2	
Hong Kong SAR ^b	5.2	4.2	3.0	3.7	3.7	4.0	5.3	4.3	4.1	3.7	4.8	
India ^f	8.6	10.2	9.9	10.1	10.7	9.5	9.7	10.4	8.4	8.1	7.4	
Indonesia	3.7	4.5	4.5	4.4	5.3	5.6	8.6	8.4	7.8	7.1	4.4	
Israel	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.0	
Republic of Korea	3.0	2.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.4	
Malaysia	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.2	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.0	
Mexico	3.9	3.9	4.6	4.1	3.7	4.5	3.4	3.7	4.2	3.6	4.1	
Philippines	3.1	2.9	3.5	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.4	3.4	4.1	4.3	4.7	
Singapore	4.9	5.3	4.2	4.0	4.0	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.0	2.4	0.9	
South Africa	5.8	5.4	4.9	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.9	5.3	5.8	6.3	6.2	
Taiwan Province of China	1.3	1.6	2.9	1.8	1.8	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.8	1.6	1.5	
Thailand	3.4	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.3	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.5	2.0	
Turkey	10.5	9.4	9.0	6.8	7.2	7.0	8.3	7.5	8.0	9.4	9.2	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	25.3	22.6	18.5	18.7	23.4	34.8	45.8	56.2	57.7	61.0	..	

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.

d Data based on a new statistics available from 2011 onward.

e In December 2013, Argentina launched a new national consumer price index. The numbers reported correspond to the accumulated variation of the index since that date. No matching data for the period before December 2013 were released.

f Data based on new statistics available from 2011 onward.

Table A.12
Major developed economies: financial indicators, 2005–2014

Percentage										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^a
Short-term interest rates^b										
Canada	2.8	4.2	4.6	3.3	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
France ^c	2.2	3.1	4.3	4.6	1.2	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.2
Germany ^c	2.2	3.1	4.3	4.6	1.2	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.2
Italy ^c	2.2	3.1	4.3	4.6	1.2	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.2
Japan	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
United Kingdom	4.7	4.8	6.0	5.5	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5
United States	3.5	5.2	5.3	3.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
Long-term interest rates^d										
Canada	4.1	4.2	4.3	3.6	3.2	3.2	2.8	1.9	2.3	2.3
France	3.4	3.8	4.3	4.2	3.6	3.1	3.3	2.5	2.2	1.8
Germany	3.4	3.8	4.2	4.0	3.2	2.7	2.6	1.5	1.6	1.3
Italy	3.6	4.0	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.0	5.4	5.5	4.3	3.0
Japan	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.6
United Kingdom	4.4	4.5	5.0	4.6	3.6	3.6	3.1	1.9	2.5	2.7
United States	4.3	4.8	4.6	3.7	3.3	3.2	2.8	1.8	2.4	2.6
General government financial balances^e										
Canada	1.7	1.8	1.5	-0.3	-4.5	-4.9	-3.7	-3.4	-3.0	-2.1
France	-3.0	-2.4	-2.7	-3.3	-7.5	-7.0	-5.2	-4.9	-4.3	-3.8
Germany	-3.3	-1.7	0.2	-0.1	-3.1	-4.2	-0.8	0.1	0.0	-0.2
Italy	-4.5	-3.4	-1.6	-2.7	-5.4	-4.4	-3.6	-2.9	-2.8	-2.7
Japan	-4.8	-1.3	-2.1	-1.9	-8.8	-8.3	-8.8	-8.7	-9.3	-8.4
United Kingdom	-3.4	-2.9	-3.0	-5.1	-11.2	-10.0	-7.9	-6.3	-5.9	-5.3
United States	-4.2	-3.1	-3.7	-7.2	-12.8	-12.2	-10.7	-9.3	-6.4	-5.8

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

a Average for the first nine months for short- and long-term interest rates.

b Three-month Interbank Rate.

c Three-month Euro Interbank Offered Rate (EURIBOR).

d Yield on 10-year government bonds.

e Surplus (+) or deficit (-) as a percentage of nominal GDP. Estimates for 2014.

Table A.13
Selected economies: real effective exchange rates, broad measurement,^{a, b} 2005–2014

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^c
Developed economies										
Australia	128.0	133.4	142.4	141.5	130.1	146.5	156.4	158.4	154.2	149.1
Bulgaria	116.6	126.8	133.6	143.7	140.2	143.5	151.3	152.7	153.1	152.7
Canada	108.0	111.6	112.4	103.2	95.0	101.7	100.3	98.0	95.0	88.4
Croatia	115.3	116.2	117.5	125.5	128.0	128.0	128.0	130.5	132.3	130.1
Czech Republic	129.5	133.7	139.3	157.4	149.4	150.1	156.1	151.2	150.0	142.1
Denmark	112.1	110.2	110.1	111.3	117.6	112.8	110.7	108.7	112.1	113.7
Euro area	119.6	120.6	125.3	130.6	125.6	118.1	120.2	114.8	120.2	120.7
Hungary	119.4	115.9	120.1	122.6	119.3	119.1	117.4	114.5	114.9	111.0
Japan	79.0	72.0	67.1	73.6	83.4	83.6	85.3	84.2	68.6	66.1
New Zealand	147.1	135.7	146.0	134.5	127.4	139.6	145.5	152.7	162.6	170.2
Norway	117.2	122.9	132.1	134.5	129.6	139.9	146.4	146.5	143.4	139.0
Poland	111.4	113.7	117.7	126.5	109.6	114.6	114.5	113.1	113.2	113.3
Romania	153.9	171.7	191.4	181.9	174.0	175.8	177.6	168.6	180.4	182.7
Slovakia	117.3	118.6	128.8	132.3	141.5	130.2	125.2	122.5	124.9	124.9
Sweden	93.4	94.3	97.7	92.0	89.4	92.4	92.4	90.6	91.4	90.0
Switzerland	106.1	101.5	96.6	98.8	107.1	110.0	118.3	114.1	114.1	115.6
United Kingdom	97.4	97.2	99.2	87.5	79.2	78.8	78.7	82.5	82.3	87.7
United States	89.2	86.7	82.6	79.3	87.7	83.2	78.3	82.2	85.9	88.8
Economies in transition										
Russian Federation	154.8	170.5	180.2	193.0	182.6	199.0	205.1	210.9	219.7	206.9
Developing economies										
Argentina	60.1	58.5	57.8	58.9	57.6	57.6	56.0	59.6	56.9	47.7
Brazil	129.7	140.8	155.6	175.2	168.3	192.9	207.9	190.1	188.4	187.9
Chile	111.7	117.9	117.2	122.7	126.9	126.4	127.7	132.6	128.2	113.9
China	98.2	101.1	103.3	112.3	112.5	113.6	116.6	119.6	126.0	125.0
Colombia	104.8	102.7	110.3	114.3	107.7	124.2	123.7	126.7	120.8	114.1
Ecuador	121.1	130.6	125.9	136.6	111.0	128.1	141.4	143.1	146.2	145.9
Egypt	72.2	74.3	76.6	86.9	85.6	92.5	92.8	96.3	87.3	89.2
Hong Kong SAR ^d	86.4	84.1	80.1	75.7	80.6	77.7	74.4	77.2	79.5	80.5
India	101.3	99.2	106.3	99.4	94.3	100.8	98.2	92.1	87.5	86.6
Indonesia	113.8	142.0	149.3	162.7	163.3	184.3	184.0	182.3	178.6	173.3
Israel	86.4	86.9	88.0	98.2	97.7	103.0	103.4	99.3	107.8	111.4
Republic of Korea	105.6	110.7	108.4	91.4	79.7	86.5	88.9	88.7	93.5	98.5
Kuwait	96.4	95.4	93.3	97.3	96.7	98.4	96.6	99.2	103.6	105.4
Malaysia	103.3	107.0	112.7	115.6	113.1	124.5	131.1	132.0	132.2	132.9
Mexico	104.6	108.0	108.6	110.0	94.1	102.5	105.7	103.8	108.1	106.2
Morocco	94.9	94.8	93.8	94.4	100.3	96.3	92.4	91.5	94.7	95.1
Nigeria	127.8	136.3	133.9	145.5	139.2	152.1	149.8	170.0	185.1	193.4
Pakistan	102.3	105.9	105.7	106.1	108.2	118.4	128.9	129.8	130.5	139.6
Peru	99.3	99.4	99.6	106.5	105.6	110.0	111.1	119.0	118.5	115.0

Table A.13

Selected economies: real effective exchange rates, broad measurement,^{a, b} 2005–2014 (continued)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^c
Developing economies (continued)										
Philippines	107.1	129.4	135.9	130.7	129.5	118.9	110.5	112.5	106.5	99.3
Saudi Arabia	85.0	84.1	81.9	83.3	92.2	93.3	91.3	95.7	101.6	104.2
Singapore	106.8	112.1	119.5	125.3	114.5	116.5	118.8	116.4	117.9	115.1
South Africa	117.7	113.6	109.4	100.3	105.2	118.7	116.5	109.8	97.3	89.0
Taiwan Province of China	89.1	88.9	87.7	84.6	76.6	79.7	79.8	78.7	79.6	78.8
Thailand	102.7	111.6	124.9	121.1	112.3	123.0	126.2	126.3	133.4	128.5
Turkey	120.5	116.7	123.8	122.2	112.3	117.1	106.1	106.0	103.6	96.6
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	99.2	107.8	119.6	138.4	189.3	117.3	133.4	156.6	152.2	214.0

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, 2005–2014

Index: Year 2000=100

	Non-fuel commodities					Combined index				
	Food	Tropical beverages	Vegetable oilseeds and oils	Agricultural raw materials	Minerals and metals	Dollar	SDR	Manufactured export prices	Real prices of non-fuel commodities ^a	Crude petroleum ^b
2005	127	126	141	129	173	140	126	121	116	183.5
2006	151	134	148	147	278	183	164	125	146	221.3
2007	164	148	226	164	313	207	178	135	153	250.4
2008	234	178	298	198	332	256	213	142	180	342.2
2009	220	181	213	163	232	213	182	134	159	221.2
2010	230	213	262	226	327	256	222	136	188	280.6
2011	265	270	333	289	375	302	253	148	204	389.3
2012	270	212	307	223	322	277	239	145	191	396.6
2013	255	174	269	206	306	258	225	153	169	383.6
2011										
I	274	278	364	315	406	321	271	144	223	365.9
II	261	283	345	303	393	308	255	150	205	407.1
III	270	274	324	290	382	306	254	150	204	393.2
IV	255	247	299	248	319	274	232	146	187	391.0
2012										
I	257	232	316	246	342	280	241	147	191	425.4
II	264	208	318	229	323	275	238	143	192	386.8
III	285	211	318	205	306	278	242	143	194	386.2
IV	276	198	277	211	319	274	236	146	188	388.6
2013										
I	266	186	280	216	332	273	237	152	180	397
II	260	176	262	202	297	259	228	153	169	366
III	251	169	258	202	296	252	220	152	166	387
IV	243	164	274	203	297	250	215	155	161	386
2014										
I	244	198	279	198	289	249	214	155	161	379.6
II	245	220	270	191	281	248	212	153	162	383.6
III	238	220	237	180	285	242	210	..	..	365.2

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, 2006–2015

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^a	2015 ^b
World oil supply^{c, d} <i>(millions of barrels per day)</i>	85.5	85.8	86.8	85.6	87.4	88.6	90.8	91.3	92.9	93.7
Developed economies	16.1	16.0	15.6	15.8	15.9	15.9	16.9	18.0	19.5	20.4
Economies in transition	12.3	12.8	12.8	13.3	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.9	13.9	13.5
Developing economies	54.3	53.9	55.0	52.9	54.1	55.1	56.2	55.2	55.3	55.3
OPEC ^e	35.1	35.0	36.2	34.2	34.7	35.8	37.5	36.7	36.7	36.5
Non-OPEC	19.2	18.9	18.8	18.7	19.4	19.3	18.7	18.5	18.6	18.9
Processing gains ^f	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
Global biofuels ^g	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2
World total demand^h	85.6	87.0	86.3	85.5	88.3	89.5	90.5	91.8	92.4	93.5
Oil prices (dollars per barrel)										
OPEC basket ⁱ	61.1	69.1	94.5	61.1	77.5	107.5	109.5	105.9	101.2	..
Brent oil	65.4	72.7	97.6	61.9	79.6	111.6	112.0	108.5	102.0	92.0

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

a Partly estimated.

b Forecasts.

c Including global biofuels, 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 as of January 2007 and Ecuador as of December 2007.

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 Global biofuels comprise all world biofuel production including fuel ethanol from Brazil and the United States.

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

i 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, 2006–2016

Annual percentage change											
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ^b	2014 ^c	2015 ^c	2016 ^c
Dollar value of exports											
World	15.2	16.2	14.3	-19.6	19.3	17.9	1.0	3.5	2.5	2.6	5.4
Developed economies	12.4	15.4	11.2	-19.7	13.7	15.3	-1.8	2.8	3.1	1.4	4.3
North America	11.6	11.5	9.7	-16.7	17.4	14.3	3.3	2.6	3.5	7.3	7.2
EU plus other Europe	13.2	17.3	11.2	-20.0	10.2	16.3	-3.4	4.4	3.2	-0.7	3.1
Developed Asia	8.5	11.2	14.2	-23.2	31.1	11.6	-2.4	-6.5	1.2	1.8	5.1
Economies in transition	24.9	21.4	31.7	-32.3	27.7	31.2	3.6	5.4	-3.1	-1.0	0.9
South-Eastern Europe	25.6	22.6	22.7	-19.5	13.5	20.8	-6.3	14.3	5.1	5.6	4.1
Commonwealth of Independent States	24.8	21.4	32.0	-32.8	28.4	31.7	4.0	5.1	-3.4	-1.2	0.8
Developing economies	19.4	16.9	17.9	-18.1	27.2	20.3	4.5	4.1	2.3	4.4	7.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	18.6	13.3	15.4	-20.5	30.5	17.6	1.5	0.9	3.4	4.5	6.0
Africa	25.0	11.7	29.3	-27.2	27.4	16.9	2.3	2.6	0.3	3.4	5.9
Western Asia	19.9	15.7	29.8	-26.7	20.7	35.7	8.9	3.7	0.1	-0.3	4.1
East and South Asia	18.7	18.7	14.5	-14.2	27.8	18.3	4.5	5.0	2.8	5.6	8.1
Dollar value of imports											
World	14.5	16.0	14.3	-20.1	19.1	18.2	1.3	2.5	2.4	3.8	6.1
Developed economies	12.9	13.5	11.2	-22.2	14.4	16.0	-2.0	1.1	2.4	2.4	5.1
North America	10.8	6.6	7.6	-22.0	19.7	13.6	2.8	0.2	3.2	4.3	6.1
EU plus other Europe	14.2	17.1	11.4	-21.9	11.0	15.9	-5.3	2.7	2.2	1.3	4.9
Developed Asia	9.9	10.6	20.5	-24.7	24.1	23.1	5.5	-5.4	1.8	4.0	3.5
Economies in transition	24.5	34.5	29.3	-30.1	22.3	28.2	7.4	3.1	-6.1	-1.3	0.3
South-Eastern Europe	16.7	34.3	27.3	-27.1	2.4	18.5	-6.0	3.5	3.7	5.1	4.7
Commonwealth of Independent States	25.3	34.5	29.5	-30.4	24.2	29.0	8.4	3.1	-6.7	-1.8	-0.1
Developing economies	17.3	19.5	19.1	-15.2	26.8	20.7	5.7	4.4	3.1	5.9	7.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	18.1	19.2	20.9	-20.2	28.5	19.4	5.6	3.2	3.4	6.1	7.3
Africa	16.5	27.9	25.7	-10.0	11.8	15.3	8.0	5.6	6.9	7.4	8.4
Western Asia	21.8	29.1	22.3	-17.8	15.0	21.3	6.6	8.7	7.6	8.7	10.1
East and South Asia	16.4	16.8	17.1	-14.1	31.0	21.5	5.3	3.7	1.7	5.1	7.5
Volume of exports											
World	9.5	7.3	2.8	-9.9	12.0	6.4	2.5	3.1	3.5	4.4	4.8
Developed economies	8.6	6.5	1.8	-11.7	11.3	5.6	2.2	2.2	3.5	4.4	4.6
North America	6.9	7.2	3.3	-9.7	10.9	6.4	2.9	2.9	3.3	5.3	4.5
EU plus other Europe	9.2	6.1	1.4	-11.4	10.3	6.3	2.1	1.8	3.3	4.3	4.6
Developed Asia	8.1	7.4	1.6	-17.7	18.6	-0.2	1.4	2.8	5.0	2.8	4.1
Economies in transition	6.6	7.3	1.8	-6.6	6.8	3.2	1.1	2.8	0.1	0.9	1.9
South-Eastern Europe	14.9	5.9	5.8	-7.7	15.6	4.3	0.9	10.4	6.5	7.4	5.3
Commonwealth of Independent States	6.4	7.3	1.7	-6.6	6.4	3.1	1.1	2.5	-0.2	0.6	1.7
Developing economies	11.2	8.5	4.5	-7.3	13.5	7.8	3.1	4.5	3.9	4.6	5.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.0	3.5	1.0	-9.7	8.9	7.1	2.1	1.2	2.7	3.3	4.0
Africa	12.5	2.7	8.5	-14.4	10.0	2.4	0.9	1.1	2.0	4.6	5.0
Western Asia	8.2	5.3	3.8	-6.9	6.0	11.5	7.9	1.9	3.0	3.0	5.3
East and South Asia	13.5	11.5	5.0	-5.9	16.6	7.9	2.6	6.2	4.5	5.2	5.8

Table A.16

World trade^a: changes in value and volume of exports and imports, by major country group, 2006–2016 (continued)

Annual percentage change											
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ^b	2014 ^c	2015 ^c	2016 ^c
Volume of imports											
World	9.7	8.1	2.8	-11.1	13.1	7.0	2.6	2.9	3.3	4.7	5.0
Developed economies	8.0	5.2	0.2	-12.4	10.8	5.0	1.0	1.2	3.3	4.6	4.5
North America	6.2	3.0	-2.0	-13.5	12.9	5.5	2.5	1.1	3.3	4.9	4.9
EU plus other Europe	9.4	6.2	0.9	-11.7	9.8	4.4	-0.4	1.1	3.2	4.5	4.8
Developed Asia	5.0	4.6	2.5	-14.1	12.1	7.1	5.5	2.1	4.4	3.7	1.8
Economies in transition	16.3	23.2	11.9	-26.4	16.7	16.6	8.1	2.2	-2.8	0.6	1.6
South-Eastern Europe	11.1	19.7	8.7	-15.9	2.9	6.1	0.9	2.5	6.0	6.8	7.0
Commonwealth of Independent States	16.8	23.5	12.2	-27.3	18.0	17.5	8.7	2.2	-3.4	0.2	1.1
Developing economies	12.4	12.3	6.6	-7.3	16.4	9.4	4.4	5.3	3.8	5.3	6.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	13.6	13.1	8.6	-14.6	21.6	11.3	4.5	2.8	3.1	4.0	5.0
Africa	11.4	17.6	8.6	-5.1	7.2	5.8	2.5	3.7	5.4	6.7	7.0
Western Asia	14.8	20.0	8.2	-12.3	8.6	11.5	7.7	6.9	4.9	6.6	7.4
East and South Asia	11.8	10.0	5.5	-4.8	18.0	9.1	4.0	5.7	3.5	5.1	5.8
Western Asia	16.3	10.0	18.8	7.7	-13.8	8.8	9.0	4.1	4.6	4.8	6.0
East and South Asia	12.6	11.7	9.2	5.3	-1.6	20.7	10.0	4.6	4.8	6.2	6.6

Source: UN/DESA.

^a Includes goods and non-factor services.^b Partly estimated.^c Baseline scenario forecasts, based in part on Project LINK.

Table A.17

Balance of payments on current accounts, by country or country group, summary table, 2005–2013

Billions of dollars

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developed economies	-500.8	-591.3	-548.6	-706.7	-236.2	-197.7	-257.0	-228.3	-24.3
Japan	170.1	174.5	212.1	142.6	145.3	217.6	126.5	58.7	33.6
United States	-745.4	-806.7	-718.6	-686.6	-380.8	-443.9	-459.3	-460.8	-400.3
Europe ^a	104.3	76.1	19.2	-102.8	88.0	133.1	174.4	310.9	456.8
EU-15	47.6	30.6	35.3	-59.4	47.7	50.2	111.3	195.5	296.5
New EU member States	-42.3	-63.7	-106.5	-119.2	-38.2	-45.1	-46.8	-26.9	-1.5
Economies in transition^b	82.3	88.6	53.8	89.7	35.5	63.1	99.3	58.7	11.1
South-Eastern Europe	-5.1	-5.3	-11.5	-18.5	-7.3	-6.0	-8.5	-8.5	-5.9
Commonwealth of Independent States ^c	88.1	95.1	67.3	111.0	43.9	70.3	109.7	69.0	18.0
Developing economies	475.9	692.7	759.0	775.1	383.6	444.9	497.4	522.9	435.0
Net fuel exporters	290.0	383.5	334.9	435.4	76.3	223.7	495.5	474.1	375.7
Net fuel importers	185.9	309.2	424.1	339.7	307.3	221.2	1.9	48.9	59.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	34.1	48.4	8.1	-36.7	-28.0	-62.4	-79.5	-105.0	-149.7
Net fuel exporters	28.2	33.9	18.5	37.9	0.3	3.5	17.3	2.7	2.0
Net fuel importers	5.9	14.6	-10.5	-74.6	-28.3	-65.9	-96.8	-107.6	-151.8
Africa	60.2	85.1	69.3	62.8	-36.0	5.2	-7.4	-22.1	-56.0
Net fuel exporters	81.6	107.3	102.4	114.0	6.2	41.7	46.8	53.4	21.0
Net fuel importers	-21.4	-22.2	-33.1	-51.2	-42.2	-36.5	-54.2	-75.5	-77.0
Western Asia	136.1	178.8	138.7	221.2	40.9	98.9	284.2	344.5	271.6
Net fuel exporters	159.3	206.6	175.7	264.3	52.0	144.6	364.0	401.1	339.9
Net fuel importers	-23.2	-27.8	-37.0	-43.1	-11.1	-45.7	-79.8	-56.6	-68.3
East and South Asia	245.5	380.3	542.9	527.9	406.7	403.1	300.1	305.5	369.1
Net fuel exporters	20.9	35.7	38.3	19.2	17.8	33.9	67.4	16.8	12.9
Net fuel importers	224.5	344.6	504.6	508.7	388.9	369.2	232.7	288.7	356.2
World residual^d	57.4	189.9	264.2	158.1	182.8	310.3	339.8	353.3	421.8

Sources: International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Economic Outlook, October 2014; 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 Statistical discrepancy.

Note: IMF World Economic Outlook has adopted the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6).

Table A.18
Balance of payments on current accounts, by country or country group, 2005–2013

Billions of dollars									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developed economies									
Trade balance	-596.6	-728.8	-702.3	-824.5	-412.5	-508.8	-703.1	-658.5	-500.1
Services, net	173.8	220.6	302.0	329.6	307.9	347.9	432.7	423.9	494.0
Primary income	167.1	163.5	153.9	121.1	197.1	312.3	379.6	360.0	350.0
Secondary income	-245.1	-246.7	-302.2	-333.0	-328.8	-349.1	-366.2	-353.6	-368.2
Current-account balance	-500.8	-591.3	-548.6	-706.7	-236.2	-197.7	-257.0	-228.3	-24.3
Japan									
Trade balance	106.9	94.9	120.9	55.6	57.8	108.5	-4.5	-53.9	-90.0
Services, net	-37.1	-32.0	-37.0	-38.0	-34.9	-33.6	-38.4	-50.6	-35.7
Primary income	107.9	122.3	139.8	138.1	134.6	155.1	183.1	177.4	169.3
Secondary income	-7.6	-10.7	-11.5	-13.1	-12.3	-12.4	-13.8	-14.2	-10.0
Current-account balance	170.1	174.5	212.1	142.6	145.2	217.6	126.5	58.7	33.6
United States									
Trade balance	-782.8	-837.3	-821.2	-832.5	-509.7	-648.7	-740.6	-742.1	-701.7
Services, net	68.6	75.6	115.8	123.8	125.9	154.0	192.0	204.5	225.3
Primary income	67.6	43.3	100.6	146.1	123.6	177.7	221.0	203.0	199.7
Secondary income	-98.8	-88.3	-113.9	-124.1	-120.6	-126.9	-131.7	-126.1	-123.5
Current-account balance	-745.4	-806.7	-718.6	-686.6	-380.8	-443.9	-459.3	-460.8	-400.3
Europe^a									
Trade balance	46.5	-13.5	-21.6	-79.0	49.5	27.4	16.9	161.6	293.1
Services, net	146.0	182.1	234.0	262.6	231.8	252.4	310.9	305.5	341.3
Primary income	48.8	53.4	-18.3	-90.9	-0.2	58.3	61.3	50.7	52.3
Secondary income	-137.0	-145.8	-174.9	-195.5	-193.0	-205.0	-214.8	-206.9	-229.8
Current-account balance	104.3	76.1	19.2	-102.8	88.0	133.1	174.4	310.9	456.9
EU-15									
Trade balance	40.0	-15.0	-4.7	-68.9	25.7	-19.1	-42.4	71.9	176.6
Services, net	99.5	129.8	171.7	192.3	170.2	191.7	245.9	243.4	275.7
Primary income	37.5	56.6	37.8	4.3	33.9	73.8	112.7	81.2	68.3
Secondary income	-129.3	-140.8	-169.5	-187.1	-182.1	-196.2	-204.9	-201.0	-224.1
Current-account balance	47.6	30.6	35.3	-59.4	47.7	50.2	111.3	195.5	296.5
New EU member States									
Trade balance	-51.8	-69.0	-97.3	-122.0	-39.8	-41.8	-43.6	-26.9	-5.5
Services, net	26.2	29.7	37.0	42.3	35.0	35.7	43.1	43.7	48.4
Primary income	-27.0	-36.3	-59.1	-53.7	-45.7	-54.1	-64.0	-59.0	-62.5
Secondary income	10.4	11.8	12.9	14.1	12.4	15.1	17.7	15.3	18.1
Current-account balance	-42.3	-63.7	-106.5	-119.2	-38.2	-45.1	-46.8	-26.9	-1.5
Economies in transition^b									
Trade balance	113.4	133.3	114.0	176.4	105.2	155.3	222.1	205.2	183.9
Services, net	-16.5	-15.5	-23.8	-28.0	-24.2	-31.3	-36.9	-52.9	-65.7
Primary income	-26.6	-41.7	-48.1	-72.2	-59.0	-74.4	-100.4	-105.9	-116.8
Secondary income	12.1	12.6	11.8	13.6	13.4	13.6	14.6	12.3	9.8
Current-account balance	82.3	88.6	53.8	89.7	35.5	63.1	99.3	58.7	11.1

Table A.18
Balance of payments on current accounts, by country or country group, 2005–2013 (continued)

Billions of dollars									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Economies in transition^b (continued)									
South-Eastern Europe									
Trade balance	-14.0	-15.8	-22.6	-29.6	-19.6	-17.6	-20.6	-19.4	-17.0
Services, net	0.8	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.9
Primary income	0.0	0.2	-0.4	-0.6	-0.2	-0.9	-1.1	-1.5	-1.7
Secondary income	8.1	8.8	9.6	9.6	10.4	10.0	10.3	9.6	9.8
Current-account balance	-5.1	-5.3	-11.5	-18.5	-7.3	-6.0	-8.5	-8.5	-5.9
Commonwealth of Independent States^c									
Trade balance	128.6	151.0	139.5	209.9	127.3	175.5	246.2	228.9	204.3
Services, net	-17.4	-17.1	-25.9	-30.2	-26.7	-34.3	-40.6	-56.8	-70.1
Primary income	-26.7	-42.2	-47.8	-71.5	-58.7	-73.3	-98.9	-104.3	-114.7
Secondary income	3.6	3.3	1.4	2.9	2.0	2.4	3.0	1.3	-1.5
Current-account balance	88.1	95.1	67.3	111.0	43.9	70.3	109.7	69.0	18.0
Developing economies									
Trade balance	597.0	784.4	835.9	897.6	565.8	718.6	891.2	906.7	924.2
Services, net	-90.2	-110.8	-126.4	-177.2	-182.6	-211.0	-261.1	-262.0	-306.9
Primary income	-192.6	-168.2	-164.0	-181.6	-206.7	-282.4	-355.0	-319.5	-370.0
Secondary income	161.7	187.2	213.5	236.3	207.1	219.8	222.3	197.8	187.8
Current-account balance	475.9	692.7	759.0	775.2	383.6	444.9	497.4	522.9	435.0
Net fuel exporters									
Trade balance	407.6	519.4	523.6	706.2	337.4	539.2	873.8	877.2	803.0
Services, net	-85.1	-113.7	-156.2	-211.0	-191.7	-208.4	-240.7	-252.4	-265.8
Primary income	-53.1	-36.2	-38.9	-64.1	-60.8	-93.3	-116.7	-122.5	-121.7
Secondary income	17.0	14.0	6.5	4.3	-8.6	-13.8	-20.9	-28.2	-39.7
Current-account balance	286.4	383.5	334.9	435.4	76.3	223.7	495.5	474.1	375.7
Net fuel importers									
Trade balance	189.4	265.1	312.3	191.4	228.4	179.4	17.4	29.5	121.2
Services, net	-5.1	2.9	29.8	33.8	9.2	-2.6	-20.4	-9.6	-41.1
Primary income	-139.5	-132.0	-125.1	-117.4	-145.9	-189.1	-238.3	-197.0	-248.3
Secondary income	144.7	173.3	207.1	232.0	215.6	233.6	243.2	226.0	227.5
Current-account balance	189.5	309.2	424.1	339.7	307.3	221.2	1.9	48.9	59.3
Latin America and the Caribbean									
Trade balance	81.2	99.0	69.0	39.9	50.7	47.7	70.3	41.4	9.9
Services, net	-16.7	-17.2	-24.8	-31.9	-33.4	-49.3	-64.7	-68.7	-72.6
Primary income	-83.5	-97.2	-103.0	-111.7	-102.7	-122.2	-148.2	-139.7	-149.7
Secondary income	53.1	63.9	66.8	67.0	57.4	61.4	63.1	62.0	62.7
Current-account balance	34.1	48.4	8.1	-36.7	-28.0	-62.4	-79.5	-105.0	-149.7
Africa									
Trade balance	64.5	90.5	92.5	111.2	-3.1	54.4	58.2	45.8	9.8
Services, net	-11.8	-21.6	-34.3	-56.0	-49.7	-54.7	-65.6	-64.3	-64.0
Primary income	-34.6	-33.2	-46.4	-58.2	-44.3	-62.4	-74.5	-80.0	-82.5

Table A.18
Balance of payments on current accounts, by country or country group, 2005–2013 (continued)

Billions of dollars									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing economies (continued)									
Secondary income	42.1	49.5	57.6	65.8	61.0	67.9	74.5	76.5	80.6
Current-account balance	60.2	85.1	69.3	62.8	-36.0	5.2	-7.4	-22.1	-56.0
Western Asia									
Trade balance	185.0	236.2	222.2	343.2	169.5	253.2	466.8	538.7	489.3
Services, net	-26.9	-44.3	-64.6	-86.2	-76.1	-87.3	-106.2	-109.7	-119.8
Primary income	-13.8	2.1	7.9	-5.0	-12.1	-17.5	-16.4	-13.4	-17.3
Secondary income	-8.2	-15.2	-26.9	-30.8	-40.4	-49.5	-60.1	-71.1	-80.6
Current-account balance	136.1	178.8	138.7	221.2	40.9	98.9	284.2	344.5	271.6
East Asia									
Trade balance	303.8	410.8	523.9	519.9	471.1	484.5	452.9	483.5	565.4
Services, net	-51.6	-45.7	-27.8	-39.0	-44.5	-54.2	-76.0	-73.1	-112.7
Primary income	-50.8	-28.7	-13.5	5.4	-33.6	-58.2	-95.4	-59.8	-91.0
Secondary income	32.8	38.4	51.0	62.9	48.6	54.6	43.3	23.6	14.9
Current-account balance	234.2	374.8	533.7	549.2	441.7	426.6	324.8	374.2	376.6
South Asia									
Trade balance	-37.5	-52.1	-71.8	-116.6	-122.5	-121.2	-157.0	-202.6	-150.2
Services, net	16.8	18.1	25.1	35.9	21.2	34.5	51.3	53.8	62.1
Primary income	-9.8	-11.3	-9.2	-12.0	-14.1	-22.2	-20.5	-26.7	-29.6
Secondary income	41.9	50.8	65.0	71.4	80.5	85.4	101.5	106.9	110.2
Current-account balance	11.3	5.5	9.2	-21.3	-35.0	-23.5	-24.7	-68.7	-7.5
World residual^d									
Trade balance	113.7	188.9	247.6	249.6	258.6	365.1	410.2	453.4	608.0
Services, net	67.0	94.3	151.7	124.4	101.1	105.6	134.7	108.9	121.3
Primary income	-52.0	-46.5	-58.2	-132.7	-68.6	-44.5	-75.8	-65.5	-136.7
Secondary income	-71.3	-46.8	-76.9	-83.1	-108.3	-115.8	-129.4	-143.5	-170.7
Current-account balance	57.4	189.9	264.2	158.2	182.8	310.3	339.8	353.3	421.8

Sources: International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Economic Outlook, October 2014; 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 Statistical discrepancy.

Note: IMF World Economic Outlook has adopted the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6).

Table A.19
Net ODA from major sources, by type, 1992–2013

Donor group or country	Growth rate of ODA (2012 prices and exchange rates)					ODA as a percentage of GNI	Total ODA (millions of dollars)	Percentage distribution of ODA by type, 2013			
	1992-2002	2002-2010	2011	2012	2013			Bilateral	Multilateral		
									Total	Total (United Nations & Other)	United Nations	Other
Total DAC countries	-0.5	5.3	-1.9	-3.4	6.1	0.30	134833	69.3	30.7	5.4	25.3
Total EU	0.0	5.6	-2.8	-6.8	5.2	0.42	70724	59.3	40.7	5.8	34.9
Austria	10.6	5.0	-14.1	5.7	0.7	0.28	1172	46.0	54.0	4.0	50.1
Belgium	1.6	6.4	-12.7	-12.5	-6.1	0.45	2281	57.7	42.3	5.4	36.9
Denmark	3.7	-0.8	-3.4	-3.0	3.8	0.85	2928	73.2	26.8	09.3	17.5
Finland	-4.2	8.2	-2.2	-1.3	3.5	0.55	1435	57.1	42.9	14.7	28.2
France ^a	-3.7	5.3	-5.4	-1.4	-9.8	0.41	11376	59.6	40.4	3.9	36.5
Germany	-1.7	5.7	2.1	-2.1	3.0	0.38	14059	65.3	34.7	3.3	31.4
Greece	..	3.9	-21.1	-15.9	-7.7	0.13	305	31.7	68.3	4.6	63.7
Ireland	16.2	9.5	-3.4	-4.9	-1.9	0.45	822	66.2	33.8	11.1	22.7
Italy	-5.0	1.9	35.7	-32.7	13.4	0.16	3253	20.7	79.3	6.6	72.7
Luxembourg	15.1	5.4	-7.1	2.4	0.9	1.00	429	69.6	30.4	13.7	16.7
Netherlands	2.5	1.9	-6.0	-7.0	-6.2	0.67	5435	66.4	33.6	11.0	22.6
Portugal	2.8	1.6	3.6	-11.0	-20.4	0.23	484	61.2	38.8	2.4	36.4
Spain	4.1	10.0	-33.2	-47.2	3.7	0.16	2199	35.2	64.8	4.7	60.0
Sweden	1.2	6.2	9.9	-3.3	6.3	1.02	5831	67.4	32.6	12.5	20.1
United Kingdom	4.0	8.5	-0.2	-0.1	27.8	0.72	17881	59.9	40.1	3.9	36.2
Australia	0.9	6.0	11.4	8.8	-4.5	0.34	4851	86.0	14.0	3.0	11.1
Canada	-2.6	5.4	-2.6	2.9	-11.4	0.27	4911	72.1	27.9	6.4	21.5
Japan	-0.7	-2.3	-9.3	-1.1	36.6	0.23	11786	74.8	25.2	5.0	20.2
New Zealand	2.6	5.4	10.4	4.1	-1.9	0.26	457	76.7	23.3	10.3	13.0
Norway	1.4	4.4	-5.5	1.1	16.4	1.07	5581	77.3	22.7	11.3	11.4
Switzerland	0.5	4.6	12.4	5.7	3.4	0.47	3198	78.8	21.2	6.6	14.6
United States	-1.8	9.5	-0.1	-2.5	1.3	0.19	31545	83.9	16.1	3.5	12.6

Source: UN/DESA, based on OECD/DAC online database, available from <http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/statistics>.

^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, 2004–2013

	Net disbursements at current prices and exchange rates (billions of dollars)									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Official Development Assistance	80.1	108.3	105.4	104.9	122.8	120.6	129.1	134.7	126.9	134.8
Bilateral official development assistance	54.8	83.1	77.5	73.7	87.1	83.9	91.0	94.4	88.6	93.4
<i>in the form of:</i>										
Technical cooperation	18.7	20.8	22.4	15.1	17.3	17.6	18.0	17.8	18.3	0.1
Humanitarian aid	5.2	7.2	6.8	6.5	8.8	8.6	9.3	9.7	8.5	10.6
Debt forgiveness	8.0	26.2	18.9	9.7	11.1	2.0	4.2	6.3	3.3	..
Bilateral loans	-2.8	-0.8	-2.4	-2.2	-1.1	2.5	3.3	1.7	2.4	..
Contributions to multilateral institutions^a	25.4	25.2	27.9	31.2	35.7	36.6	38.1	40.2	38.4	41.4
<i>of which are:</i>										
UN agencies	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.6	7.3
EU institutions	9.0	9.4	10.1	12.0	13.5	14.2	13.6	13.7	12.0	12.9
World Bank	6.4	5.3	7.2	6.2	8.6	7.6	9.1	10.2	8.8	10.2
Regional development banks	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.4	3.2	3.1	3.2	4.1	3.9	3.9
Others	2.5	2.7	2.7	4.7	4.4	5.4	5.7	5.7	7.4	..
<i>Memorandum item</i>										
Bilateral ODA to least developed countries	16.0	15.9	17.4	19.7	23.5	24.4	28.5	31.0	27.7	..

Source: UN/DESA, based on OECD/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, 2004–2013

Billions of dollars

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Resource commitments^a	55.9	71.7	64.7	74.5	135.2	193.7	245.4	163.8	189.8	130.8
Financial institutions, excluding International Monetary Fund (IMF)	45.7	51.4	55.7	66.6	76.1	114.5	119.6	106.8	96.5	98.8
Regional development banks ^b	21.9	23.7	23.8	31.9	36.7	55.1	46.2	46.9	43.0	45.8
World Bank Group ^c	23.7	27.7	31.9	34.7	39.4	59.4	73.4	59.9	53.5	53.0
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	10.8	13.6	14.2	12.8	13.5	32.9	44.2	26.7	20.6	15.2
International Development Association	8.4	8.7	9.5	11.9	11.2	14.0	14.6	16.3	14.8	16.3
International Financial Corporation	4.6	5.4	8.2	10.0	14.6	12.4	14.6	16.9	18.2	21.4
International Fund for Agricultural Development	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8
International Monetary Fund	2.6	12.6	1.0	2.0	48.7	68.2	114.1	45.7	82.5	19.6
United Nations operational agencies^d	7.6	7.7	8.3	6.3	10.5	11.0	11.6	11.3	10.8	12.4
Net flows	-19.3	-38.8	-24.7	-4.4	43.4	54.6	64.6	78.7	35.1	8.8
Financial institutions, excluding IMF	-9.3	1.6	6.3	13.6	24.5	22.6	27.2	38.0	26.3	22.2
Regional development banks ^b	-6.4	-1.5	3.2	6.2	21.4	15.7	9.9	10.5	8.6	5.7
World Bank Group ^c	-2.9	3.1	3.1	7.4	3.1	6.9	17.2	27.6	17.7	16.5
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-8.9	-2.9	-5.1	-1.8	-6.2	-2.1	8.3	17.2	8.0	7.8
International Development Association	5.3	5.4	7.3	7.2	6.8	7.0	7.0	9.1	7.8	7.0
International Financial Corporation	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.9	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.2	1.9	1.6
International Fund for Agricultural Development	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
International Monetary Fund	-10.0	-40.4	-31.0	-18.0	18.9	32.0	37.4	40.7	8.9	-13.4

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).

c Data is for fiscal year.

d United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Food Programme (WFP).