



World Economic Situation and Prospects

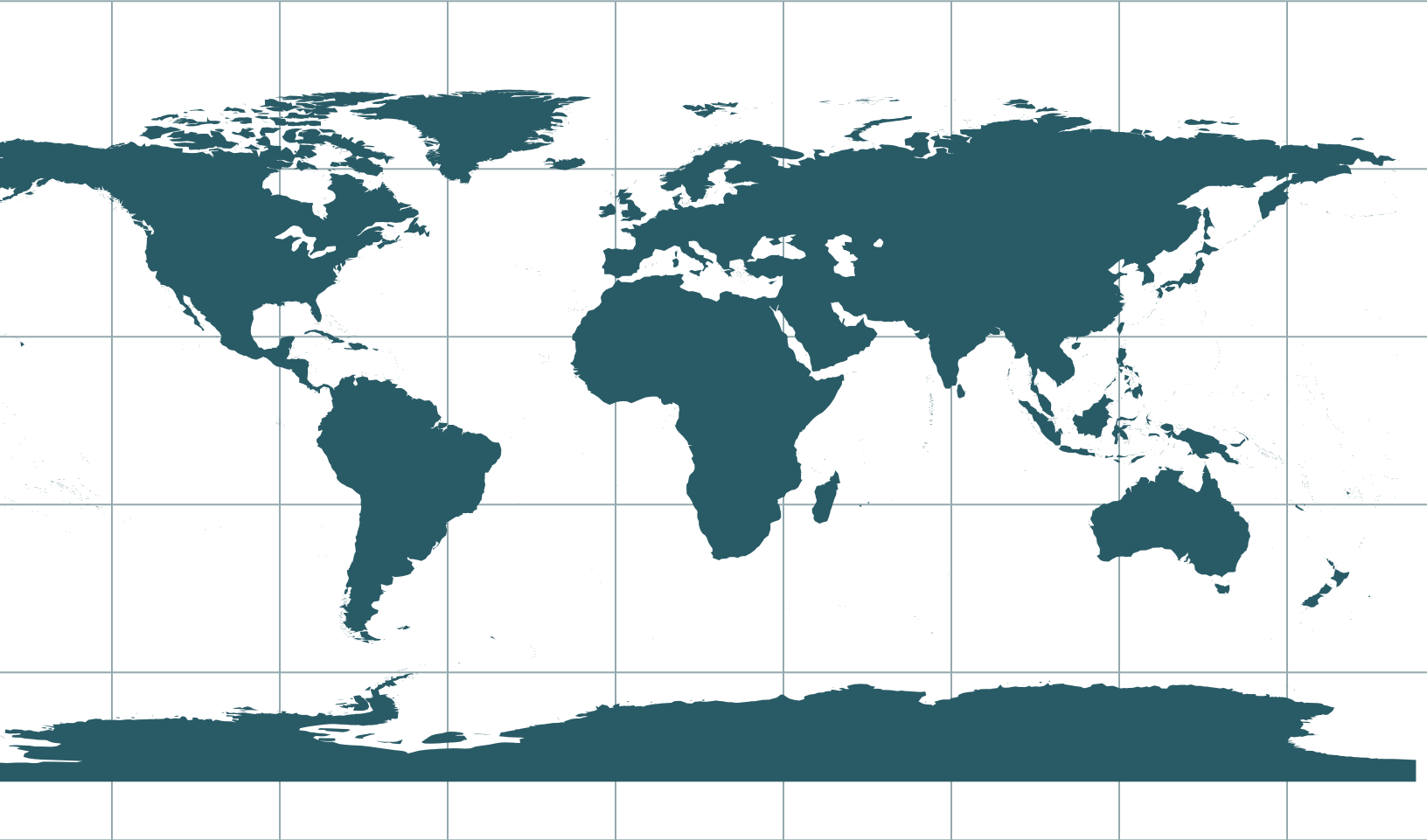


2016



United Nations

Statistical annex



Country classifications

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 2016 and 2017 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

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 \$12,735 as upper middle income countries, and those with incomes of more than \$12,736 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 2014.

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 2015, there were 48 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).⁴ In September 2015, 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

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).

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

³ Handbook on the Least Developed Country Category: Inclusion, Graduation and Special Support Measures, 2nd ed. (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.15.II.A.1). Available from http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/cdp/cdp_publications/2015cdphandbook.pdf.

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

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.

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		Other countries	Major developed economies (G7)
European Union	Other Europe		
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 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 Libya Nigeria Sudan	Brunei Darussalam Indonesia Viet Nam	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Bahrain Iraq Kuwait Oman Qatar Saudi Arabia United Arab Emirates Yemen

Table F
Least developed countries (as of November 2015)

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 2015)

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		

Table J
International Organization for Standardization Country Codes

ISO Code	Country	ISO Code	Country	ISO Code	Country	ISO Code	Country
AFG	Afghanistan	DZA	Algeria	LBN	Lebanon	ROU	Romania
AGO	Angola	ECU	Ecuador	LBR	Liberia	RUS	Russian Federation
ALB	Albania	EGY	Egypt	LBY	Libya	RWA	Rwanda
AND	Andorra	ERI	Eritrea	LCA	Saint Lucia	SAU	Saudi Arabia
ARE	United Arab Emirates	ESP	Spain	LIE	Liechtenstein	SDN	Sudan
ARG	Argentina	EST	Estonia	LKA	Sri Lanka	SEN	Senegal
ARM	Armenia	ETH	Ethiopia	LSO	Lesotho	SGP	Singapore
ATG	Antigua and Barbuda	FIN	Finland	LTU	Lithuania	SLB	Solomon Islands
AUS	Australia	FJI	Fiji	LUX	Luxembourg	SLE	Sierra Leone
AUT	Austria	FRA	France	LVA	Latvia	SLV	El Salvador
AZE	Azerbaijan	FSM	Micronesia (Federated States of)	MAR	Morocco	SMR	San Marino
BDI	Burundi	GAB	Gabon	MCO	Monaco	SOM	Somalia
BEL	Belgium	GBR	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	MDA	Republic of Moldova	SRB	Serbia
BEN	Benin			MDG	Madagascar	SSD	South Sudan
BFA	Burkina Faso			MDV	Maldives	STP	Sao Tome and Principe
BGD	Bangladesh			MEX	Mexico		
BGR	Bulgaria	GEO	Georgia	MHL	Marshall Islands	SUR	Suriname
BHR	Bahrain	GHA	Ghana	MKD	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	SVK	Slovakia
BHS	Bahamas	GIN	Guinea			SVN	Slovenia
BIH	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GMB	Gambia			SWE	Sweden
		GNB	Guinea Bissau	MLI	Mali	SWZ	Swaziland
BLR	Belarus	GNQ	Equatorial Guinea	MLT	Malta	SYC	Seychelles
BLZ	Belize	GRC	Greece	MMR	Myanmar	SYR	Syrian Arab Republic
BOL	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	GRD	Grenada	MNE	Montenegro	TCO	Chad
		GTM	Guatemala	MNG	Mongolia	TGO	Togo
BRA	Brazil	GUY	Guyana	MOZ	Mozambique	THA	Thailand
BRB	Barbados	HND	Honduras	MRT	Mauritania	TJK	Tajikistan
BRN	Brunei Darussalam	HRV	Croatia	MUS	Mauritius	TKM	Turkmenistan
BTN	Bhutan	HTI	Haiti	MWI	Malawi	TLS	Timor-Leste
BWA	Botswana	HUN	Hungary	MYS	Malaysia	TON	Tonga
CAF	Central African Republic	IDN	Indonesia	NAM	Namibia	TTO	Trinidad and Tobago
		IND	India	NER	Niger	TUN	Tunisia
CAN	Canada	IRL	Ireland	NGA	Nigeria	TUR	Turkey
CHE	Switzerland	IRN	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	NIC	Nicaragua	TUV	Tuvalu
CHL	Chile			NLD	Netherlands	TZA	United Republic of Tanzania
CHN	China	IRQ	Iraq	NOR	Norway		
CIV	Côte D'Ivoire	ISL	Iceland	NPL	Nepal	UGA	Uganda
CMR	Cameroon	ISR	Israel	NRU	Nauru	UKR	Ukraine
COD	Democratic Republic of the Congo	ITA	Italy	NZL	New Zealand	URY	Uruguay
		JAM	Jamaica	OMN	Oman	USA	United States of America
COG	Congo	JOR	Jordan	PAK	Pakistan		
COL	Colombia	JPN	Japan	PAN	Panama	UZB	Uzbekistan
COM	Comoros	KAZ	Kazakhstan	PER	Peru	VCT	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
CPV	Cabo Verde	KEN	Kenya	PHL	Philippines		
CRI	Costa Rica	KGZ	Kyrgyzstan	PLW	Palau	VEN	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
CUB	Cuba	KHM	Cambodia	PNG	Papua New Guinea		
CYP	Cyprus	KIR	Kiribati	POL	Poland	VNM	Viet Nam
CZE	Czech Republic	KNA	Saint Kitts and Nevis	PRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	VUT	Vanuatu
DEU	Germany	KOR	Republic of Korea			WSM	Samoa
DJI	Djibouti	KWT	Kuwait	PRT	Portugal	YEM	Yemen
DMA	Dominica	LAO	Lao People's Democratic Republic	PRY	Paraguay	ZAF	South Africa
DNK	Denmark			QAT	Qatar	ZMB	Zambia
DOM	Dominican Republic					ZWE	Zimbabwe

Annex tables

Table A.1
Developed economies: rates of growth of real GDP, 2007–2017

	Annual percentage change											
	2007-2014 ^a	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^b	2016 ^c	2017 ^c
Developed economies	0.8	2.5	0.1	-3.7	2.6	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.3
United States	1.1	1.8	-0.3	-2.8	2.5	1.6	2.2	1.5	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.8
Canada	1.6	2.0	1.2	-2.7	3.4	3.0	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.2	2.2	2.9
Japan	0.4	2.2	-1.0	-5.5	4.7	-0.5	1.7	1.6	-0.1	0.5	1.3	0.6
Australia	2.8	4.5	2.5	1.6	2.3	2.6	3.7	2.0	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.2
New Zealand	1.9	3.7	-0.8	0.5	2.0	1.4	2.9	2.5	3.3	2.5	2.4	2.5
European Union	0.5	3.1	0.5	-4.4	2.1	1.8	-0.5	0.2	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.2
EU-15	0.4	2.9	0.2	-4.4	2.1	1.7	-0.6	0.1	1.2	1.8	2.0	2.1
Austria	0.9	3.6	1.5	-3.8	1.9	2.8	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.7	1.8
Belgium	1.0	3.4	0.7	-2.3	2.7	1.8	0.2	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.9
Denmark	-0.2	0.8	-0.7	-5.1	1.6	1.2	-0.1	-0.2	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.3
Finland	0.0	5.2	0.7	-8.3	3.0	2.6	-1.4	-1.1	-0.4	0.1	1.2	1.4
France	0.6	2.4	0.2	-2.9	2.0	2.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.2	1.5	1.5
Germany	1.1	3.3	1.1	-5.6	4.1	3.7	0.4	0.3	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.3
Greece	-3.3	3.3	-0.3	-4.3	-5.5	-9.1	-7.3	-3.2	0.7	-2.4	-1.2	2.8
Ireland	0.9	5.5	-2.2	-5.6	0.4	2.6	0.2	1.4	5.2	6.0	4.5	3.8
Italy	-1.0	1.5	-1.1	-5.5	1.7	0.6	-2.8	-1.7	-0.4	0.7	1.3	1.5
Luxembourg	2.2	8.4	-0.8	-5.4	5.7	2.6	-0.8	4.3	4.1	3.1	3.6	2.5
Netherlands	0.5	3.7	1.7	-3.8	1.4	1.7	-1.1	-0.5	1.0	2.0	2.4	2.1
Portugal	-0.6	2.5	0.2	-3.0	1.9	-1.8	-4.0	-1.1	0.9	1.5	1.6	1.4
Spain	-0.4	3.8	1.1	-3.6	0.0	-1.0	-2.6	-1.7	1.4	3.1	2.5	2.6
Sweden	1.2	3.4	-0.6	-5.2	6.0	2.7	-0.3	1.2	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.1
United Kingdom	0.9	2.6	-0.5	-4.2	1.5	2.0	1.2	2.2	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.6
New EU member States	1.9	6.4	3.6	-3.7	2.0	3.1	0.5	1.2	2.7	3.2	3.0	3.2
Bulgaria	1.7	7.7	5.6	-4.2	0.1	1.6	0.2	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.4	3.6
Croatia	-0.8	5.2	2.1	-7.4	-1.7	-0.3	-2.2	-1.1	-0.4	0.8	1.1	2.0
Cyprus	-0.4	4.9	3.7	-2.0	1.4	0.4	-2.4	-5.9	-2.5	1.2	1.8	1.9
Czech Republic	1.0	5.5	2.7	-4.8	2.3	2.0	-0.9	-0.5	2.0	4.0	2.5	2.9
Estonia	0.7	7.7	-5.4	-14.7	2.5	7.6	5.2	1.6	2.9	1.9	2.5	3.0
Hungary	0.1	0.4	0.8	-6.6	0.7	1.8	-1.7	1.9	3.7	2.7	2.1	2.3
Latvia	0.2	10.0	-3.6	-14.3	-3.8	6.2	4.0	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.1
Lithuania	1.9	11.1	2.6	-14.8	1.6	6.0	3.8	3.5	3.0	1.6	2.6	3.2
Malta	2.4	4.0	3.3	-2.5	3.5	2.1	2.5	2.6	3.5	3.9	3.0	2.2
Poland	3.6	7.2	3.9	2.6	3.7	5.0	1.6	1.3	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.4
Romania	1.8	6.9	8.5	-7.1	-0.8	1.1	0.6	3.5	2.8	3.8	3.8	4.0
Slovakia	3.0	10.8	5.7	-5.5	5.1	2.8	1.5	1.4	2.5	3.3	3.2	3.5
Slovenia	0.4	6.9	3.3	-7.8	1.2	0.6	-2.7	-1.1	3.0	2.7	3.0	2.6
Other Europe	1.5	3.7	1.5	-2.0	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.2	1.4	2.0
Iceland	1.4	9.5	1.5	-4.7	-3.6	2.0	1.2	3.9	1.8	5.0	4.0	3.7
Norway	1.1	2.9	0.4	-1.6	0.6	1.0	2.7	1.0	2.2	1.4	1.2	2.2
Switzerland	1.7	4.1	2.3	-2.1	3.0	1.8	1.1	1.8	1.9	0.9	1.4	1.8
<i>Memorandum items</i>												
North America	1.2	1.8	-0.2	-2.8	2.6	1.7	2.2	1.5	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.8
Western Europe	0.5	3.1	0.6	-4.3	2.1	1.7	-0.3	0.3	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.2
Asia and Oceania	0.8	2.6	-0.4	-4.2	4.2	0.1	2.1	1.7	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.0
Major developed economies	0.8	2.1	-0.2	-3.8	2.9	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.2
Euro area	0.3	3.0	0.5	-4.5	2.1	1.6	-0.9	-0.3	0.9	1.6	1.9	2.0

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 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, 2007–2017

Annual percentage change												
	2007–2014 ^a	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^b	2016 ^c	2017 ^c
Economies in transition	2.8	8.8	5.3	-6.6	4.8	4.5	3.3	2.1	0.9	-2.8	0.8	1.9
South-Eastern Europe	1.8	6.2	5.8	-2.0	1.5	1.7	-0.6	2.4	0.2	2.1	2.6	3.0
Albania	3.5	5.9	7.5	3.4	3.7	2.5	1.6	1.4	2.1	3.0	3.2	3.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.6	5.7	5.5	-2.9	0.8	0.9	-0.9	2.4	1.2	3.0	3.0	2.5
Montenegro	2.3	10.7	6.9	-5.7	2.5	3.2	-2.5	3.3	1.1	2.7	3.3	3.0
Serbia	1.2	5.9	5.4	-3.1	0.6	1.4	-1.0	2.6	-1.8	1.0	1.9	3.0
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2.9	6.5	5.5	-0.4	3.4	2.3	-0.5	2.7	3.8	3.2	3.6	2.5
Commonwealth of Independent States and Georgia^d	2.8	8.9	5.3	-6.8	4.9	4.7	3.4	2.0	0.9	-3.0	0.7	1.8
Net fuel exporters	3.0	9.0	5.4	-6.3	4.9	4.6	3.7	2.2	1.4	-2.6	0.7	1.8
Azerbaijan	7.1	25.5	10.6	9.4	4.6	-1.6	2.1	5.9	2.6	3.9	2.5	2.9
Kazakhstan	5.4	8.9	3.3	1.2	7.3	7.3	5.0	6.0	4.3	1.5	2.1	2.8
Russian Federation	2.4	8.5	5.2	-7.8	4.5	4.3	3.4	1.3	0.6	-3.8	0.0	1.2
Turkmenistan	10.9	11.1	14.7	6.1	9.2	14.7	11.1	10.2	10.3	9.0	10.5	9.9
Uzbekistan	8.5	9.5	9.4	8.1	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.0	6.9
Net fuel importers	1.4	8.6	4.4	-10.4	5.0	5.5	1.3	1.2	-2.8	-6.1	0.7	2.4
Armenia	3.1	13.7	6.9	-14.2	2.2	4.7	7.2	3.5	3.4	3.8	2.5	3.0
Belarus	4.5	8.6	10.2	0.2	7.7	5.5	1.7	1.0	1.6	-3.8	0.0	2.0
Georgia	4.8	12.6	2.6	-3.7	6.2	7.2	6.4	3.3	4.8	2.5	2.5	2.7
Kyrgyzstan	4.9	8.5	8.4	2.9	-0.5	6.0	-0.1	10.5	3.6	6.0	4.8	5.0
Republic of Moldova	3.9	3.0	7.8	-6.0	7.1	6.8	-0.7	9.4	4.4	2.8	2.8	3.0
Tajikistan	6.2	7.6	7.6	4.0	6.5	2.4	7.5	7.4	6.7	6.0	5.0	6.0
Ukraine	-0.5	8.2	2.2	-15.1	4.1	5.4	0.2	0.0	-6.8	-10.5	0.0	2.1

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, 2007–2017

	Annual percentage change											
	2007–2014 ^a	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^b	2016 ^c	2017 ^c
Developing countries^d	5.4	8.0	5.5	2.9	7.6	6.0	4.7	4.6	4.4	3.7	4.3	4.8
Africa	4.2	6.1	5.8	3.2	5.2	1.0	5.5	3.3	3.4	3.7	4.4	4.4
North Africa	2.8	5.4	6.5	3.5	4.5	-5.7	7.3	1.1	0.7	3.5	4.1	4.1
East Africa	6.7	7.5	6.2	4.4	8.0	7.6	5.8	6.9	7.0	6.2	6.8	6.6
Central Africa	5.0	7.3	4.6	6.1	5.1	4.4	6.1	0.9	5.7	3.4	4.3	4.2
West Africa	5.9	5.8	6.3	6.0	7.2	4.9	5.0	5.7	6.1	4.4	5.2	5.3
Southern Africa	3.4	6.6	4.5	0.0	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.1	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.3
Net fuel exporters	4.3	6.6	6.8	4.6	5.7	-1.9	6.8	2.7	3.4	3.9	4.6	4.6
Net fuel importers	4.0	5.4	4.5	1.5	4.7	4.7	4.0	4.1	3.4	3.5	4.1	4.3
East and South Asia	7.1	10.2	6.5	5.8	9.1	7.2	5.8	6.1	6.2	5.7	5.8	5.8
East Asia	7.4	10.7	7.0	5.8	9.4	7.4	6.3	6.4	6.1	5.6	5.6	5.6
South Asia	6.1	8.6	4.5	5.8	8.2	6.5	3.8	4.9	6.4	6.0	6.7	7.0
Net fuel exporters	4.6	7.0	4.7	3.8	6.0	5.6	2.5	2.9	4.5	3.9	5.4	5.7
Net fuel importers	7.4	10.7	6.7	6.1	9.5	7.4	6.2	6.4	6.4	5.9	5.9	5.8
Western Asia	3.3	4.5	4.1	-1.0	5.8	6.4	2.5	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.4	3.0
Net fuel exporters	4.3	3.8	6.0	-0.9	4.5	8.0	6.7	3.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	3.4
Net fuel importers	2.3	5.3	2.1	-1.1	7.2	4.8	-2.0	0.0	2.6	1.6	2.2	2.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.2	5.8	4.0	-1.3	5.9	4.7	3.0	2.8	1.0	-0.5	0.7	2.7
South America	3.6	6.6	4.8	-0.3	6.4	5.0	2.7	3.1	0.5	-1.6	-0.1	2.4
Mexico and Central America	2.3	3.7	1.7	-4.3	5.0	4.1	4.1	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.4
Caribbean	2.9	6.3	3.0	-0.1	3.2	2.4	2.3	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3
Net fuel exporters	3.2	7.3	4.7	-1.1	1.0	5.3	4.9	3.1	0.3	-2.3	-1.2	2.3
Net fuel importers	3.2	5.6	3.8	-1.3	6.9	4.6	2.7	2.7	1.2	-0.2	1.1	2.7
<i>Memorandum items:</i>												
Least developed countries	5.9	8.3	7.4	5.5	6.1	3.7	5.3	5.1	5.6	4.5	5.6	5.6
Africa (excluding Libya)	4.5	6.1	5.4	3.4	5.3	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.1	3.7	4.3	4.4
North Africa (excluding Libya)	3.6	5.0	5.1	3.5	4.2	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.7	4.0	4.0
East Asia (excluding China)	4.3	6.2	3.3	0.9	7.7	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.4	4.1	4.3
South Asia (excluding India)	3.5	6.6	3.2	2.7	5.0	4.6	0.2	1.4	4.5	3.3	5.3	5.6
Western Asia (excluding Israel and Turkey)	3.2	4.2	5.8	0.4	4.4	5.5	2.6	0.7	2.4	1.6	2.1	2.9
Arab States ^e	3.1	4.5	6.0	1.3	4.4	2.3	3.9	0.8	2.0	2.1	2.7	3.2
Landlocked developing economies	6.4	9.5	6.6	3.9	7.5	6.0	5.3	6.6	5.5	4.3	4.5	4.8
Small island developing economies	4.1	7.6	2.8	-0.1	8.8	4.4	2.8	3.5	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.4
Major developing economies												
Argentina	4.1	8.0	3.1	0.1	9.5	8.4	0.8	2.9	0.5	1.0	1.6	2.0
Brazil	3.3	6.0	5.0	-0.2	7.6	3.9	1.8	2.7	0.1	-2.8	-0.8	2.3
Chile	3.8	5.2	3.3	-1.0	5.8	5.8	5.5	4.2	1.9	2.0	2.4	3.0
China	9.4	14.2	9.6	9.2	10.6	9.5	7.7	7.7	7.3	6.8	6.4	6.2
Colombia	4.5	6.9	3.5	1.7	4.0	6.6	4.0	4.9	4.6	2.7	3.0	4.0
Egypt	4.0	7.1	7.2	4.7	5.1	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.2	4.2	4.4	4.2
Hong Kong SAR ^f	3.1	6.5	2.1	-2.5	6.8	4.8	1.7	3.1	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.9
India	7.3	9.7	5.3	7.4	9.8	7.5	5.5	6.5	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.5
Indonesia	5.8	6.3	6.0	4.6	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.6

Table A.3
Developing economies: rates of growth of real GDP, 2007–2017 (*continued*)

Annual percentage change												
	2007–2014 ^a	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^b	2016 ^c	2017 ^c
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2.2	8.4	2.6	2.0	5.7	4.3	-4.4	-3.0	3.0	0.5	4.8	5.4
Israel	3.7	6.1	3.1	1.3	5.5	5.0	2.9	3.3	2.6	2.3	2.8	3.2
Republic of Korea	3.4	5.5	2.8	0.7	6.5	3.7	2.3	2.9	3.3	2.6	3.0	3.1
Malaysia	4.8	6.3	4.8	-1.5	7.4	5.3	5.5	4.7	6.0	4.5	5.3	5.1
Mexico	2.0	3.2	1.4	-4.7	5.2	3.9	4.0	1.4	2.2	2.3	2.7	3.3
Nigeria	6.0	6.5	6.3	6.9	7.8	4.9	4.3	5.4	6.3	4.3	5.1	5.3
Pakistan	3.4	3.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	3.1	4.0	4.9	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.0
Peru	5.9	8.5	9.1	1.0	8.5	6.5	6.0	5.8	2.4	2.5	3.5	4.0
Philippines	5.4	6.6	4.2	1.1	7.6	3.7	6.8	7.2	6.1	5.8	6.4	5.5
Saudi Arabia	4.0	1.8	6.3	-2.1	4.8	10.0	5.4	2.7	3.5	3.4	2.0	3.1
Singapore	5.2	9.1	1.8	-0.6	15.2	6.2	3.4	4.4	2.9	2.3	2.9	3.5
South Africa	2.4	5.4	3.2	-1.5	3.0	3.2	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.6
Taiwan Province of China	3.5	6.5	0.7	-1.6	10.6	3.8	2.1	2.2	3.9	1.0	2.4	3.5
Thailand	3.2	5.4	1.7	-0.7	7.5	0.8	7.3	2.8	0.9	2.5	3.7	3.9
Turkey	3.4	4.7	0.7	-4.8	9.2	8.8	2.1	4.2	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.4
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2.0	8.8	5.3	-3.2	-1.5	4.2	5.6	1.3	-4.0	-7.5	-6.0	0.5

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 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, 2007–2017

Annual percentage change ^a											
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^b	2016 ^c	2017 ^c
Developed economies	2.1	3.3	0.1	1.5	2.6	1.9	1.3	1.2	0.3	1.2	1.9
United States	2.9	3.8	-0.4	1.6	3.2	2.1	1.5	1.3	0.2	1.6	2.3
Canada	2.1	2.4	0.3	1.8	2.9	1.5	0.9	1.9	1.2	1.7	2.0
Japan	0.1	1.4	-1.3	-0.7	-0.3	0.0	0.4	2.7	0.7	0.5	1.1
Australia	2.3	4.4	1.8	2.9	3.3	1.8	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.8	1.9
New Zealand	2.4	4.0	2.1	2.3	4.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.3	1.9
European Union	2.3	3.5	0.8	1.9	3.0	2.6	1.5	0.6	0.1	1.0	1.7
EU-15	2.1	3.3	0.6	1.9	2.9	2.5	1.5	0.6	0.2	1.0	1.7
Austria	2.2	3.2	0.4	1.7	3.6	2.6	2.1	1.5	0.8	1.4	2.0
Belgium	1.8	4.5	0.0	2.3	3.4	2.6	1.2	0.5	0.2	1.2	1.9
Denmark	1.7	3.6	1.1	2.2	2.7	2.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.4	1.9
Finland	1.6	3.9	1.6	1.7	3.3	3.2	2.2	1.2	-0.1	0.7	1.5
France	1.6	3.2	0.1	1.7	2.3	2.2	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.6	1.5
Germany	2.3	2.8	0.2	1.2	2.5	2.1	1.6	0.8	0.4	1.1	1.8
Greece	3.0	4.2	1.3	4.7	3.1	1.0	-0.9	-1.4	-0.8	0.2	0.8
Ireland	2.9	3.1	-1.7	-1.6	1.2	1.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.5
Italy	2.0	3.5	0.8	1.6	2.9	3.3	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.6
Luxembourg	2.3	3.4	0.4	2.3	3.4	2.7	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.4
Netherlands	1.6	2.2	1.0	0.9	2.5	2.8	2.6	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.7
Portugal	2.4	2.7	-0.9	1.4	3.6	2.8	0.4	-0.2	0.6	1.9	2.5
Spain	2.8	4.1	-0.2	2.0	3.1	2.4	1.5	-0.2	-0.3	1.0	1.8
Sweden	1.7	3.4	1.9	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.0	1.5
United Kingdom	2.3	3.6	2.2	3.3	4.5	2.8	2.6	1.5	0.0	1.0	1.8
New EU member States	3.9	6.0	3.1	2.7	3.8	3.7	1.5	0.2	-0.2	1.1	2.1
Bulgaria	8.4	12.3	2.8	2.4	4.2	3.0	0.9	-1.4	0.0	1.5	2.8
Croatia	2.9	6.1	2.4	1.0	2.3	3.4	2.2	-0.3	-0.2	1.1	2.3
Cyprus	2.4	4.7	0.4	2.4	3.3	2.4	-0.4	-1.4	-2.2	0.3	2.4
Czech Republic	3.0	6.3	0.6	1.2	2.1	3.5	1.4	0.4	0.6	1.5	2.0
Estonia	6.7	10.6	0.2	2.7	5.1	4.2	3.3	0.5	0.0	1.8	2.5
Hungary	7.9	6.0	4.0	4.7	3.9	5.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.9
Latvia	10.1	15.4	3.5	-1.1	4.4	2.3	0.0	0.6	0.4	1.9	2.1
Lithuania	5.7	10.9	4.4	1.3	4.1	3.1	1.0	0.1	-1.2	1.3	2.0
Malta	1.3	4.3	2.1	1.5	2.7	2.4	1.4	0.3	1.2	1.4	1.7
Poland	2.6	4.2	4.0	2.7	3.9	3.7	0.8	0.1	-0.5	1.2	2.0
Romania	4.8	7.8	5.6	6.1	5.8	3.3	4.0	1.1	-0.5	-0.2	1.5
Slovakia	1.9	3.9	0.9	0.7	4.1	3.7	1.5	-0.1	-0.2	0.9	1.9
Slovenia	3.8	5.5	0.9	2.1	2.1	2.8	1.9	0.4	-0.2	1.0	1.4
Other Europe	0.8	2.9	0.7	1.4	0.6	-0.2	0.9	0.8	0.3	1.0	1.6
Iceland	5.0	12.7	12.0	5.4	4.0	5.2	3.9	2.1	0.0	1.5	1.6
Norway	0.7	3.4	2.3	2.3	1.3	0.4	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Switzerland	0.8	2.3	-0.7	0.6	0.1	-0.7	0.1	0.0	-1.0	0.2	1.3
<i>Memorandum items</i>											
North America	2.8	3.7	-0.3	1.7	3.1	2.0	1.4	1.4	0.3	1.6	2.3
Western Europe	2.2	3.5	0.8	1.9	2.8	2.4	1.5	0.6	0.1	1.0	1.7
Asia and Oceania	0.5	2.0	-0.7	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.8	2.7	0.9	0.8	1.3
Major developed economies	2.1	3.1	-0.1	1.3	2.5	1.8	1.3	1.4	0.3	1.2	1.9
Euro area	2.1	3.3	0.3	1.6	2.7	2.5	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.9	1.7

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, 2007–2017

Annual percentage change ^a											
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^b	2016 ^c	2017 ^c
Economies in Transition	9.4	15.0	10.9	6.9	9.6	6.2	6.4	7.8	16.1	10.5	7.1
South-Eastern Europe	4.3	9.4	4.3	4.1	7.2	4.8	4.4	1.0	1.1	2.2	2.5
Albania	2.9	3.4	2.3	3.6	3.5	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.5	2.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.5	7.4	-0.4	2.2	3.7	2.1	-0.1	-0.9	-0.8	1.5	1.5
Montenegro	3.4	9.0	3.6	0.7	3.1	3.6	2.2	-0.7	1.0	1.5	2.4
Serbia	6.4	12.4	8.1	6.1	11.1	7.3	7.7	2.1	2.0	2.7	3.0
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2.3	8.3	-0.7	1.5	3.9	3.3	2.8	-0.3	0.0	1.2	2.0
Commonwealth of Independent States and Georgia^d	9.6	15.2	11.2	7.1	9.7	6.2	6.4	8.1	16.7	10.8	7.3
Net fuel exporters	9.5	14.5	10.9	6.9	8.4	5.1	6.7	7.5	14.5	9.9	6.8
Azerbaijan	16.6	20.8	1.6	5.7	7.9	1.0	2.4	1.4	5.0	3.5	3.5
Kazakhstan	10.8	17.2	7.3	7.1	8.3	5.1	5.8	6.7	5.8	6.5	4.5
Russian Federation	9.1	14.0	11.7	6.8	8.4	5.1	6.8	7.8	15.9	10.5	7.1
Turkmenistan	6.3	14.5	-2.7	4.5	5.3	5.3	6.8	6.0	6.0	6.3	5.9
Uzbekistan	12.3	12.7	14.1	9.4	12.8	12.1	11.2	8.4	11.0	9.9	8.0
Net fuel importers	11.2	20.8	13.1	8.7	19.2	15.0	4.8	12.4	33.9	17.6	11.1
Armenia	4.4	9.0	3.4	8.2	7.7	2.6	5.8	3.0	5.4	4.8	2.9
Belarus	8.4	14.8	13.0	7.7	53.2	59.2	18.3	18.1	16.0	14.0	11.0
Georgia	9.2	10.0	1.7	7.1	8.5	-0.9	-0.5	3.1	5.8	5.1	3.0
Kyrgyzstan	10.2	24.5	6.9	8.0	16.5	2.7	6.6	7.5	6.5	6.0	4.5
Republic of Moldova	12.1	12.9	-0.1	7.4	7.6	4.6	4.6	5.1	8.6	8.0	4.8
Tajikistan	13.2	20.4	6.4	6.5	12.4	5.8	5.0	6.1	6.5	6.5	5.1
Ukraine	12.8	25.2	15.9	9.4	8.0	0.6	-0.3	12.2	48.6	22.2	13.2

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, 2007–2017

Annual percentage change ^a											
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^b	2016 ^c	2017 ^c
Developing countries by region	5.7	8.4	4.1	5.6	6.6	5.8	6.9	6.7	7.7	8.3	6.0
Africa	6.5	11.6	8.3	7.6	8.7	9.1	7.2	7.0	7.5	6.7	6.3
North Africa	6.0	10.7	7.0	6.8	8.3	9.3	8.3	8.5	8.3	6.9	5.8
East Africa	11.2	21.9	9.4	6.0	17.3	13.3	5.9	5.3	5.9	6.0	5.7
Central Africa	1.2	6.6	4.4	2.8	2.3	5.0	3.0	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.0
West Africa	5.5	11.4	10.4	11.6	9.7	10.6	7.7	7.5	8.6	8.4	8.3
Southern Africa	7.4	10.6	8.4	6.1	6.6	6.7	6.5	5.9	6.6	5.7	5.6
Net fuel exporters	6.3	11.6	9.5	10.0	10.0	10.8	8.6	8.6	9.2	8.0	7.2
Net fuel importers	6.7	11.5	6.9	4.5	7.0	6.8	5.5	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.1
East and South Asia	5.2	7.5	2.5	5.0	6.3	4.6	5.3	3.5	2.5	3.1	3.3
East Asia	4.3	6.2	0.3	3.3	5.1	2.7	2.8	2.3	1.6	2.2	2.6
South Asia	8.6	12.5	11.1	11.5	11.1	12.2	15.1	8.2	6.2	6.5	6.3
Net fuel exporters	10.1	16.3	7.6	7.1	11.6	12.2	17.1	9.7	8.3	7.1	6.7
Net fuel importers	4.6	6.5	1.9	4.7	5.7	3.8	3.9	2.8	1.8	2.6	3.0
Western Asia	7.9	10.5	3.5	4.8	4.9	7.8	12.0	11.7	7.8	7.5	6.2
Net fuel exporters	9.7	10.4	2.4	3.2	4.4	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.3
Net fuel importers	6.1	10.5	4.8	6.5	5.5	12.9	21.5	20.9	12.6	12.2	9.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.6	8.4	6.5	6.7	7.3	6.5	8.1	11.7	20.1	21.4	12.2
South America	6.0	9.0	6.9	7.5	8.5	7.2	9.6	14.3	26.1	27.5	15.1
Mexico and Central America	4.3	5.9	5.1	4.1	3.7	4.1	3.8	4.0	2.6	3.8	3.9
Caribbean	7.1	12.6	3.8	7.9	7.6	5.5	5.4	4.3	3.1	4.1	4.2
Net fuel exporters	12.0	19.1	15.7	15.5	15.0	12.4	21.5	35.6	89.6	99.2	46.8
Net fuel importers	4.5	6.4	4.7	5.1	5.9	5.4	5.7	7.3	7.4	7.2	5.9
<i>Memorandum items</i>											
Least developed countries	10.7	14.2	7.7	8.9	12.1	11.7	9.9	9.5	9.1	7.6	7.1
East Asia (excluding China)	3.6	6.6	2.1	3.3	4.5	3.0	2.9	2.8	1.9	2.6	3.1
South Asia (excluding India)	13.3	21.1	11.6	10.5	15.8	18.1	23.9	12.1	8.8	8.5	8.0
Western Asia (excluding Israel and Turkey)	8.6	11.3	2.4	3.5	4.4	8.2	15.6	14.6	9.1	8.6	7.3
Arab States ^d	7.8	11.1	3.7	4.4	5.6	8.5	13.4	12.8	8.9	8.1	6.9
Landlocked developing economies	9.7	16.5	6.5	6.1	9.8	7.1	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.1
Small island developing economies	3.5	7.8	1.7	4.0	5.3	4.5	3.1	1.9	0.7	2.1	2.8
Major developing economies											
Argentina	8.9	8.5	6.2	10.5	9.8	10.0	10.6	23.9	16.5	21.6	18.0
Brazil	3.6	5.7	4.8	5.0	6.6	5.4	6.2	6.3	8.8	6.6	4.9
Chile	4.4	8.7	0.4	1.4	3.3	3.0	1.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.2
China	4.8	6.0	-0.7	3.3	5.5	2.6	2.7	2.0	1.4	2.0	2.3
Colombia	5.5	7.0	4.2	2.3	3.4	3.2	2.0	2.9	4.3	3.9	3.7
Egypt	9.3	18.3	11.8	11.3	10.1	7.1	9.4	10.1	11.0	8.9	7.0
Hong Kong SAR ^e	2.0	4.3	0.6	2.3	5.3	4.1	4.4	4.4	3.0	3.2	3.0
India	6.4	8.4	10.9	12.0	8.9	9.3	10.9	6.3	4.9	5.6	5.4
Indonesia	6.4	10.2	4.4	5.2	5.4	4.3	6.4	6.4	6.7	5.0	4.8
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	17.2	25.6	13.5	10.1	20.6	27.4	39.3	17.2	13.4	11.8	10.5

Table A.6
Developing economies: consumer price inflation, 2007–2017 (continued)

Annual percentage change^a

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^b	2016 ^c	2017 ^c
Israel	0.5	4.6	3.3	2.7	3.5	1.7	1.6	0.5	-0.5	0.8	1.4
Republic of Korea	2.5	4.7	2.8	2.9	4.0	2.2	1.3	1.3	0.7	1.8	2.3
Malaysia	2.0	5.4	0.6	1.7	3.2	1.7	2.1	3.1	2.2	3.4	2.7
Mexico	4.0	5.1	5.3	4.2	3.4	4.1	3.8	4.0	2.7	3.8	3.9
Nigeria	5.4	11.6	11.5	13.7	10.8	12.2	8.5	8.1	9.6	9.3	9.2
Pakistan	7.6	20.3	13.6	13.9	11.9	9.7	7.7	7.2	2.9	4.5	5.3
Peru	1.8	5.8	2.9	1.5	3.4	3.7	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.1
Philippines	2.9	8.3	4.2	3.8	4.6	3.2	3.0	4.1	1.8	2.8	3.5
Saudi Arabia	4.1	10.0	5.0	5.4	5.8	2.9	3.5	2.7	2.2	2.8	3.5
Singapore	2.1	6.5	0.6	2.8	5.3	4.5	2.4	1.0	-0.4	1.3	2.3
South Africa	6.1	10.1	7.3	4.1	5.0	5.8	5.8	5.3	5.9	5.4	5.4
Taiwan Province of China	1.4	1.7	-1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.3	-0.6	0.3	1.8
Thailand	2.2	5.5	-0.8	3.3	3.8	3.0	2.2	1.9	-0.8	1.2	2.8
Turkey	8.8	10.4	6.3	8.6	6.5	8.9	7.5	8.9	7.4	7.2	5.4
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	18.7	30.4	27.1	28.2	26.1	21.1	40.6	68.1	175.5	195.1	89.8

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} 2007–2017

Percentage of labour force											
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^c	2016 ^d	2017 ^d
Developed economies	5.8	6.1	8.4	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.5	7.8	7.2	7.0	6.7
United States	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.6	9.0	8.1	7.4	6.2	5.3	5.2	5.1
Canada	6.1	6.1	8.4	8.1	7.5	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.5
Japan	3.8	4.0	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3
Australia	4.4	4.2	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.7	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3
New Zealand	3.7	4.2	6.1	6.6	6.5	6.9	6.2	5.8	6.3	6.2	6.1
European Union	7.2	7.0	9.0	9.6	9.7	10.5	10.9	10.2	9.6	9.2	8.9
EU-15	7.1	7.2	9.1	9.6	9.6	10.6	11.1	10.5	10.0	9.6	9.2
Austria	4.9	4.1	5.3	4.8	4.6	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.7
Belgium	7.5	7.0	7.9	8.3	7.2	7.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.0
Denmark	3.8	3.5	6.0	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.0	6.6	6.2	6.0	5.8
Finland	6.9	6.4	8.2	8.4	7.8	7.7	8.2	8.7	9.6	9.5	9.4
France	8.0	7.4	9.1	9.3	9.2	9.8	10.3	10.3	10.6	10.2	10.0
Germany	8.5	7.4	7.6	7.0	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.5
Greece	8.4	7.8	9.6	12.8	17.9	24.5	27.5	26.6	26.0	27.0	23.1
Ireland	4.7	6.4	12.0	13.9	14.7	14.7	13.1	11.3	9.5	8.4	8.1
Italy	6.1	6.7	7.8	8.4	8.4	10.6	12.1	12.7	12.3	11.8	11.4
Luxembourg	4.2	5.4	5.1	4.2	5.0	5.2	6.0	6.3	5.7	5.2	5.2
Netherlands	4.2	3.7	4.4	5.0	5.0	5.8	7.2	7.4	6.9	6.7	6.5
Portugal	9.1	8.8	10.7	12.0	12.9	15.8	16.4	14.1	12.3	11.8	11.5
Spain	8.2	11.3	17.9	19.9	21.4	24.8	26.1	24.5	22.1	20.5	19.8
Sweden	6.1	6.2	8.3	8.6	7.8	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.6	7.2	7.1
United Kingdom	5.3	5.6	7.6	7.8	8.1	7.9	7.6	6.1	5.6	5.5	5.4
New EU member States	7.7	6.5	8.4	9.9	9.8	10.0	10.1	8.7	8.2	7.9	7.5
Bulgaria	6.9	5.6	6.8	10.2	11.3	12.3	13.0	11.4	10.6	9.6	9.1
Croatia	9.6	8.4	9.1	11.8	13.4	15.8	17.3	17.3	16.4	16.0	15.2
Cyprus	3.8	3.6	5.4	6.3	8.0	11.8	15.9	16.1	16.9	17.1	16.2
Czech Republic	5.3	4.4	6.7	7.3	6.7	7.0	7.0	6.1	5.8	5.4	5.1
Estonia	4.6	5.5	13.6	16.7	12.4	10.0	8.6	7.4	7.1	6.5	6.2
Hungary	7.4	7.8	10.0	11.2	11.1	11.0	10.1	7.7	6.8	6.5	6.1
Latvia	6.0	7.4	17.1	18.7	16.2	15.0	11.9	10.8	10.1	9.7	9.2
Lithuania	4.3	5.7	13.7	17.8	15.3	13.2	11.8	11.3	10.4	9.9	9.5
Malta	6.3	5.7	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.4	5.9	5.3	5.3	5.2
Poland	9.6	7.0	8.1	9.7	9.7	10.1	10.3	9.0	8.2	8.0	7.8
Romania	6.4	5.6	6.5	7.0	7.2	6.8	7.1	6.8	6.2	6.0	5.6
Slovakia	11.2	9.6	12.1	14.5	13.7	14.0	14.2	13.2	11.2	10.4	10.0
Slovenia	4.9	4.4	5.9	7.3	8.2	8.9	10.1	9.7	8.9	8.2	7.8
Other Europe	3.2	3.1	4.0	4.2	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.1
Iceland ^e	2.2	3.2	7.1	7.5	6.9	5.8	5.2	4.6	4.0	4.1	4.2
Norway	2.5	2.6	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.5	4.4	4.6	4.2
Switzerland	3.6	3.3	4.3	4.5	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0
<i>Memorandum items</i>											
Major developed economies	5.4	5.8	8.0	8.2	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.4	5.9	5.7	5.6
Euro area	7.5	7.6	9.6	10.2	10.2	11.4	12.0	11.6	11.1	10.6	10.2

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 2006–2015

Percentage of labour force										
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^b
South-Eastern Europe										
Albania	13.8	13.4	13.1	13.8	14.0	14.0	13.4	15.9	17.5	16.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	31.1	29.0	23.4	24.1	27.2	27.6	28.0	27.5	27.5	..
Montenegro	29.6	19.4	16.8	19.1	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.5	18.0	17.5
Serbia	20.9	18.1	13.6	16.1	19.2	23.0	23.9	22.1	19.4	18.8
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	36.0	34.9	33.8	32.2	32.1	31.4	31.0	29.0	28.0	27.1
Commonwealth of Independent States and Georgia^c										
Armenia	27.8	28.7	16.4	18.7	19.0	18.4	17.3	16.2	17.6	..
Azerbaijan	6.8	6.5	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.9	..
Belarus ^d	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	..
Georgia ^c	13.6	13.3	16.5	16.9	16.3	15.1	15.0	14.6	..	..
Kazakhstan	7.8	7.3	6.6	6.6	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.0	..
Kyrgyzstan	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.0	..
Republic of Moldova	7.6	5.1	4.0	6.4	7.4	6.7	5.6	5.1	3.9	4.5
Russian Federation	7.0	6.0	6.2	8.2	7.3	6.5	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.4
Tajikistan ^d	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.5	..
Turkmenistan ^d	..	3.6	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	..
Ukraine	7.4	6.6	6.4	8.8	8.2	8.0	7.6	7.3	9.3	9.6
Uzbekistan ^d	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	..
Africa										
Algeria	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	19.9	..	20.0	..	..
Egypt	10.7	8.9	8.7	9.4	9.0	12.0	12.7	13.2	13.0	..
Mauritius	9.1	8.5	7.2	7.3	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.8	8.1
Morocco	9.7	9.8	9.5	9.0	8.9	8.4	8.7	9.1	9.5	..
South Africa	25.5	23.3	22.5	23.7	24.9	24.8	24.9	24.7	25.1	25.6
Tunisia	12.5	12.4	12.4	13.3	13.0	18.6	17.4	15.8	15.1	15.2
Developing America										
Argentina ^e	10.2	8.5	7.9	8.7	7.8	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.3	6.5
Barbados	8.7	7.4	8.1	10.0	10.7	11.2	11.6	11.6	12.3	11.8
Bolivia ^e (Plurinational State of)	8.0	7.7	6.7	7.9	6.1	5.8	..	..	..	..
Brazil ^f	10.0	9.3	7.9	8.1	6.7	6.0	5.5	5.4	4.8	6.8
Chile	7.8	7.1	7.8	9.7	8.3	7.2	6.5	6.0	6.3	6.3
Colombia	12.0	11.2	11.3	12.0	11.8	10.8	10.4	9.6	9.1	9.2
Costa Rica	6.0	4.8	4.8	8.5	7.1	7.7	7.8	9.2	9.7	9.6
Dominican Republic	16.2	15.6	14.1	14.9	14.3	14.6	14.7	15.0	14.5	..
Ecuador ^g	8.1	7.3	6.9	8.5	7.6	6.0	4.9	4.7	5.7	..
El Salvador	5.7	5.8	5.5	7.3	7.0	6.6	6.2	..	..	..
Guatemala	..	..	..	..	3.7	4.1	2.9	3.2	2.9	..
Honduras	4.6	3.9	4.2	4.9	6.4	6.8	5.6	3.6	..	..
Jamaica	10.3	9.8	10.6	11.4	12.4	12.6	13.9	15.3	13.8	13.5
Mexico	4.6	4.8	4.9	6.6	6.4	6.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.4
Nicaragua ^h	5.2	5.9	6.1	8.2	7.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	6.8	..

Table A.8
Economies in transition and developing economies: unemployment rates,^a 2006–2015 (continued)

Percentage of labour force										
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^b
Panama	10.4	7.8	6.5	7.9	7.7	5.4	4.8	5.1	3.1	3.8
Paraguay ^f	8.9	7.2	7.4	8.2	7.2	7.1	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.0
Peru ⁱ	7.1	6.7	6.7	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.0	4.7	4.9	5.3
Trinidad and Tobago	6.2	5.5	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.1	5.2	3.8	..	3.7
Uruguay ^e	10.8	9.4	8.0	7.7	7.2	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.6	7.4
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	10.6	8.4	7.3	7.9	8.7	8.3	8.1	8.1	7.0	..
Developing Asia										
China	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0
Hong Kong SAR ^j	4.8	4.0	3.5	5.3	4.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3
India ^k	..	..	..	..	..	3.8	4.7	4.9	..	..
Indonesia	10.4	9.4	8.4	8.0	7.3	6.7	6.2	6.0	5.8	6.0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	11.3	10.6	10.5	12.0	13.5	12.3	12.1	10.4	10.8	..
Israel	8.4	7.3	6.1	7.6	6.6	5.6	6.9	6.2	5.9	5.2
Jordan	14.0	13.1	12.7	12.9	12.5	12.9	12.2	12.6	11.9	12.8
Korea, Republic of	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.7
Malaysia	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.1
Pakistan	6.1	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.7	..	6.0	..	..
Philippines ^l	7.9	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	6.5
Saudi Arabia	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.8	..
Singapore	2.7	2.1	2.2	3.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0
Sri Lanka ^m	6.5	6.0	5.2	5.7	4.9	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.6
Taiwan Province of China	3.9	3.9	4.1	5.9	5.2	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.8
Thailand	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9
Turkey ⁿ	9.0	9.2	10.0	13.1	11.1	9.1	8.4	9.0	9.9	10.2
Viet Nam ^e	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.3	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.6	..

Sources: UN/DESA, based on data of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE); ILO LABORSTAT database and KILM 9th 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 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.

d End-of-period registered unemployment data (as a percentage of labour force).

e Urban areas.

f Six main cities.

g Covers Quito, Guayaquil and Cuenca.

h Break in series; new methodology starting in 2010.

i Metropolitan Lima.

j Special Administrative Region of China.

k Data for fiscal year 2011/12, 2012/13 and 2013/14, respectively.

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

m Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces.

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

Table A.9
Major developed economies: quarterly indicators of growth, unemployment and inflation, 2013–2015

	2013				2014				2015		
	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	4.1	1.8	2.8	4.0	0.5	3.7	2.1	3.4	-0.7	-0.3	2.3
France	0.6	3.1	-0.4	0.7	-0.6	-0.5	1.0	0.5	2.9	0.2	1.4
Germany	-1.1	3.7	1.5	1.3	2.9	-0.2	0.8	2.5	1.4	1.8	1.3
Italy	-3.3	-0.7	0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-0.8	-0.3	-0.2	1.7	1.1	0.8
Japan	5.5	2.3	2.5	-0.9	4.7	-7.7	-1.1	1.2	4.6	-0.7	-0.8
United Kingdom	2.7	2.4	3.8	2.6	2.5	3.8	2.6	3.0	1.5	2.6	1.9
United States	1.9	1.1	3.0	3.8	-0.9	4.6	4.3	2.1	0.6	3.9	2.1
Major developed economies ^b	1.9	1.7	2.4	2.2	0.8	1.1	2.2	1.8	1.6	2.2	1.4
Euro area	-1.0	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.3	1.0	1.6	2.1	1.4	1.2
Unemployment rate^c (percentage of total labour force)											
Canada	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.0
France	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.7
Germany	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5
Italy	11.9	12.1	12.2	12.4	12.7	12.5	12.7	12.8	12.3	12.4	11.9
Japan	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.4
United Kingdom	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.1	6.7	6.3	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.6	..
United States	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.6	6.2	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.2
Major developed economies ^d	7.3	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.9	..
Euro area	12.0	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.2	11.0	10.9
Change in consumer prices (percentage change from one year ago)											
Canada	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.4	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.1	0.9	1.2
France	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	-0.2	0.3	0.1
Germany	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.4	-0.1	0.4	0.0
Italy	2.1	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.3
Japan	-0.6	-0.3	0.9	1.4	1.5	3.6	3.4	2.5	2.3	0.5	0.2
United Kingdom	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0
United States	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4	2.1	1.8	1.2	-0.1	0.0	0.1
Major developed economies ^b	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.1
Euro area	1.9	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	-0.3	0.2	0.1

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, 2013–2015

Percentage

	2013				2014				2015		
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Rates of growth of gross domestic product^a											
Armenia	7.3	0.9	1.7	5.1	2.9	2.0	5.5	2.7	2.5	5.1	..
Azerbaijan ^b	3.1	5.0	5.4	5.8	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.8	5.3	5.7	3.7
Belarus	4.0	-0.5	0.8	0.0	0.9	1.6	2.1	1.5	-2.1	-4.5	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.3	1.8	3.2	2.3	2.6	-0.5	0.1	2.3	2.3	4.4	..
Georgia	2.4	1.5	1.4	7.1	7.2	4.9	5.6	1.7	3.3	2.5	..
Kazakhstan ^b	4.7	5.1	5.7	5.9	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.3	2.3	1.7	..
Kyrgyzstan ^b	7.6	7.9	9.2	13.1	5.6	4.1	3.0	3.6	7.0	7.3	6.3
Republic of Moldova	3.8	6.5	13.5	11.9	3.7	4.3	5.8	4.2	4.8	2.5	..
Russian Federation	0.7	1.2	1.3	2.1	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.4	-2.2	-4.6	-4.1
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1.9	2.1	2.5	4.1	3.3	4.7	4.3	2.7	3.2	2.6	..
Ukraine	-1.3	-1.2	-1.2	3.4	-1.2	-4.5	-5.4	-14.8	-17.2	-14.6	..
Change in consumer prices^a											
Armenia	3.0	5.2	8.7	6.4	4.6	3.3	0.9	3.1	5.1	5.1	3.7
Azerbaijan	1.2	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.7	3.3	3.7
Belarus	22.6	19.4	16.0	15.9	15.7	19.0	20.5	18.0	16.8	14.0	12.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.8	0.4	0.0	-1.0	-1.6	-1.4	-0.5	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5	..
Georgia	-1.9	-0.5	-0.6	1.0	3.3	2.6	3.7	2.7	1.8	3.5	5.1
Kazakhstan	6.8	6.1	5.7	4.8	5.4	6.8	7.0	7.5	6.8	4.2	4.1
Kyrgyzstan	7.8	7.8	6.7	4.3	4.7	8.0	7.6	9.8	10.4	6.1	5.7
Republic of Moldova	4.4	5.2	4.0	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.1	4.8	6.1	8.0	11.1
Russian Federation	7.1	7.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	7.5	7.7	9.6	16.2	15.8	15.7
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3.5	3.6	2.8	1.3	0.6	-1.0	-0.4	-0.4	-0.9	0.3	-0.2
Ukraine	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	0.2	1.7	9.9	14.8	22.2	36.5	58.9	50.3

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, 2013–2015

Percentage

	2013				2014				2015			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	
Rates of growth of gross domestic product^a												
Argentina	1.3	5.2	3.3	1.7	0.8	0.7	-0.2	0.5	2.1	2.3	..	
Brazil	2.6	3.9	2.4	2.1	2.7	-1.2	-0.6	-0.2	-2.0	-3.0	-4.5	
Chile	5.4	4.0	4.8	2.8	2.7	2.1	1.0	1.8	2.5	1.9	2.2	
China	7.8	7.5	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.0	6.9	
Colombia	2.9	4.7	6.1	6.0	6.5	4.2	4.2	3.4	2.8	3.0	..	
Ecuador	3.3	4.0	5.2	5.7	4.7	4.2	3.3	2.6	3.2	1.0	..	
Hong Kong SAR ^b	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.0	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.3	
India	4.7	7.0	7.5	6.4	6.7	6.7	8.4	6.6	7.5	7.0	7.4	
Indonesia	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	
Israel	2.3	5.3	2.1	3.8	3.9	1.4	2.4	2.6	2.9	1.8	2.4	
Republic of Korea	2.1	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.9	3.4	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.6	
Malaysia	4.2	4.5	5.0	5.1	6.3	6.5	5.6	5.7	5.6	4.9	4.7	
Mexico	1.0	1.7	1.6	1.1	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.6	
Philippines	7.5	7.9	6.1	6.1	5.6	6.7	5.5	6.6	5.0	5.8	6.0	
Singapore	0.3	4.2	5.0	4.9	4.8	2.4	2.8	2.1	2.7	2.0	1.9	
South Africa	1.8	2.2	1.8	2.9	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.3	1.0	
Taiwan Province of China	1.5	2.5	1.5	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.3	3.6	4.0	0.6	-0.6	
Thailand	5.0	2.2	3.3	1.3	-0.7	0.8	1.0	2.2	3.1	2.7	2.8	
Turkey	3.1	4.6	4.2	4.5	5.1	2.4	1.8	2.7	2.5	3.8	..	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.8	2.6	1.1	1.0	-4.8	-4.9	-2.3	..	..	..	..
Unemployment rate^c												
Argentina	7.9	7.2	6.8	6.4	7.1	7.5	7.5	6.9	7.1	6.6	5.9	
Brazil	5.6	5.9	5.4	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.6	5.8	6.7	7.6	
Chile	6.2	6.2	5.7	5.7	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.0	6.1	6.5	6.4	
Colombia	11.4	9.6	9.4	8.2	10.5	9.0	8.8	8.1	9.8	8.9	9.0	
Ecuador	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.2	4.9	4.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.5	4.2	
Hong Kong SAR ^b	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	
Israel	6.7	6.7	5.9	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.2	5.6	5.4	5.1	5.2	
Republic of Korea	3.6	3.1	3.0	2.8	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	
Malaysia	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.2	
Mexico	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.3	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.6	
Philippines	7.1	7.5	7.3	6.5	7.5	7.0	6.7	6.0	6.6	6.4	6.5	
Singapore	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	
South Africa	25.0	25.3	24.5	24.1	25.2	25.5	25.4	24.3	26.4	25.0	25.5	
Taiwan Province of China	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.9	
Thailand	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	
Turkey ^d	10.4	9.0	9.7	9.9	9.2	9.6	10.5	10.5	10.2	10.2	..	
Uruguay	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.7	6.8	6.2	6.7	7.0	7.6	7.6	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	8.2	7.8	7.9	7.0	8.4	7.2	..	..	..	..	..

Table A.11

Major developing economies: quarterly indicators of growth, unemployment and inflation, 2013–2015 (continued)

Percentage

	2013				2014				2015			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	
Change in consumer prices^a												
Argentina ^e	..	..	..	..	10.0	15.0	19.8	22.7	18.4	15.4	14.7
Brazil	6.4	6.6	6.1	5.8	5.8	6.4	6.6	6.5	7.7	8.5	9.5	
Chile	1.5	1.3	2.1	2.3	3.2	4.5	4.7	5.3	4.4	4.2	4.7	
China	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.7	
Colombia	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.3	2.8	2.9	3.5	4.2	4.5	4.9	
Ecuador	3.6	2.9	2.1	2.3	2.9	3.4	4.2	3.8	3.8	4.6	4.1	
Hong Kong SAR ^b	3.7	4.0	5.3	4.3	4.1	3.7	4.8	5.1	4.4	3.0	2.3	
India ^f	10.7	9.5	9.7	10.4	8.2	7.8	6.7	4.1	5.3	5.1	3.9	
Indonesia	5.3	5.6	8.6	8.4	7.8	7.1	4.4	6.5	6.5	7.1	7.1	
Israel	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.0	-0.2	-0.8	-0.4	-0.4	
Republic of Korea	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.7	
Malaysia	1.5	1.8	2.2	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.8	0.7	2.2	3.0	
Mexico	3.7	4.5	3.4	3.7	4.2	3.6	4.1	4.2	3.1	2.9	2.6	
Philippines	3.2	2.7	2.4	3.4	4.1	4.3	4.7	3.6	2.4	1.7	0.6	
Singapore	4.0	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.0	2.2	1.0	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	
South Africa	5.7	5.7	6.2	5.4	5.9	6.5	6.2	5.7	4.1	4.6	4.7	
Taiwan Province of China	1.8	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.5	0.8	-0.6	-0.7	-0.3	
Thailand	3.1	2.3	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.5	2.0	1.1	-0.5	-1.1	-1.1	
Turkey	7.2	7.0	8.3	7.5	8.0	9.4	9.2	8.8	7.5	7.7	7.3	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	23.4	34.8	45.8	56.2	57.7	60.9	63.2	65.4	..	..	..

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 new methodology starting from February 2014 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 2014 onward.

Table A.12
Major developed economies: financial indicators, 2006–2015

Percentage										
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^a
Short-term interest rates^b										
Canada	4.2	4.6	3.3	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.8
France ^c	3.1	4.3	4.6	1.2	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0
Germany ^c	3.1	4.3	4.6	1.2	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0
Italy ^c	3.1	4.3	4.6	1.2	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0
Japan	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
United Kingdom	4.8	6.0	5.5	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
United States	5.2	5.3	3.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Long-term interest rates^d										
Canada	4.2	4.3	3.6	3.2	3.2	2.8	1.9	2.3	2.2	1.5
France	3.8	4.3	4.2	3.6	3.1	3.3	2.5	2.2	1.7	0.9
Germany	3.8	4.2	4.0	3.2	2.7	2.6	1.5	1.6	1.2	0.5
Italy	4.0	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.0	5.4	5.5	4.3	2.9	1.7
Japan	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4
United Kingdom	4.5	5.0	4.6	3.6	3.6	3.1	1.9	2.4	2.6	1.9
United States	4.8	4.6	3.7	3.3	3.2	2.8	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.1
General government financial balances^e										
Canada	1.8	1.5	-0.3	-4.5	-4.9	-3.7	-3.1	-2.7	-1.6	-1.9
France	-2.3	-2.5	-3.2	-7.2	-6.8	-5.1	-4.8	-4.1	-3.9	-3.8
Germany	-1.7	0.2	-0.2	-3.2	-4.2	-1.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.9
Italy	-3.6	-1.5	-2.7	-5.3	-4.2	-3.5	-3.0	-2.9	-3.0	-2.6
Japan	-1.3	-2.1	-1.9	-8.8	-8.3	-8.8	-8.7	-8.5	-7.7	-6.7
United Kingdom	-2.9	-3.0	-5.1	-10.8	-9.7	-7.7	-8.3	-5.7	-5.7	-3.9
United States	-3.1	-3.7	-7.2	-12.8	-12.2	-10.8	-9.0	-5.5	-5.1	-4.5

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

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

b Three-month Interbank or money market 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 2015.

Table A.13
Selected economies: real effective exchange rates, broad measurement,^{a, b} 2006–2015

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^c
Developed economies										
Australia	87.8	93.0	90.5	87.7	100.0	106.7	108.1	102.5	97.7	82.4
Bulgaria	86.4	91.4	99.1	103.5	100.0	101.7	100.1	100.7	100.1	89.2
Canada	96.7	99.5	96.3	91.9	100.0	101.2	100.7	96.9	91.2	77.7
Croatia	97.4	98.3	102.5	103.6	100.0	97.4	95.0	95.9	95.1	85.1
Czech Republic	87.9	90.9	104.5	100.1	100.0	101.7	97.5	95.7	90.4	80.7
Denmark	100.3	100.8	102.0	104.7	100.0	99.2	96.4	97.1	98.0	87.0
Euro area	104.6	106.8	108.3	109.1	100.0	99.2	94.2	97.3	97.8	82.5
Hungary	92.0	102.8	105.8	99.6	100.0	99.5	96.6	95.6	92.0	81.4
Japan	90.2	82.4	88.4	99.5	100.0	101.1	99.6	79.3	74.6	64.2
New Zealand	99.4	106.6	98.7	91.8	100.0	104.0	106.7	109.3	112.5	96.3
Norway	99.8	100.0	99.3	96.4	100.0	100.4	99.5	98.0	93.3	78.8
Poland	99.8	103.6	113.3	95.6	100.0	98.0	94.9	95.5	96.0	84.5
Romania	104.5	113.1	106.7	99.0	100.0	102.4	96.2	100.7	101.6	90.4
Sweden	106.0	107.3	104.6	94.6	100.0	105.2	104.5	105.6	100.0	85.7
Switzerland	93.2	89.2	92.6	96.2	100.0	109.3	105.0	103.2	104.3	101.5
United Kingdom	126.1	127.9	110.8	99.9	100.0	100.3	104.1	102.6	109.6	104.4
United States	111.0	105.7	100.8	104.7	100.0	94.9	96.9	96.9	98.9	98.7
Economies in transition										
Russian Federation	89.0	93.9	99.7	92.4	100.0	103.6	104.4	106.3	97.1	74.2
Developing economies										
Argentina	79.7	82.7	92.2	93.4	100.0	106.0	122.9	127.3	119.7	153.2
Brazil	81.4	87.1	89.8	88.8	100.0	103.2	92.2	86.6	84.3	66.2
Chile	101.3	99.0	99.1	94.9	100.0	100.3	102.1	100.4	90.5	82.0
China	86.9	89.8	97.2	101.3	100.0	102.1	108.0	114.7	117.2	116.4
Colombia	82.6	91.8	94.5	90.3	100.0	98.5	103.9	99.6	94.9	73.8
Ecuador	104.2	97.1	95.2	101.3	100.0	97.1	100.3	101.4	104.8	106.5
Egypt	72.5	73.5	82.4	94.6	100.0	97.0	102.8	97.0	104.2	105.4
Hong Kong SAR ^d	114.2	107.6	101.0	103.1	100.0	96.1	98.3	100.7	104.5	102.0
India	83.7	90.3	85.5	87.9	100.0	100.2	95.5	94.4	96.1	94.5
Indonesia	94.9	93.9	89.4	88.7	100.0	100.2	96.8	93.6	87.7	81.7
Israel	88.0	88.5	98.1	95.7	100.0	100.3	95.4	101.3	102.4	93.6
Republic of Korea	132.0	129.9	104.9	92.7	100.0	99.8	99.3	103.5	109.3	100.9
Kuwait	93.7	93.3	100.6	100.0	100.0	100.6	104.0	104.4	106.8	102.5
Malaysia	96.3	98.1	98.1	95.0	100.0	99.8	99.5	99.4	98.9	84.9
Mexico	111.2	109.1	105.9	93.1	100.0	99.0	96.1	101.5	100.6	84.6
Morocco	104.0	102.8	102.9	104.6	100.0	97.2	95.0	96.3	96.7	88.5
Nigeria	94.7	93.3	101.3	92.3	100.0	99.7	109.6	116.0	120.0	106.4
Pakistan	103.8	102.3	97.1	96.6	100.0	102.0	103.2	100.7	107.6	106.5
Peru	94.3	92.4	95.4	97.7	100.0	97.9	105.2	103.8	101.6	93.0

Table A.13

Selected economies: real effective exchange rates, broad measurement,^{a, b} 2006–2015 (continued)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^c
Developing economies (continued)										
Philippines	88.1	95.4	98.2	96.6	100.0	100.3	105.2	108.9	108.8	105.9
Saudi Arabia	94.2	90.5	91.7	99.6	100.0	97.8	100.5	103.0	105.4	105.3
Singapore	92.0	92.4	97.0	97.0	100.0	105.2	110.0	112.0	111.7	101.1
South Africa	99.2	92.6	80.3	87.1	100.0	97.8	91.7	81.3	76.2	69.6
Taiwan Province of China	112.9	106.4	104.3	99.5	100.0	99.9	99.8	99.9	98.8	91.8
Thailand	92.9	105.1	98.7	94.9	100.0	98.9	99.3	104.6	101.3	94.9
Turkey	89.2	96.4	97.1	91.3	100.0	88.4	91.4	90.3	85.6	77.2
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	90.8	99.6	120.6	159.5	100.0	116.5	139.9	134.4	202.7	301.6

Source: JPMorgan Chase.

a Year 2010=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, 2006–2015

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
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	150	201	389.3
2012	270	212	307	223	322	277	239	146	190	396.6
2013	255	174	269	206	306	258	225	149	173	383.6
2014	240	214	253	186	280	243	211	148	164	348.9
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	396.7
II	260	176	262	202	297	259	228	150	173	365.6
III	251	169	258	202	296	252	220	148	170	387.4
IV	243	164	274	203	297	250	215	151	165	385.7
2014										
I	244	198	279	198	289	249	214	151	165	379.6
II	245	220	270	191	281	248	212	150	165	383.6
III	238	220	237	181	285	242	210	149	162	365.2
IV	233	219	227	172	265	232	209	143	162	265.8
2015										
I	218	201	215	164	235	214	201	133	161	182.3
II	204	196	210	166	236	207	196	132	157	217.0
III	200	197	194	160	209	196	185	..	..	174.5

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, 2007–2016

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^a	2016 ^b
World oil supply^{c, d} <i>(millions of barrels per day)</i>	84.6	84.7	83.9	85.6	86.9	89.0	89.3	91.5	93.6	94.3
Developed economies	15.9	15.5	15.7	15.9	16.1	17.0	18.1	20.1	21.0	20.8
Economies in transition	13.0	12.9	13.4	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.9	14.0	14.1	13.9
Developing economies	53.7	54.3	52.8	53.8	55.0	56.2	55.1	55.2	56.3	57.3
OPEC ^e	35.0	35.6	34.2	34.7	35.8	37.5	36.6	36.6	37.7	38.9
Non-OPEC	18.7	18.7	18.6	19.1	19.2	18.7	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.3
Processing gains ^f	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Global biofuels ^g	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4
World total demand^h	87.1	86.7	85.5	88.5	89.5	90.7	91.9	92.7	94.5	95.5
Oil prices (dollars per barrel)										
OPEC basket ⁱ	69.1	94.5	61.1	77.5	107.5	109.5	105.9	96.3	53.3	..
Brent oil	72.7	97.6	61.9	79.6	110.9	112.0	108.9	98.9	53.0	51.0

Sources: UN/DESA, International Energy Agency; U.S. Energy Information Administration; and OPEC.

a Partly estimated.

b Baseline scenario 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, 2007–2017

Annual percentage change											
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^b	2015 ^c	2016 ^c	2017 ^c
Dollar value of exports											
World	16.3	14.2	-19.6	19.6	18.1	1.3	2.7	1.3	-6.7	3.1	7.4
Developed economies	15.6	11.0	-19.6	14.1	15.4	-1.5	3.2	2.4	-3.6	4.5	6.3
North America	11.5	9.6	-16.7	17.4	14.3	3.7	2.4	3.1	-0.4	4.0	6.1
EU plus other Europe	17.6	11.0	-19.9	10.7	16.4	-3.0	5.1	2.4	-4.0	5.0	6.7
Developed Asia	11.2	13.9	-23.3	31.3	11.6	-2.5	-6.8	0.9	-8.5	2.4	3.6
Economies in transition	21.0	32.9	-32.4	27.8	30.8	3.3	-0.6	-8.9	-36.3	-6.9	13.4
South-Eastern Europe	19.5	22.3	-18.7	13.7	21.6	-6.6	16.2	5.1	-9.4	4.4	5.1
Commonwealth of Independent States and Georgia	21.1	33.3	-32.9	28.4	31.2	3.7	-1.1	-9.5	-37.6	-7.6	14.0
Developing economies	16.9	17.7	-18.2	27.5	20.7	4.8	2.4	0.9	-8.3	1.8	8.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.9	15.2	-20.5	31.0	17.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	-9.0	2.4	7.1
Africa	12.0	29.4	-27.3	27.3	16.3	7.2	-9.0	-4.1	-21.3	0.4	12.4
East Asia	18.3	14.0	-15.1	28.4	18.3	4.6	4.0	3.0	-3.3	2.3	7.4
South Asia	24.1	15.7	-6.1	25.9	24.8	-0.8	6.9	-3.1	-10.7	3.6	11.3
Western Asia	15.9	29.4	-26.4	20.8	34.9	9.9	2.1	-2.1	-20.1	-1.4	12.4
Dollar value of imports											
World	16.1	14.6	-20.0	19.2	18.4	1.1	2.5	1.0	-6.8	3.5	8.2
Developed economies	13.7	11.5	-21.9	14.5	16.2	-1.9	1.6	2.2	-5.3	4.5	8.0
North America	6.6	7.6	-22.0	19.7	13.6	3.0	0.1	2.9	-3.3	5.5	7.6
EU plus other Europe	17.4	11.9	-21.5	11.1	16.2	-5.1	3.5	2.1	-5.3	4.7	8.3
Developed Asia	10.6	20.5	-24.8	24.1	23.1	5.5	-5.4	1.0	-10.7	0.2	6.6
Economies in transition	34.0	30.0	-30.2	22.2	28.2	8.1	3.4	-10.2	-22.5	-3.6	9.2
South-Eastern Europe	30.4	27.0	-27.0	2.3	19.9	-6.7	5.2	3.1	-8.7	5.6	9.0
Commonwealth of Independent States and Georgia	34.4	30.3	-30.5	24.1	28.8	9.2	3.3	-11.1	-23.5	-4.4	9.2
Developing economies	19.5	19.2	-15.2	27.0	21.0	5.0	3.8	0.4	-7.6	2.5	8.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	19.3	20.8	-20.2	28.4	19.7	5.6	4.7	-1.9	-10.2	2.4	8.3
Africa	28.1	26.3	-9.8	11.8	15.4	4.1	2.6	1.8	-5.5	3.0	8.2
East Asia	15.7	16.9	-15.8	32.8	21.7	4.8	3.7	0.6	-8.1	3.3	8.9
South Asia	25.8	19.8	-2.7	22.6	24.7	4.4	0.1	-2.9	-11.2	-1.3	10.2
Western Asia	28.9	22.3	-17.7	15.2	20.7	6.5	6.6	3.7	-1.3	1.3	6.9
Volume of exports											
World	7.4	2.9	-9.8	12.0	6.4	3.0	3.2	3.6	2.7	4.0	4.5
Developed economies	6.7	2.0	-11.8	11.4	5.6	2.4	2.7	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.9
North America	7.2	3.3	-9.7	10.8	6.4	3.3	2.6	3.8	2.7	3.0	3.5
EU plus other Europe	6.4	1.6	-11.6	10.5	6.3	2.2	2.8	3.2	4.4	4.7	5.5
Developed Asia	7.4	1.8	-17.8	18.9	-0.2	1.4	2.4	7.8	2.6	3.5	3.7
Economies in transition	7.2	1.6	-6.7	6.8	2.9	1.2	2.7	-1.1	-2.7	0.2	1.7
South-Eastern Europe	2.4	5.4	-6.7	15.7	7.6	0.2	12.9	5.5	6.1	5.6	5.5
Commonwealth of Independent States and Georgia	7.4	1.5	-6.7	6.4	2.7	1.3	2.3	-1.4	-3.1	-0.1	1.5

Table A.16

World trade^a: changes in value and volume of exports and imports, by major country group, 2007–2017 (continued)

Annual percentage change											
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^b	2015 ^c	2016 ^c	2017 ^c
Developing economies	8.5	4.4	-7.1	13.3	7.9	4.0	3.9	3.8	1.7	4.1	4.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.5	0.8	-9.3	8.5	6.7	2.5	1.0	1.8	2.8	3.8	4.7
Africa	3.2	8.2	-14.5	10.1	1.3	3.7	-6.2	2.6	4.5	4.8	4.2
East Asia	12.1	4.6	-6.4	17.1	7.7	3.7	6.3	4.5	0.0	3.4	4.1
South Asia	6.3	7.9	0.8	12.3	13.1	3.4	6.0	2.1	-1.3	5.0	5.7
Western Asia	5.1	3.6	-6.3	6.0	11.4	7.4	1.3	4.1	7.9	6.9	4.3
Volume of imports											
World	8.1	2.9	-10.9	13.0	7.0	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.6	4.0	4.9
Developed economies	5.3	0.4	-12.1	10.8	5.0	1.0	1.8	3.8	4.6	4.5	4.7
North America	3.0	-2.0	-13.5	12.9	5.5	2.5	1.1	3.5	4.7	4.6	4.1
EU plus other Europe	6.4	1.2	-11.2	9.7	4.4	-0.4	2.0	3.8	5.2	5.0	5.3
Developed Asia	4.6	2.5	-14.1	12.0	7.1	5.4	2.0	5.2	1.1	1.3	2.6
Economies in transition	22.8	11.8	-26.6	16.7	16.4	8.4	2.6	-8.0	-14.2	-2.7	6.4
South-Eastern Europe	12.7	10.5	-16.1	3.5	6.1	0.8	4.3	4.4	4.5	5.7	5.9
Commonwealth of Independent States and Georgia	23.7	11.9	-27.4	18.0	17.2	9.0	2.5	-8.9	-15.6	-3.5	6.5
Developing economies	12.3	6.6	-7.4	16.4	9.3	5.0	4.9	2.6	1.1	3.8	5.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	13.2	8.5	-14.8	21.2	11.6	4.4	2.4	0.5	-0.3	3.2	5.3
Africa	17.8	8.8	-5.7	7.5	1.5	6.8	3.9	3.5	3.5	4.2	5.0
East Asia	10.0	4.4	-5.7	19.3	8.4	4.4	6.6	3.3	1.0	3.9	5.3
South Asia	9.3	13.7	1.6	10.1	14.9	5.6	-1.6	-1.6	-1.7	4.1	5.3
Western Asia	19.6	8.1	-12.4	9.2	11.7	6.7	5.9	4.7	4.0	3.5	4.2

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, 2006–2014

Billions of dollars

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Developed economies	-573.6	-556.9	-765.2	-250.8	-181.9	-223.4	-190.2	-11.4	-44.6
Japan	174.5	212.1	142.6	145.2	221.0	129.8	59.7	40.7	24.4
United States	-806.7	-718.6	-690.8	-384.0	-442.0	-460.4	-449.7	-376.8	-389.5
Europe ^a	93.7	10.9	-157.0	76.0	143.7	203.6	333.2	436.6	408.3
EU-15	41.6	20.8	-123.0	34.1	60.4	136.5	229.5	305.6	308.1
New EU member States	-63.9	-107.3	-118.9	-41.3	-48.8	-47.0	-27.7	1.4	1.2
Economies in transition^b	88.5	53.8	89.7	35.3	63.2	99.4	58.9	12.2	50.1
South-Eastern Europe	-5.4	-11.6	-18.6	-7.5	-6.0	-8.5	-8.5	-6.0	-6.6
Commonwealth of Independent States ^c	95.1	67.3	111.0	43.9	70.4	109.8	69.3	19.1	58.3
Developing economies	708.6	777.8	785.3	390.2	412.7	479.6	501.3	394.3	361.9
Net fuel exporters	393.4	344.3	437.8	75.6	221.1	493.2	479.3	379.5	196.6
Net fuel importers	315.2	433.5	347.4	314.6	191.6	-13.6	22.0	14.8	165.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	48.3	8.0	-37.2	-28.3	-93.8	-100.3	-135.7	-170.5	-172.3
Net fuel exporters	33.9	18.5	37.9	0.3	3.5	17.4	2.3	-5.0	-7.6
Net fuel importers	14.5	-10.6	-75.1	-28.6	-97.3	-117.7	-138.0	-165.4	-164.7
Africa	91.8	78.3	70.0	-30.3	11.1	0.6	-11.1	-43.7	-96.8
Net fuel exporters	108.1	103.6	112.4	3.5	39.7	46.5	54.0	22.9	-35.1
Net fuel importers	-16.3	-25.3	-42.4	-33.8	-28.5	-45.9	-65.2	-66.6	-61.7
Western Asia	188.2	148.7	224.6	41.5	95.1	283.0	348.8	279.1	187.5
Net fuel exporters	215.7	184.0	268.4	53.4	143.5	360.9	409.0	351.2	235.6
Net fuel importers	-27.5	-35.3	-43.7	-11.9	-48.4	-77.9	-60.2	-72.0	-48.2
East and South Asia	380.3	542.9	527.8	407.4	400.2	296.4	299.3	329.3	443.5
Net fuel exporters	35.7	38.3	19.2	18.4	34.4	68.5	13.9	10.5	3.7
Net fuel importers	344.6	504.6	508.7	388.9	365.8	227.9	285.4	318.9	439.8
World residual^d	223.5	274.7	109.7	174.7	294.0	355.6	370.0	395.1	367.4

Sources: International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Economic Outlook, October 2015.

Note: IMF-WEO has adopted the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments Manual (BPM6).

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.

Table A.18
Balance of payments on current accounts, by country or country group, 2006–2014

Billions of dollars

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Developed economies									
Trade balance	-724.1	-705.2	-817.1	-398.8	-489.9	-675.6	-632.4	-488.0	-506.2
Services, net	225.0	311.4	316.5	289.3	324.0	414.6	413.4	471.8	510.5
Primary income	203.4	168.3	99.6	217.9	353.6	423.4	412.8	407.9	362.7
Secondary income	-278.0	-331.4	-364.3	-359.3	-369.6	-385.8	-383.9	-403.0	-411.5
Current-account balance	-573.6	-556.9	-765.2	-250.8	-181.9	-223.4	-190.2	-11.4	-44.6
Japan									
Trade balance	94.9	120.9	55.6	57.8	108.5	-4.5	-53.9	-90.0	-99.3
Services, net	-32.0	-37.0	-38.0	-34.9	-30.3	-35.0	-47.8	-35.7	-29.2
Primary income	122.3	139.8	138.1	134.6	155.1	183.1	175.6	176.4	171.9
Secondary income	-10.7	-11.5	-13.1	-12.3	-12.4	-13.8	-14.2	-10.0	-19.0
Current-account balance	174.5	212.1	142.6	145.2	221.0	129.8	59.7	40.7	24.4
United States									
Trade balance	-837.3	-821.2	-832.5	-509.7	-648.7	-740.6	-741.2	-702.6	-741.5
Services, net	75.6	115.8	123.8	125.9	154.0	192.0	204.4	224.2	233.1
Primary income	43.3	100.6	146.1	123.6	177.7	221.0	212.2	224.5	238.0
Secondary income	-88.3	-113.9	-128.2	-123.8	-125.0	-132.7	-125.1	-122.9	-119.2
Current-account balance	-806.7	-718.6	-690.8	-384.0	-442.0	-460.4	-449.7	-376.8	-389.5
Europe^a									
Trade balance	-8.8	-24.5	-71.7	63.1	46.3	43.9	184.1	306.0	328.1
Services, net	186.4	243.5	249.7	213.2	225.0	288.3	291.4	319.3	335.3
Primary income	93.2	-3.9	-112.2	19.9	99.8	105.4	96.3	77.1	14.4
Secondary income	-177.1	-204.1	-222.7	-220.3	-227.4	-233.9	-238.6	-265.7	-269.6
Current-account balance	93.7	10.9	-157.0	76.0	143.7	203.6	333.2	436.6	408.3
EU-15									
Trade balance	-5.4	0.7	-51.2	47.0	7.7	-3.2	107.2	205.2	239.3
Services, net	130.1	174.2	171.7	151.5	163.6	220.7	225.2	248.0	260.7
Primary income	92.4	48.3	-27.6	47.4	109.3	144.4	124.4	103.5	54.4
Secondary income	-175.5	-202.5	-215.8	-211.8	-220.1	-225.4	-227.4	-251.1	-246.4
Current-account balance	41.6	20.8	-123.0	34.1	60.4	136.5	229.5	305.6	308.1
New EU member States									
Trade balance	-71.7	-101.2	-125.8	-43.9	-45.3	-49.4	-32.6	-10.9	-12.7
Services, net	31.7	39.9	44.7	35.6	36.2	44.7	45.6	52.6	57.3
Primary income	-31.8	-54.1	-44.3	-37.8	-47.1	-49.8	-45.0	-46.3	-46.7
Secondary income	8.0	8.2	6.5	4.8	7.4	7.5	4.3	5.9	3.3
Current-account balance	-63.9	-107.3	-118.9	-41.3	-48.8	-47.0	-27.7	1.4	1.2
Economies in transition^b									
Trade balance	133.5	113.9	176.3	105.1	155.3	221.9	205.5	184.5	205.0
Services, net	-15.6	-23.7	-27.9	-24.0	-31.2	-36.7	-52.8	-65.3	-67.1
Primary income	-41.9	-48.3	-72.4	-59.1	-74.5	-100.5	-106.1	-116.8	-98.0
Secondary income	12.6	11.8	13.6	13.4	13.6	14.7	12.3	9.7	10.1
Current-account balance	88.5	53.8	89.7	35.3	63.2	99.4	58.9	12.2	50.1

Table A.18
Balance of payments on current accounts, by country or country group, 2006–2014 (continued)

Billions of dollars									
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Economies in transition^b (continued)									
South-Eastern Europe									
Trade balance	-15.5	-22.7	-29.8	-19.8	-17.5	-20.8	-19.4	-17.0	-18.1
Services, net	1.3	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.4	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.6
Primary income	0.1	-0.5	-0.8	-0.4	-1.0	-1.2	-1.6	-1.9	-2.1
Secondary income	8.8	9.7	9.7	10.4	10.1	10.4	9.7	9.9	10.0
Current-account balance	-5.4	-11.6	-18.6	-7.5	-6.0	-8.5	-8.5	-6.0	-6.6
Commonwealth of Independent States^c									
Trade balance	151.0	139.5	209.9	127.3	175.5	246.2	229.1	205.0	227.3
Services, net	-17.1	-25.9	-30.2	-26.7	-34.2	-40.5	-56.7	-69.7	-72.0
Primary income	-42.2	-47.8	-71.5	-58.7	-73.3	-98.9	-104.4	-114.6	-95.7
Secondary income	3.3	1.4	2.9	2.0	2.4	2.9	1.2	-1.6	-1.3
Current-account balance	95.1	67.3	111.0	43.9	70.4	109.8	69.3	19.1	58.3
Developing economies									
Trade balance	802.5	855.6	918.4	577.6	720.0	883.5	932.1	951.7	909.4
Services, net	-125.7	-141.7	-186.5	-183.7	-207.3	-241.6	-272.9	-309.4	-365.3
Primary income	-155.1	-149.2	-182.2	-210.7	-318.9	-382.6	-354.4	-426.4	-353.9
Secondary income	186.9	213.1	235.5	206.9	219.0	220.4	196.5	178.4	171.7
Current-account balance	708.6	777.8	785.3	390.2	412.7	479.6	501.3	394.3	361.9
Net fuel exporters									
Trade balance	517.8	521.0	707.1	341.1	540.6	877.6	889.0	819.0	652.4
Services, net	-114.6	-157.7	-209.7	-192.7	-209.1	-242.1	-258.5	-270.2	-305.5
Primary income	-23.8	-25.4	-64.2	-64.7	-97.2	-121.3	-123.1	-125.1	-110.5
Secondary income	14.0	6.4	4.6	-8.1	-13.4	-21.0	-28.2	-44.2	-40.3
Current-account balance	393.4	344.3	437.8	75.6	221.0	493.2	479.3	379.5	196.1
Net fuel importers									
Trade balance	284.7	334.7	211.3	236.5	179.3	5.9	43.2	132.7	257.0
Services, net	-11.1	16.1	23.3	9.0	1.8	0.4	-14.5	-39.2	-59.8
Primary income	-131.2	-123.9	-118.0	-145.9	-221.8	-261.3	-231.3	-301.3	-243.3
Secondary income	172.9	206.6	230.9	215.0	232.3	241.3	224.6	222.6	212.1
Current-account balance	315.2	433.5	347.5	314.6	191.7	-13.6	22.0	14.8	165.9
Latin America and the Caribbean									
Trade balance	99.3	69.5	40.7	51.0	48.4	71.2	43.5	11.8	-3.8
Services, net	-17.3	-24.9	-32.4	-33.9	-49.9	-65.2	-70.6	-74.5	-74.4
Primary income	-97.5	-103.4	-112.5	-102.9	-153.7	-169.5	-170.6	-169.7	-159.3
Secondary income	63.9	66.8	67.0	57.4	61.5	63.2	62.0	62.0	65.1
Current-account balance	48.3	8.0	-37.2	-28.3	-93.8	-100.3	-135.7	-170.5	-172.3
Africa									
Trade balance	92.6	95.6	109.4	-0.8	54.7	60.0	48.8	14.7	-58.8
Services, net	-16.1	-27.9	-47.2	-42.2	-45.0	-54.2	-52.0	-48.5	-53.8
Primary income	-33.9	-46.5	-57.5	-47.6	-65.3	-78.0	-83.2	-87.0	-78.5

Table A.18
Balance of payments on current accounts, by country or country group, 2006–2014 (continued)

Billions of dollars

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Africa (continued)									
Secondary income	49.3	57.1	65.3	60.3	66.8	72.7	75.3	77.1	94.4
Current-account balance	91.8	78.3	70.0	-30.3	11.1	0.6	-11.1	-43.7	-96.8
Western Asia									
Trade balance	232.3	217.6	347.1	170.2	253.4	466.6	546.8	499.4	438.3
Services, net	-45.0	-65.3	-85.8	-75.9	-89.6	-106.3	-115.0	-125.4	-153.5
Primary income	16.3	23.3	-5.6	-12.4	-19.0	-16.9	-11.9	-9.4	-3.1
Secondary income	-15.4	-26.9	-31.1	-40.3	-49.8	-60.3	-71.2	-85.6	-94.2
Current-account balance	188.2	148.7	224.6	41.5	95.1	283.0	348.8	279.1	187.5
East Asia									
Trade balance	430.4	544.8	537.9	479.7	481.5	442.6	496.4	575.4	696.0
Services, net	-65.2	-48.7	-57.0	-52.8	-52.6	-67.2	-87.0	-121.9	-147.1
Primary income	-28.7	-13.5	5.4	-33.6	-58.1	-97.7	-62.1	-130.5	-81.2
Secondary income	38.4	51.0	62.9	49.1	55.0	43.3	23.5	14.7	-6.1
Current-account balance	374.8	533.7	549.2	442.3	425.8	321.1	370.8	337.8	461.7
South Asia									
Trade balance	-52.0	-71.8	-116.6	-122.5	-118.0	-157.0	-203.4	-149.7	-162.3
Services, net	18.0	25.1	35.9	21.2	29.7	51.3	51.7	60.9	63.4
Primary income	-11.3	-9.2	-12.0	-14.1	-22.8	-20.5	-26.7	-29.7	-31.7
Secondary income	50.8	65.0	71.4	80.5	85.4	101.5	106.9	110.2	112.5
Current-account balance	5.5	9.2	-21.3	-35.0	-25.6	-24.7	-71.5	-8.4	-18.1
World residual^d									
Trade balance	211.9	264.4	277.6	283.9	385.4	429.8	505.2	648.2	608.1
Services, net	83.7	145.9	102.2	81.6	85.5	136.3	87.7	97.1	78.1
Primary income	6.4	-29.2	-154.9	-51.9	-39.9	-59.7	-47.7	-135.2	-89.1
Secondary income	-78.5	-106.5	-115.2	-139.0	-137.0	-150.7	-175.1	-215.0	-229.7
Current-account balance	223.5	274.7	109.7	174.7	294.0	355.6	370.0	395.1	367.4

Sources: International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Economic Outlook, October 2015.

Note: IMF-WEO has adopted the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments Manual (BPM6).

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.

Table A.19
Net ODA from major sources, by type, 1993–2014

Donor group or country	Growth rate of ODA (2013 prices and exchange rates)					ODA as a percentage of GNI	Total ODA (millions of dollars)	Percentage distribution of ODA by type, 2014			
	1993-2003	2003-2011	2012	2013	2014			Bilateral	Multilateral		
								Total	Total (United Nations & Other)	United Nations	Other
Total DAC countries	0.1	5.1	-3.7	5.7	-0.3	..	135172	69.2	30.8	4.9	25.9
Total EU	0.3	5.0	-6.9	6.0	1.6	..	73895	60.7	39.3	5.1	34.2
Austria	9.6	3.1	6.0	1.0	-3.8	0.26	1144	48.8	51.2	1.8	49.4
Belgium	4.2	4.3	-12.6	-5.2	3.3	0.45	2385	59.4	40.6	6.1	34.5
Denmark	2.5	0.3	-3.2	3.8	1.8	0.86	3003	71.0	29.0	13.1	16.0
Finland	-2.2	8.0	-1.1	2.9	12.5	0.60	1635	57.4	42.6	14.4	28.2
France ^a	-2.8	4.8	-1.2	-9.4	-9.2	0.36	10371	60.7	39.3	2.1	37.2
Germany	-1.6	5.4	-2.2	4.3	12.0	0.41	16249	70.2	29.8	2.4	27.4
Greece	..	0.9	-16.6	-27.7	6.3	0.11	248	18.6	81.4	6.1	75.3
Ireland	15.9	6.1	-5.5	0.3	-4.5	0.39	809	64.6	35.4	11.4	23.9
Italy	-4.2	0.2	-32.6	19.6	-2.9	0.16	3342	22.3	77.7	5.9	71.8
Luxembourg	13.8	4.7	2.0	2.8	-2.0	1.06	423	71.0	29.0	12.8	16.2
Netherlands	2.4	1.9	-7.0	-5.7	1.6	0.64	5573	72.3	27.7	8.1	19.7
Portugal	1.3	2.6	-10.9	-20.4	-14.9	0.19	419	57.2	42.8	2.3	40.5
Spain	3.6	7.6	-47.3	12.1	-20.3	0.14	1893	26.1	73.9	3.4	70.6
Sweden	1.4	6.1	-3.4	5.9	11.0	1.10	6223	70.3	29.7	9.9	19.7
United Kingdom	4.0	8.5	-0.1	28.2	1.2	0.71	19387	57.5	42.5	4.4	38.1
Australia	0.6	6.8	8.3	-4.8	-7.2	0.27	4203	92.5	7.5	3.5	4.0
Canada	-2.6	5.3	3.0	-10.9	-10.7	0.24	4196	77.1	22.9	4.5	18.5
Japan	-1.5	-1.5	-1.1	34.4	-15.3	0.19	9188	64.7	35.3	6.4	28.9
New Zealand	2.6	5.2	3.9	-2.0	6.8	0.27	502	80.2	19.8	8.8	11.0
Norway	2.4	3.7	0.9	15.4	-4.3	0.99	5024	75.6	24.4	11.1	13.2
Switzerland	1.0	5.0	5.8	3.9	9.2	0.49	3548	79.1	20.9	6.8	14.1
United States	0.2	7.9	-2.8	0.6	3.0	0.19	32729	83.1	16.9	2.8	14.1

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, 2005–2014

	Net disbursements at current prices and exchange rates (billions of dollars)									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Official Development Assistance	108.3	105.4	104.9	122.8	120.6	128.4	134.7	126.9	134.9	135.2
Bilateral official development assistance	83.1	77.5	73.7	87.1	83.9	90.6	94.5	88.4	93.5	93.5
<i>in the form of:</i>										
Technical cooperation	20.8	22.4	15.1	17.3	17.6	18.6	17.7	18.2	16.9	..
Humanitarian aid	7.2	6.8	6.5	8.8	8.6	9.3	9.7	8.5	10.5	12.9
Debt forgiveness	26.2	18.9	9.7	11.1	2.0	4.2	6.3	3.3	6.1	..
Bilateral loans	-0.8	-2.4	-2.2	-1.1	2.5	3.8	1.9	2.6	1.4	..
Contributions to multilateral institutions^a	25.2	27.9	31.2	35.7	36.6	37.8	40.2	38.5	41.3	41.6
<i>of which are:</i>										
UN agencies	5.5	5.3	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.9	6.6
EU institutions	9.4	10.1	12.0	13.5	14.2	13.6	13.7	12.0	12.8	13.0
World Bank	5.3	7.2	6.2	8.6	7.6	9.1	10.2	8.6	9.3	10.0
Regional development banks	2.2	2.5	2.4	3.2	3.1	3.2	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0
Others	2.7	2.7	4.7	4.4	5.4	5.7	5.8	7.5	8.4	..
<i>Memorandum item</i>										
Bilateral ODA to least developed countries	15.9	17.4	19.7	23.5	24.3	28.2	30.7	27.4	30.1	..

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, 2005–2014

Billions of dollars

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Resource commitments^a	71.7	64.7	74.5	135.2	193.7	245.4	163.8	189.8	130.8	185.0
Financial institutions, excluding International Monetary Fund (IMF)	51.4	55.7	66.6	76.1	114.5	119.6	106.8	96.5	98.8	99.2
Regional development banks ^b	23.7	23.8	31.9	36.7	55.1	46.2	46.9	43.0	45.8	41.1
World Bank Group ^c	27.7	31.9	34.7	39.4	59.4	73.4	59.9	53.5	53.0	58.1
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	13.6	14.2	12.8	13.5	32.9	44.2	26.7	20.6	15.2	18.6
International Development Association	8.7	9.5	11.9	11.2	14.0	14.6	16.3	14.8	16.3	22.2
International Financial Corporation	5.4	8.2	10.0	14.6	12.4	14.6	16.9	18.2	21.4	17.3
International Fund for Agricultural Development	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7
International Monetary Fund	12.6	1.0	2.0	48.7	68.2	114.1	45.7	82.5	19.6	72.7
United Nations operational agencies^d	7.7	8.3	6.3	10.5	11.0	11.6	11.3	10.8	12.4	13.1
Net flows	-38.8	-24.7	-4.4	43.4	54.6	64.6	78.7	35.1	8.8	-5.1
Financial institutions, excluding IMF	1.6	6.3	13.6	24.5	22.6	27.2	38.0	26.3	22.2	25.0
Regional development banks ^b	-1.5	3.2	6.2	21.4	15.7	9.9	10.5	8.6	5.7	11.2
World Bank Group ^c	3.1	3.1	7.4	3.1	6.9	17.2	27.6	17.7	16.5	13.8
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-2.9	-5.1	-1.8	-6.2	-2.1	8.3	17.2	8.0	7.8	6.4
International Development Association	5.4	7.3	7.2	6.8	7.0	7.0	9.1	7.8	7.0	7.4
International Financial Corporation	0.6	0.9	1.9	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.2	1.9	1.6	0.1
International Fund for Agricultural Development	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
International Monetary Fund	-40.4	-31.0	-18.0	18.9	32.0	37.4	40.7	8.9	-13.4	-30.1

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) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

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).