

Table I.1
Growth of world output, 2006-2012

Annual percentage change								Change from United Nations forecast of June 2010 ^c	
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^a	2011 ^b	2012 ^b	2010	2011
World output^d	4.0	3.9	1.6	-2.0	3.6	3.1	3.5	0.6	-0.1
<i>of which:</i>									
Developed economies	2.8	2.5	0.1	-3.5	2.3	1.9	2.3	0.4	-0.2
Euro area	3.0	2.8	0.5	-4.1	1.6	1.3	1.7	0.7	-0.2
Japan	2.0	2.4	-1.2	-5.2	2.7	1.1	1.4	1.4	-0.2
United Kingdom	2.8	2.7	-0.1	-4.9	1.8	2.1	2.6	0.7	-0.2
United States	2.7	1.9	0.0	-2.6	2.6	2.2	2.8	-0.3	-0.3
Economies in transition	8.3	8.6	5.2	-6.7	3.8	4.0	4.2	-0.1	0.6
Russian Federation	8.2	8.5	5.2	-7.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	-0.4	0.7
Developing economies	7.3	7.6	5.4	2.4	7.1	6.0	6.1	1.2	0.2
Africa	5.9	6.1	5.0	2.3	4.7	5.0	5.1	0.0	-0.3
Nigeria	6.2	7.0	6.0	7.0	7.1	6.5	5.8	0.6	-0.5
South Africa	5.6	5.5	3.7	-1.8	2.6	3.2	3.2	-0.1	-0.3
East and South Asia	8.6	9.3	6.2	5.1	8.4	7.1	7.3	1.3	0.2
China	11.6	13.0	9.6	9.1	10.1	8.9	9.0	0.9	0.1
India	9.6	9.4	7.5	6.7	8.4	8.2	8.4	0.5	0.1
Western Asia	6.1	5.1	4.4	-1.0	5.5	4.7	4.4	1.3	0.6
Israel	5.7	5.4	4.2	0.8	4.0	3.5	3.0	1.1	0.4
Turkey	6.9	4.7	0.7	-4.7	7.4	4.6	5.0	3.9	1.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.6	5.6	4.0	-2.1	5.6	4.1	4.3	1.6	0.2
Brazil	4.0	6.1	5.1	-0.2	7.6	4.5	5.2	1.8	-1.1
Mexico	4.9	3.3	1.5	-6.5	5.0	3.4	3.5	1.5	0.6
<i>of which:</i>									
Least developed countries	7.6	8.1	6.7	4.0	5.2	5.5	5.7	-0.4	-0.1
Memorandum items:									
World trade ^e	9.3	7.2	2.7	-11.4	10.5	6.6	6.5
World output growth with PPP-based weights	5.1	5.2	2.7	-0.8	4.5	4.0	4.4	0.6	0.0

Source: UN/DESA.

a Partly estimated.

b Forecasts, based in part on Project LINK and baseline projections of the United Nations World Economic Forecasting Model.

c See *World economic situation and prospects as of mid-2010* (E/2010/73), available from <http://www.un.org/esa/policy/wesp/wesp2010files/wesp10update.pdf>.

d 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.

e Includes trade in goods and non-factor services. Previous WESP reports reported growth of merchandise trade only.

this implies a marked moderation from the 5.6 per cent GDP growth estimated for 2010. Brazil continues to act as the engine of regional growth, with strong domestic demand helping to boost the export growth of neighbouring countries. The subregion also benefits from improved terms of trade and strengthened economic ties with the emerging economies in Asia.