

Statistical Annex

Country classifications

Data sources, country classifications, and aggregation methodology

The statistical annex contains a set of data used in the *World Economic Situation and Prospects 2026* to delineate trends in various dimensions of the world economy.

Data sources

The annex was prepared by the Economic Analysis and Policy Division (EAPD) 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 International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Eurostat, and national sources. Estimates for 2025 and forecasts for 2026 and 2027 were produced by EAPD in consultation with the regional commissions and UNCTAD, partly guided by the UN DESA World Economic Forecasting Model (WEFM) (see Altshuler and others, 2016). Longer-term projections are based on a technical model-based extension of the WEFM. Data presented in the *World Economic Situation and Prospects 2026* may differ from those published by other organizations for

several reasons, including differences in timing, sample composition, and aggregation method. Historical data may differ from those in previous editions of the present publication because of updating and changes in the availability of data for individual countries.

Country classifications

For analytical purposes, the *World Economic Situation and Prospects 2026* classifies all countries of the world into three broad categories: developed economies, economies in transition, and developing economies.¹ The composition of these analytical groupings, specified in tables A, B and C, is intended to reflect basic economic country conditions. The geographical groupings are not strictly aligned with the regional classifications (M49 standard) published by the Statistics Division of UN DESA.² Table A.4 reports estimates for regional gross domestic product (GDP) growth according to the M49 definitions for comparison. 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. Subgroups within each broad category are defined based on geographical location or ad hoc criteria; an example of the latter is the “major developed economies” subgroup, which is based on the membership of the Group of Seven.

In parts of the analysis, a distinction is made between fuel exporters and fuel importers.

¹ These analytical groupings are not aligned with the geographic groupings designated by the Statistics Division of UN DESA.

² Detailed information on the M49 standard can be found on the UN DESA [Statistics Division website](#).

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 (see table D). Fuels include coal, oil, and natural gas.

For other parts of the analysis, countries have been grouped according to their level of development as measured by per capita gross national income (GNI) and are classified as high-income, upper-middle-income, lower-middle-income or low-income countries (see 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 GNI per capita of \$1,135 or less are classified as low-income countries, those with between \$1,136 and \$4,495 as lower-middle-income countries, those with between \$4,496 and \$13,935 as upper-middle-income countries, and those with per capita GNI exceeding \$13,935 as high-income countries. GNI per capita in dollar terms is estimated using the World Bank Atlas method,³ and the classification in table E is based on data for 2024.

The list of least developed countries (LDCs) is determined by the United Nations Economic and Social Council—and ultimately by the General Assembly—based on recommendations made by the Committee for Development Policy. The basic criterion for inclusion is that certain thresholds are met with regard to per capita GNI, a human assets index, and an economic and environmental vulnerability index (United Nations, 2024c). As at December 2025, there were 44 LDCs (see table F).

At the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,⁴ small island developing States (SIDS) were recognized as a distinct group of developing countries facing specific social, economic, and environmental vulnerabilities. This group comprises 37 States and 20 Associate Members of United Nations regional commissions (see table G).

There are 32 landlocked developing countries, among which are some of the poorest countries in the world, including 16 LDCs (see table H).

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 2001–2010.

The *World Economic Situation and Prospects 2026* utilizes market exchange rate conversions of national data to aggregate the output of individual countries into regional and global totals. The growth of output in each group of countries is calculated from the sum of the GDP of individual countries measured at 2015 prices and exchange rates. This method supplies a reasonable set of aggregate growth rates for a period of about 18 years, starting from 2010. The exchange-rate-based aggregation method differs from the one used by the IMF in its estimates of global and regional economic growth, which is based on purchasing power parity (PPP) weights. This latter approach accounts for differences in the cost of living and purchasing power across countries. Over the past three decades, the growth of gross world product (GWP) based on the exchange-rate-based approach has generally been below that based on PPP weights. One reason is that developing countries, in the aggregate, have seen significantly higher economic growth than the rest of the world since the 1990s, and another is that the share of developing countries in GWP is larger when PPP measurements are used than when market exchange rates are used. Table I.1 in chapter I reports world output growth based on PPP weights as a comparator.

³ See <http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-classifications>.

⁴ The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, also known as the Earth Summit, was held in Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992.

Table A

Developed economies

Northern America	Europe			Major developed economies (G7)
Canada United States	European Union		Other Europe	Canada France Germany Italy Japan United Kingdom United States
Developed Asia and the Pacific	Austria ^a Belgium ^a Bulgaria ^a Croatia ^a Cyprus ^a Czechia Denmark Estonia ^a Finland ^a France ^a Germany ^a Greece ^a Hungary Ireland ^a	Italy ^a Latvia ^a Lithuania ^a Luxembourg ^a Malta ^a Netherlands (Kingdom of the) ^a Poland Portugal ^a Romania Slovakia ^a Slovenia ^a Spain ^a Sweden	Iceland Norway Switzerland United Kingdom ^b	
Australia Japan New Zealand Republic of Korea				

^a Member of the euro area. Bulgaria became the twenty-first member of the euro area on 1 January 2026. In this report, economic indicators for the euro area refer to the twenty countries that joined before that date.

^b The United Kingdom withdrew from the European Union on 31 January 2020 and is therefore excluded from all European Union aggregations.

Table B

Economies in transition

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

^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.

^b The Government of Ukraine has advised the United Nations that it is not in a position to provide statistical data concerning the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.

Table C

Developing economies, by region^a

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

^a Economies systematically monitored for the *World Economic Situation and Prospects* report. These analytical groupings differ from the geographical aggregations defined according to M49.

^b Throughout the report, the term "East Asia" is used in reference to this set of developing economies and excludes Japan and Republic of Korea.

^c SAR = Special Administrative Region of China.

Table D

Fuel-exporting countries

Developed countries	Developing countries			
Australia Canada Norway	Africa	East Asia	Western Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean
Economies in transition	Algeria	Brunei Darussalam	Bahrain	Colombia
	Angola	Indonesia	Iraq	Ecuador
	Cameroon	Mongolia	Kuwait	Guyana
	Chad	Papua New Guinea	Oman	Trinidad and Tobago
	Congo	Timor-Leste	Qatar	Venezuela
	Equatorial Guinea	South Asia	Saudi Arabia	(Bolivarian Republic of)
	Gabon		United Arab Emirates	
	Ghana	Iran (Islamic Republic of)		
Azerbaijan	Libya			
Kazakhstan	Mozambique			
Russian Federation	Nigeria			
Turkmenistan	South Sudan			

Source: UN DESA, based on data from UNCTAD.

Table E

Economies, by per capita GNI (as at 1 July 2025)^a

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

Source: World Bank, country classification by income.

Note: The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela was temporarily unclassified in July 2021 pending release of revised national accounts statistics. Ethiopia is in a temporary status of unclassification from July 2025.

^a Economies systematically monitored for the *World Economic Situation and Prospects* report, based on World Bank country classification by income.^b Indicates the country has been shifted upward by one category from the previous year's classification.^c Indicates the country has been shifted downward by one category from the previous year's classification.^d SAR = Special Administrative Region of China.

Table F

Least developed countries (as at December 2025)

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

Source: UN DESA.

^a Economies not systematically monitored for the *World Economic Situation and Prospects* report.

Table G

Small island developing States

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

Source: UN DESA.

^a Economies not systematically monitored for the *World Economic Situation and Prospects* report.

Table H

Landlocked developing countries

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

Source: UN-OHRLLS.

Table I

International Organization for Standardization of country codes

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

Annex Tables

Table A.1

Developed economies: growth of real GDP

Annual percentage change

	2003–2017 ^a	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 ^b	2026 ^c	2027 ^c
Developed economies	1.8	2.4	1.9	-3.9	6.0	3.0	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8
United States	2.0	3.0	2.6	-2.2	6.1	2.5	2.9	2.8	1.9	2.0	2.2
Canada	1.9	2.7	1.9	-5.0	6.0	4.2	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.9
Japan	0.9	0.8	-0.3	-4.3	3.6	1.3	0.7	-0.2	1.2	0.9	1.0
Republic of Korea	3.8	3.2	2.3	-0.7	4.6	2.7	1.6	2.0	1.1	1.8	2.0
Australia	2.9	2.8	1.9	-2.0	5.4	4.1	2.0	1.1	1.8	2.2	2.4
New Zealand	2.8	4.1	3.3	-1.0	5.8	3.3	1.8	-0.4	0.7	1.6	2.2
European Union	1.4	2.1	1.9	-5.6	6.4	3.6	0.5	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.6
Austria	1.5	2.5	1.8	-6.3	4.8	5.3	-0.8	-0.7	0.4	0.8	1.1
Belgium	1.5	1.9	2.4	-4.8	6.2	4.0	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2
Bulgaria	3.2	2.5	3.8	-3.2	7.8	4.0	1.9	3.4	3.4	2.9	2.7
Croatia	1.5	2.9	3.1	-8.3	12.6	7.3	3.3	3.9	3.0	3.0	3.0
Cyprus	2.0	6.3	5.9	-3.2	11.4	8.3	3.6	3.9	3.5	2.9	2.7
Czechia	2.8	2.8	3.6	-5.3	4.0	2.8	0.0	1.2	2.5	2.3	2.2
Denmark	1.2	1.9	1.7	-1.8	6.5	0.4	0.6	3.5	2.5	1.9	2.1
Estonia	3.2	3.7	3.7	-2.9	7.2	0.1	-3.0	-0.3	0.6	2.1	2.5
Finland	1.3	1.2	1.3	-2.5	2.7	0.8	-0.9	0.4	0.1	0.9	1.1
France	1.3	1.6	2.0	-7.4	6.9	2.7	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.1
Germany	1.4	1.1	1.0	-4.1	3.9	1.8	-0.9	-0.5	0.2	0.8	1.4
Greece	-0.5	2.1	2.3	-9.2	8.7	5.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.0
Hungary	2.0	5.6	5.1	-4.3	7.2	4.3	-0.8	0.5	0.4	2.6	2.6
Ireland	4.2	7.7	5.0	7.2	16.3	7.5	-2.5	2.6	11.5	0.5	2.8
Italy	0.0	0.8	0.4	-8.9	8.9	4.8	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
Latvia	3.3	4.3	0.7	-3.5	6.9	1.8	2.9	-0.4	1.6	1.7	2.1
Lithuania	3.8	4.9	4.7	0.0	6.4	2.5	0.3	3.0	2.6	3.2	2.5

Table A.1

Developed economies: growth of real GDP (*continued*)

Annual percentage change

	2003–2017 ^a	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 ^b	2026 ^c	2027 ^c
Luxembourg	2.7	1.6	2.7	-0.5	6.9	-1.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.5	1.7
Malta	4.6	7.2	4.1	-3.5	13.4	2.5	10.6	6.8	3.0	3.1	3.2
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	1.4	2.3	2.3	-3.9	6.3	5.0	-0.6	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.5
Poland	3.9	6.2	4.6	-2.0	6.9	5.3	0.2	2.9	3.5	3.2	3.0
Portugal	0.4	2.9	2.7	-8.2	5.6	7.0	3.1	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.0
Romania	3.7	6.1	3.9	-3.7	5.5	4.0	2.4	0.8	1.0	1.9	2.1
Slovakia	4.0	4.1	2.3	-2.6	5.7	0.4	2.2	2.1	0.9	1.8	2.0
Slovenia	2.1	4.4	3.5	-4.1	8.4	2.7	2.1	1.6	1.0	2.3	2.3
Spain	1.4	2.4	2.0	-10.9	6.7	6.4	2.5	3.5	2.9	2.3	2.2
Sweden	2.1	1.8	2.6	-1.9	5.2	1.3	-0.2	0.8	1.6	2.4	2.2
Other Europe	1.7	1.8	1.3	-7.8	7.5	4.6	0.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.3
Iceland	3.0	5.1	1.2	-6.6	5.2	8.8	5.2	-1.0	1.0	1.6	2.1
Norway	1.6	0.8	1.1	-1.3	3.9	3.2	0.1	2.1	0.3	0.9	1.1
Switzerland	1.9	2.9	1.1	-2.1	5.6	3.0	0.7	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.4
United Kingdom ^d	1.7	1.6	1.3	-10.0	8.5	5.1	0.3	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.3
Memorandum items:											
Northern America	2.0	2.9	2.5	-2.4	6.0	2.6	2.8	2.7	1.9	2.0	2.2
Developed Asia and the Pacific	1.8	1.7	0.7	-3.0	4.2	2.2	1.2	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.5
Europe	1.4	2.0	1.7	-6.1	6.6	3.8	0.4	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.5
Major developed economies	1.6	2.2	1.8	-4.1	5.9	2.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.8
Euro area ^e	1.2	1.8	1.6	-6.1	6.4	3.7	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.4

Source: UN DESA, based on data from national sources and estimates and forecasts produced with the World Economic Forecasting Model.

Notes: GDP = gross domestic product. Regional aggregates calculated at 2015 prices and exchange rates.

^a Average percentage change.^b Partly estimated.^c Baseline scenario forecasts, based on the UN DESA World Economic Forecasting Model.^d The United Kingdom withdrew from the European Union on 31 January 2020 and is therefore excluded from all European Union aggregations.^e Bulgaria became the twenty-first member of the euro area on 1 January 2026. In this report, economic indicators for the euro area refer to the twenty countries that joined before that date.

Table A.2

Economies in transition: growth of real GDP

Annual percentage change

	2003–2017 ^a	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 ^b	2026 ^c	2027 ^c
Economies in transition	3.7	3.3	2.7	-2.4	5.8	-1.0	4.3	4.5	2.2	2.2	2.5
South-Eastern Europe	2.9	4.2	3.9	-2.9	7.8	3.4	3.4	3.5	2.4	3.4	3.4
Albania	4.0	3.7	2.1	-3.3	9.0	4.8	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.8	3.8	2.9	-3.0	7.4	4.2	2.0	2.5	1.9	2.7	2.5
Montenegro	3.1	5.1	4.1	-15.3	13.0	6.4	6.3	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1
North Macedonia	3.2	2.9	3.9	-4.7	4.5	2.8	2.1	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.0
Serbia	2.6	4.6	4.8	-1.0	7.9	2.6	3.8	3.9	2.0	3.8	4.0
Commonwealth of Independent States and Georgia^d	3.8	3.3	2.6	-2.4	5.7	-1.2	4.3	4.6	2.2	2.1	2.5
Commonwealth of Independent States and Georgia - net fuel exporters	3.7	3.0	2.3	-2.5	5.7	-0.3	4.1	4.4	1.7	1.7	2.1
Azerbaijan	8.9	1.5	2.5	-4.2	5.6	4.7	1.1	4.1	1.6	2.7	2.6
Kazakhstan	6.1	4.1	4.5	-2.5	4.3	3.2	4.3	5.0	6.1	4.6	4.8
Russian Federation	3.2	2.9	1.9	-2.7	5.9	-1.2	4.1	4.3	0.8	1.0	1.5
Turkmenistan	7.3	6.2	6.3	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.8
Commonwealth of Independent States and Georgia - net fuel importers^d	4.1	4.6	4.3	-1.5	5.6	-6.0	5.7	5.4	5.0	4.4	4.4
Armenia	5.8	5.2	7.6	-7.2	5.8	12.6	8.7	5.9	5.9	4.8	4.8
Belarus	4.6	3.2	1.4	-0.7	2.4	-4.7	3.9	4.0	1.5	2.1	2.1
Georgia ^d	5.9	6.1	5.4	-6.3	10.6	11.0	7.5	9.4	7.5	5.4	5.0
Kyrgyzstan	4.9	4.9	5.8	-7.1	5.5	9.0	9.0	9.1	10.9	5.9	6.1
Republic of Moldova	4.3	4.1	3.6	-8.3	13.9	-4.6	1.0	0.1	1.5	2.5	2.9
Tajikistan	7.0	7.6	7.4	4.4	9.4	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.0	6.1	5.1
Ukraine ^e	1.2	3.5	3.2	-3.8	3.4	-28.8	5.3	2.9	1.5	2.3	3.0
Uzbekistan	7.6	5.9	6.0	2.0	7.4	5.7	6.0	6.5	7.3	6.0	5.9

Source: UN DESA, based on data from national sources and estimates and forecasts produced with the World Economic Forecasting Model.

Notes: GDP = gross domestic product. Regional aggregates calculated at 2015 prices and exchange rates.

^a Average percentage change.^b Partly estimated.^c Baseline scenario forecasts, based in part on 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.^e The Government of Ukraine has advised the United Nations that it is not in a position to provide statistical data concerning the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.

Table A.3

Developing economies: growth of real GDP

Annual percentage change

	2003–2017 ^a	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 ^b	2026 ^c	2027 ^c
Developing countries^d	6.0	4.6	3.6	-1.2	7.1	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.3
Africa	4.6	3.4	2.7	-2.6	5.2	3.4	2.7	2.8	4.0	4.0	4.1
North Africa	4.0	4.1	2.5	-3.8	6.5	2.5	1.4	1.1	4.6	4.1	4.0
Algeria	3.4	1.4	0.9	-5.0	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.6	4.0	3.6	3.2
Egypt ^e	4.3	5.3	5.6	3.6	3.3	6.7	3.8	2.4	4.4	4.5	4.7
Libya	1.1	7.9	-11.2	-29.5	28.3	-8.3	10.2	-2.6	12.6	3.4	3.0
Mauritania	4.5	4.8	3.1	-0.4	0.7	6.8	6.8	6.3	4.7	4.5	4.5
Morocco	5.3	3.1	2.9	-7.2	8.2	1.8	3.7	3.8	4.7	4.2	4.0
Sudan ^e	5.1	2.8	1.3	-3.6	-1.9	-1.0	-12.0	-29.4	-2.0	4.9	5.0
Tunisia	3.3	2.6	1.6	-9.0	4.7	2.7	0.1	1.6	2.5	2.0	2.0
East Africa	6.4	6.3	6.1	2.2	5.6	5.4	6.2	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.7
Burundi	2.6	1.6	1.8	0.3	3.1	1.8	2.7	3.5	4.3	4.0	4.0
Comoros	2.8	4.1	3.6	4.0	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6.1	5.8	4.4	1.7	6.2	8.9	8.6	6.7	4.9	4.7	5.5
Djibouti	6.3	4.8	5.5	1.2	4.4	5.2	7.5	5.9	5.1	5.1	6.0
Eritrea	1.1	13.0	3.8	-0.5	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.5
Ethiopia	10.1	7.6	7.2	5.9	5.5	6.0	7.3	7.4	6.6	6.3	6.2
Kenya	5.0	5.6	5.2	-0.3	7.6	4.9	5.6	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.3
Madagascar	3.7	3.2	4.4	-7.1	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.4	3.9
Rwanda	7.1	8.5	9.4	-3.4	10.9	8.2	8.2	8.9	7.0	7.2	7.3
Somalia	8.6	3.0	2.8	-2.8	3.5	2.7	4.2	4.0	3.1	3.5	3.9
South Sudan	1.3	3.8	11.4	-3.4	-2.4	-5.2	2.5	-26.1	-25.0	26.2	8.3
Uganda	6.3	6.3	6.4	3.0	3.5	4.6	5.3	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.4
United Republic of Tanzania	6.6	7.0	6.9	4.5	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.5	6.2	5.8	5.3
Central Africa	4.0	1.7	2.4	-1.5	2.0	3.2	2.2	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.3
Cameroon	4.2	4.0	3.5	0.3	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.1
Central African Republic	-0.4	3.8	3.1	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.6	2.2	2.5	2.7
Chad	8.9	6.0	4.5	-0.4	0.3	4.1	4.0	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.5
Congo	2.7	-2.3	1.7	-6.3	1.4	0.8	2.0	1.8	3.1	3.2	2.8
Equatorial Guinea	3.8	-6.2	-5.5	-4.8	0.9	3.2	-5.1	0.9	-1.9	-1.5	0.4
Gabon	2.6	0.8	3.9	-1.8	1.5	3.0	2.4	3.5	2.4	2.5	2.7
Sao Tome and Principe	5.2	2.9	2.2	3.1	1.9	0.2	0.4	0.9	2.5	3.2	3.4
West Africa	5.5	3.0	3.3	-0.9	4.3	3.8	3.4	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.7
Benin	4.1	6.7	6.9	3.8	7.2	6.3	6.4	7.4	6.3	6.3	6.2
Burkina Faso	5.8	6.6	5.9	2.0	6.9	1.5	3.0	5.1	4.8	4.3	3.5
Cabo Verde	4.2	3.7	6.9	-20.8	7.0	15.8	5.4	7.3	5.0	3.5	3.4
Côte d'Ivoire	6.2	4.8	6.7	0.7	7.1	6.2	6.5	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.8
Gambia	2.6	7.2	6.2	0.6	5.3	5.5	4.8	5.5	5.2	4.8	4.8
Ghana	6.3	6.2	6.5	0.5	5.1	3.8	2.9	5.7	5.1	5.3	5.2
Guinea	4.3	6.4	5.6	4.7	5.6	4.0	5.5	5.7	6.6	6.5	6.2

Table A.3

Developing economies: growth of real GDP (continued)

Annual percentage change

	2003–2017 ^a	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 ^b	2026 ^c	2027 ^c
Guinea-Bissau	3.4	3.8	5.6	1.8	5.7	5.6	4.5	4.8	4.6	3.4	4.4
Liberia	4.7	1.2	-2.5	-3.0	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.4	5.0	5.0
Mali	6.3	4.9	5.0	-1.2	3.1	3.5	4.7	5.0	3.9	3.5	3.7
Niger	4.8	7.2	5.9	3.6	1.4	11.9	2.1	8.4	7.4	6.7	5.6
Nigeria	5.5	1.9	2.2	-1.8	3.6	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	3.8	4.3
Senegal	4.2	6.2	4.6	1.3	6.5	3.8	4.3	6.9	8.4	6.5	5.7
Sierra Leone	5.1	2.9	5.5	-1.3	5.9	5.3	5.7	4.0	4.3	4.7	4.2
Togo	6.1	4.8	4.9	2.2	6.0	5.8	6.4	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.5
Southern Africa	3.7	1.5	0.3	-5.7	4.5	3.1	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.2
Angola	6.0	-0.6	-0.2	-4.0	2.1	4.2	1.3	4.4	2.1	2.4	2.3
Botswana	3.4	4.2	3.0	-8.7	11.9	5.5	3.2	-3.0	-1.3	1.5	2.4
Eswatini	3.2	0.3	6.1	-2.9	3.4	1.1	3.4	2.6	3.4	3.2	3.6
Lesotho	3.6	-1.5	-1.4	-8.2	2.3	2.4	1.8	2.8	1.3	0.7	1.0
Malawi	6.6	4.4	5.7	0.8	4.6	1.2	1.9	1.8	2.5	2.6	3.2
Mauritius	4.2	4.0	2.9	-14.5	3.4	8.3	4.7	4.9	3.6	3.4	3.6
Mozambique	6.8	3.5	2.3	-1.2	2.4	4.4	5.5	2.1	2.5	3.2	3.6
Namibia	4.3	1.1	-0.8	-8.1	3.6	5.3	4.4	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.9
South Africa	2.7	1.6	0.3	-6.2	4.9	2.1	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.7
Zambia	6.5	4.0	1.4	-2.8	6.2	5.2	5.4	4.0	4.7	4.9	5.1
Zimbabwe	5.3	4.7	-6.1	-7.8	8.5	6.5	5.4	2.0	3.8	4.2	4.4
Africa - net fuel exporters	4.7	2.2	1.2	-4.0	4.4	2.8	3.2	3.1	4.0	3.7	3.8
Africa - net fuel importers	4.5	4.3	3.7	-1.6	5.7	3.8	2.5	2.6	4.1	4.2	4.3
East and South Asia^f	7.8	6.1	5.1	0.7	7.3	3.9	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.7
East Asia	8.1	6.3	5.6	1.1	7.7	3.4	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.4	4.4
Brunei Darussalam	0.4	0.1	3.9	1.1	-1.6	-1.6	1.1	4.1	1.2	1.5	2.1
Cambodia	8.3	8.8	7.9	-3.6	3.1	5.1	5.5	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.5
China	9.4	6.8	6.1	2.3	8.6	3.1	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.5
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.7	-4.1	0.4	-4.5	-0.1	-0.2	3.1	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8
Fiji	2.5	3.8	-0.6	-17.2	-4.3	17.7	9.4	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.0
Hong Kong SAR ^g	4.0	2.8	-1.7	-6.5	6.5	-3.7	3.2	2.5	2.8	2.1	2.2
Indonesia	5.5	5.2	5.0	-2.1	3.7	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2
Kiribati	3.1	3.5	3.3	-1.5	8.5	4.6	2.7	5.3	3.9	3.3	3.5
Lao People's Democratic Republic	7.5	6.3	5.5	3.3	3.5	4.4	4.2	4.3	3.7	3.8	4.0
Malaysia	5.1	4.8	4.4	-5.5	3.3	9.0	3.5	5.1	4.5	4.0	4.5
Mongolia	7.6	7.6	5.5	-4.6	1.6	5.0	7.2	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.5
Myanmar ^e	9.2	6.3	6.6	-9.0	-12.0	4.0	1.0	-1.1	-2.7	3.0	3.0
Papua New Guinea	4.9	-0.3	4.5	-3.2	-0.8	5.2	2.7	3.8	4.5	3.7	3.8
Philippines	5.7	6.3	6.1	-9.5	5.7	7.6	5.5	5.7	5.0	5.7	6.1
Samoa	2.3	2.9	2.8	-10.1	-2.3	0.0	10.2	4.6	4.5	3.3	3.4

Table A.3

Developing economies: growth of real GDP (*continued*)

Annual percentage change

	2003–2017 ^a	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 ^b	2026 ^c	2027 ^c
Singapore	5.7	3.5	1.3	-3.8	9.8	4.1	1.8	4.4	4.3	1.8	2.0
Solomon Islands	5.1	2.7	1.7	-3.4	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.3
Taiwan Province of China	3.9	2.9	3.1	3.4	6.7	2.7	1.1	4.8	6.9	2.6	2.8
Thailand	3.9	4.2	2.1	-6.1	1.6	2.6	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.6
Timor-Leste	3.9	-0.7	23.4	32.0	5.4	-20.6	-15.5	-7.3	3.9	3.3	3.2
Vanuatu	3.5	2.9	3.2	-5.0	-1.6	1.9	2.2	0.9	1.5	2.8	3.3
Viet Nam	8.3	7.5	7.4	2.9	2.6	8.5	5.0	7.1	6.7	6.0	6.2
South Asia^f	6.3	5.3	3.2	-1.6	5.5	6.3	7.2	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.9
Afghanistan ^{e,f}	5.9	1.8	10.7	-2.1	-20.7	-6.2	2.3	1.7	..	..	..
Bangladesh ^e	7.5	7.3	7.9	3.4	6.9	7.1	5.8	4.2	4.1	4.6	5.4
Bhutan	6.9	3.5	5.8	-10.2	4.4	5.2	4.6	7.5	8.0	6.5	6.1
India ^e	7.1	6.5	3.9	-5.8	9.7	7.0	9.2	6.5	7.2	6.6	6.8
Iran (Islamic Republic of) ^e	3.6	-1.8	-3.1	3.3	4.7	3.8	5.0	3.7	0.7	1.3	2.4
Maldives	5.7	8.7	7.3	-32.9	37.5	13.8	4.9	3.5	4.6	4.3	4.0
Nepal ^e	5.2	7.6	6.7	-2.4	4.8	5.6	2.0	3.7	4.4	4.3	4.3
Pakistan ^e	4.5	6.2	2.5	-1.3	6.5	4.8	-0.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	4.0
Sri Lanka	6.4	2.3	-0.2	-4.6	4.2	-7.3	-2.3	5.0	4.5	4.0	4.2
East and South Asia - net fuel exporters	4.8	3.2	2.6	-0.9	3.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	3.7	3.8	4.3
East and South Asia - net fuel importers^f	8.1	6.4	5.3	0.8	7.6	3.8	5.4	5.2	5.2	4.7	4.7
Western Asia^h	4.8	2.8	1.7	-3.3	7.3	7.3	2.6	2.1	3.4	4.1	4.0
Western Asia - net fuel exporters	4.9	2.3	1.8	-5.9	4.5	9.1	1.4	1.8	3.4	4.2	4.0
Bahrain	4.9	2.1	2.2	-4.8	4.3	5.1	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.2	2.5
Iraq	5.0	2.6	5.6	-12.4	1.4	7.7	0.9	-1.5	-1.4	1.7	3.6
Kuwait	3.9	2.7	2.3	-4.8	1.7	6.8	-1.7	-2.6	2.4	4.4	3.0
Oman	3.8	1.3	-1.1	-3.4	2.6	8.0	1.2	1.6	2.8	2.9	2.6
Qatar	10.1	1.2	0.7	-3.6	1.6	4.2	1.5	2.4	4.0	5.2	3.7
Saudi Arabia	4.7	3.2	1.7	-3.8	6.5	12.0	0.5	2.0	4.0	4.4	4.3
United Arab Emirates	4.5	1.5	1.3	-8.7	4.8	7.5	4.3	4.0	4.6	4.9	4.5
Western Asia - net fuel importers^h	4.7	3.3	1.6	-0.1	10.4	5.3	3.9	2.3	3.3	3.9	3.9
Israel	3.9	4.1	3.8	-1.9	9.4	6.3	2.1	1.0	2.5	4.2	3.5
Jordan	4.6	1.9	1.8	-1.1	3.7	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.0
Lebanon	4.1	-1.9	-6.8	-24.6	2.0	1.0	-0.7	-7.1	2.1	3.8	4.3
State of Palestine ^h	6.9	1.2	1.4	-11.3	7.0	4.1	-4.6	-26.6	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	-2.6	3.0	2.8	1.4	1.9	0.7	-4.0	-2.6	2.4	6.3	5.3
Türkiye	5.7	3.5	1.3	1.8	11.8	5.4	5.0	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.1
Yemen	-4.2	-0.8	1.4	1.2	-1.0	1.5	-2.0	-1.5	-1.5	-0.9	-0.8

Table A.3

Developing economies: growth of real GDP (*continued*)

Annual percentage change

	2003–2017 ^a	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 ^b	2026 ^c	2027 ^c
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.8	0.7	-0.7	-7.3	7.1	4.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5
South America	2.9	-0.1	-1.2	-6.7	7.3	4.0	1.5	2.3	3.0	2.5	2.5
Argentina	3.9	-2.6	-2.0	-9.9	10.4	5.3	-1.6	-1.3	4.3	3.8	2.8
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	4.7	4.2	2.2	-8.7	6.1	3.6	3.1	-1.1	0.5	0.5	2.1
Brazil	2.4	1.8	1.2	-3.3	4.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	2.5	2.0	2.3
Chile	4.0	4.0	0.6	-6.1	11.3	2.1	0.2	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.6
Colombia	4.2	2.6	3.2	-7.2	10.8	7.3	0.8	1.6	2.6	2.7	2.6
Ecuador	4.2	1.0	0.2	-9.2	9.8	6.2	2.4	-2.0	3.2	2.2	2.3
Paraguay	4.4	3.2	-0.4	-0.8	4.0	0.2	4.7	4.2	5.5	4.5	4.0
Peru	5.3	4.0	2.2	-10.9	13.4	2.7	-0.6	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0
Uruguay	4.8	0.2	0.9	-7.4	5.6	4.7	0.4	3.1	2.2	2.1	2.4
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.1	-19.6	-35.0	-32.0	0.5	12.0	-1.2	8.5	6.5	3.0	2.7
Mexico and Central America	2.5	2.4	0.3	-8.2	6.8	3.9	3.2	1.8	1.0	1.8	2.5
Costa Rica	4.3	2.6	2.4	-4.3	7.9	4.6	5.1	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.8
Cuba	4.2	2.2	-0.2	-10.9	1.3	1.8	-1.9	-1.1	-1.5	0.1	1.1
Dominican Republic	5.2	7.0	5.1	-6.7	12.3	4.9	2.4	5.0	2.9	3.6	4.1
El Salvador	2.1	2.4	2.4	-7.9	11.9	2.8	3.5	2.6	3.5	3.4	2.9
Guatemala	3.5	3.4	4.0	-1.8	8.0	4.2	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.5
Haiti ^e	2.5	1.7	-1.7	-3.3	-1.8	-1.7	-1.9	-4.2	-2.3	-1.2	0.5
Honduras	4.1	3.8	2.6	-9.0	12.6	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.5
Mexico	2.0	2.0	-0.4	-8.4	6.0	3.7	3.3	1.4	0.4	1.3	2.2
Nicaragua	4.1	-3.4	-2.9	-1.8	10.3	3.8	4.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.8
Panama	7.3	4.0	3.3	-17.7	15.8	10.8	7.3	2.7	3.8	3.7	3.9
Caribbean	1.9	1.1	0.8	-8.6	5.7	13.3	8.0	11.9	5.8	8.9	5.6
Bahamas	0.5	2.6	-1.4	-21.4	15.4	10.8	2.6	3.4	2.1	2.0	1.8
Barbados	1.4	-1.2	0.7	-15.1	-0.3	17.8	4.1	4.0	2.9	2.1	2.0
Belize	2.6	1.0	4.2	-13.9	17.9	8.7	1.1	3.5	1.6	2.6	1.8
Guyana	5.3	4.4	5.4	43.5	20.1	63.3	33.0	43.6	15.2	24.0	12.2
Jamaica	0.6	1.9	0.9	-9.9	4.6	5.2	2.2	-0.5	1.5	1.4	1.6
Suriname	3.5	4.9	1.2	-16.0	-2.4	2.4	2.1	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.1
Trinidad and Tobago	2.8	-1.0	0.5	-8.9	-0.9	1.1	1.4	2.5	1.3	0.9	1.4
Latin America and the Caribbean - net fuel exporters	2.3	-5.9	-9.4	-12.8	8.5	8.5	1.5	3.4	3.9	3.6	3.1
Latin America and the Caribbean - net fuel importers	2.9	1.6	0.5	-6.6	6.9	3.6	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.5

Table A.3

Developing economies: growth of real GDP (continued)

Annual percentage change

	2003–2017 ^a	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 ^b	2026 ^c	2027 ^c
Memorandum items:											
Least developed countries ^{f,i}	6.1	5.4	4.7	1.4	3.2	4.3	3.0	2.9	3.9	4.6	5.0
Least developed countries (excluding Afghanistan and Sudan)	6.1	5.5	4.6	1.4	3.5	4.5	3.1	2.9	3.9	4.6	5.0
Small island developing States	4.7	3.3	1.7	-6.1	7.8	4.9	2.2	4.5	3.5	2.8	2.8
Landlocked developing countries ^f	6.4	5.0	4.6	-0.7	4.8	4.2	4.8	4.8	5.3	4.9	4.9
Landlocked developing countries (excluding Afghanistan)	6.4	5.0	4.5	-0.7	5.4	4.5	4.9	4.8	5.3	4.9	4.9
Middle-income countries ^h	6.3	5.1	4.2	-0.9	7.2	3.9	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.4
Africa (excluding Libya and Sudan)	4.7	3.3	3.1	-2.0	5.1	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.1
North Africa (excluding Libya and Sudan)	4.2	3.9	3.8	-2.1	6.4	3.6	3.2	3.3	4.3	4.1	4.0
East and South Asia (excluding Afghanistan)	7.8	6.1	5.1	0.7	7.3	3.9	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.7
East Asia (excluding China)	5.1	4.6	3.7	-2.9	4.4	4.4	3.5	4.6	4.7	3.8	4.1
South Asia (excluding Afghanistan)	6.3	5.4	3.2	-1.6	5.6	6.4	7.3	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.9
South Asia (excluding India) ^f	4.9	3.0	0.7	2.2	5.2	3.6	4.3	3.9	2.7	3.1	4.0
Western Asia (excluding the State of Palestine)	4.8	2.8	1.7	-3.2	7.3	7.3	2.6	2.2	3.4	4.1	4.0
Western Asia (excluding Israel and Türkiye) ^h	4.6	2.1	1.6	-6.2	4.4	8.6	1.3	1.4	3.3	4.2	4.0
Arab States ^{h,j}	4.4	2.8	1.9	-5.4	5.1	6.5	1.3	1.3	3.7	4.1	4.0
Caribbean (excluding Guyana)	1.7	0.9	0.4	-12.8	3.8	5.7	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.7

Source: UN DESA, based on data from national sources and estimates and forecasts produced with the World Economic Forecasting Model.

Notes: GDP = gross domestic product. Regional aggregates calculated at 2015 prices and exchange rates.

^a Average percentage change.^b Partly estimated.^c Baseline scenario forecasts, based in part on the UN DESA World Economic Forecasting Model.^d Covering countries that account for 98 per cent of the population of all developing countries.^e Fiscal year basis.^f Afghanistan is excluded from individual and regional group estimates and forecasts for the period 2025–2027.^g SAR = Special Administrative Region of China.^h The State of Palestine is excluded from individual and regional group estimates and forecasts for the period 2025–2027.ⁱ Regional aggregates exclude Sudan for the period 2025–2027.^j Currently includes data for Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the State of Palestine, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen.

Table A.4

Growth of world output and gross domestic product, by SDG region

Annual percentage change

	2023	2024	2025 ^a	2026 ^b	2027 ^b
World	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.9
Africa	2.7	2.8	4.0	4.0	4.1
Northern Africa	1.3	1.1	4.6	4.1	4.0
Eastern Africa	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3
Middle Africa	3.0	4.4	2.9	3.1	3.3
Southern Africa	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.8
Western Africa	3.5	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.7
Americas	2.7	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.3
Northern America	2.8	2.7	1.9	2.0	2.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6
Caribbean	0.6	1.9	1.0	1.8	2.5
Central America	3.6	1.8	1.0	1.8	2.5
South America	1.7	2.5	3.1	2.7	2.6
Asia	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1
Central Asia	5.3	5.8	6.6	5.3	5.3
Eastern Asia	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.7
Southern Asia	7.2	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.9
South-eastern Asia	4.0	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.6
Western Asia	2.6	2.2	3.4	4.1	4.0
Europe	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.5
Eastern Europe	2.5	3.2	1.6	1.8	2.1
Northern Europe	-0.1	1.4	2.3	1.2	1.6
Southern Europe	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.5
Western Europe	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.3
Oceania	2.0	1.0	1.7	2.2	2.4

Source: UN DESA, based on data from national sources and estimates and forecasts produced with the World Economic Forecasting Model.

Notes: SDG = Sustainable Development Goals. Regional aggregates in this Table follow geographic regions defined under the Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use (known as M49) and are not strictly comparable to those in the *World Economic Situation and Prospects* (WESP) report. Full details on the M49 standard can be found on the [United Nations Statistics Division](#) website. Calculated at 2015 prices and exchange rates. Figures are based on the countries actively monitored for the WESP.

^a Partly estimated.^b Baseline scenario forecasts, based in part on the UN DESA World Economic Forecasting Model.

Table A.5

Developed economies: consumer price inflationAnnual percentage change^a

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 ^b	2026 ^c	2027 ^c
Developed economies	1.8	2.0	1.5	0.8	3.2	7.5	4.8	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.2
United States	2.1	2.4	1.8	1.3	4.7	8.0	4.1	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.3
Canada	1.6	2.3	1.9	0.7	3.4	6.8	3.9	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.7
Japan	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.0	-0.3	2.4	3.3	2.7	3.2	2.9	2.6
Republic of Korea	1.9	1.5	0.4	0.5	2.5	5.1	3.6	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0
Australia	1.9	1.9	1.6	0.8	2.9	6.6	5.6	3.2	2.6	3.0	3.1
New Zealand	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.7	3.9	7.2	5.7	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.2
European Union	1.5	1.8	1.4	0.5	2.7	8.8	5.8	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.1
Austria	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.4	2.8	8.6	7.7	2.9	3.6	2.5	2.2
Belgium	2.2	2.3	1.2	0.4	3.2	10.3	2.3	4.3	3.1	2.2	2.3
Bulgaria	1.2	2.6	2.4	1.2	2.9	13.0	8.6	2.6	4.2	2.8	2.3
Croatia	1.3	1.5	0.8	0.0	2.7	10.7	8.4	3.0	3.8	3.0	2.9
Cyprus	0.7	0.8	0.5	-1.1	2.3	8.1	3.9	2.3	1.0	1.4	1.6
Czechia	2.4	1.9	2.6	3.3	3.3	14.8	12.0	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.1
Denmark	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.9	8.5	3.4	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.9
Estonia	3.7	3.4	2.3	-0.6	4.5	19.4	9.1	3.7	4.8	3.0	2.6
Finland	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.4	2.1	7.2	4.3	1.0	1.9	1.8	1.9
France	1.2	2.1	1.3	0.5	2.1	5.9	5.7	2.3	1.0	1.4	1.7
Germany	1.7	1.9	1.4	0.3	3.2	8.7	6.0	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.3
Greece	1.1	0.8	0.5	-1.3	0.6	9.3	4.2	3.0	2.7	2.1	2.2
Hungary	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.4	5.2	15.3	17.0	3.7	4.5	3.5	3.2
Ireland	0.3	0.7	0.9	-0.5	2.4	8.1	5.2	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.6
Italy	1.4	1.2	0.7	-0.2	1.9	8.8	5.9	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.9
Latvia	2.9	2.6	2.7	0.1	3.2	17.2	9.1	1.4	3.9	2.5	2.3
Lithuania	3.7	2.5	2.2	1.1	4.6	18.9	8.7	0.8	3.9	2.5	2.1
Luxembourg	2.1	2.0	1.7	0.0	3.5	8.2	2.9	2.3	2.4	1.7	1.9
Malta	1.3	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7	6.1	5.6	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	1.3	1.6	2.7	1.1	2.8	11.6	4.1	3.2	3.1	2.3	2.0
Poland	1.6	1.2	2.1	3.6	5.2	13.2	10.9	3.6	3.8	3.0	2.7
Portugal	1.6	1.2	0.3	-0.1	0.9	8.1	5.3	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.0
Romania	1.1	4.1	3.9	2.3	4.1	12.0	9.7	5.8	7.1	6.1	4.3
Slovakia	1.4	2.5	2.8	2.0	2.8	12.1	11.0	3.2	4.0	3.2	2.5
Slovenia	1.6	1.9	1.7	-0.3	2.1	9.3	7.2	2.0	2.6	2.3	2.1

Table A.5

Developed economies: consumer price inflation (*continued*)Annual percentage change^a

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 ^b	2026 ^c	2027 ^c
Spain	2.0	1.7	0.8	-0.3	3.0	8.3	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.2	2.2
Sweden	1.9	2.0	1.7	0.7	2.7	8.1	5.9	2.0	2.8	1.4	1.8
Other European countries	2.2	2.2	1.6	0.6	2.4	7.7	6.3	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.1
Iceland	-1.6	0.7	2.0	1.2	3.7	5.7	8.0	4.5	3.7	3.2	2.7
Norway	1.8	3.0	2.3	1.2	3.9	6.2	5.7	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.2
Switzerland	0.6	0.9	0.4	-0.8	0.5	2.7	2.3	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.7
United Kingdom ^d	2.7	2.4	1.8	0.9	2.6	9.1	7.3	2.5	3.5	2.8	2.5
Memorandum items:											
Northern America	2.1	2.4	1.8	1.3	4.6	7.9	4.1	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.2
Developed Asia and the Pacific	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.9	3.8	3.8	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.6
Europe	1.7	1.9	1.4	0.5	2.6	8.5	5.9	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.1
Major developed economies	1.8	2.1	1.5	0.8	3.3	7.3	4.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3
Euro area ^e	1.5	1.7	1.3	0.2	2.6	8.4	5.4	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.0

Source: UN DESA, based on data from national sources and estimates and forecasts produced with the World Economic Forecasting Model.

^a Data for country groups are weighted averages, where weights for each year are based on 2015 GDP in United States dollars.^b Partly estimated.^c Baseline scenario forecasts, based on the UN DESA World Economic Forecasting Model.^d The United Kingdom withdrew from the European Union on 31 January 2020 and is therefore excluded from all European Union aggregations.^e Bulgaria became the twenty-first member of the euro area on 1 January 2026. In this report, economic indicators for the euro area refer to the twenty countries that joined before that date.

Table A.6

Economies in transition: consumer price inflationAnnual percentage change^a

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 ^b	2026 ^c	2027 ^c
Economies in transition	5.3	4.4	5.0	13.4	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.8	8.9	5.6	4.7
South-Eastern Europe	2.6	1.9	1.4	1.1	3.2	11.8	9.4	3.6	4.1	3.4	3.0
Albania	3.2	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.3	6.6	5.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.8	1.4	0.6	-1.1	2.0	14.0	6.1	1.5	3.6	2.7	2.1
Montenegro	2.8	2.6	0.5	-0.5	2.5	11.9	8.7	3.6	4.3	2.8	2.2
North Macedonia	2.1	2.3	0.7	1.2	3.4	14.0	9.0	4.2	4.2	3.4	3.0
Serbia	3.4	2.0	1.9	1.7	4.1	11.7	12.0	4.8	4.7	4.1	3.6
Commonwealth of Independent States and Georgia^d	5.4	4.5	5.2	13.9	7.5	6.9	7.4	8.0	9.1	5.7	4.8
Commonwealth of Independent States and Georgia - net fuel exporters	4.5	3.5	4.5	15.1	7.1	5.5	7.1	8.2	9.1	5.6	4.8
Azerbaijan	12.9	2.3	2.6	2.8	6.7	13.9	8.8	2.2	5.6	4.0	3.5
Kazakhstan	7.4	6.2	5.3	107.3	7.9	15.2	14.7	9.0	11.4	9.9	8.1
Russian Federation	3.7	2.9	4.5	3.4	6.7	3.7	6.1	8.4	8.9	5.1	4.4
Turkmenistan	8.0	13.3	5.1	6.1	19.5	11.2	5.9	5.5	6.8	5.9	3.9
Commonwealth of Independent States and Georgia - net fuel importers^d	10.9	10.3	8.8	6.8	9.7	15.3	9.1	6.7	9.4	6.1	4.9
Armenia	1.0	2.5	1.4	1.2	7.2	8.6	2.0	0.4	3.6	3.1	2.7
Belarus	6.0	4.9	5.6	5.5	9.5	15.2	5.0	5.8	6.5	5.1	4.1
Georgia ^d	6.0	2.6	4.9	5.2	9.6	11.9	2.5	1.1	3.7	3.0	3.0
Kyrgyzstan	3.2	1.5	1.1	6.3	11.9	13.9	10.8	5.0	7.5	6.0	5.7
Republic of Moldova	6.6	3.0	4.8	3.8	5.1	28.7	13.4	4.7	8.2	4.6	4.3
Tajikistan	7.3	3.8	7.8	8.6	9.0	6.6	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.3	3.6
Ukraine ^e	14.4	11.0	7.9	2.7	9.4	20.2	12.8	6.9	14.0	6.9	5.3
Uzbekistan	13.9	17.5	14.5	12.9	10.8	11.4	10.0	9.3	9.0	7.1	5.6

Source: UN DESA, based on data from national sources and estimates and forecasts produced with the World Economic Forecasting Model.

^a Average percentage change.^b Partly estimated.^c Baseline scenario forecasts, based in part on 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.^e The Government of Ukraine has advised the United Nations that it is not in a position to provide statistical data concerning the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.

Table A.7

Developing economies: consumer price inflationAnnual percentage change^a

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 ^b	2026 ^c	2027 ^c
Developing countries^d	3.6	4.0	4.6	4.5	5.1	8.7	7.0	5.9	4.2	3.9	3.7
Africa^e	13.7	9.2	9.2	12.2	10.1	13.6	16.5	16.9	11.3	9.1	8.2
North Africa^e	17.5	9.5	5.1	3.5	4.9	10.7	19.9	15.1	7.6	6.3	7.2
Algeria	5.6	4.3	2.0	2.4	7.2	9.3	9.3	4.1	1.4	2.7	3.1
Egypt	29.5	14.4	9.2	5.0	5.2	13.9	33.9	28.2	14.1	10.4	12.0
Libya	25.8	13.2	-2.2	1.4	2.9	4.5	2.4	2.1	1.4	2.0	2.2
Mauritania	2.3	3.1	2.3	2.4	3.6	9.5	5.0	2.5	1.5	3.2	2.8
Morocco	0.8	1.8	0.3	0.7	1.4	6.6	6.1	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.7
Sudan	32.4	63.3	51.0	163.3	359.1	164.3	80.7	170.0	114.6	87.0	41.6
Tunisia	5.3	7.3	6.7	5.6	5.7	8.3	9.3	7.0	5.3	5.5	5.5
East Africa	15.7	11.3	8.9	9.7	10.4	13.5	14.2	12.3	10.2	8.4	7.6
Burundi	16.1	-2.8	-0.7	7.3	8.4	18.8	26.9	20.2	38.8	21.3	12.8
Comoros	0.1	1.7	3.7	0.8	0.0	12.4	8.5	5.0	4.0	3.4	2.5
Democratic Republic of the Congo	35.7	29.3	4.7	11.4	9.0	9.3	19.9	17.7	10.3	8.6	8.5
Djibouti	0.6	0.1	3.3	1.8	1.2	5.2	1.5	2.1	1.5	2.1	2.2
Eritrea	-13.3	-14.4	1.3	4.8	4.5	7.5	8.1	7.5	5.3	4.8	4.9
Ethiopia	10.7	13.8	15.8	20.4	26.8	33.9	30.2	21.3	13.7	16.1	14.9
Kenya	8.0	4.7	5.2	5.4	6.1	7.7	7.7	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.0
Madagascar	8.6	8.6	5.6	4.2	5.8	8.2	9.9	7.5	8.5	6.2	5.4
Rwanda	8.3	-0.3	3.3	9.9	-0.4	17.7	19.8	6.3	4.7	4.5	5.0
Somalia	4.0	4.3	4.7	4.1	4.6	6.8	6.2	5.6	3.8	3.5	3.4
South Sudan	187.9	83.5	87.2	29.7	10.5	-6.7	2.4	91.4	109.0	30.2	10.8
Uganda	5.6	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.2	7.2	5.4	3.3	3.9	4.5	5.0
United Republic of Tanzania	5.3	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.7	4.4	3.8	3.0	3.3	2.8	3.1
Central Africa	0.7	2.2	1.7	2.9	1.2	5.0	4.7	3.9	2.8	2.9	2.8
Cameroon	0.6	1.1	2.5	2.4	2.3	6.2	7.4	4.5	3.7	3.5	3.2
Central African Republic	4.2	1.6	2.7	1.7	4.3	5.6	3.0	1.5	1.4	2.3	2.1
Chad	-1.5	4.3	-1.0	4.5	-0.8	4.8	1.8	5.7	1.0	1.2	1.6
Congo	0.5	1.2	2.2	1.8	1.7	3.0	4.3	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.4
Equatorial Guinea	0.7	1.1	1.5	4.8	-0.1	4.8	2.9	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.4
Gabon	2.7	4.7	2.5	1.4	1.1	4.2	3.6	1.1	1.2	1.8	2.3
Sao Tome and Principe	5.7	7.9	7.7	9.8	8.1	18.0	21.3	14.5	6.1	4.6	4.2
West Africa	13.5	9.9	9.1	11.1	14.0	17.6	22.0	27.1	17.1	11.6	9.6
Benin	0.0	0.9	0.7	3.0	1.7	1.4	2.7	3.3	2.1	1.1	0.9
Burkina Faso	1.5	2.0	-3.2	1.9	3.7	14.3	0.7	4.2	2.2	2.0	1.8
Cabo Verde	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.9	7.9	3.7	2.6	2.2	1.7	1.8
Côte d'Ivoire	0.7	0.4	-1.1	2.4	4.1	5.3	4.4	3.3	2.8	2.3	2.4
Gambia	8.0	6.5	7.1	5.9	7.4	11.5	17.0	11.6	7.5	6.0	4.5
Ghana	12.4	7.8	7.1	9.9	10.0	31.3	38.1	25.0	9.4	9.7	8.8

Table A.7

Developing economies: consumer price inflation (continued)Annual percentage change^a

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 ^b	2026 ^c	2027 ^c
Guinea	8.9	9.8	9.5	10.6	12.6	10.5	7.8	8.1	3.7	4.4	5.3
Guinea-Bissau	1.7	0.4	0.2	1.1	2.2	9.4	7.1	3.7	1.0	1.9	1.9
Liberia	12.4	23.6	27.0	17.0	7.8	7.6	10.1	8.2	5.6	7.2	7.0
Mali	2.4	1.9	-3.0	0.4	3.9	9.6	2.1	3.2	4.8	2.1	1.9
Niger	2.8	3.0	-2.5	2.9	3.8	4.2	3.7	9.0	4.0	3.4	2.9
Nigeria	16.5	12.1	11.4	13.2	17.0	18.8	24.7	33.2	21.5	14.2	11.5
Senegal	1.3	0.5	1.8	2.5	2.2	9.7	5.9	1.0	2.2	1.7	1.7
Sierra Leone	18.2	16.0	14.8	13.4	11.9	27.2	47.6	28.6	8.4	9.5	10.3
Togo	-1.0	0.9	0.7	1.7	4.6	7.6	5.5	2.9	2.3	2.0	2.1
Southern Africa	10.4	7.9	15.6	27.0	13.0	14.0	8.9	11.5	10.7	11.1	9.0
Angola	29.8	19.6	17.1	22.3	25.8	21.4	13.6	28.2	21.5	18.1	16.3
Botswana	3.3	3.2	2.8	1.9	7.2	12.2	5.1	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.3
Eswatini	6.2	4.8	2.6	3.9	3.7	4.8	4.9	4.0	3.5	3.8	4.2
Lesotho	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.0	6.0	8.3	6.3	6.1	3.7	3.2	2.8
Malawi	11.5	12.4	9.4	8.6	9.3	21.0	28.8	32.3	27.8	24.2	18.0
Mauritius	3.7	3.2	0.4	2.6	4.0	10.8	7.1	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.3
Mozambique	15.1	3.9	2.8	3.5	6.4	10.3	7.1	3.2	4.6	4.7	3.8
Namibia	6.1	4.3	3.7	2.2	3.6	6.1	5.9	4.2	3.7	4.0	4.4
South Africa	5.2	4.5	4.1	3.2	4.6	7.0	6.1	4.4	3.4	3.7	3.6
Zambia	6.6	7.5	9.2	15.7	22.0	11.0	10.9	15.0	15.2	16.4	12.3
Zimbabwe	0.9	10.6	255.3	557.2	98.5	104.7	28.3	48.8	85.3	109.8	69.9
Africa - net fuel exporters	16.3	11.0	9.2	10.8	13.7	15.9	18.2	23.2	15.3	10.9	9.2
Africa - net fuel importers^e	11.9	7.8	9.2	13.2	7.4	12.0	15.4	12.3	8.3	7.9	7.5
East and South Asia^f	2.1	3.0	4.3	3.4	2.9	4.7	3.4	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.6
East Asia	1.8	2.2	2.7	2.1	1.3	2.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	1.1	1.3
Brunei Darussalam	-1.3	1.0	-0.4	1.9	1.7	3.7	0.4	-0.4	-0.3	0.5	0.8
Cambodia	2.9	2.5	1.9	2.9	2.9	5.3	2.1	0.8	2.7	2.0	3.0
China	1.6	2.1	2.9	2.4	1.0	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.8	1.0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	7.2	2.3	-4.6	1.1	5.7	-7.9	6.6	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.7
Fiji	3.3	4.1	1.8	-2.6	0.2	4.3	3.0	3.9	-1.2	1.8	1.9
Hong Kong SAR ^g	1.5	2.4	2.9	0.3	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
Indonesia	3.8	3.2	2.8	2.0	1.6	4.2	3.7	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.4
Kiribati	0.4	0.6	-1.8	2.6	2.1	5.3	9.3	2.5	7.4	3.7	3.4
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.8	2.0	3.3	5.1	3.8	23.0	31.2	23.1	7.6	5.3	5.5
Malaysia	3.9	0.9	0.7	-1.1	2.5	3.4	2.5	1.8	1.3	1.7	2.0
Mongolia	4.3	6.8	7.3	3.7	7.4	15.2	10.4	6.8	8.8	7.4	6.5
Myanmar	4.6	6.9	8.8	2.2	9.6	28.0	25.5	27.8	29.9	22.9	13.0
Papua New Guinea	5.4	4.4	3.9	4.9	4.5	5.3	2.3	0.6	4.4	3.9	3.7

Table A.7

Developing economies: consumer price inflation (continued)Annual percentage change^a

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 ^b	2026 ^c	2027 ^c
Philippines	2.9	5.3	2.4	2.4	3.9	5.8	6.0	3.2	1.6	2.3	2.8
Samoa	1.7	4.2	1.0	-1.6	3.1	11.0	7.9	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.2
Singapore	0.6	0.4	0.6	-0.2	2.3	6.1	4.8	2.4	0.8	1.1	1.6
Solomon Islands	0.5	3.5	1.6	3.0	-0.1	5.5	5.9	4.1	3.9	3.2	3.0
Taiwan Province of China	1.1	1.5	0.5	-0.2	1.8	3.0	2.4	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.6
Thailand	0.7	1.1	0.7	-0.8	1.2	6.1	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.9
Timor-Leste	0.6	2.6	1.0	0.5	3.7	7.0	8.4	2.1	0.3	0.9	0.9
Vanuatu	3.1	2.3	2.8	5.3	2.3	6.7	11.2	1.2	1.5	2.1	2.3
Viet Nam	3.5	3.5	2.8	3.2	1.8	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.5
South Asia^f	3.8	6.5	11.8	9.2	10.5	14.0	13.8	9.6	8.3	8.7	8.3
Afghanistan ^f	5.0	0.6	2.3	5.6	5.1	13.7	-4.6	-6.6	..	..	..
Bangladesh	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.5	7.7	9.9	10.4	8.9	7.1	6.0
Bhutan	5.0	2.7	2.7	5.6	7.3	5.6	4.2	2.8	3.4	3.5	4.0
India	2.5	4.9	7.7	5.6	4.9	6.7	5.7	4.9	2.7	4.1	4.3
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8.0	18.0	39.9	30.6	43.4	43.5	44.6	32.9	41.0	35.4	32.5
Maldives	2.8	-0.1	0.2	-1.4	0.5	2.3	2.9	1.4	4.9	3.7	3.2
Nepal	3.6	4.1	5.6	5.1	4.1	7.7	7.1	4.7	3.4	3.2	2.9
Pakistan	4.1	5.1	10.6	9.7	9.5	19.9	30.8	13.1	4.0	7.0	6.2
Sri Lanka	7.7	2.1	3.5	6.2	7.0	49.7	20.5	1.3	0.6	3.9	4.0
East and South Asia - net fuel exporters	5.1	7.9	14.5	11.1	14.8	16.7	16.6	11.9	14.2	12.7	11.9
East and South Asia - net fuel importers^f	1.9	2.6	3.5	2.7	2.0	3.7	2.3	1.6	0.9	1.7	1.8
Western Asia^h	4.0	6.4	4.1	6.9	10.9	27.9	22.4	20.2	11.9	8.2	7.3
Net fuel exporters	0.4	1.9	-1.3	0.9	2.5	3.7	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.6
Bahrain	1.4	2.1	1.0	-2.3	-0.6	3.6	0.1	0.9	-0.1	1.2	1.8
Iraq	0.2	0.4	-0.2	0.6	6.0	5.0	4.4	2.6	0.6	1.5	2.2
Kuwait	2.2	0.6	1.1	2.1	3.4	4.0	3.6	2.9	2.1	2.3	2.1
Oman	1.6	0.9	0.5	-0.4	1.7	2.5	1.0	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.0
Qatar	0.4	0.3	-0.7	-2.5	2.3	5.0	3.0	1.2	0.5	1.7	2.1
Saudi Arabia	-0.8	2.5	-2.1	3.4	3.1	2.5	2.3	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.2
United Arab Emirates	2.0	3.1	-1.9	-2.1	0.2	4.8	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.8	1.7
Net fuel importers^h	8.5	11.9	10.8	14.3	21.3	57.8	47.1	43.0	24.9	16.3	14.5
Israel	0.2	0.8	0.8	-0.6	1.5	4.4	4.2	3.1	3.0	2.2	3.0
Jordan	3.3	4.5	0.8	0.3	1.3	4.2	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8
Lebanon	4.3	6.1	3.0	84.9	154.8	171.2	221.3	45.2	14.8	8.6	4.2
State of Palestine ^h	0.2	-0.2	1.6	-0.7	1.2	3.7	5.9	53.7	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	18.1	0.9	13.4	175.9	101.8	134.7	138.0	55.3	6.9	5.9	5.2
Türkiye	11.1	16.3	15.2	12.3	19.6	72.3	54.0	58.5	34.8	22.4	19.8
Yemen	30.4	33.6	15.7	21.7	31.5	29.5	0.9	33.9	20.4	24.1	21.7

Table A.7

Developing economies: consumer price inflation (continued)Annual percentage change^a

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 ^b	2026 ^c	2027 ^c
Latin America and the Caribbean^{i,j}	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.2	7.6	9.2	6.3	4.9	4.5	4.0	3.7
South America^{i,j}	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.0	6.7	9.2	5.7	4.4	4.7	4.1	3.7
Argentina	25.7	34.2	52.8	40.5	47.1	73.1	134.0	219.1	42.3	18.5	11.9
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2.8	2.3	1.8	0.9	0.7	1.7	2.6	5.2	20.0	21.1	10.3
Brazil	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.2	8.2	9.3	4.6	4.4	5.0	4.3	4.0
Chile	2.2	2.4	2.6	3.0	4.5	11.6	7.6	3.9	4.3	2.9	3.0
Colombia	4.3	3.2	3.5	2.5	3.5	10.2	11.7	6.6	5.0	3.6	3.0
Ecuador	0.4	-0.2	0.3	-0.3	0.1	3.5	2.2	1.5	0.6	1.3	1.8
Paraguay	3.6	4.0	2.8	1.8	4.8	9.8	4.6	3.8	4.1	3.7	3.6
Peru	2.8	1.3	2.1	1.8	4.0	7.9	6.3	2.4	1.6	2.6	2.5
Uruguay	6.2	7.6	7.9	9.8	7.7	9.1	5.9	4.8	4.6	4.1	4.4
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	438.1	65,374.0	19,905.9	2,355.0	1,588.5	186.7	337.0	48.8	169.1	129.9	87.7
Mexico and Central America	5.1	4.4	3.4	3.4	9.2	9.3	7.4	5.8	4.4	4.1	3.8
Costa Rica	1.6	2.2	2.1	0.7	1.7	8.3	0.5	-0.4	-0.3	0.2	1.8
Cuba	-1.1	1.9	1.6	5.5	73.7	31.1	39.9	29.9	17.4	12.4	10.1
Dominican Republic	3.3	3.6	1.8	3.8	8.2	8.8	4.8	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.1
El Salvador	1.0	1.1	0.1	-0.4	3.5	7.2	4.0	0.9	0.2	1.3	1.2
Guatemala	4.4	3.8	3.7	3.2	4.3	6.9	6.2	2.9	1.8	3.2	3.3
Haiti	14.7	14.0	19.1	22.8	16.7	34.0	36.8	28.6	27.7	29.0	29.1
Honduras	3.9	4.3	4.4	3.5	4.5	9.1	6.7	4.6	4.6	4.0	3.8
Mexico	6.0	4.9	3.6	3.4	5.7	7.9	5.5	4.7	3.8	3.6	3.3
Nicaragua	4.0	4.8	5.3	3.7	5.0	10.3	7.9	4.6	2.1	2.6	3.5
Panama	0.9	0.8	-0.4	-1.6	1.7	2.8	1.5	0.7	0.4	1.5	2.0
Caribbean	4.0	2.4	2.4	4.0	7.4	10.5	8.7	3.1	2.3	2.7	2.9
Bahamas	1.5	2.3	2.5	0.0	2.9	5.6	4.0	0.4	0.8	1.7	1.9
Barbados	4.4	3.7	4.1	2.9	3.1	9.4	10.2	2.5	0.9	1.3	1.2
Belize	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	3.2	6.3	4.4	3.3	1.4	2.0	1.8
Guyana	1.9	1.3	2.1	1.0	4.8	6.4	2.8	2.9	4.2	6.0	4.9
Jamaica	4.4	3.7	3.9	4.7	5.7	10.3	6.5	5.5	3.6	3.9	5.2
Suriname	21.5	6.9	4.4	34.9	59.1	52.4	51.6	16.2	8.9	7.7	6.5
Trinidad and Tobago	1.9	1.0	1.0	0.6	2.1	5.8	4.6	0.5	1.1	1.4	1.5
Latin America and the Caribbean - net fuel exporters^j	3.2	2.3	2.6	1.7	2.6	8.3	9.0	5.0	3.7	2.9	2.6
Latin America and the Caribbean - net fuel importers^j	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.3	8.2	9.4	6.1	4.8	4.5	4.0	3.8

Table A.7

Developing economies: consumer price inflation (continued)Annual percentage change^a

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 ^b	2026 ^c	2027 ^c
Memorandum items:											
Least developed countries ^{e, f}	12.1	9.8	8.2	9.5	10.8	14.2	12.4	14.7	20.6	16.6	11.4
Least developed countries (excluding Afghanistan and Sudan)	13.9	14.3	11.8	22.0	39.0	26.3	18.3	27.6	20.6	16.6	11.4
Small island developing States	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.4	14.4	11.3	11.1	7.2	4.6	4.2	4.1
Landlocked developing countries ^f	8.9	7.9	13.3	45.6	11.7	16.4	11.9	10.1	12.1	11.3	8.5
Landlocked developing countries (excluding Afghanistan)	9.0	8.0	13.5	46.6	11.8	16.4	12.3	10.5	12.1	11.3	8.5
Middle-income countries (excluding Argentina) ^h	4.0	4.2	5.1	5.5	5.5	9.2	7.5	6.3	4.5	4.2	4.0
East Asia (excluding China)	2.4	2.4	1.9	0.9	2.2	4.7	3.7	2.6	2.0	2.2	2.3
South Asia (excluding India) ^f	6.2	9.7	19.7	16.2	21.0	27.9	29.3	18.5	19.1	17.6	16.0
Western Asia (excluding the State of Palestine)	4.0	6.4	4.1	6.9	11.0	28.0	22.5	20.0	11.9	8.2	7.3
Western Asia (excluding Israel and Türkiye) ^h	1.2	2.5	-0.7	5.5	8.3	10.3	10.2	4.4	2.2	2.2	2.0
Arab States ^{e, h, k}	5.9	4.5	1.0	5.0	7.3	10.4	12.9	7.5	3.7	3.4	3.5

Source: UN DESA, based on data from national sources and estimates and forecasts produced with the World Economic Forecasting Model.

^a Data for country groups are weighted averages, where weights for each year are based on 2015 GDP in United States dollars.^b Partly estimated.^c Baseline scenario forecasts, based in part on the UN DESA World Economic Forecasting Model.^d Regional aggregates exclude Afghanistan, Argentina, the State of Palestine, Sudan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).^e Regional aggregates exclude Sudan.^f Afghanistan is excluded for the 2025–2027 individual and regional group estimates and forecasts.^g SAR = Special Administrative Region of China.^h The State of Palestine is excluded for the 2025–2027 individual and regional group estimates and forecasts.ⁱ Regional aggregates exclude Argentina.^j Regional aggregates exclude Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).^k Includes data for Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the State of Palestine, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen.

Table A.8

Selected economies: real effective exchange rates, broad measurement^a

Index, 2012 = 100

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 ^b
Developed economies										
Australia	82.0	84.8	81.6	77.7	76.8	81.8	82.1	82.1	84.6	83.5
Austria	102.6	103.4	104.4	103.0	104.5	104.3	102.6	104.7	105.2	106.0
Belgium	100.1	101.4	103.1	101.1	101.9	102.3	102.0	100.8	102.7	103.6
Bulgaria	96.8	96.6	100.3	100.2	102.8	104.4	106.2	111.1	110.5	110.8
Canada	80.4	81.8	80.9	79.6	78.4	81.7	79.6	77.1	76.4	75.5
Croatia	99.6	99.8	101.3	99.9	98.3	99.4	99.4	102.1	108.6	108.9
Czechia	93.8	96.8	100.8	101.0	101.3	105.3	114.5	124.8	119.2	119.4
Denmark	98.4	98.6	99.6	97.5	98.7	97.5	95.9	97.3	96.3	96.3
Finland	103.3	102.2	104.3	102.6	104.0	102.7	99.2	102.7	101.6	100.2
France	97.6	97.8	99.4	97.4	98.2	97.4	92.6	94.9	94.8	94.8
Germany	99.9	100.6	102.3	100.5	101.3	101.8	99.6	102.1	102.2	102.7
Greece	93.2	92.9	91.2	86.2	84.6	82.5	80.2	80.5	81.1	81.9
Hungary	93.1	94.4	93.5	92.5	88.7	89.0	84.9	97.2	94.8	95.6
Ireland	94.4	94.7	95.5	92.8	92.9	92.6	88.9	91.2	90.2	91.0
Italy	98.1	98.3	98.9	95.8	95.5	95.1	92.8	94.8	93.5	92.4
Japan	78.9	75.1	74.7	76.5	77.4	71.2	59.4	57.1	54.4	56.0
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	99.6	99.8	100.9	100.2	101.9	101.7	102.3	103.6	104.7	106.0
New Zealand	97.1	98.2	92.4	89.0	87.3	91.8	88.5	88.7	88.6	84.8
Norway	86.3	87.0	87.6	85.7	79.9	84.9	82.7	75.8	75.0	75.0
Poland	94.8	96.8	97.4	96.0	96.4	95.9	95.4	105.2	112.7	114.5
Portugal	98.4	97.5	96.1	92.5	92.4	89.2	85.8	87.2	87.3	87.0
Republic of Korea	106.6	109.6	111.1	104.9	103.0	103.3	96.3	97.6	94.9	90.7
Romania	101.3	99.1	101.2	100.8	101.3	101.6	102.9	106.8	109.5	110.0
Slovakia	100.0	99.1	100.4	100.9	103.5	103.0	104.1	108.3	109.4	110.6
Spain	96.4	97.1	96.1	91.9	91.1	90.4	87.9	86.9	87.1	87.7
Sweden	91.8	90.8	86.5	82.9	84.6	87.0	81.1	77.7	77.7	80.4
Switzerland	102.7	100.7	97.6	97.7	100.9	98.1	96.8	99.7	100.7	102.2
United Kingdom	98.6	93.7	95.2	94.3	94.2	97.6	96.0	99.2	102.6	102.6
United States	114.0	111.6	102.8	99.0	96.8	92.3	99.3	96.3	96.8	94.8
Economies in transition										
Azerbaijan	70.2	71.1	73.0	76.1	78.7	80.2	90.9	95.6	94.7	91.4
Belarus	101.4	98.9	97.1	98.5	91.1	90.2	94.4	90.6	87.9	86.1
Kazakhstan	71.0	76.8	76.3	73.1	141.3	139.9	147.5	171.6	179.3	160.4
Russian Federation	74.3	86.2	78.9	80.1	72.1	70.9	79.4	64.5	63.0	71.6
Ukraine ^c	70.2	73.6	78.3	89.7	87.9	90.4	90.3	87.8	83.9	83.9
Developing economies										
Algeria	94.6	95.5	92.1	93.8	90.4	85.9	89.8	98.5	101.8	99.7
Argentina	76.0	79.3	52.8	41.7	38.6	37.1	43.8	41.6	30.5	38.6

Table A.8

Selected economies: real effective exchange rates, broad measurement^a (continued)

Index, 2012 = 100

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 ^b
Bangladesh	143.6	144.5	142.0	148.4	154.5	152.8	153.2	141.8	141.4	139.5
Brazil	79.1	85.4	67.9	60.4	45.1	41.7	45.6	46.7	45.2	42.1
Chile	88.3	90.9	88.8	81.5	73.5	74.6	71.1	77.2	71.7	72.3
China	109.0	105.4	105.3	101.9	102.8	105.1	101.8	93.8	91.1	88.4
Colombia	70.8	71.8	58.0	45.2	37.2	32.5	29.3	29.3	32.1	32.1
Dominican Republic	96.1	92.0	80.6	72.9	65.0	62.2	65.9	63.5	60.0	57.9
Egypt	98.6	69.6	78.4	92.2	103.2	105.2	96.9	79.4	68.3	71.4
Ethiopia	109.4	107.2	109.4	122.0	117.4	110.9	124.1	156.2	123.7	83.5
Guatemala	122.0	128.2	121.2	117.8	118.5	114.6	115.8	114.6	117.8	121.0
Hong Kong SAR ^d	117.5	117.4	115.4	119.9	119.4	113.6	117.0	120.6	123.5	123.0
India	108.5	111.8	107.2	110.2	109.0	108.3	105.8	103.3	104.7	100.9
Indonesia	94.3	95.7	90.1	93.8	92.3	91.0	92.7	92.3	90.3	86.9
Iran, Islamic Republic of	78.1	77.2	43.4	47.6	43.7	40.2	41.4	43.5	51.7	42.8
Israel	108.3	113.1	111.4	113.7	116.6	119.8	119.1	110.0	108.2	114.9
Kuwait	108.4	108.6	106.8	107.8	108.4	108.5	112.1	113.8	117.2	116.8
Malaysia	86.7	85.3	89.0	87.2	84.3	83.4	81.8	79.2	80.2	84.3
Mexico	81.0	82.6	80.7	81.2	73.8	77.3	79.1	91.3	90.1	81.9
Morocco	104.0	102.9	103.3	102.8	104.0	105.2	100.6	101.4	105.1	108.1
Nigeria	98.1	91.7	99.6	111.2	107.6	105.7	119.0	98.9	57.0	65.9
Pakistan	113.1	114.7	101.5	91.9	92.7	96.1	91.3	86.1	97.9	100.9
Peru	94.0	96.7	91.6	90.5	87.0	75.7	80.9	85.0	86.4	89.2
Philippines	101.9	97.1	94.9	99.1	104.9	105.0	102.6	105.4	106.0	105.8
Qatar	118.7	117.2	114.0	114.1	110.6	108.5	116.8	117.7	118.6	116.2
Saudi Arabia	115.0	111.8	111.7	110.3	113.6	111.8	115.9	117.0	118.1	116.1
Singapore	98.3	96.8	95.9	95.1	92.6	92.5	97.3	103.5	105.7	106.0
South Africa	76.6	85.9	87.0	81.1	69.8	74.8	70.5	64.9	67.2	66.9
Sri Lanka	107.9	107.9	99.8	92.5	93.5	88.3	80.9	90.8	97.7	98.6
Taiwan Province of China	99.1	104.5	103.8	102.0	105.7	108.6	106.4	103.4	103.1	105.8
Thailand	97.1	100.2	103.5	108.7	105.9	100.0	98.6	99.3	97.4	102.0
Türkiye	91.1	80.9	69.9	69.3	62.5	56.3	51.6	53.3	59.7	68.5
United Arab Emirates	115.3	115.5	120.7	118.0	114.9	110.9	117.6	117.1	116.3	114.9
Uruguay	103.8	106.9	88.4	71.6	62.5	55.7	58.9	60.7	62.2	59.2
Viet Nam	114.7	113.9	113.2	115.1	117.1	113.4	118.2	118.1	120.1	116.8

Source: UN DESA, based on data from the Bank for International Settlements and IMF International Financial Statistics.

^a CPI-based indices. The real effective exchange rate gauges the effect on international price competitiveness of currency changes and inflation differentials.

A rise in the index implies a fall in competitiveness and vice versa.

^b Average for the first ten months.^c The Government of Ukraine has advised the United Nations that it is not in a position to provide statistical data concerning the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.^d SAR = Special Administrative Region of China.

Table A.9

Free market commodity price indices

Index, 2015 = 100

	Non-fuel commodities					All groups	All groups excluding fuels	Fuels
	Food	Tropical beverages	Vegetable oilseeds and oils	Agricultural raw materials	Minerals and metals			
2016	108	96	107	102	102	91	103	83
2017	107	97	106	109	112	106	109	104
2018	102	87	100	103	114	124	108	133
2019	102	80	93	100	121	114	110	116
2020	105	80	106	99	140	96	123	79
2021	124	99	158	110	171	149	151	148
2022	136	114	181	105	164	210	152	245
2023	141	118	146	98	165	157	149	161
2024	131	188	127	111	184	155	162	151
2022								
Q1	133	120	190	114	180	199	163	221
Q2	142	115	205	114	176	221	163	256
Q3	134	116	170	99	150	229	142	282
Q4	135	106	161	94	151	191	141	222
2023								
Q1	136	109	156	99	167	162	150	169
Q2	145	120	145	97	166	151	150	151
Q3	141	119	147	97	163	157	148	163
Q4	140	124	135	99	165	157	148	162
2024								
Q1	138	150	130	107	168	151	152	151
Q2	133	191	126	108	186	159	163	157
Q3	126	197	120	112	186	155	162	151
Q4	126	215	130	114	196	155	170	147
2025								
Q1	125	249	124	113	205	162	176	154
Q2	118	228	125	112	222	153	183	134
Q3	113	202	128	110	234	155	187	136

Source: UN DESA, based on data from UNCTADstat.

Table A.10

World oil supply and demand

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 ^a
World oil supply^{b, c} (millions of barrels per day)	95.5	98.2	97.6	95.0	91.9	96.8	98.3	99.6	98.3
Developed economies	22.0	24.7	26.5	26.0	26.3	27.6	29.0	29.9	27.1
Economies in transition	14.4	14.7	15.0	13.5	13.9	13.8	13.9	13.6	13.7
Developing economies	56.8	56.5	53.8	53.1	49.4	53.2	53.0	53.7	55.2
OPEC	39.5	39.5	37.2	33.0	30.9	34.2	32.1	32.8	33.9
Non-OPEC	17.2	16.9	16.5	20.1	18.5	19.0	20.9	20.9	21.3
Processing gains ^d	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
Global biofuels ^e	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.5
World total demand^f (millions of barrels per day)	97.9	99.2	100.5	92.1	97.7	99.7	102.1	103.0	103.7
Oil prices (United States dollars per barrel)									
OPEC basket ^g	52.4	69.8	64.0	41.5	69.9	100.1	82.9	79.9	70.9
Brent oil	54.2	71.2	64.3	41.7	70.9	100.9	82.4	80.6	68.9

Source: UN DESA, based on data from the International Energy Agency, United States Energy Information Administration and OPEC.

Note: OPEC = Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

^a Partly estimated.

^b Including global biofuels, crude oil, condensates, natural gas liquids (NGLs), oil from non-conventional sources and other sources of supply.

^c Totals may not add up because of rounding.

^d Net volumetric gains and losses in the refining process and marine transportation losses.

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

^f Measured as deliveries from refineries and primary stocks. Comprises inland deliveries, international marine bunkers, refinery fuel, crude for direct burning, oil from non-conventional sources and other sources of supply. Includes biofuels.

^g As at January 2024: The basket price excludes the Angolan crude "Girassol".

Table A.11

World trade:^a Changes in value and volume of exports and imports, by major country group

Annual percentage change

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 ^b	2026 ^c	2027 ^c
Dollar value of exports											
World	10.7	8.9	-1.4	-9.5	25.5	12.7	-1.4	4.0	5.7	1.0	4.9
Developed economies	8.8	8.8	-1.4	-9.7	22.0	11.2	0.7	2.1	5.5	1.9	4.3
Northern America	7.0	6.5	0.2	-15.0	20.7	18.1	0.5	3.8	3.0	1.9	4.3
Europe	9.1	9.8	-1.2	-7.8	22.4	10.0	1.5	1.9	6.7	1.9	3.8
Developed Asia and the Pacific	10.4	7.7	-4.3	-10.4	21.9	6.4	-2.8	0.3	3.5	2.3	6.3
Economies in transition	21.5	21.1	-2.3	-18.3	48.6	23.4	-10.7	0.0	0.8	-4.2	7.3
South-Eastern Europe	15.0	17.3	1.2	-10.3	39.2	17.4	10.3	4.9	6.2	3.2	5.7
Commonwealth of Independent States and Georgia ^d	22.0	21.3	-2.5	-18.8	49.2	23.9	-12.1	-0.4	0.3	-4.8	7.5
Developing economies	12.8	8.2	-1.4	-8.4	28.8	13.9	-3.5	7.0	6.5	0.2	5.6
Africa	19.4	15.1	-2.4	-22.0	33.3	22.4	-5.2	0.5	5.9	0.7	6.2
East Asia	10.5	8.9	-1.3	-2.2	27.1	6.8	-4.3	9.8	8.1	-0.2	4.9
South Asia ^e	12.4	4.7	-2.3	-7.6	26.1	18.7	0.9	6.1	4.5	3.0	6.5
Western Asia ^f	12.9	16.0	-2.6	-22.5	37.5	33.6	-5.9	0.9	2.2	-1.4	6.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	19.8	-3.6	0.6	-13.9	27.9	20.7	1.3	5.2	5.3	1.5	7.0
Dollar value of imports											
World	14.3	10.2	411.5	-34.2	4.0	9.1	6.6	5.7	-2.8	-9.1	2.3
Developed economies	9.1	9.6	-0.9	-9.7	21.8	14.7	-1.9	1.7	6.6	-0.1	4.9
Northern America	7.1	6.8	-0.4	-10.9	22.5	16.3	-2.6	5.7	5.2	-0.7	6.4
Europe	9.5	10.8	-0.4	-8.6	21.5	13.7	-0.7	0.6	7.8	0.5	4.2
Developed Asia and the Pacific	11.8	10.1	-3.7	-12.1	22.2	16.7	-6.1	-1.2	3.8	-1.7	4.8
Economies in transition	18.9	9.6	4.3	-13.5	31.1	1.6	14.4	9.2	5.9	1.8	5.9
South-Eastern Europe	14.5	17.0	2.4	-8.9	31.9	18.4	2.8	6.9	10.1	3.8	6.2
Commonwealth of Independent States and Georgia ^d	19.4	8.9	4.5	-14.0	31.0	-0.2	15.9	9.4	5.5	1.6	5.8
Developing economies	21.9	10.9	987.6	-37.3	0.6	8.0	8.4	6.5	-4.7	-11.1	1.6
Africa	6.8	10.7	0.8	-14.0	17.3	18.2	-1.1	10.8	4.7	1.2	8.1
East Asia	12.2	12.7	-2.8	-7.0	28.3	6.0	-1.8	8.8	4.2	0.2	6.4
South Asia ^e	17.7	7.2	-3.1	-11.3	28.5	19.4	-0.9	4.4	2.3	-1.2	9.0
Western Asia ^f	7.5	3.0	1.3	-9.6	18.8	24.5	4.9	7.0	8.4	3.0	7.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	72.8	12.6	4,073.4	-39.4	-2.2	7.6	9.8	6.3	-6.0	-12.9	0.6
Volume of exports											
World	5.6	4.0	1.2	-7.4	11.1	6.4	1.1	3.8	3.9	1.9	3.0
Developed economies	4.9	3.4	2.1	-9.1	9.3	7.3	0.8	1.4	2.2	1.3	2.3
Northern America	3.6	3.0	0.8	-12.4	5.9	7.0	3.2	3.1	0.9	1.5	2.1

Table A.11

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

Annual percentage change

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 ^b	2026 ^c	2027 ^c
Europe	5.4	3.4	3.1	-8.4	10.5	8.0	-0.6	0.9	2.5	0.9	2.1
Developed Asia and the Pacific	4.5	4.0	-0.2	-7.8	9.0	4.4	3.8	1.8	2.9	2.9	3.7
Economies in transition	5.3	5.4	2.3	-6.2	7.4	3.0	4.4	2.0	3.0	2.7	3.3
South-Eastern Europe	8.8	8.7	5.8	-11.3	24.2	15.5	2.4	2.5	5.7	5.1	4.2
Commonwealth of Independent States and Georgia ^d	5.1	5.2	2.1	-5.9	6.3	2.1	4.5	1.9	2.8	2.5	3.2
Developing economies	6.7	4.8	-0.1	-4.9	13.8	5.3	1.2	7.2	6.3	2.6	3.7
Africa	14.5	4.1	1.5	-16.5	6.6	15.4	6.3	2.5	5.3	4.1	4.9
East Asia	7.7	4.7	-0.3	-1.8	16.1	1.2	0.9	10.0	7.3	1.9	3.6
South Asia ^e	4.9	8.2	-2.2	-7.6	16.9	14.9	5.5	4.8	4.6	3.5	4.2
Western Asia ^f	3.0	5.0	0.5	-7.7	10.3	12.1	-0.4	1.8	4.0	5.0	3.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.6	3.8	0.1	-8.9	8.2	8.8	-0.7	3.3	5.4	2.4	3.8
Volume of imports											
World	5.8	4.5	1.1	-7.8	11.1	6.9	1.4	3.2	3.7	2.5	3.5
Developed economies	5.0	3.8	2.8	-8.3	9.9	8.6	-0.9	2.0	3.2	1.6	2.7
Northern America	4.7	4.0	1.0	-9.0	13.7	8.3	-0.7	5.0	3.4	1.3	3.9
Europe	4.9	3.9	4.4	-8.3	8.9	8.9	-1.5	0.6	3.2	1.5	2.1
Developed Asia and the Pacific	5.8	3.3	-0.3	-6.8	7.2	7.6	1.7	1.7	2.6	2.9	2.6
Economies in transition	12.1	5.2	5.4	-10.8	15.6	-5.8	14.4	6.9	4.5	3.9	3.4
South-Eastern Europe	8.4	8.5	7.1	-9.3	18.8	13.8	-1.6	5.7	6.7	4.9	4.3
Commonwealth of Independent States and Georgia ^d	12.4	4.9	5.2	-10.9	15.3	-7.8	16.5	7.0	4.3	3.8	3.3
Developing economies	6.6	5.5	-1.7	-6.9	12.4	5.4	4.1	4.7	4.2	3.7	4.6
Africa	7.6	5.6	3.0	-12.2	9.1	13.2	5.6	1.2	2.9	4.3	5.0
East Asia	7.5	6.9	-2.9	-4.3	12.9	0.6	2.6	6.9	4.5	3.2	4.1
South Asia ^e	13.3	7.2	-2.1	-9.2	12.8	11.1	10.1	0.5	3.1	4.1	6.1
Western Asia ^f	4.4	0.3	2.6	-5.6	7.0	15.4	8.8	3.4	5.8	5.8	4.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.3	3.8	-2.9	-13.1	17.6	7.9	0.7	2.7	3.4	2.4	4.9

Source: UN DESA, based on data from national sources and estimates and forecasts produced with the World Economic Forecasting Model.

^a Includes goods and services.^b Partly estimated.^c Baseline scenario forecasts, based in part on 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.^e Regional aggregates exclude Afghanistan for the period 2025–2027.^f Regional aggregates exclude the State of Palestine for the period 2025–2027.

Table A.12

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

Billions of United States dollars

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 ^a
Developed economies	216.6	283.0	214.4	184.1	-74.5	143.1	-577.4	-285.8	-276.6	-409.0
Japan	197.8	203.5	177.8	176.3	149.9	196.2	89.9	155.9	193.7	166.9
Republic of Korea	97.9	75.2	77.5	59.7	75.9	85.2	25.8	32.8	99.0	89.3
United States	-396.2	-367.6	-439.0	-442.0	-593.5	-858.6	-993.1	-928.0	-1185.3	-1220.8
European Union	487.9	493.2	512.3	460.2	375.7	572.9	135.0	471.0	621.4	604.0
Other Europe ^b	-76.1	-30.1	-27.9	-29.7	-70.5	123.0	187.4	17.7	55.5	30.2
Other developed economies	-94.6	-91.2	-86.3	-40.4	-12.0	24.4	-22.4	-35.2	-60.9	-78.5
Economies in transition	-3.6	14.9	105.4	44.9	17.1	116.7	265.6	19.2	27.0	-19.1
South-Eastern Europe	-3.9	-5.0	-5.0	-6.4	-5.7	-5.4	-8.2	-3.6	-7.9	-9.7
Commonwealth of Independent States and Georgia ^c	0.3	20.0	110.5	51.3	22.8	122.1	273.8	22.8	34.8	-9.5
Developing economies	58.6	159.0	38.3	148.7	349.1	568.5	740.3	539.1	726.2	843.5
Net fuel exporters	-108.5	35.5	162.4	38.9	-90.4	169.0	464.3	252.8	198.6	107.9
Net fuel importers	167.1	123.5	-124.1	109.8	439.4	399.5	275.9	286.3	527.7	735.6
Africa	-117.6	-77.1	-62.5	-88.0	-88.9	-43.0	-45.6	-46.4	-58.7	-72.2
Net fuel exporters	-46.3	-12.8	3.9	-25.6	-46.5	1.9	37.9	19.8	15.3	-4.4
Net fuel importers	-71.3	-64.3	-66.4	-62.4	-42.5	-44.9	-83.5	-66.2	-74.0	-67.8
East and South Asia	360.5	331.2	101.8	225.9	501.2	543.3	563.2	483.4	694.6	886.9
Net fuel exporters	-0.7	2.9	-2.6	-29.2	-4.3	19.1	33.3	11.2	8.6	-7.0
Net fuel importers	361.1	328.3	104.4	255.1	505.5	524.2	529.8	472.1	686.0	893.9
Western Asia	-75.7	3.0	143.8	119.0	-54.8	159.3	350.1	179.3	153.7	105.9
Net fuel exporters	-45.3	45.9	167.9	107.3	-28.7	162.8	399.4	217.1	163.8	116.1
Net fuel importers	-30.5	-42.9	-24.1	11.7	-26.2	-3.5	-49.2	-37.8	-10.0	-10.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	-108.5	-98.1	-144.8	-108.1	-8.4	-91.1	-127.4	-77.1	-63.4	-77.2
Net fuel exporters	-16.3	-0.4	-6.8	-13.6	-10.9	-14.8	-6.2	4.7	10.9	3.1
Net fuel importers	-92.2	-97.6	-138.0	-94.5	2.6	-76.3	-121.2	-81.8	-74.3	-80.3
World residual^d	271.7	456.9	358.1	377.8	291.6	828.2	428.5	272.5	476.6	415.3

Source: UN DESA, based on data from the International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook database, October 2025.

^a Partially estimated.^b Other Europe consists of Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom (see Table A in the country classifications section of the present publication).^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 Statistical discrepancy.

Table A.13

Net ODA disbursements from major sources, by type

Donor group or country	Growth rate of ODA (2023 prices and exchange rates)					ODA as a percent- age of GNI	Total ODA (millions of United States dollars)	Percentage distribution of ODA by type, 2024					
	2003– 2013	2013– 2021	2022	2023	2024			2024	2024	Bilateral	Multilateral		
										Total	Total (United Nations & other)	United Nations	Other
Total DAC countries ^a	4.1	3.8	18.9	1.1	-9.3	0.33	209,666	75.7	24.3	3.6	20.7		
Total EU	2.2	5.2	22.7	-5.6	-12.4	0.47	88,049	62.6	37.4	4.2	33.3		
Austria	2.5	2.5	32.1	-9.1	-8.3	0.32	1,723	49.0	51.0	2.9	48.1		
Belgium	2.0	0.8	6.8	-0.8	11.3	0.49	3,254	46.3	53.7	5.7	48.0		
Denmark	0.1	0.6	-2.1	9.4	-0.1	0.68	3,026	66.8	33.2	09.4	23.8		
Finland	5.7	0.8	15.0	-4.8	-18.4	0.46	1,368	55.0	45.0	9.1	35.9		
France ^b	2.1	3.5	14.4	-16.7	-7.0	0.47	15,101	55.7	44.3	3.5	40.8		
Germany	4.7	9.7	19.0	3.7	-22.8	0.68	32,917	75.6	24.4	2.1	22.3		
Greece	-6.1	1.8	11.7	-14.8	7.5	0.15	372	17.7	82.3	1.8	80.5		
Ireland	3.0	3.2	119.6	9.3	-14.0	0.57	2,469	69.6	30.4	6.1	24.4		
Italy	-1.6	9.5	16.1	-17.5	8.4	0.28	6,660	44.7	55.3	2.4	52.9		
Luxembourg	3.2	2.1	4.1	2.8	-0.3	1.00	597	70.8	29.2	9.0	20.2		
Netherlands	-0.2	-1.3	29.7	2.1	-2.4	0.61	7,454	68.7	31.3	7.9	23.4		
Portugal	-1.2	-3.7	5.0	-5.8	20.5	0.19	572	17.7	82.3	5.8	76.5		
Spain	-2.3	5.7	29.4	-17.4	10.0	0.24	4,130	35.2	64.8	4.4	60.4		
Sweden	4.6	2.0	2.6	-0.8	-14.3	0.76	4,832	65.9	34.1	11.1	23.0		
Australia	6.0	-3.0	-13.1	6.4	-0.9	0.19	3,279	79.9	20.1	6.2	13.9		
Canada	2.1	1.7	43.0	-0.1	-4.4	0.40	8,795	84.0	16.0	3.2	12.8		
Japan	0.7	7.7	26.7	14.7	-12.7	0.36	15,539	84.0	16.0	2.9	13.0		
Republic of Korea	14.4	5.8	7.5	12.6	25.8	0.22	4,145	81.8	18.2	6.6	11.6		
New Zealand	4.4	4.1	-20.6	45.3	0.5	0.32	781	89.8	10.2	6.1	4.1		
Norway	3.4	1.5	-3.8	26.7	-4.5	0.97	4,908	78.9	21.1	8.9	12.2		
Switzerland	5.8	2.7	16.5	7.7	-15.5	0.50	4,547	78.6	21.4	5.8	15.7		
United Kingdom	9.4	1.5	2.5	9.2	-17.1	0.45	16,319	78.0	22.0	4.5	17.5		
United States	5.9	3.1	18.5	3.1	-4.3	0.22	63,193	88.8	11.2	2.0	9.2		

Source: UN DESA, based on ODA datasets from OECD Data Explorer (accessed on 1 December 2025).

Note: ODA = official development assistance; DAC = OECD Development Assistance Committee; OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; EU = European Union.

^a DAC stands for OECD's Development Assistance Committee.

^b Excluding flows from France to the Overseas Departments, namely Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique and Réunion.

Table A.14

Total net ODA flows from OECD Development Assistance Committee countries, by type

Billions of United States dollars

	Net disbursements at current prices and exchange rates									
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^{b, c}
Official Development Assistance	131.6	145.1	147.3	150.2	146.6	162.7	185.0	213.5	226.2	209.7
Bilateral official development assistance	94.2	103.2	105.6	105.2	103.5	114.8	129.3	163.1	165.0	158.6
<i>in the form of:</i>										
Technical cooperation	14.9	15.7	16.5	15.8	16.9	17.1	18.9	19.5	18.8	...
Humanitarian aid	13.4	14.4	16.1	16.0	16.6	17.2	21.9	23.9	26.2	...
Debt forgiveness	0.3	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	...
Bilateral loans	6.0	5.8	6.6	6.3	6.2	14.3	13.3	18.9	13.6	...
Contributions to multilateral institutions^a	37.4	41.9	41.7	45.0	43.1	47.9	55.7	50.4	61.1	51.0
<i>of which are:</i>										
UN agencies	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.6	7.6	8.1	8.4	8.8	8.0	7.6
EU institutions	12.0	13.8	14.0	15.3	15.6	16.5	17.6	17.9	18.2	20.8
World Bank	8.6	8.8	8.2	11.4	9.3	8.6	8.6	8.4	14.2	...
Regional development banks	3.2	4.6	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.0	3.8	3.5	2.8	2.7
Others	6.8	7.8	8.1	6.3	5.8	11.0	16.4	11.1	16.3	...
Memorandum item:										
Bilateral ODA to least developed countries	24.8	24.4	27.3	27.7	28.1	30.9	33.3	30.6	31.3	...

Source: UN DESA, based on ODA datasets from OECD Data Explorer (accessed on 1 December 2025).

Note: ODA = official development assistance; OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; UN = United Nations; EU = European Union.

^a Grants and capital subscriptions. Does not include concessional lending to multilateral agencies.^b Not all data for 2024 are available (as at 1 December 2025).^c Preliminary data.

Table A.15

Commitments and net flows of financial resources, selected multilateral institutions

Billions of United States dollars

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Resource commitments^a	121.1	246.2	258.0	226.1	226.6	247.9	293.0	494.7	563.2	353.8
Financial institutions, excluding International Monetary Fund	101.2	107.6	109.3	115.9	130.9	144.5	153.3	323.2	398.1	214.7
Regional development banks ^b	46.9	49.8	54.0	56.0	59.8	56.5	59.3	221.8	297.3	60.2
World Bank Group ^c	53.0	57.0	54.0	58.6	69.5	87.2	93.0	100.5	100.3	152.4
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	23.5	29.7	22.6	23.0	28.0	30.5	33.1	38.6	37.6	40.9
International Development Association	19.0	16.2	19.5	24.0	30.4	36.0	37.7	34.2	31.2	39.9
International Financial Corporation	10.5	11.1	11.9	11.6	11.1	20.7	22.2	27.7	31.6	71.7
International Fund for Agricultural Development	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.5	2.1
International Monetary Fund	6.2	123.9	132.9	89.9	75.6	73.5	65.1	95.6	82.7	41.6
United Nations operational agencies ^d	13.7	14.7	15.8	20.4	20.1	29.8	74.5	75.9	82.3	97.4
Net flows	17.8	32.5	36.6	82.9	63.1	84.6	62.8	64.3	37.3	45.7
Financial institutions, excluding International Monetary Fund	35.7	34.0	36.9	47.1	49.6	61.3	58.4	59.3	45.2	44.6
Regional development banks ^b	15.4	14.2	13.1	14.2	15.2	24.0	15.2	17.9	11.0	-2.6
World Bank Group ^c	20.1	19.6	23.6	32.7	34.2	37.1	42.9	41.1	34.0	46.9
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	9.0	10.0	13.2	17.4	17.4	16.9	18.2	25.8	17.5	26.1
International Development Association	9.9	8.8	8.8	14.7	15.3	19.6	23.3	14.3	11.1	15.6
International Financial Corporation	1.3	0.8	1.6	0.6	1.6	0.6	1.4	1.0	5.4	5.2
International Fund for Agricultural Development	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
International Monetary Fund	-17.9	-1.5	-0.4	35.8	13.4	23.3	4.3	5.0	-7.8	1.1

Source: UN DESA, based on 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 (IDB) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).^c Data are for fiscal year.^d United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Food Programme (WFP).