Table 1.1. Growth of real GDP in OECD countries a, b

Percentage change from previous period

	Share in total OECD GDP 2000	Average 1993-2003	2004	2005	Projections	
					2006	2007
North America						
Canada	3.2	3.5	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.3
Mexico	3.3	2.7	4.2	3.0	4.1	3.7
United States	36.0	3.2	4.2	3.5	3.6	3.1
Asia						
Japan	11.9	1.0	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.2
Korea	2.8	5.3	4.7	4.0	5.2	5.3
Europe						
Austria	0.8	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.5	2.2
Belgium	1.0	2.2	2.4	1.5	2.5	2.4
Czech Republic	0.5	2.3	4.7	6.0	5.7	4.7
Denmark	0.6	2.5	1.9	3.1	3.0	2.4
Finland	0.5	3.6	3.5	2.2	3.4	2.8
France	5.8	2.2	2.1	1.4	2.1	2.2
Germany	7.7	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.8
Greece	0.7	3.4	4.7	3.7	3.7	3.6
Hungary	0.5	3.6	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.4
Iceland	0.0	3.5	8.2	5.6	4.1	1.4
Ireland	0.4	8.0	4.5	4.6	5.0	5.0
Italy	5.4	1.7	0.9	0.1	1.4	1.3
Luxembourg	0.1	4.7	4.2	4.0	4.5	4.5
Netherlands	1.7	2.6	1.7	1.1	2.4	2.8
Norway	0.6	3.3	3.1	2.3	2.6	2.7
Poland	1.5	4.5	5.3	3.3	4.4	4.6
Portugal	0.7	2.7	1.1	0.3	0.7	1.5
Slovak Republic	0.2	4.5	5.5	6.0	6.3	6.3
Spain	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.0
Sweden	0.9	2.9	3.2	2.7	3.9	3.3
Switzerland	0.8	1.3	2.1	1.9	2.4	1.8
Turkey	1.7	2.7	8.9	7.4	6.1	6.4
United Kingdom	5.5	3.0	3.1	1.8	2.4	2.9
)ceania						
Australia	1.9	3.9	3.2	2.6	2.9	3.7
New Zealand	0.3	3.7	4.3	1.9	1.3	1.9
DECD Europe	40.6	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.6	2.6
:U-15	34.8	2.3	2.0	1.5	2.2	2.2
EU-19	37.5	2.7	2.3	1.7	2.4	2.4
Total OECD	100.0	2.7	3.3	2.8	3.1	2.9

a) The OECD Secretariat's projection methods and underlying statistical concepts and sources are described in detail in "Sources and Methods: OECD Economic Outlook" which can be downloaded from the OECD Internet site (www.oecd.org/dataoecd/47/9/36462096.pdf).

Canada Japan, Korea and Mexico. Growth in OECD Europe in 2005 was supported by low long-term interest rates, euro depreciation and buoyant export markets, whereas domestic demand is still growing below trend. However, growth performance was quite uneven within Europe, with Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Portugal

b) Aggregates are computed on the basis of 2000 GDP weights expressed in 2000 purchasing power parities.

Source: OECD (2006), OECD Economic Outlook, No. 79, May. Statlink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/467806521426