

The EU in the world

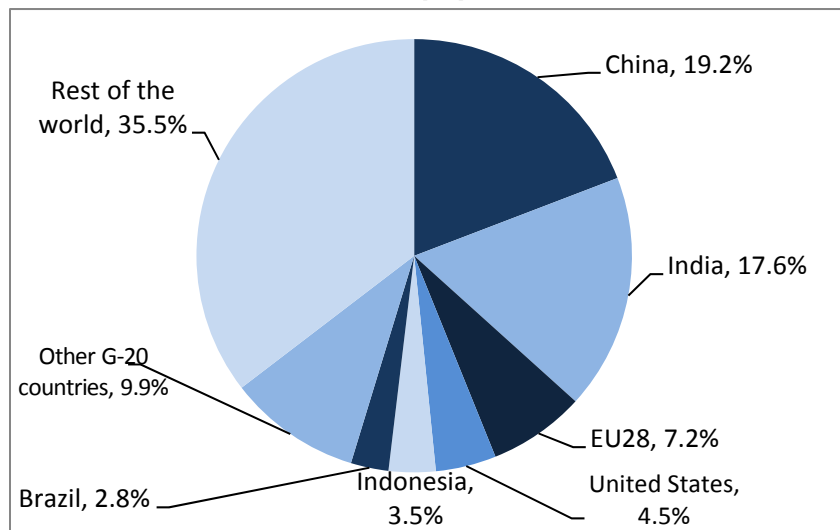
The EU in the world in thirteen statistical themes

The G-20 comprises the world's major advanced and emerging economies. It includes the EU, four EU Member States (Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom) and 15 countries from the rest of the world (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey and the United States). Together the members of the G-20 covered over 60% of the world's land area, were home to 65% of the world population and generated 86% of the global GDP in 2012.

Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union, releases today the latest edition of "**The EU in the world**"¹, in which the EU and the 15 non-EU G-20 countries are compared across many statistical fields using a range of harmonised European and international statistics². For many indicators the total for the world is also included.

Some examples of the statistical indicators covered in the publication are presented below.

Share of world population, 2012



The EU accounts for 7% of the world population...

The **world** had 7.0 billion inhabitants in 2012. The **EU**, with 505 million inhabitants, accounted for 7% of the world population. The five most populous countries in the world were all G-20 members: **China** (1 351 million inhabitants or 19% of the world population), **India** (1 240 mn or 18%), the **United States** (314 mn or 5%), **Indonesia** (247 mn or 4%) and **Brazil** (199 mn or 3%).

In 2011, the **EU** had a life expectancy at birth reaching 80 years. **Japan** (83 years), **Australia** and **Canada** (both 82 years) and **South Korea** (81 years) had the highest life expectancies among the non-EU G-20 members, and **South Africa** (58 years), **India** (65 years), **Indonesia** and **Russia** (both 69 years) the lowest.

The fertility rate³ was 1.6 in the **EU** in 2011, below the population replacement rate³ of 2.1. The highest fertility rates among the non-EU G-20 countries, all above the replacement rate, were registered in **Saudi Arabia** (2.8), **India** (2.5), **Indonesia** and **South Africa** (both 2.4), and the lowest in **South Korea** (1.2), **Japan** (1.4) and **Russia** (1.5).

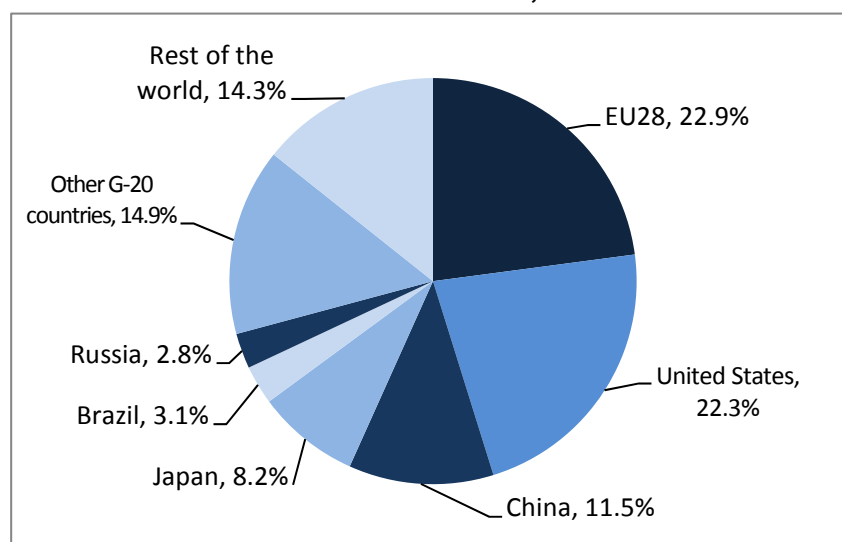
The infant mortality rate³ varied significantly among the G-20 members: the **EU** (3.8 infant deaths per 1 000 live births) had among the lowest rates in 2012. Lower rates in non-EU G-20 members were only observed in **Japan** (2.2) and **South Korea** (3.3). The highest rates were registered in **India** (43.8), **South Africa** (33.3) and **Indonesia** (25.8).

Demography

	Total population (in millions), 2012	% of world population, 2012	Life expectancy at birth (years), 2011	Fertility rates (births per woman), 2011	Infant mortality rate (infant deaths per 1 000 live births), 2012
EU28	504.6	7.2	80	1.6	3.8
Argentina	41.1	0.6	76	2.2	12.7
Australia	22.7	0.3	82	1.9	4.1
Brazil	198.7	2.8	74	1.8	12.9
Canada	34.9	0.5	82	1.6	4.7
China	1 350.7	19.2	76	1.7	12.1
India	1 236.7	17.6	65	2.5	43.8
Indonesia	246.9	3.5	69	2.4	25.8
Japan	127.6	1.8	83	1.4	2.2
Mexico	120.8	1.7	75	2.2	13.9
Russia	143.5	2.0	69	1.5	8.9
Saudi Arabia	28.3	0.4	76	2.8	7.4
South Africa	51.2	0.7	58	2.4	33.3
South Korea	50.0	0.7	81	1.2	3.3
Turkey	75.2	1.1	76	2.1	12.2
United States	313.9	4.5	79	1.9	6.0
World	7 046.4	100.0	:	:	:

Sources: Eurostat, United Nations, World Bank and World Health Organisation
: Data not available

Share of world GDP, 2012



...and for 23% of the world GDP

World GDP was €56 600 billion in 2012. The **EU** accounted for 23% of the total, followed by the **United States** (22%), **China** (12%) and **Japan** (8%).

Over the last ten years, the economies of the G-20 members have followed different trends. The highest annual average growth in GDP between 2002 and 2012 was registered in **China** (10%), followed by **India** (8%). On the other hand, annual average growth of less than 2% was observed in **Japan**, the **EU**, the **United States** and **Canada**.

As regards public finances, most of the G-20 members recorded a public deficit in 2012, with the largest in **Japan** (-10.1% of GDP), the **United States** (-8.3%) and **India** (-8.0%). The **EU** registered a public deficit of 3.9% of GDP in 2012. In contrast, three G-20 members registered surpluses: **Saudi Arabia** (+15.0%), **South Korea** (+1.9%) and **Russia** (+0.4%). The **EU** recorded a ratio of government debt to GDP of 85.2% in 2012. The highest ratios among the non-EU G-20 members were observed in **Japan** (238.0% of GDP), the **United States** (102.7%) and **Canada** (85.3%), and the lowest in **Saudi Arabia** (3.7%), **Russia** (12.5%) and **Indonesia** (24.5%).

Economy

	GDP at current prices (€billion), 2012	% of world GDP, 2012	Annual average growth rate of GDP 2002-2012	Public deficit / surplus (% of GDP), 2012	Gross public debt (% of GDP), 2012
EU28	12 960	22.9	1.2	-3.9	85.2
Argentina	371	0.7	7.1	-4.3	47.7
Australia	1 218	2.2	3.0	-3.7	27.9
Brazil	1 755	3.1	3.6	-2.7	68.0
Canada	1 417	2.5	1.9	-3.4	85.3
China	6 510	11.5	10.4	-2.2	26.1
India	1 461	2.6	7.7	-8.0	66.7
Indonesia	684	1.2	5.7	-1.7	24.5
Japan	4 623	8.2	0.8	-10.1	238.0
Mexico	922	1.6	2.6	-3.7	43.5
Russia	1 568	2.8	4.6	0.4	12.5
Saudi Arabia	553	1.0	6.7	15.0	3.7
South Africa	299	0.5	3.5	-4.8	42.3
South Korea	879	1.6	3.6	1.9	35.0
Turkey	612	1.1	5.0	-1.6	36.2
United States	12 644	22.3	1.8	-8.3	102.7
World	56 577	100.0	:	:	:

Sources: Eurostat, United Nations, International Monetary Fund and World Bank

: Data not available

Among the G-20 members: South Korea highest fish production per inhabitant, Australia highest milk production per inhabitant

Other areas, such as agriculture, fisheries, environment and transport, also show very different patterns among the G-20 countries. For fish catches and aquaculture production, the **EU** had a production of 10 kg per inhabitant in 2011. The highest relative levels among the non-EU G-20 members were registered in **South Korea** (66 kg per inhabitant), **Indonesia** (56 kg) and **China** (49 kg), and the lowest in **Saudi Arabia** (3 kg), **Brazil** and **India** (both 7 kg). For milk, the **EU** had a production of 275 kg per inhabitant in 2011, with higher levels only for **Australia** (408 kg) and the **United States** (286 kg) among the non-EU G-20 members. The lowest levels were observed for **Indonesia** (6 kg), **China** (31 kg) and **South Korea** (38 kg).

As regards the area of environment, the **EU** registered carbon dioxide emissions of 7.3 tonnes per inhabitant in 2010. The lowest levels among the non-EU G-20 members were observed in **India** (1.7 tonnes), **Indonesia** (1.8 tonnes) and **Brazil** (2.2 tonnes), and the highest in the **United States** (17.6 tonnes), **Saudi Arabia** (17.0 tonnes) and **Australia** (16.9 tonnes).

Use of rail transport highest in Japan and air transport in Australia among the G-20 members

For rail transport, the **EU** registered 814 passenger kilometres⁴ (pkm) per inhabitant in 2011, with a significantly higher usage in **Japan** (1 914 pkm per inhabitant), followed by **Russia** (978) among the G-20 members. The lowest levels were registered in **Mexico** (4 pkm per inhabitant), **Saudi Arabia** (11) and the **United States** (31). For air transport, the pattern was different: in the **EU**, 1 647 passengers were carried per 1 000 inhabitants⁵ in 2012, with higher levels among the G-20 members in **Australia** (2 872 passengers per 1 000 inhabitants), the **United States** (2 347) and **Canada** (2 109). The lowest levels were recorded in **India** (57 passengers per 1 000 inhabitants), **Argentina** (233) and **China** (236).

Fisheries, agriculture, environment and transport

	Fish catches and aquaculture production (kg per inhabitant), 2011	Milk production, (kg per inhabitant), 2011	Carbon dioxide emissions (tonnes per inhabitant), 2010	Rail passenger transport (passenger-km per inhabitant), 2011*	Number of air passengers carried (per 1 000 inhabitants), 2012
EU28	10.2	275.4	7.3	814	1 647
Argentina	19.5	275.1	4.5	211	233
Australia	10.6	407.7	16.9	82	2 872
Brazil	7.3	163.7	2.2	:	476
Canada	30.1	243.6	14.6	84	2 109
China	49.3	30.9	6.2	607	236
India	7.3	104.2	1.7	801	57
Indonesia	56.0	5.5	1.8	83	313
Japan	37.2	58.5	9.2	1 914	775
Mexico	14.3	91.2	3.8	4	272
Russia	30.7	221.3	12.2	978	409
Saudi Arabia	3.3	69.9	17.0	11	918
South Africa	10.8	64.4	9.2	377	334
South Korea	65.5	37.6	11.5	434	799
Turkey	9.5	202.8	4.1	75	843
United States	17.8	285.7	17.6	31	2 347
World	:	:	4.9	:	407

Sources: Eurostat, United Nations and World Bank

* EU28: estimate including 2010 data for Germany, Greece and Italy, 2012 data for France and excluding the Netherlands. South Africa and Turkey: 2010 data
: Data not available

1. **"The EU in the world 2014"**, PDF version - free download from Eurostat website in the Statistics Explained section: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/The_EU_in_the_world. Data presented in this News Release could differ from the data in the publication, due to updates made after the data extractions used for the publication.
2. For comparability purpose, latest common period available for all G-20 countries is used. More up-to-date statistics are available at EU level on the Eurostat website.
3. **Fertility rate**: the mean number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her childbearing years. **Replacement rate**: the average number of live births per woman required to keep the population size constant if there were no inward or outward migration.
Infant mortality rate: the ratio of the total number of deaths of children under one year of age during the year to the number of live births in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 live births.
4. **Passenger-kilometer** (pkm): unit of measurement representing the transport of one rail passenger over a distance of one kilometer.
5. **Air passengers carried**: all passengers on a particular flight counted once only and not repeatedly on each individual stage of that flight. The value is expressed in relation to the size of the population (per 1 000 inhabitants).

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