

The EU in the world

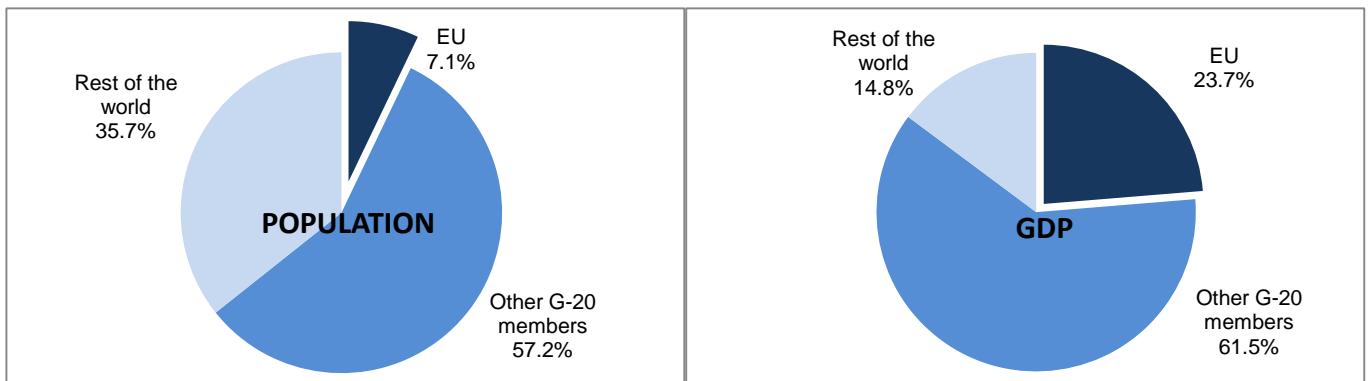
How is the EU doing compared with the other major economies of the world?

Population, living conditions, health, education & training, labour market, economy & finance, trade, industry & services, research & communication, transport, agriculture, environment and energy: the 2015 edition of the Eurostat publication “The EU in the world” compares the **European Union (EU)** with the 15 non-EU G-20 countries across thirteen statistical fields using a range of European and international statistics. 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 61% of the world’s land area, were home to 64% of the world population and generated 85% of the global GDP in 2013.

Today, **Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union**, releases the latest edition of the publication “The EU in the world”, which provides a portrait of the EU, considered as a single entity, in relation to the other major economies of the world. 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 the EU in world population and GDP, 2013



7% of the world population live in the EU

With 506 million inhabitants in 2013, the **EU** accounted for just over 7% of the world population (7.1 billion inhabitants). Only **China** (1 357 million inhabitants or 19.1% of the world population) and **India** (1 252 mn or 17.6%) were more populous, while the **United States** (316 mn or 4.4%), **Indonesia** (250 mn or 3.5%) and **Brazil** (200 mn or 2.8%) accounted for a lower share of the world population than the **EU**.

Population projections indicate that the world population could increase by almost 3 billion people in the next decades, from 7.1 bn in 2013 to almost 10.0 bn in 2060. At that time, **India** (1 644 million inhabitants or 16.5% of the world population) should be the most populous country of the world, ahead of **China** (1 313 mn or 13.2%). By 2060, most G-20 members are expected to see their share of world population decreasing. In total, the share of G-20 members together would drop to just over half (52.3%) of the world population in 2060, compared with almost two-thirds (64.3%) in 2013. The share of the **EU** in world population is also expected to decrease in the future, from 7.1% in 2013 to 5.3% in 2060.

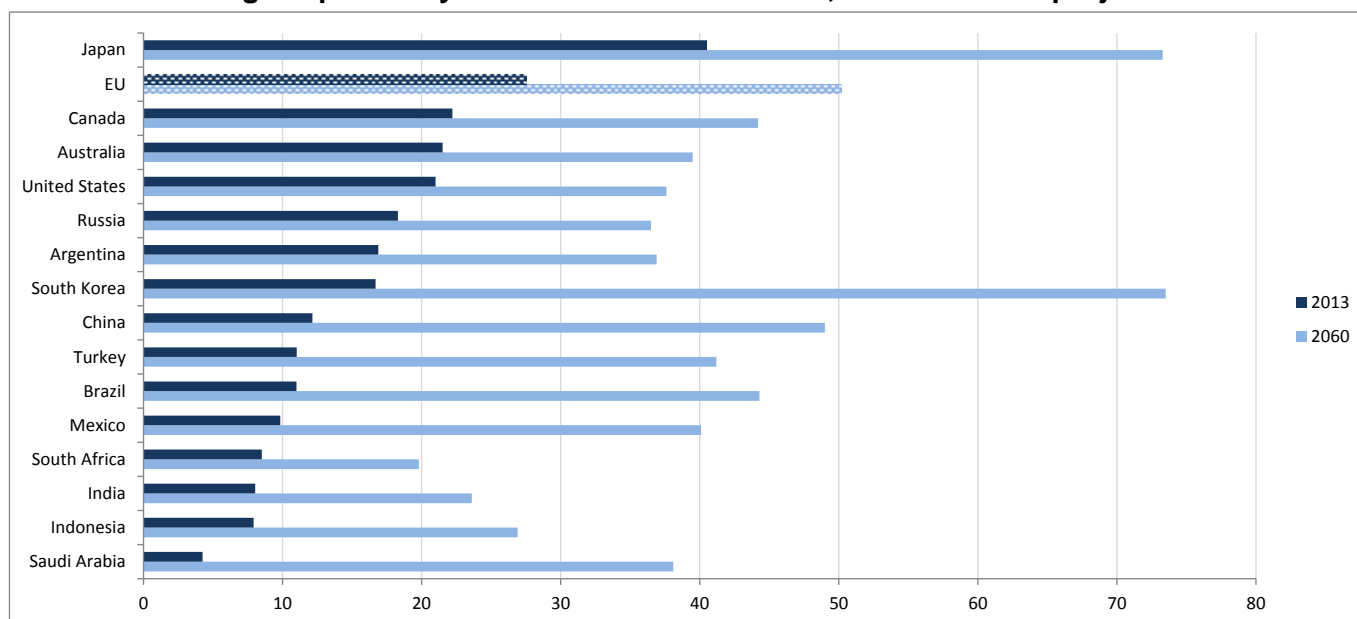
The EU has the second highest old age dependency ratio among G20 members

In 2012, the **EU** had a life expectancy at birth reaching 80 years. **Japan** (84 years), **Australia** (83 years), **Canada** (82 years) and **South Korea** (81 years) had the highest life expectancies among the non-EU G-20 members, and **South Africa** (59 years), **India** (66 years), **Russia** (69 years) and **Indonesia** (71 years) the lowest.

Old age dependency, measured as the ratio of the number of older persons (aged 65 and over) to the number of persons of working age (from 15 to 64), was by far the highest in 2013 in **Japan** (40.5%), followed by the **EU** (27.5%), **Canada** (22.2%), **Australia** (21.5%) and the **United States** (21.0%).

By 2060, the old age dependency ratio is expected to rise drastically in every G-20 member. With an old age dependency ratio expected to be over 70%, **South Korea** (73.5%) and **Japan** (73.3%) would have by 2060 a population structure where there would be 7 older persons for every 10 persons of working age. In the **EU**, the old age dependency ratio is expected to almost double by 2060, from 27.5% in 2013 to 50.2%.

Old age dependency ratio in the G-20 members, 2013 and 2060 projections



Demography

	Total population (in millions), 2013	% of world population, 2013	Life expectancy at birth (years), 2012	Old age dependency ratio, 2013	Projections for total population (in millions), 2060	% of world population, 2060	Projections for old age dependency ratio, 2060
EU	506.0	7.1	80	27.5	523.5	5.3	50.2
Argentina	41.4	0.6	76	16.9	52.0	0.5	36.9
Australia	23.1	0.3	83	21.5	36.1	0.4	39.5
Brazil	200.4	2.8	74	11.0	228.4	2.3	44.3
Canada	35.2	0.5	82	22.2	47.1	0.5	44.2
China	1 357.4	19.1	75	12.1	1 313.3	13.2	49.0
India	1 252.1	17.6	66	8.0	1 643.5	16.5	23.6
Indonesia	249.9	3.5	71	7.9	325.6	3.3	26.9
Japan	127.3	1.8	84	40.5	102.5	1.0	73.3
Mexico	122.3	1.7	76	9.8	156.9	1.6	40.1
Russia	143.5	2.0	69	18.3	115.0	1.2	36.5
Saudi Arabia	28.8	0.4	76	4.2	41.3	0.4	38.1
South Africa	53.0	0.7	59	8.5	65.1	0.7	19.8
South Korea	50.2	0.7	81	16.7	49.0	0.5	73.5
Turkey	74.9	1.1	75	11.0	95.3	1.0	41.2
United States	316.1	4.4	79	21.0	417.8	4.2	37.6
World	7 124.5	100.0	:	12.1	9 957.4	100.0	28.3

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

The EU accounts for almost a quarter of the world GDP

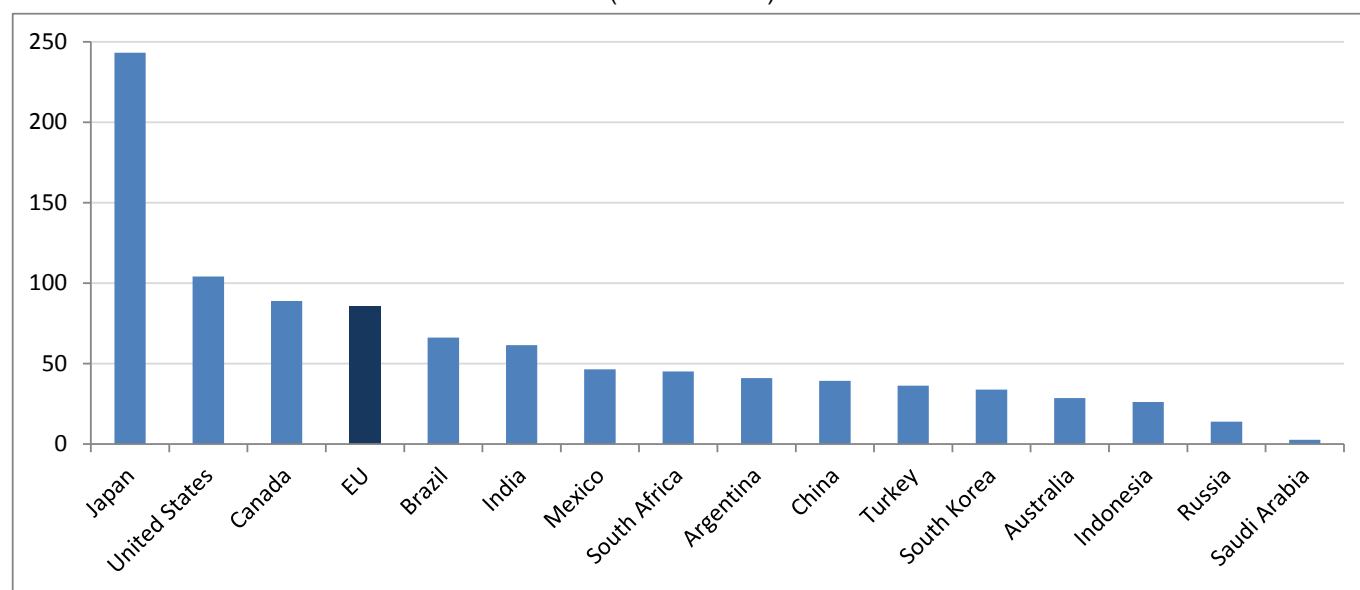
While accounting for 7.1% of the world population, the **EU** generated in 2013 almost a quarter (23.7%) of the world GDP. The **United States** (22.2%), **China** (12.1%) and **Japan** (6.5%) had also a significant weight in world GDP.

The **United States** and **China** were also in 2014 the two main trading partners of the **EU**, accounting respectively for 15.3% and 13.8% of total extra-EU trade in goods and for 28.5% and 4.1% of total extra-EU trade in services.

In research and development, **South Korea** (4.04%), **Japan** (3.39%), the **United States** (2.79%) and **Australia** (2.39%) had higher shares of R&D expenditure relative to GDP than that of the **EU** (2.02%).

As regards public finances, the highest ratio of general government debt to GDP in 2013 among G-20 members was registered by **Japan** (243.2%), well ahead of the **United States**, (104.2%), **Canada** (88.8%) and the **EU** (85.4%). In contrast, the lowest ratios were recorded in **Saudi Arabia** (2.7%), **Russia** (13.9%), **Indonesia** (26.1%) and **Australia** (28.6%).

General government debt in the G-20 members (as % of GDP)



Economy

	Share of world GDP, 2013	Gross public debt (% of GDP), 2013	R&D expenditure (% of GDP)*	Share in EU trade in goods, 2014	Share in EU trade in services, 2014
EU	23.7	85.4	2.02	-	-
Argentina	0.8	41.0	0.65	0.5%	:
Australia	2.0	28.6	2.39	1.1%	:
Brazil	3.0	66.2	1.21	2.0%	1.6%
Canada	2.4	88.8	1.73	1.7%	2.1%
China	12.1	39.4	1.98	13.8%	4.1%
India	2.6	61.5	0.81	2.1%	1.7%
Indonesia	1.1	26.1	0.08	0.7%	:
Japan	6.5	243.2	3.39	3.2%	3.1%
Mexico	1.7	46.4	0.43	1.4%	:
Russia	2.8	13.9	1.12	8.4%	3.1%
Saudi Arabia	1.0	2.7	0.07	1.9%	:
South Africa	0.5	45.2	0.87	1.2%	:
South Korea	1.7	33.9	4.04	2.4%	:
Turkey	1.1	36.3	0.86	3.8%	:
United States	22.2	104.2	2.79	15.3%	28.5%

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

: Data not available - Not applicable

* EU: 2013 data. Canada, China, Russia and the United States: 2012 data. Argentina, Brazil, India, Japan, Mexico, South Korea and Turkey: 2011 data. Australia: 2010 data. Indonesia, Saudi Arabia and South Africa: 2009 data. United States: data excluding most or all capital expenditure.

Among the G-20 members: Canada and Japan on top for internet use

Other areas, such as communication and transport also show very different patterns among the G-20 countries. Less than 20% of the reporting population in 2013 used the internet in **India** (15%) and **Indonesia** (16%), while this was the case for more than 80% of the reporting population in **Canada** and **Japan** (both 86%), **South Korea** (85%), the **United States** (84%) and **Australia** (83%). At **EU** level, the share of internet users stood at 77% in 2013.

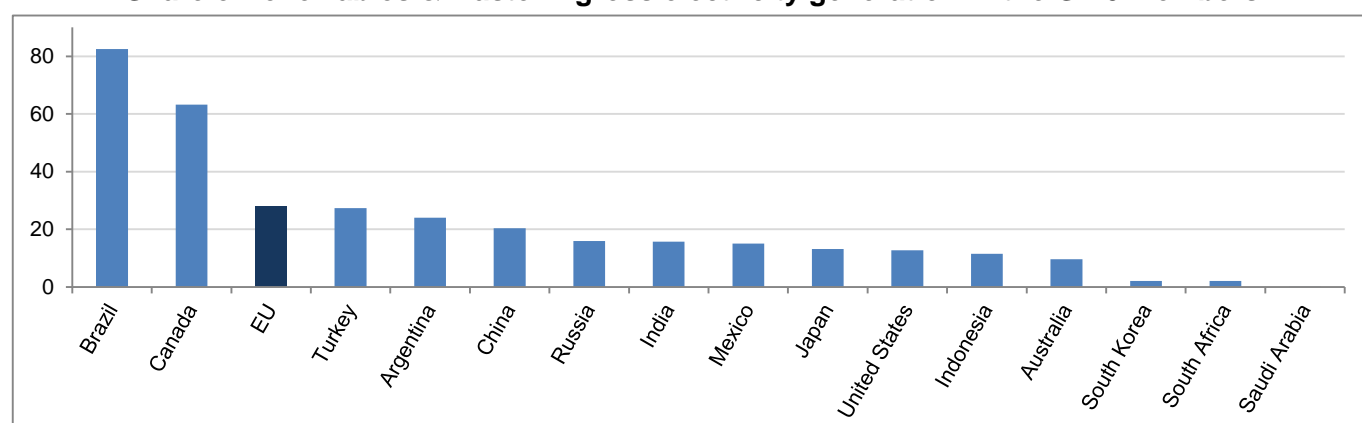
Among the non-EU G-20 members, the number of passenger cars per thousand inhabitants ranged in 2013 from fewer than 1 car per 10 persons in **India** (20‰), **Indonesia** (77‰) and **China** (91‰) to more than 1 car per 2 inhabitants in the **EU** (567‰), **Japan** (603‰), **Canada** (635‰), **Australia** (722‰) and the **United States** (790‰).

The EU among the G-20 leaders for environment and renewable energy

As regards the area of environment, the **EU** registered carbon dioxide emissions of 7.4 tonnes per inhabitant in 2012. **Australia** (17.5 tonnes), the **United States** (17.1), **Saudi Arabia** (17.0 in 2010), **Canada** (15.8), **South Korea** (12.5), **Russia** (11.6), **Japan** (10.0) and **South Africa** (9.0 in 2010) all generated more emissions per inhabitant than the **EU**.

With 27.8% of gross electricity generated from renewables and waste, the **EU** was also among the top countries for renewable energy, with only **Brazil** (82.5%) and **Canada** (63.3%) having higher proportions.

Share of renewables & waste in gross electricity generation in the G-20 members



Communication, transport, environment and energy

	% of individuals* using the internet, 2013	Passenger cars (per 1 000 inhabitants), 2013	Carbon dioxide emissions (tonnes per inhabitant), 2012**	Share of renewables & waste in gross electricity generation, 2012***
EU	77	567	7.4	27.8
Argentina	60	301	4.5	24.0
Australia	83	722	17.5	9.7
Brazil	52	198	2.2	82.5
Canada	86	635	15.8	63.3
China	46	91	6.2	20.4
India	15	20	1.7	15.7
Indonesia	16	77	1.8	11.4
Japan	86	603	10.0	13.2
Mexico	43	285	3.8	15.0
Russia	61	308	11.6	16.0
Saudi Arabia	61	241	17.0	0.0
South Africa	49	180	9.0	2.1
South Korea	85	394	12.5	2.1
Turkey	46	182	4.8	27.3
United States	84	790	17.1	12.8
World	:	:	4.9	21.5

Sources: Eurostat, United Nations, International Telecommunication Union, and International Energy Agency. : Data not available

* Persons aged 15-74 for the EU, Japan and Turkey; persons aged 6 or more for China; persons aged 15-72 for Russia, persons aged 3 or more for South Korea.

** 2010 data for Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and World.

*** 2013 data for the EU.

Methods and definitions

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.

For more information

"**The EU in the world**", 2015 edition, PDF version - free download from Eurostat website:

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-statistical-books/-/KS-EX-15-001>

This publication is also available in Statistics Explained:

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/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.

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