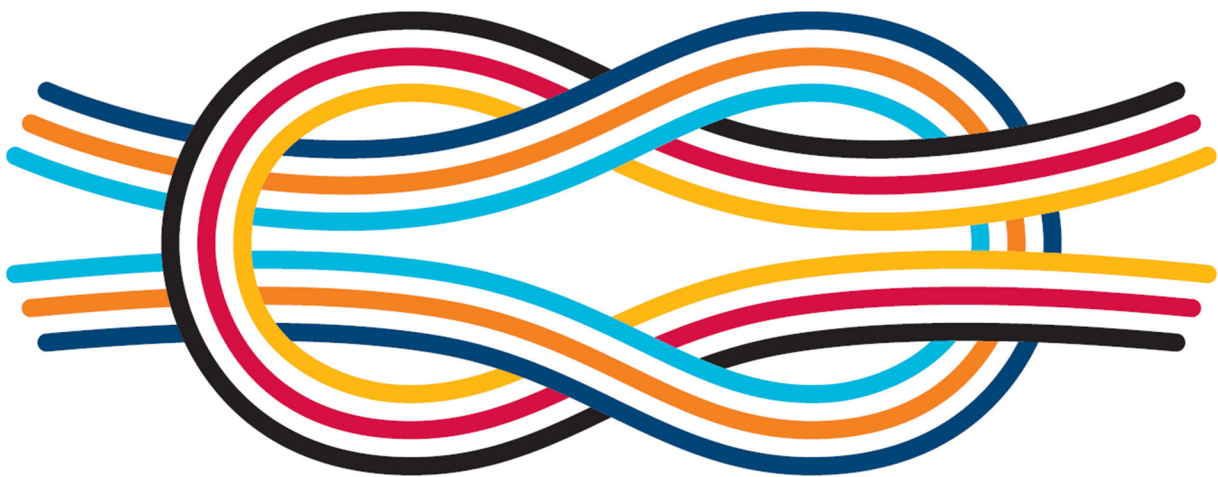


Did you know...?

*Facts and figures
about the **European Union** and the **G20***

7-8 July 2017



G20 GERMANY 2017
HAMBURG

G 20

EU PARTICIPATION IN THE G20

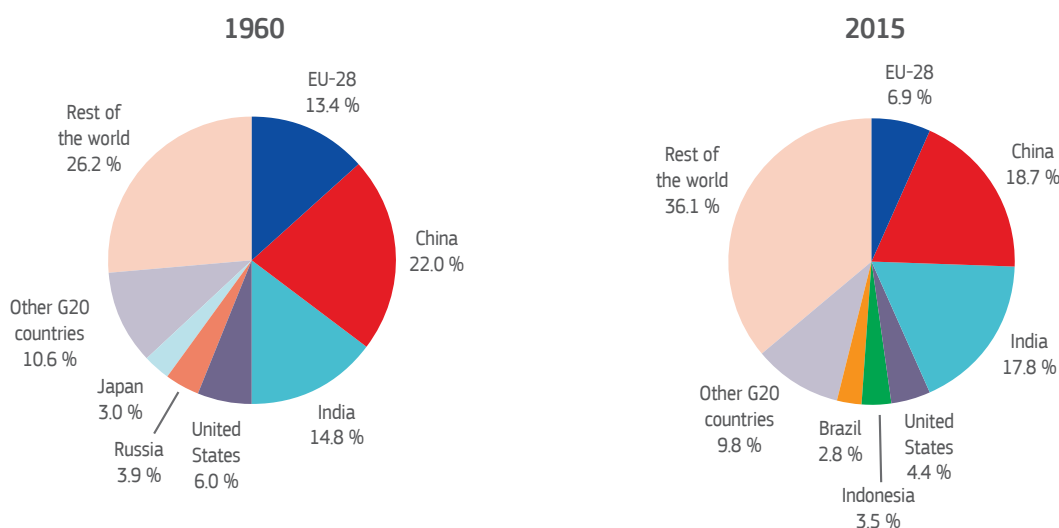
Did you know that...

- The European Union is a full member of the G20 alongside four of its Member States: France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom; Spain is a permanent invitee of the G20.
- The EU has its own seat at the G20 table because it is one of the largest global economic areas with specific competences in issues on the G20 agenda. The EU is represented at the G20 by the President of the European Commission, Jean-Claude Juncker, and the President of the European Council, Donald Tusk.

THE EU IN THE WORLD

With 510 million inhabitants, the EU accounts for just under 7% of the world population (7.3 billion inhabitants). China (18.7%) and India (17.8%) are more populous, while the United States (4.4%), Indonesia (3.5%) and Brazil (2.8%) account for a lower share of the world population than the EU.

EU AND G20 SHARE OF WORLD POPULATION



Source: Eurostat

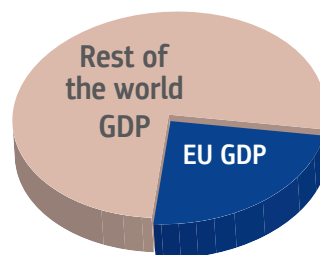
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THE EU ECONOMY

Did you know that...

- The EU accounted for a 21.8% share of the world's GDP in 2016. GDP per capita in the EU's 28 Member States is €29,000; in the 19 euro area countries it is €31,600. This places Europe among the five top performing global economies.

EU AND G20 SHARE OF WORLD POPULATION



EU G20 PRIORITIES

- The European Union set out its views on what this G20 should deliver in a [*joint letter*](#) by Presidents Jean-Claude Juncker and Donald Tusk, which was sent to EU Heads of State or Government on 3 July. EU G20 Leaders also coordinated their positions at a preparatory meeting on 29 June 2017 in Berlin, hosted by Angela Merkel, Federal Chancellor of Germany and Chair of the G20.

Joint letter of Presidents Juncker and Tusk: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/publications/letter-presidents-juncker-and-tusk-g20-summit-hamburg_en

1. HARNESSING GLOBALISATION

The global and European economies are gathering momentum, but many European citizens still do not feel the benefits of growth, or worry that they might be left behind by globalisation. As set out in our recently-published Reflection Paper on Harnessing Globalisation, the European Commission believes that strong and sustainable growth requires: an external response which commits to the multilateral system and to ensuring a level playing field; and a domestic response to build resilience of our citizens through education and skills development and to better distribute the benefits of globalisation through the European social model.

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As Presidents Juncker and Tusk write in their [letter](#) to EU leaders, we must work to make trade and investment free as well as fair. The EU will support a continued commitment of the G20 to fight protectionism and strengthen the rules-based multilateral trading system, anchored in the WTO, which is our best chance for a global level playing field. The EU will call for a particular focus on e-commerce and subsidies when it comes to filling the gaps in the global rulebook.

The EU pursues reciprocal access to foreign markets for European business when negotiating new agreements, and defends its workers and its companies robustly in case of breaches of the global rulebook. On the matter of overcapacity, the EU considers this as an utmost priority, in particular steel overcapacity, which is being addressed by the Global Forum on Steel Excess Capacity launched at last year's G20. China is producing half of the world's steel and its overcapacity alone (over 300 million tons) is twice the whole EU production (162 million tons). The EU aims for the removal of subsidies and other government-imposed distortions which are at the root of the problem.

The EU will also underline the need to prepare for the profound impact of digitalisation and automation on labour, by investing in digital skills and adapting social security systems to benefit workers in all work arrangements.

Did you know that...

- For the European Union, **trade means jobs** – every €1 billion in exports supports 14,000 jobs in the EU. More than 30 million jobs depend on exports to the rest of the world – around 1 in every 7 jobs in the EU.

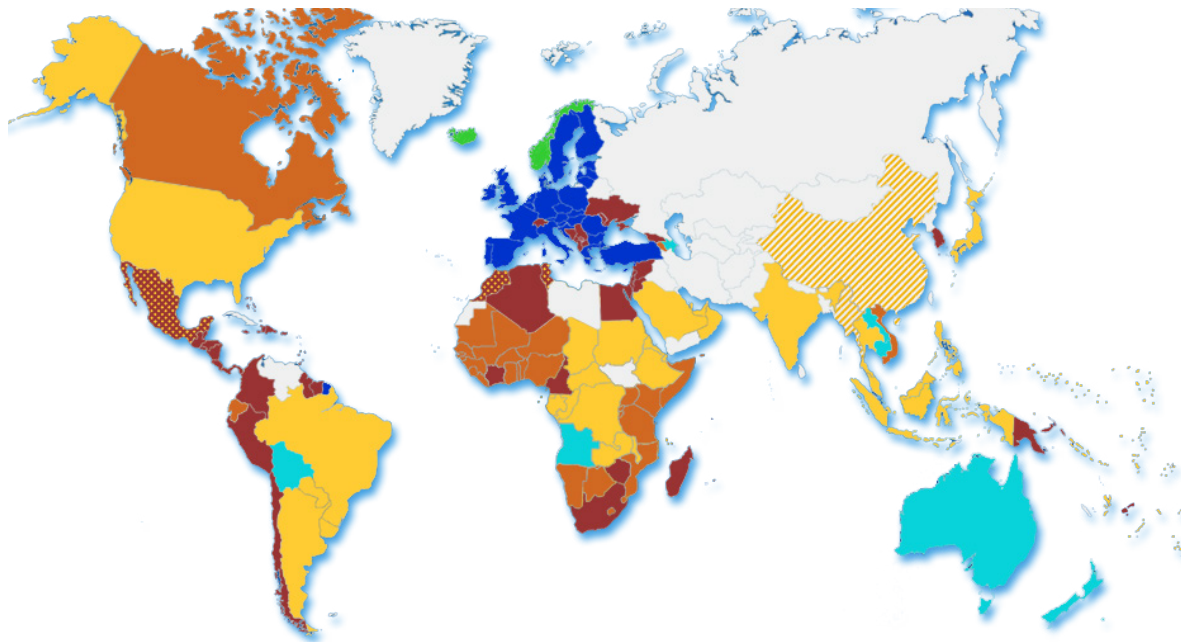


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- The EU is the **largest exporter and importer of goods and services in the world**. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) play an important role, as over 80% of European exporters are SMEs.
- 80% of EU imports consist of raw materials, capital goods and components necessary for the European economy to function.
- 59.1% of all EU exports of goods are destined for G20 members, most notably the United States (20.8%), China (9.7%) and Russia (4.1%). Collectively, the G20 members provide over three fifths (63.4%) of the EU's imports of goods, with China (20.2%), the United States (14.5%) and Russia (7.0%) being the main sources.
- In addition to the WTO agreement that involves the EU and 135 partners around the world, the EU currently has 38 bilateral and regional trade agreements in place, which cover over 67 partners. The EU is currently involved in negotiations for 18 bilateral and regional trade and investment agreements covering 51 countries.
- Our recently signed Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement with Canada, our most progressive ever, sets the template for our ongoing negotiations with Japan, Mercosur and Mexico.
- The European Globalisation Adjustment Fund, set up in 2007, helps workers who lost their jobs as a consequence of changing trade patterns to be retrained, find a new job or start a new business. In ten years it has provided €600 million to help 139,227 redundant workers and 3,069 young people not in employment, education or training.
- In May 2017 the European Commission published a [*Reflection Paper on Harnessing Globalisation*](#), as a contribution to the ongoing debate about the future of Europe.

THE STATE OF EU TRADE



- Customs Union (EU + Andorra, Monaco, San Marino, Turkey)
- European Economic Area (Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein)
- Preferential trade agreement in place (FTA, EPA, DCFTA)
- Preferential agreement awaiting adoption/ratification
- Preferential trade agreement being negotiated
- Potential for free trade partnership
- Stand-alone investment agreement being negotiated
- Preferential agreement in the process of modernisation

Source: European Commission

For more information on the EU's trade policy: <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/>

To read the Commission's Reflection Paper on Harnessing Globalisation: <https://ec.europa.eu/commission/publications/reflection-paper-harnessing-globalisation>



2. ECONOMIC GROWTH, TAX TRANSPARENCY AND A STABLE FINANCIAL SYSTEM

INVESTMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

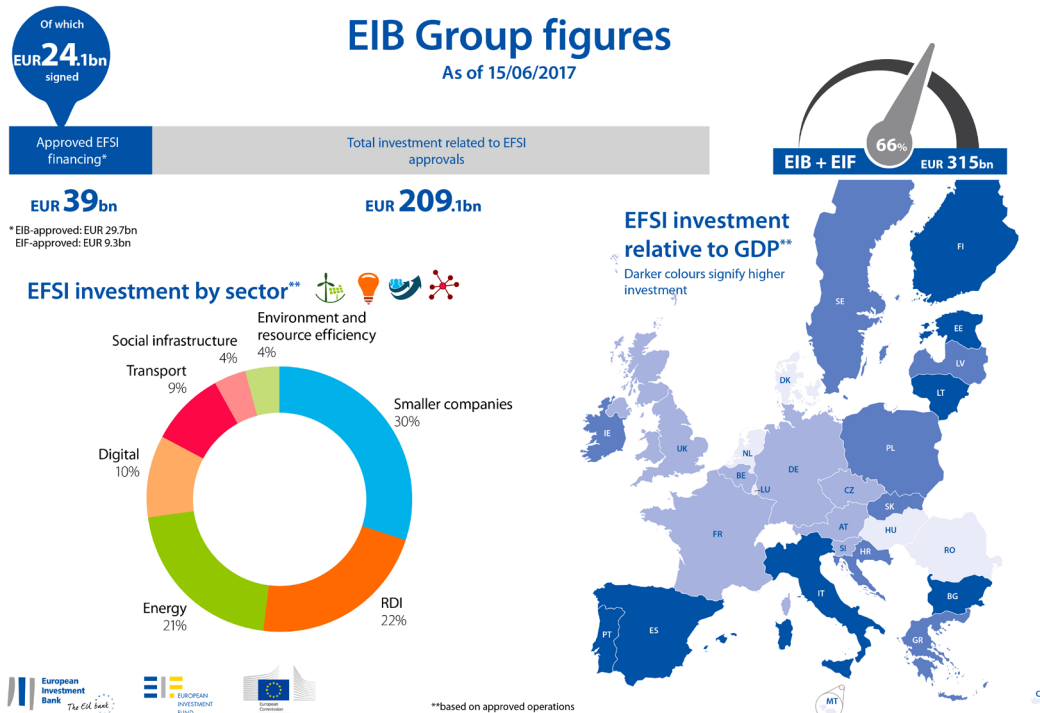
The European economy has proven resilient in the face of significant challenges. **Growth rates in both the EU and the euro area were nearly 2% in 2016**, public finances are improving and employment is at a record level. **Unemployment is at its lowest level since 2009** and investments exceed pre-crisis levels in some Member States. The EU economy will continue to enjoy this positive trend in 2018 with growth projected for the sixth year in a row.

The Hamburg Action Plan will be a key deliverable of the G20 Summit. The EU will support policy measures to make the G20 economies more resilient and to improve the efficiency and composition of public finances, in support of growth and equity. Investment in infrastructure, skills and effective social security deserve particular attention.

Did you know that...

- The Investment Plan for Europe, introduced in 2014 by Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker, has reached two thirds of its original €315 billion investment target. The 'Juncker Plan' has so far triggered €209 billion of investment in projects across Europe, supporting at least 200,000 jobs.
- The Commission intends to build on this success and increase the total size of the Investment Plan for Europe to reach **€500 billion by 2020**.

SPENDING UNDER THE INVESTMENT PLAN FOR EUROPE



- Tackling youth unemployment remains a top priority for the EU, with the EU Youth Guarantee aiming to ensure that all young people receive an offer of work, training or education within four months of leaving school or becoming unemployed. So far, more than 14 million young people have been helped by this initiative.
- The European Commission's Better Regulation Agenda contributes to creating a positive climate for investment in the EU. The Better Regulation Agenda is reforming the EU law-making process, increasing transparency and accountability, and ensuring that EU laws are as effective and efficient as possible, whilst maintaining ambitious policy objectives. The Juncker Commission has tabled 80% fewer initiatives in each of its annual Work Programmes compared to previous Commissions, and has so far withdrawn over 100 pending legislative proposals.

Better regulations in numbers, 2015-2017

PRIORITY INITIATIVES	PROPOSALS FOR WITHDRAWAL	REPEALED LAWS	INITIATIVES FOR REGULATORY SIMPLIFICATION
<p>130 per year 2010-2014</p> <p>23 2015</p> <p>23 2016</p> <p>21 2017</p>	<p>109 2015-2017</p>	<p>48 2015-2017</p>	<p>137 2015-2017</p>

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For more information on the European Fund for Strategic Investments:

<http://www.eib.org/efsi/>

For more information on the Better Regulation Agenda:

<http://ec.europa.eu/smart-regulation>

For more information on the Youth Guarantee:

<http://ec.europa.eu/social/>

TAX TRANSPARENCY

In their [joint letter](#) to the EU Heads of State or Government, Presidents Juncker and Tusk reiterate their firm stance on fighting tax avoidance and evasion, urging the G20 to consolidate past achievements and not to backtrack on them. The EU calls for effective implementation of agreed international standards on tax transparency, base erosion and profit sharing, and maintains a firm stance on developing a list of non-cooperative jurisdictions.

The EU will call for further steps within the inter-governmental Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to improve authorities' access to information about ultimate beneficiaries of legal persons and arrangements, as well as cross-border exchange of this information.

Did you know that...

- For more than 10 years, the European Union has stressed that automatic exchange of information for tax purposes should be made a global standard; this solution is now also recognised by the G20.
- The **European Union is at the forefront of global efforts on automatic exchange of information for tax purposes**: in June 2016, the EU's Anti-Tax Avoidance Directive was finalised, and in May 2017 these rules were extended to close tax avoidance loopholes between the laws of EU Member States and non-EU countries.

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- Since January 2017, EU Member States have been obliged to automatically exchange information on financial accounts, as an important step against offshore tax evasion. Every six months national tax authorities must also now send a report to the depository, listing all the cross-border tax rulings that they have issued. Other Member States are able to check those lists and to ask the issuing Member State for more detailed information on a particular ruling.

DONE	IN PROGRESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anti-tax avoidance directives• Automatic exchange of information on tax rulings• State aid investigations• Automatic exchange of information on country-by-country reports (CbCR) to come into force during 2017• Agreements signed on exchange of financial information of EU residents with Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Andorra, San Marino and Monaco	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New transparency rules for tax intermediaries• Public CbCR proposal discussed• CCCTB proposal discussed• State aid investigations• EU blacklist of tax havens to be finalised by the end of 2017

Fight against Tax Avoidance



- European legislators are currently negotiating additional important proposals to prevent tax abuse, including public country-by-country reporting, stronger Anti-Money Laundering provisions and tighter governance rules for EU funds. A number of other substantial corporate tax reforms have also been proposed, notably the re-launch of the Common Consolidated Corporate Tax Base (CCCTB) in October 2016.

- In July 2016 the next steps to increase tax transparency and tackle tax abuse were set out. This agenda has already borne fruit and is now being further strengthened by the Commission's proposal of June 2017 for new transparency rules for intermediaries who provide tax advice that leads to a loss in revenues for Member States.

For more information:

http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/fight-against-tax-fraud-tax-evasion



DELIVERING A RESILIENT INTERNATIONAL MONETARY AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM

The European Union aims to keep financial regulation high on the G20 agenda. In their [letter](#) to the EU Member States, Presidents Juncker and Tusk call for the G20 to complete the Basel III post-crisis reforms, and to encourage a swift outcome that promotes a level playing field and does not significantly increase the overall capital requirements for banks. The EU supports the work of the Financial Stability Board to evaluate the effects of financial regulatory reforms and monitor emerging risks and vulnerabilities.

The EU will also urge the G20 to put in place and enforce measures to tackle cybersecurity within each financial institution to ensure their systems are protected and strengthened in the face of cybersecurity threats.

Did you know that...

- The EU Banking Union is a key element of our Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). It is designed to ensure that banks are more resilient to shocks, that they are better supervised, that savers' deposits are guaranteed and that tax payers are not the first in line when problems arise in the financial sector.
- On 6-7 June 2017, a bank was resolved for the first time under the new Single Resolution Mechanism in the Banking Union. Following the resolution decision, which involved the sale of Banco Popular to Banco Santander, the bank was able to fully continue its business activities. Customers of Banco Popular continue to be served with no disruption to the economy.
- The European Commission has proposed a European Deposit Insurance Scheme as an additional safety net for savers across Europe.
- On 31 May 2017, the European Commission published a Reflection Paper on Deepening the Economic and Monetary Union, setting out a vision and roadmap for measures through to 2025 which will improve the instruments and architecture of the euro area, reduce economic and social divergences, and ensure transparent governance and democratic accountability.

For more information:

<https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/banking-and-finance>

To read the Commission's Reflection paper on Deepening the Economic and Monetary Union: <https://ec.europa.eu/commission/publications/reflection-paper-deepening-economic-and-monetary-union>



3. CLIMATE ACTION AND ENERGY

The **EU was at the forefront in pushing for a global deal for climate change in Paris**. Now is the time to focus on implementation, even if others are stepping back from their commitments. We will work with all partners who share our conviction that the Agreement is necessary to make our planet great again. The Agreement is fit for purpose, and a key element for the modernisation of the economy and to generate new and sustainable jobs and growth.

The EU will reassure the international community that it is determined to implement the Paris Agreement and accelerate the low-carbon transition, as well as to support the poor and vulnerable in the fight against climate change. The Agreement is a key element for the modernisation of the economy and industry worldwide. It is the cornerstone of global efforts to tackle climate change, and cannot be renegotiated.

The **EU will support an ambitious G20 Joint Action Plan on Climate and Energy for Growth**. It is now important to formulate long-term decarbonisation strategies, to promote the clean energy transition, to align sustainable finance flows with climate goals and to strengthen resilience to climate change.

The EU will also work with G20 partners to improve resource efficiency and to tackle marine litter, as a contribution to the transition towards a circular economy taking into account the full life-cycle from production and consumption to waste management and the market for secondary raw materials.

Did you know that...

- The **EU has successfully decoupled its economic growth from its greenhouse gas emissions**; during the 1990-2015 period, the EU's combined Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 50%, while total emissions decreased by 22%.
- The EU is making **good progress on the 2020 energy and climate targets**. It has already achieved its 2020 final energy consumption target. The EU is also on track in the renewable sector where – based on 2015 data – the share of renewables has reached 16.4 % of the EU's gross final energy consumption.

- The EU has also set clear targets for 2030: to cut greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40%; to have at least 27% of EU energy consumption from renewables; to improve energy efficiency by at least 30%.

- **20% of the EU budget goes to climate-related expenditure.** The LIFE programme is the EU's main funding instrument for the environment and climate action, and has co-financed more than 4,300 projects since 1992, mobilising €8.8 billion and contributing €3.9 billion to the protection of the environment and climate. The budget for the LIFE Programme for 2014–2020 is €3.4 billion.

EU ENERGY AND EMISSIONS TARGETS FOR 2020 AND 2030

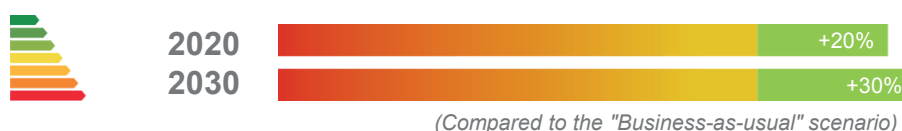
CUT GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS BY AT LEAST 40%



INCREASE THE SHARE OF RENEWABLES IN THE ENERGY MIX TO AT LEAST 27%



IMPROVE ENERGY EFFICIENCY AT EU LEVEL BY AT LEAST 30%



More info on the EU's Climate action policies:

https://ec.europa.eu/clima/index_en



4. MANAGING MIGRATION

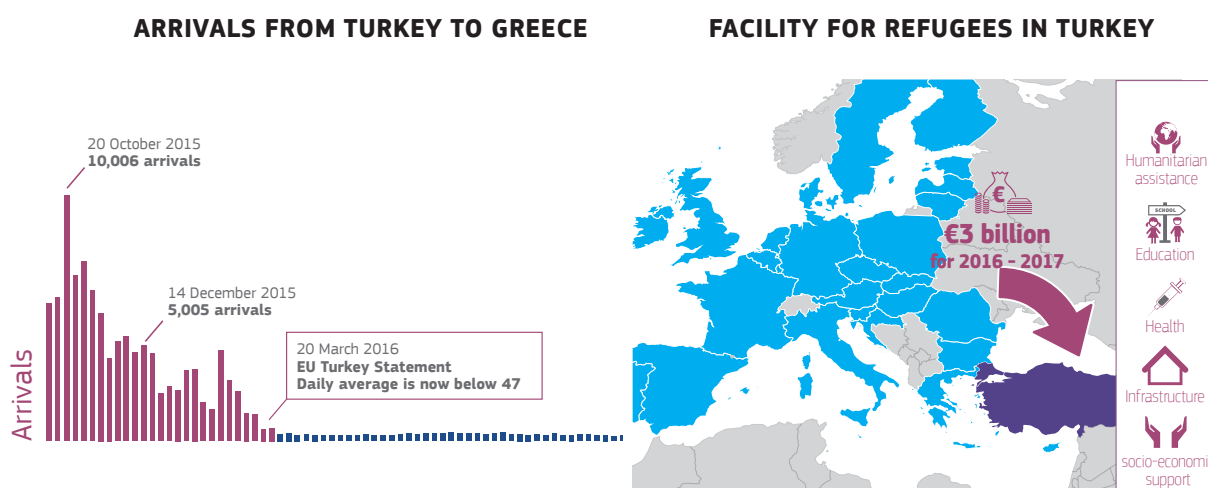
In their joint [letter](#) to EU Heads of State or Government, Presidents Juncker and Tusk underline that forced displacement and irregular migration remain major global challenges. The EU will call on the G20 to improve global governance based on shared responsibility and partnership among countries of origin, transit and destination to protect refugees and migrants in need and alleviate the pressure on affected communities. The G20 should support the United Nations process to develop the Global Compacts on Refugees and for Regular, Safe and Orderly Migration.

Did you know that...

- EU operations have contributed to **saving over 500,000 people** at sea in the Mediterranean since 2015.
- The European Commission proposed in December 2015 to establish a European Border and Coast Guard. The Agency was agreed in record time and launched on 6 October 2016; it is currently assisting Member States with over 1,600 border guards providing support at different sections of the EU external border, complementing the work of over 100,000 national border guards.
- The EU is working closely with Turkey and other regional partners to replace dangerous journeys with safe and legal paths to the EU for vulnerable refugees. 16,419 people have been resettled to the EU since July 2015.
- Under the emergency relocation scheme, adopted by the EU in September 2015, over 21,000 asylum seekers have been relocated from Greece and Italy, where they have arrived, to other Member States.

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- The EU is helping displaced people in Turkey through its Facility for Refugees: €2.9 billion has already been allocated from the total €3 billion budget for 2016-2017 providing services such as health, food and basic needs assistance, shelter, education, water and sanitation to refugees.



- The EU is **addressing the root causes of migration** by working with its regional partners, for example through an Emergency Trust Fund for Africa worth €2.8 billion to promote development and security.
- The EU introduced a new Migration Partnership Framework in June 2016, which fully embeds migration in the EU's foreign policy. Through the Partnership Framework, the EU aims at saving lives and breaking the business model of smugglers, preventing illegal migration and enhancing cooperation on returns and readmission of irregular migrants, as well as stepping up investments in partner countries. These objectives can only be achieved by working closely together with third countries, in a win-win partnership.
- The EU is working together with the UNHCR and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) to protect and improve the situation of migrants in Libya. Thanks to assisted voluntary return programmes carried out with IOM, more than 4,000 stranded migrants were able to return from Libya to their home countries since the beginning of 2017.

More information on EU migration policy on the European Commission's priority pages: http://ec.europa.eu/priorities/migration/index_en.htm



5. FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM

The European Commission made security a top priority from day one, and has taken decisive action to cut terrorists off from the money, firearms and explosive substances they use to carry out attacks, to share intelligence between Member States, protect Europeans online and to manage our borders better.

The G20 must remain united on tackling terrorism. The EU will welcome a G20 Action Plan on Countering Terrorism to further enhance cooperation. The EU will advocate for further steps to counter terrorist financing and money laundering, as well as highlighting the critical role of beneficial ownership transparency and supporting efforts to reinforce the inter-governmental Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and provide it with adequate resources. The EU will also support joint efforts with the private sector to fight the misuse of the internet and social media for terrorist purposes.

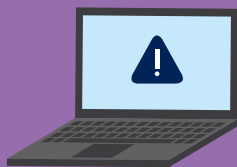
Did you know that...

- An Action Plan for strengthening the fight against terrorist financing was adopted by the European Commission in February 2016. As a follow-up, in December 2016, the Commission tabled new proposals to reinforce the EU's legal framework in the areas of money laundering, illicit cash flows and the freezing and confiscation of assets.
- The European Commission adopted the Firearms Directive and has reinforced the control of legally held firearms in the EU, and new rules make it harder to legally acquire high capacity weapons and restrict access to chemical substances that could be used to make home-made explosives.
- **A new law on combatting terrorism**, proposed immediately after the November 2015 Paris attacks, ensures that terrorism-related offences — such as travelling abroad to commit a terrorist offence, returning or travelling within the EU for such activities, training for terrorist purposes and the financing of terrorism — are now criminalised and heavily sanctioned everywhere in Europe.
- Since 7 April 2017, new EU rules ensure that **all travellers crossing the EU's external borders are systematically checked against relevant databases**, significantly reducing the chances that people who pose a security threat — including EU nationals who have travelled abroad for terrorist purposes — pass the borders unnoticed.

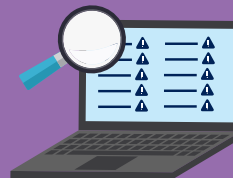
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- The EU's Schengen Information System (SIS), the information sharing system for border management and security in Europe, currently contains over 70 million alerts and was consulted 4 billion times in 2016. This represents an increase of more than 1 billion consultations compared to 2015, and an increase of 2 billion consultations compared to 2014.

THE SCHENGEN INFORMATION SYSTEM - THE MOST WIDELY USED INFORMATION SHARING SYSTEM FOR BORDER MANAGEMENT AND SECURITY IN EUROPE



Contains over
70 million alerts
as of 31 December 2016



It was consulted almost
4 billion times in 2016
(100% increase from 2014)

- The EU Internet Referral Unit at **Europol scans the web for online terrorist material**. It has referred tens of thousands of posts to internet companies. On average, 90% of these posts are then removed.
- Since May 2016, the four major social media platforms (Facebook, Twitter, YouTube and Microsoft) agreed to follow a common **Code of Conduct on countering illegal online hate speech**. The EU asked them to take down the majority of illegal content that was flagged to them in less than 24 hours. So far, in 59% of cases, the companies remove illegal content flagged to them.
- **At least 80% of European companies have experienced at least one cybersecurity** incident over the last year and the number of security incidents across all industries worldwide rose by 38% in 2015. By September 2017, the Commission will complete its review of the 2013 EU Cybersecurity Strategy so as to bring forward new targeted actions to address risks, improve security and increase the confidence and trust of businesses and citizens in the digital economy and society.

For more information: <https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs>



6. PARTNERSHIP WITH AFRICA

The EU will welcome in Hamburg the new G20 Partnership with Africa to promote investment, employment and sustainable development. The EU will participate actively in the G20 work, and seek to create synergies with its own initiatives in Africa, notably the External Investment Plan.

The EU played an important role in shaping the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which aims to eradicate poverty and hunger as part of 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The EU has a strong starting position when it comes to sustainable development and is fully committed to be a frontrunner in implementing the 2030 Agenda. The EU will underline at the G20 that the 2030 Agenda should be the reference point for all joint efforts.

Did you know that...

- As the **world's largest provider of official development assistance**, reaching €75.5 billion collectively in 2016, the EU and its Member States are a force for a fairer, more prosperous and sustainable world.
- **The EU External Investment Plan aims to leverage at least €44 billion** of investment in Africa and the neighbourhood by 2020 through the EU budget and the European Development Fund. If Member States and other partners match the EU's contribution, the total amount could reach €88 billion.

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European External Investment Plan (EIP)

How will it work?

Goals:



Contribute to sustainable development



Contribute to jobs and growth



Tackle root causes of migration

3 pillars:

Investment Fund (EFSD)

Technical assistance

Cooperation programmes & political dialogue

Africa Investment Platform

EU Neighbourhood Investment Platform

To support **local authorities and companies** in submitting projects to the Fund

To improve the **investment climate** and overall policy environment in countries concerned



Supported by new guarantee to reduce risk



A one-stop-shop for public and private investors

Impact:



€ 3.35 billion
from EU budget and European Development Fund (EDF)



€ 44 billion
expected to be mobilised through the EIP



€ 88 billion
if EU Member States match EU contribution to EIP

#InvestGlobal



More on the EU's International cooperation and development policies:

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/home_en

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Table 1: GDP per capita

GDP PER CAPITA	2015 DOLLARS	EXCHANGE RATE	2015 EURO	2016 DOLLARS	EXCHANGE RATE	2016 EURO
EU-28			28,700			
EURO AREA (19 COUNTRIES)			30,700			
GERMANY			37,000			
FRANCE			32,800			
ITALY			26,900			
UNITED KINGDOM			39,600			
ARGENTINA	13,589		12,248	12,502		11,295
AUSTRALIA	50,962	1.1095	45,932	51,850	1.1069	46,842
BRAZIL	8,670		7,814	8,726		7,884
CANADA	43,332		39,055	42,210		38,133
CHINA	7,990		7,201	8,113		7,329
INDIA	1,617		1,458	1,723		1,556
INDONESIA	3,362		3,031	3,604		3,256
JAPAN	32,486		29,279	38,917		35,158
KOREA, REP.	27,195		24,511	27,538		24,879
MEXICO	9,009		8,120	8,554		7,728
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	9,055		8,161	8,928		8,066
SAUDI ARABIA	20,813		18,759	20,150		18,204
SOUTH AFRICA	5,695		5,133	5,260		4,752
TURKEY	9,437		8,506	10,742		9,705
UNITED STATES	55,805		50,298	57,436		51,889

Source: Eurostat, International Monetary Fund (World Economic Outlook database)



Table 2: Inflation rate, Government deficit and debt

	INFLATION (% CHANGE ON PREVIOUS YEAR)			GOVERNMENT SURPLUS/ DEFICIT, % OF GDP			GOVERNMENT DEBT, % OF GDP		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
EU-28	0.5	0.0	0.3	-3.0	-2.4	-1.7	86.8	85.2	83.5
EURO AREA (19 COUNTRIES)	0.4	0.0	0.2	-2.6	-2.1	-1.5	92.0	90.7	89.2
GERMANY	0,8	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.8	74.7	71.2	68.3
FRANCE	0,6	0.1	0.3	-4.0	-3.5	-3.4	95.4	95.8	96.0
ITALY	0,2	0.1	-0.1	-3.0	-2.6	-2.4	132.5	132.7	132.6
UNITED KINGDOM	1,5	0.0	0.7	-5.6	-4.4	-3.0	88.2	89.2	89.3
ARGENTINA	N/A	N/A	N/A	-4.1	-7.4	-5.8	45.1	56.5	51.3
AUSTRALIA	2.5	1.5	1.3	-2.9	-2.8	-2.7	34.1	36.8	41.1
BRAZIL	6.3	9.0	8.7	-6.0	-10.3	-9.0	63.3	73.7	78.3
CANADA	1.9	1.1	1.4	-0.5	-1.7	-1.9	86.2	91.5	92.3
CHINA	2.0	1.4	2.0	-0.9	-2.7	-3.7	41.1	43.9	46.2
INDIA	5.9	4.9	4.9	-7.0	-7.2	-6.6	66.4	67.2	69.5
INDONESIA	6.4	6.4	3.5	-2.1	-2.5	-2.5	24.7	27.3	27.9
JAPAN	2.7	0.8	-0.1	-6.2	-5.2	-4.2	249.1	248.1	239.2
SOUTH-KOREA	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.4	-0.2	0.3	35.1	35.9	38.6
MEXICO	4.0	2.7	2.8	-4.6	-4.1	-2.9	49.5	54.0	58.1
RUSSIA	7.8	15.5	7.0	-1.1	-3.5	-3.7	16.3	17.7	17.0
SAUDI ARABIA	2.7	2.2	3.5	-3.4	-16.3	-16.9	1.6	5.8	12.4
SOUTH AFRICA	6.1	4.6	6.3	-3.8	-4.0	-3.5	47.1	50.1	50.5
TURKEY	8.9	7.7	7.8	-1.2	-1.0	-2.3	33.5	32.6	29.1
UNITED STATES	1.6	0.1	1.3	-4.1	-3.7	-4.4	105.0	105.8	107.4

Source: Eurostat, International Monetary Fund (World Economic Outlook database)



Table 3: Share of world GDP, in value terms

GDP IN BILLION	2016 DOLLARS (BN)	EXCHANGE RATE	2016 EURO (BN)	SHARE OF WORLD
EU-28	16,408		14,635,153.9	21.8%
EURO AREA (19 COUNTRIES)	11,878		10,406,506.2	15.8%
GERMANY				
FRANCE				
ITALY				
UNITED KINGDOM				
ARGENTINA	545.124	1.1069	492.48	0.7%
AUSTRALIA	1,258.978		1,131.54	1.7%
BRAZIL	1,798.622		1,624.92	2.4%
CANADA	1,529.224		1,381.54	2.0%
CHINA	11,218.281		10,134.86	14.9%
INDIA	2,256.397		2,038.48	3.0%
INDONESIA	932.448		842.40	1.2%
JAPAN	4,938.644		4,461.69	6.6%
SOUTH-KOREA	1,411.246		1,274.95	1.9%
MEXICO	1,046.002		944.98	1.4%
RUSSIA	1,280.731		1,274.95	1.7%
SAUDI ARABIA	639.617		577.85	0.8%
SOUTH AFRICA	294.132		265.73	0.4%
TURKEY	857.429		774.62	1.1%
UNITED STATES	18,569.1		16,775.77	24.7%
WORLD	75,278.049		68,007.99	

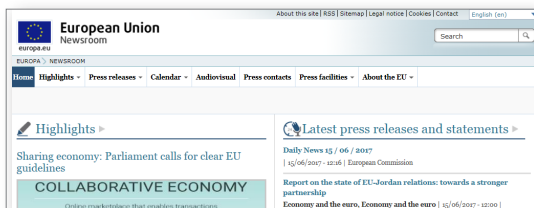
Source: Eurostat, International Monetary Fund (World Economic Outlook database)

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