



Figures for the future:
20 years of sustainable development in Europe?



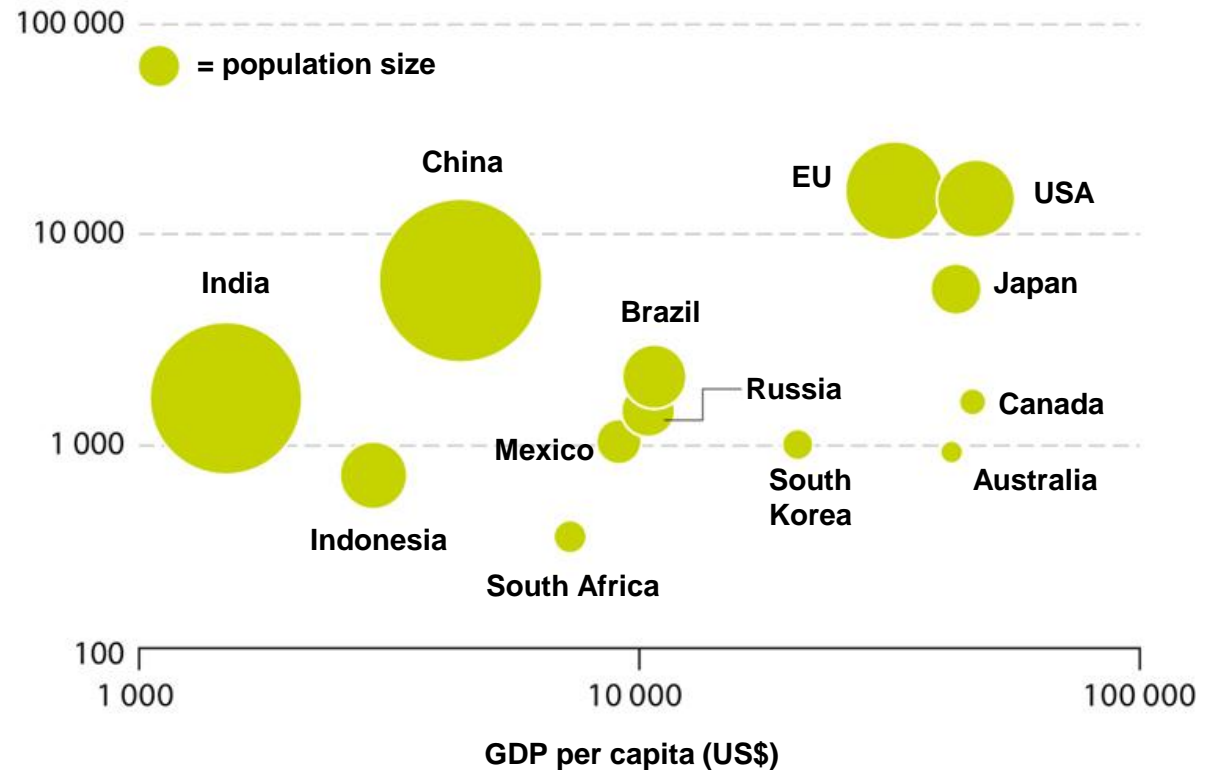
Regional disparities

6

2.2 The EU is the world's biggest economy

- The EU's GDP per capita grew by 25 % from 1995 to 2011
- The world's GDP per capita grew by 40 % from 1992 to 2010
- Economic growth was fastest in middle-income countries such as Brazil, Russia and China

The EU compared with other economies in the world, 2010
GDP (billions of US\$)



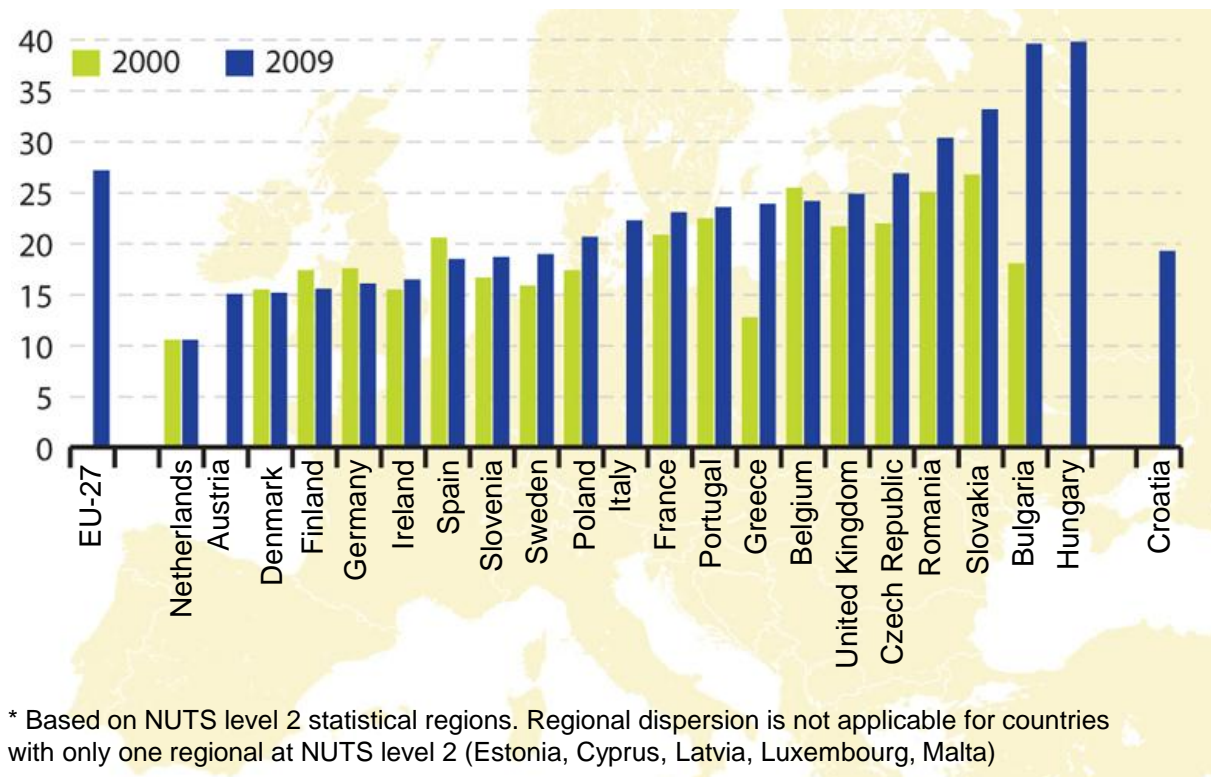
Source: [World Bank](#)

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6.1 Concentration of wealth

- Regional disparities in the EU have fallen
- Dispersion is lower in the old Member States
- The economic catch-up in Eastern Europe has led to increasing disparities

Dispersion of regional GDP per inhabitant, in PPS*
% of national GDP per person



* Based on NUTS level 2 statistical regions. Regional dispersion is not applicable for countries with only one regional at NUTS level 2 (Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta)

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [nama_r_e0digdp](#))

6.2 GDP per person by region

GDP per inhabitant, in PPS, by NUTS 2 statistical regions, 2008

Index EU-27 = 100

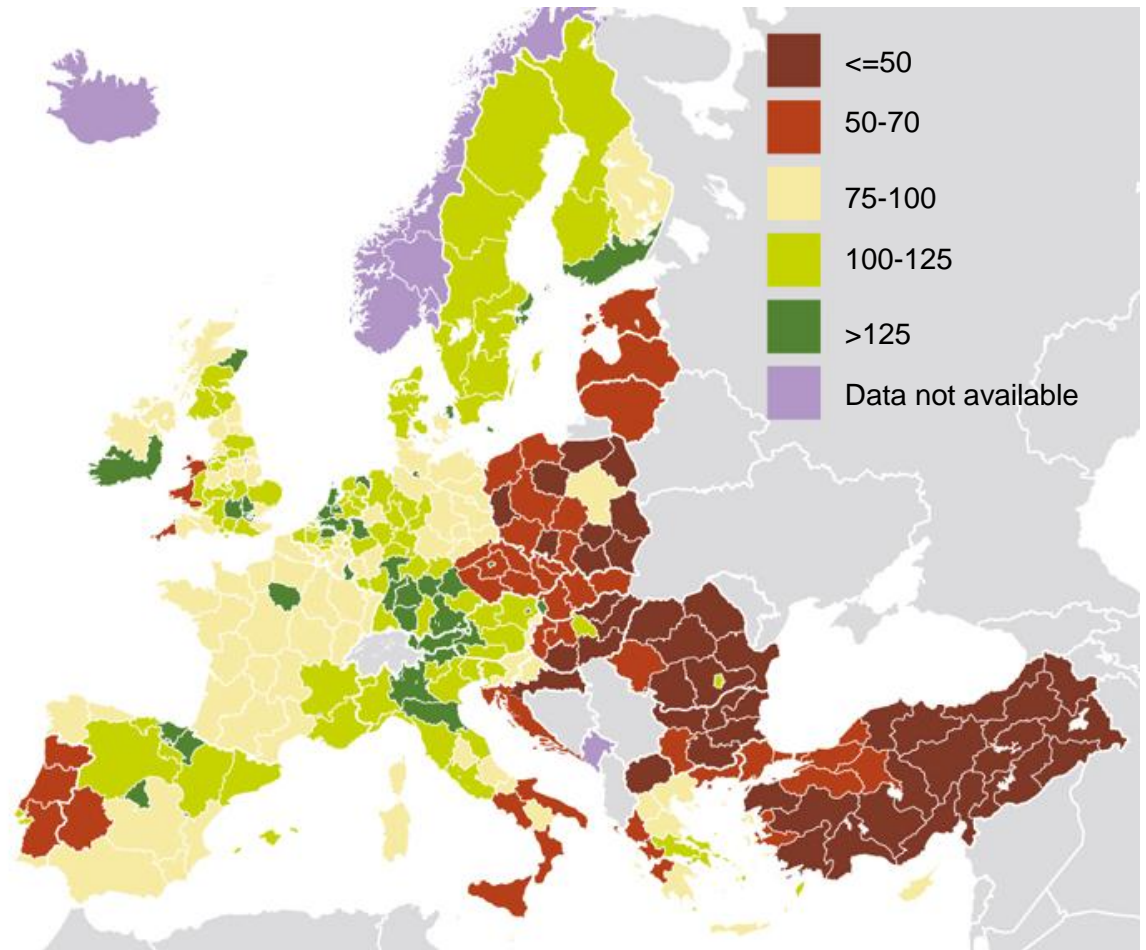
Guadeloupe Martinique French Guiana



Réunion Azores Madeira



Canaries Malta Liechtenstein



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [nama_r_e2gdp](#))

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6.3 Change in GDP per person by region

Change of GDP per inhabitant, in PPS, by NUTS 2 statistical regions, 2000-2008

Percentage points of the average EU-27

Guadeloupe Martinique French Guiana



Réunion

Azores

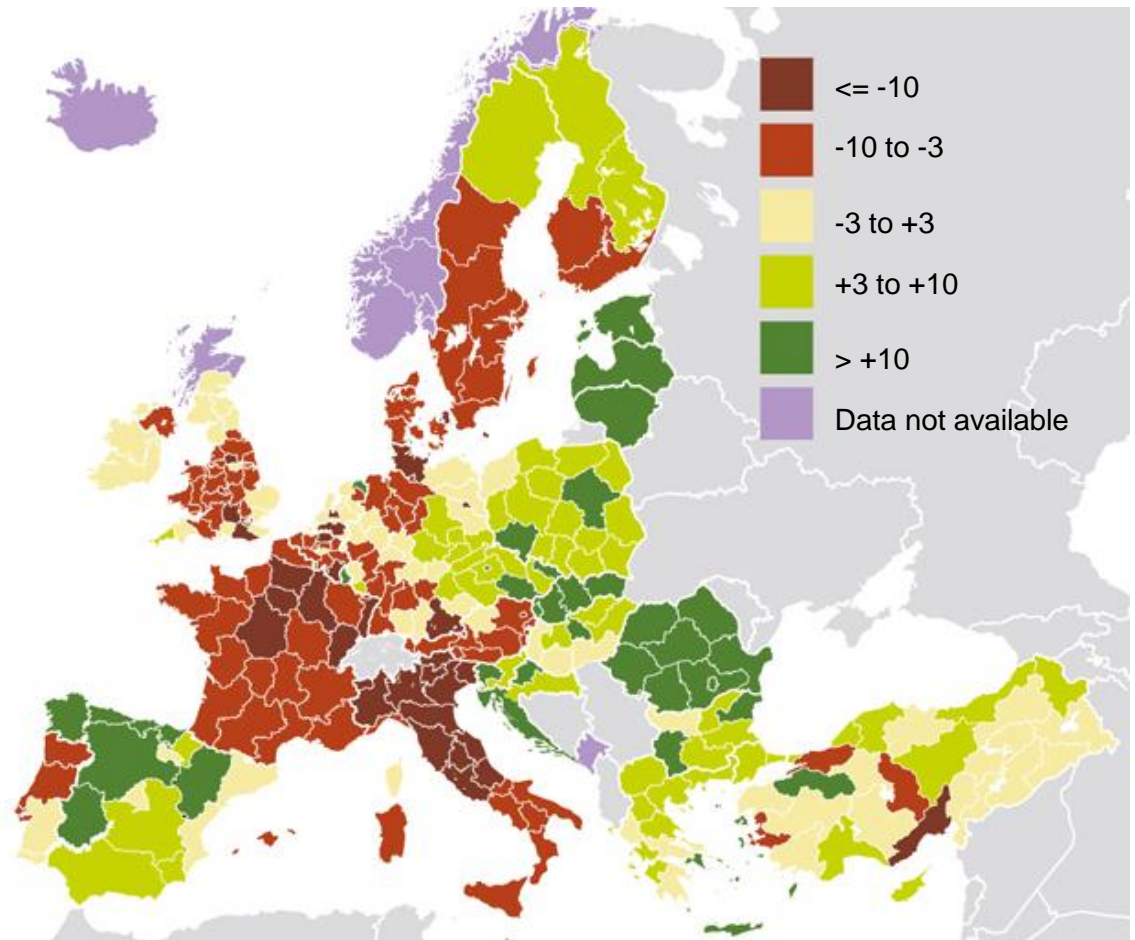
Madeira



Canaries

Malta

Liechtenstein



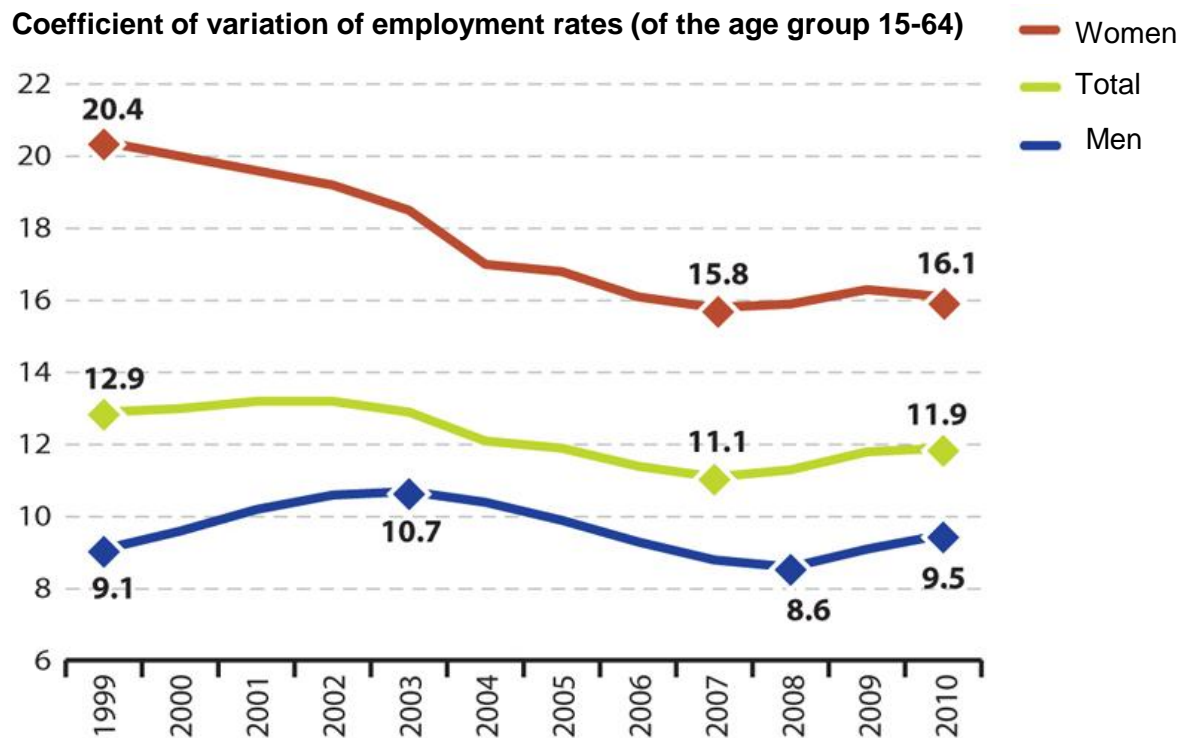
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [nama_r_e2gdp](#))

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6.4 Differences in regional employment rates

- Disparities in employment have fallen in the EU
- Dispersion rates are higher for women than for men
- But women are catching up with men due to a stronger decline in dispersion rates

Dispersion of regional employment by gender, EU-27, NUTS level 2

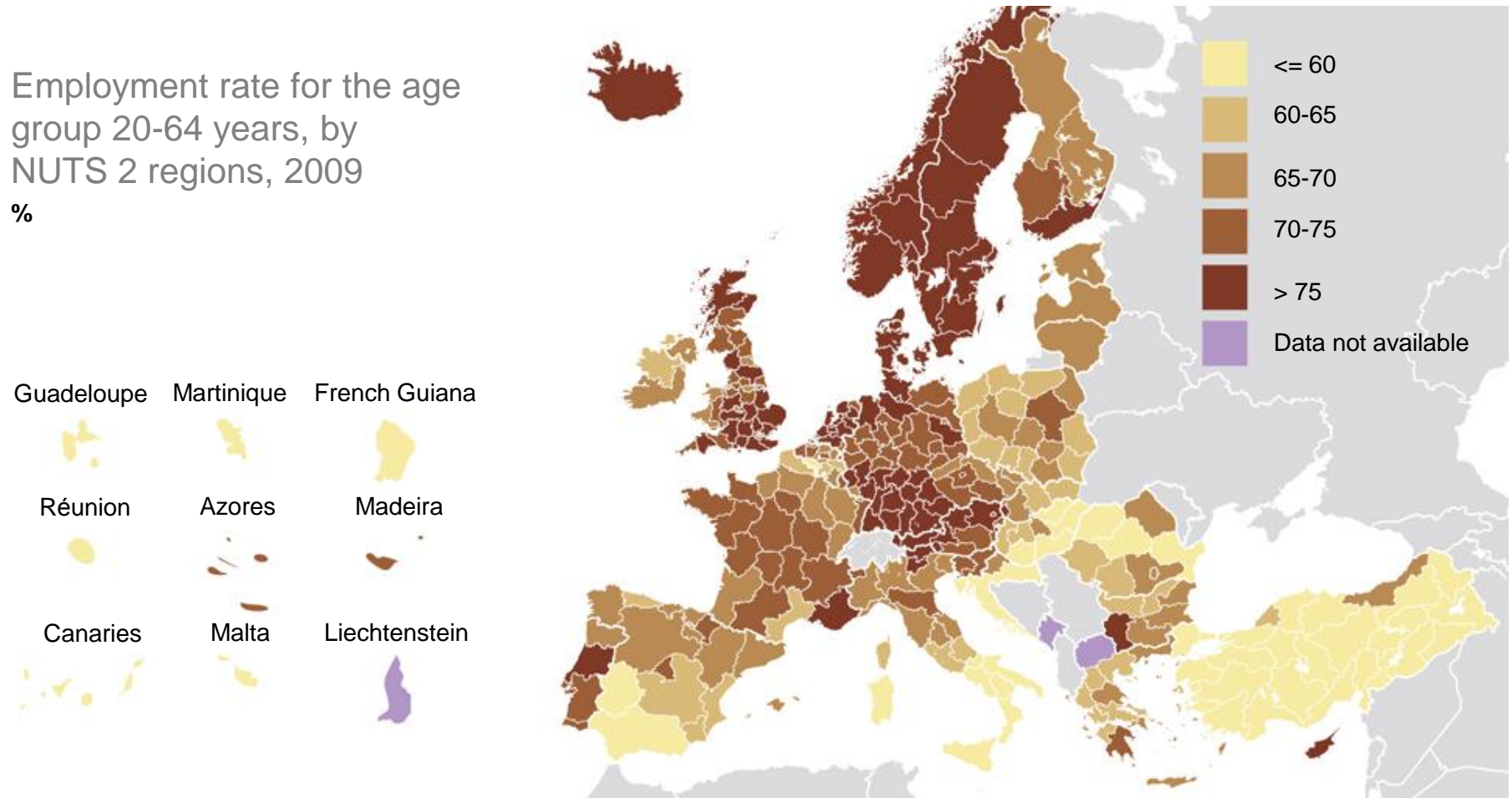


Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tsdec440](#))

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6.5 Employment rate by region

Employment rate for the age group 20-64 years, by NUTS 2 regions, 2009
%



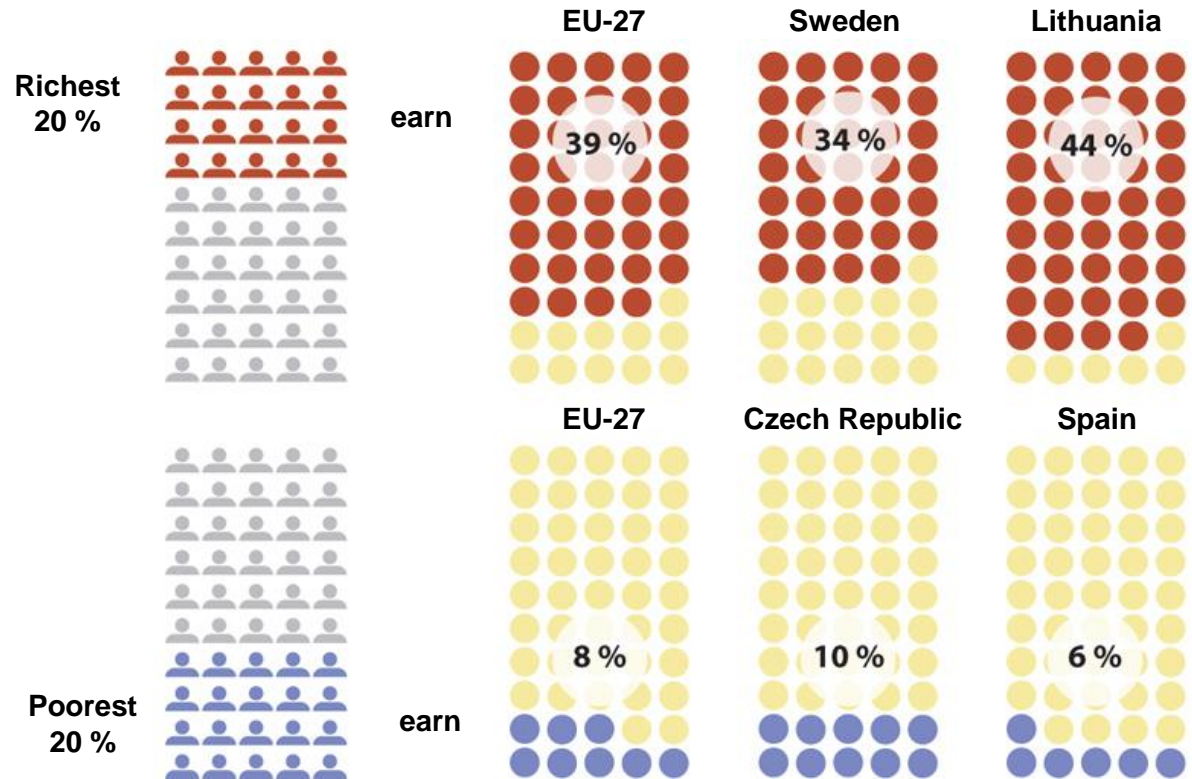
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lfst_r_lfe2emprt](#))

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6.6 Income is not distributed evenly

- Income inequalities have not decreased in the EU
- The richest 20 % of the population earn about five times more than the poorest 20 %
- Income distribution differs greatly among EU Member States

Inequality of income distribution



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tsdsc260](#), [ilc_di01](#))

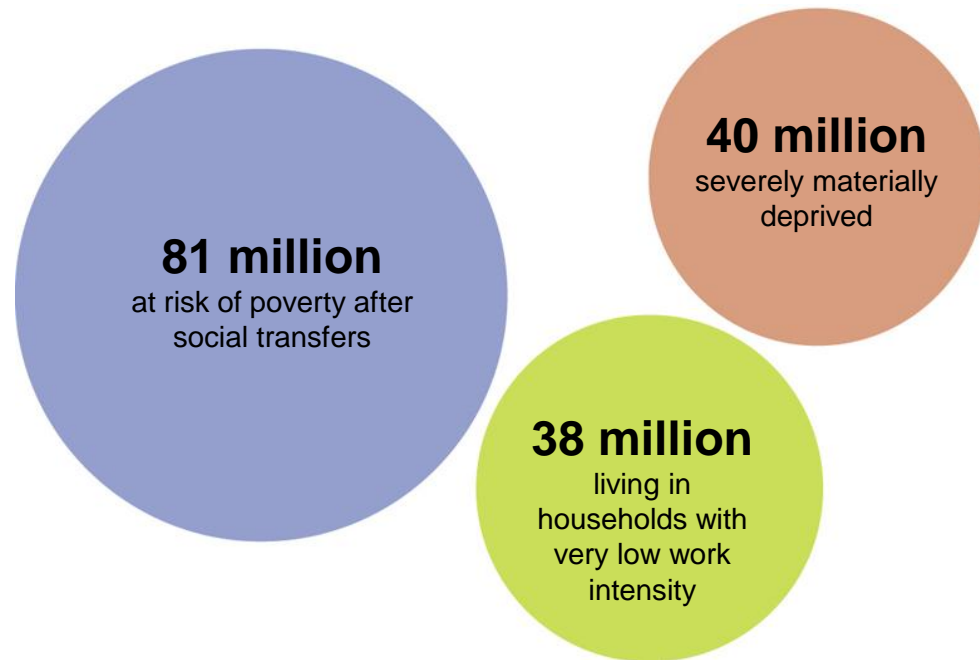
Poverty and social exclusion in Europe

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7.1 Dimensions of poverty

- Monetary poverty, material deprivation and lack of access to jobs are the key dimensions of poverty in the EU
- Almost 81 million EU citizens live in monetary poverty
- Some 40 million are regarded as severely materially deprived. About 38 million are living in households where the adults work much less than they could

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, 2010
Number of people

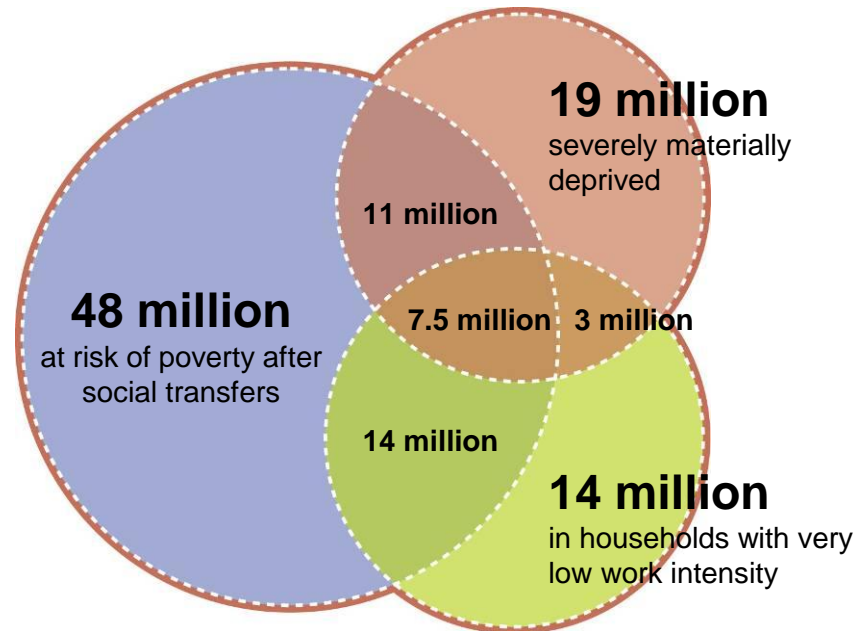


Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tsdsc100](#), [tsdsc270](#), [tscsc280](#), [tsdsc310](#), [tsdsc350](#), [ilc_pees01](#))

7.2 Dimensions of poverty

- 116 million people in the EU were at risk of poverty or social exclusion in 2010
- People can be affected by more than one dimension of poverty at the same time
- Some 80 million people were affected by one dimension of poverty, 28 million by two dimensions and almost 8 million by all three dimensions at the same time

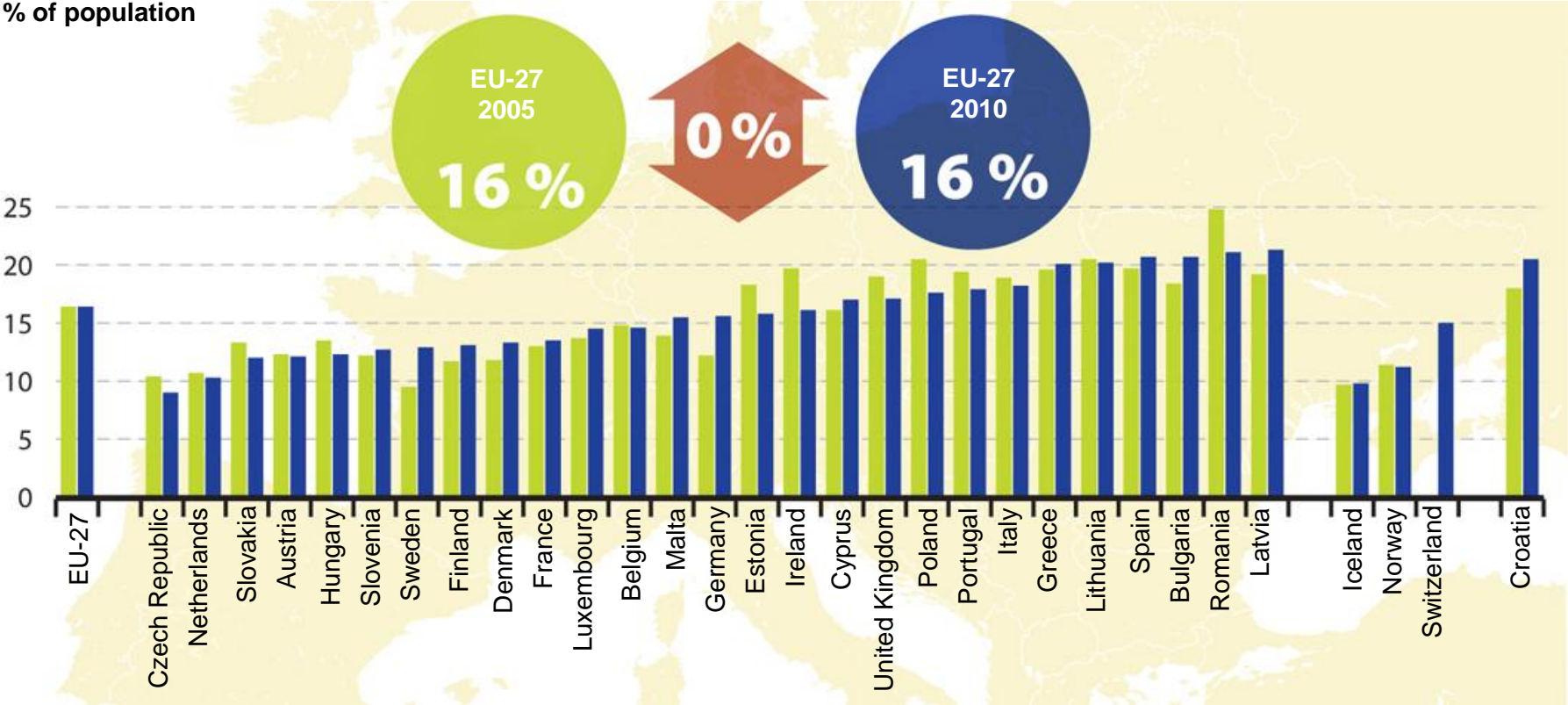
People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, 2010
Number of people



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tsdsc100](#), [tsdsc270](#), [tscsc280](#), [tsdsc310](#), [tsdsc350](#), [ilc_pees01](#))

7.3 Monetary poverty is the most common form of poverty

People at risk of poverty after social transfers
% of population

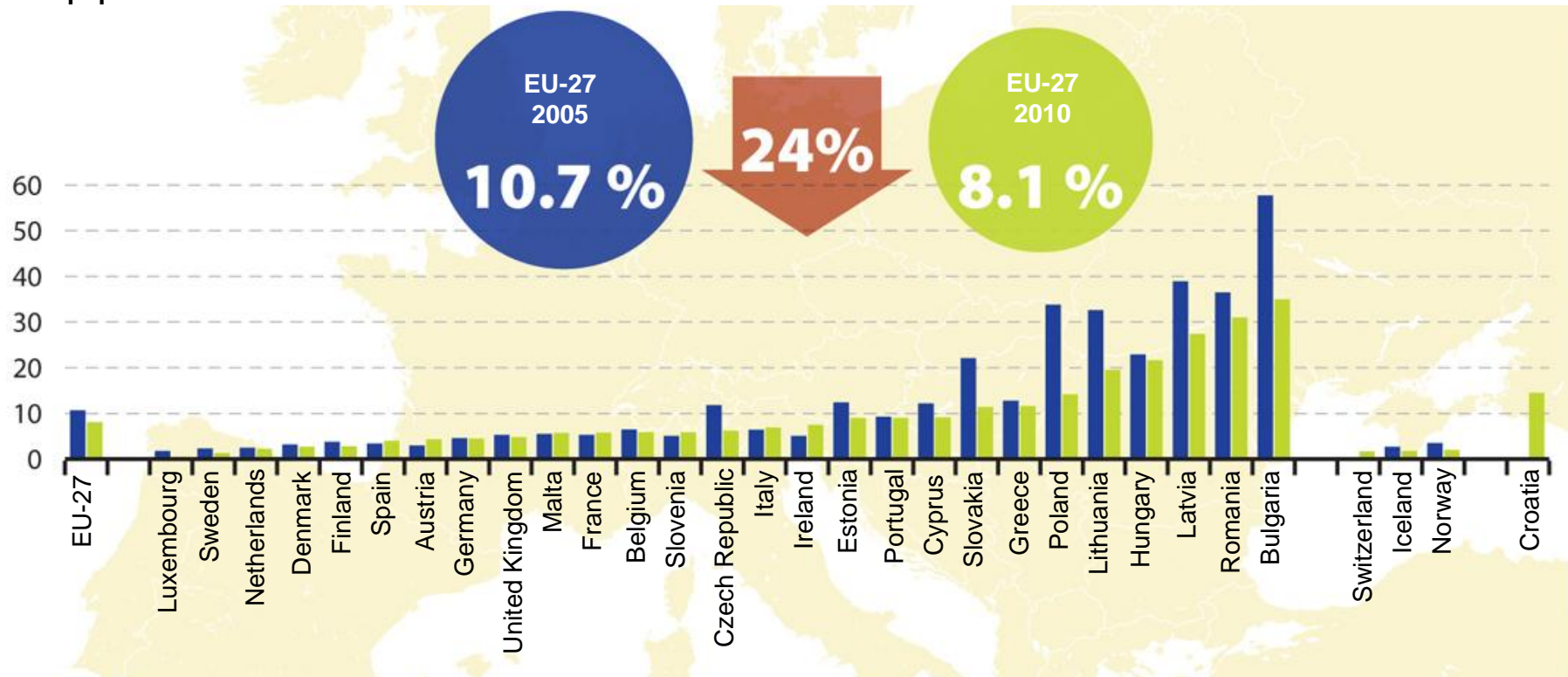


Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tscsc280](#), [tsdsc350](#))

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7.4 Severely materially deprived people

Severely materially deprived people
% of population

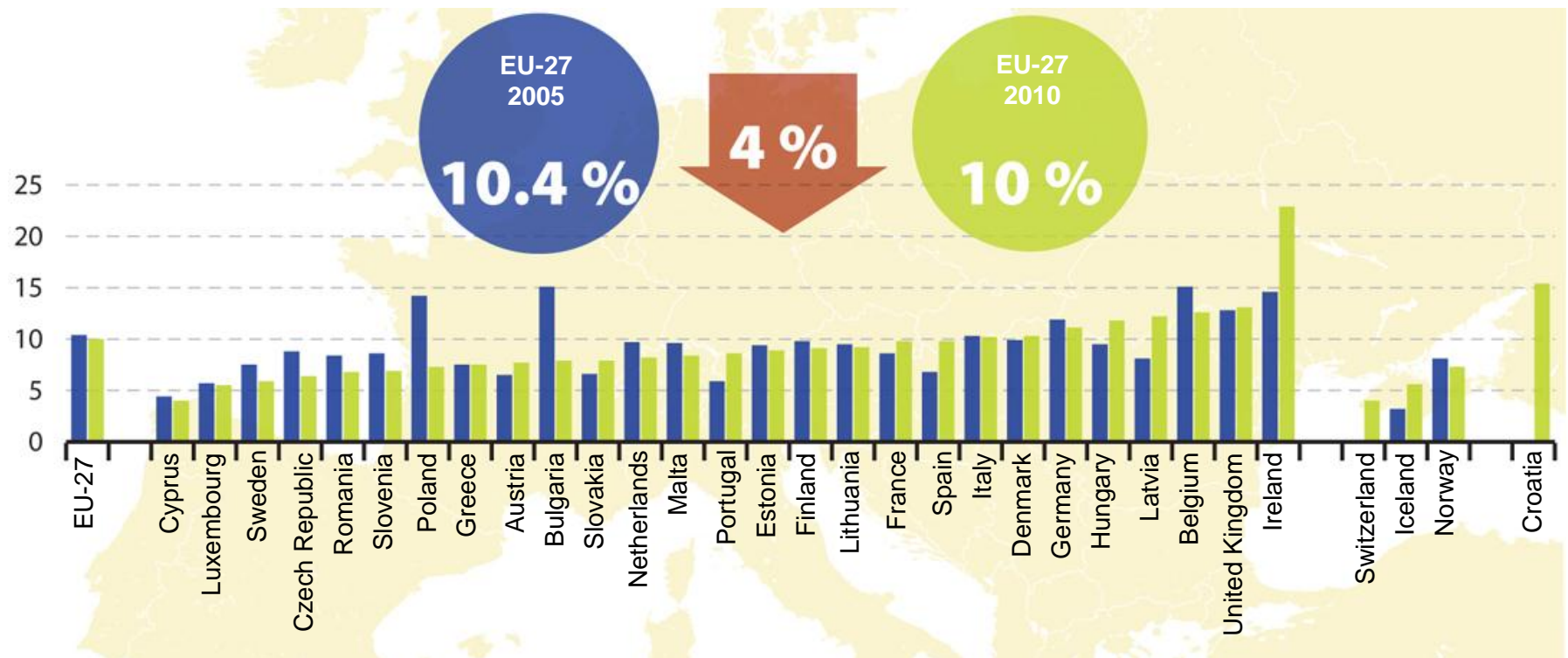


Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tscsc270](#))

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7.5 Low work intensity

People living in households with very low work intensity
% of population aged 0-59



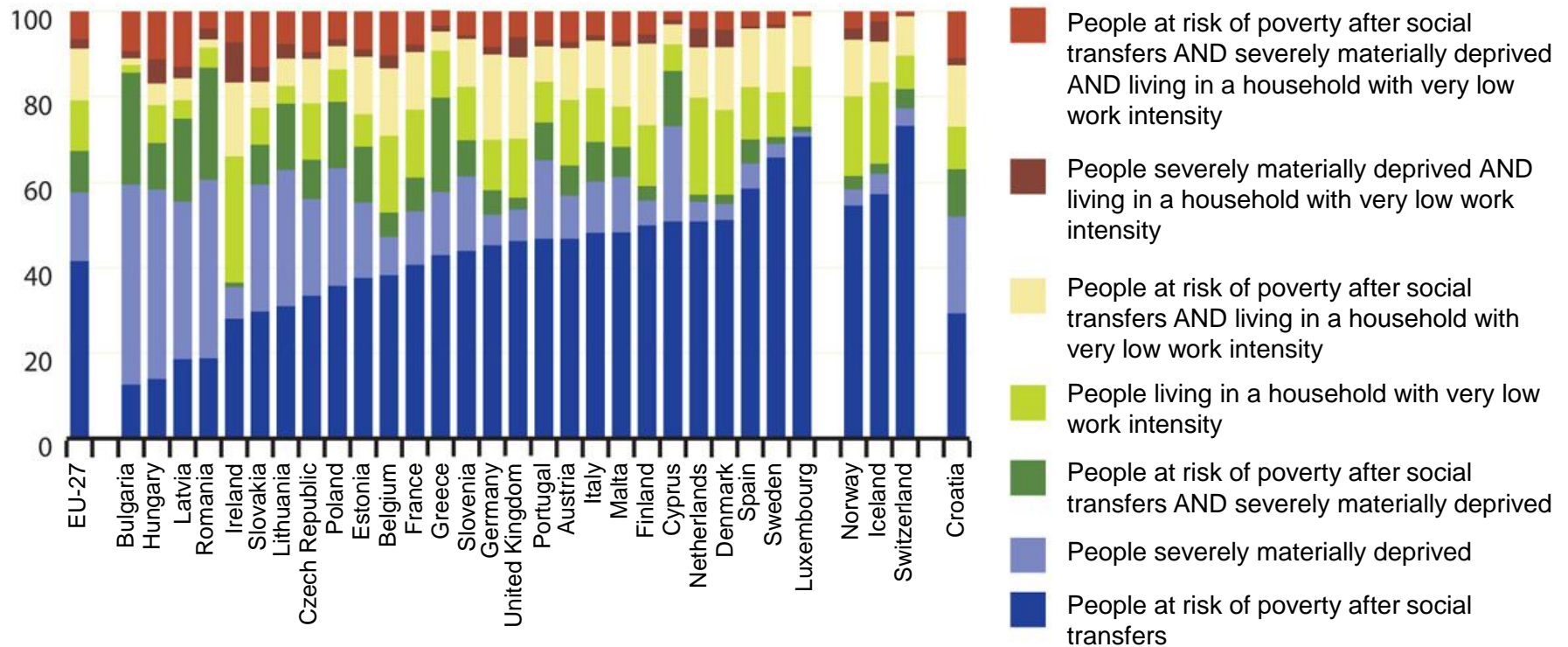
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tscsc310](#))

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7.6 Poverty and social exclusion differ across Europe

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, 2010

% of population

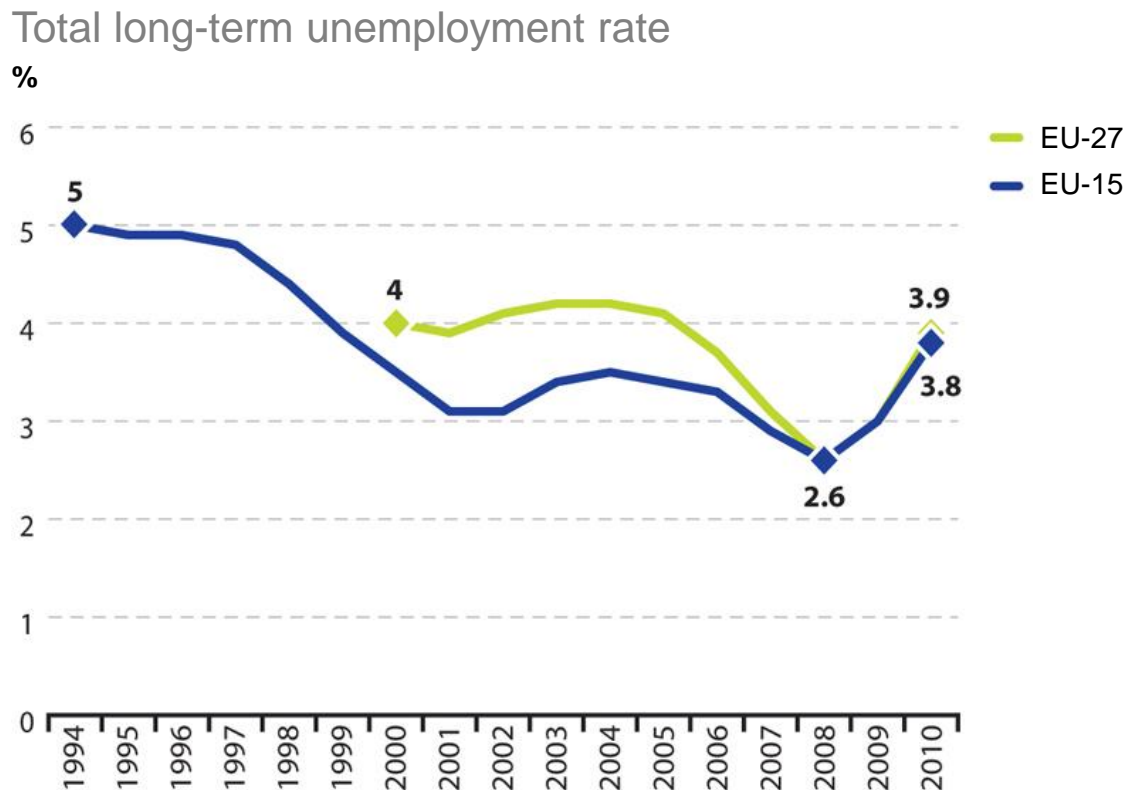


Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_pees01](#))

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7.7 Long-term unemployment trends

- People unemployed for more than a year are considered long-term unemployed
- From 1994 to 2008 long-term unemployment has shown a falling trend in the EU
- People who lost their jobs at the onset of the crisis will increasingly join the ranks of the long-term unemployed



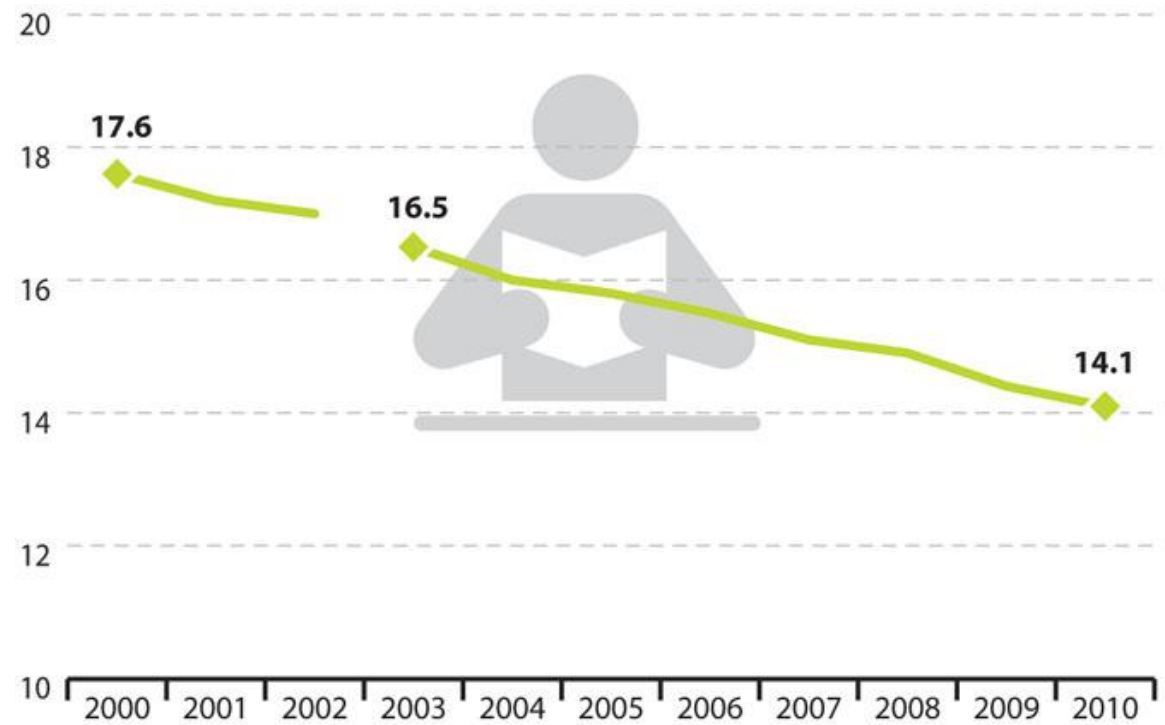
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tsdsc330](#))

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7.8 More people staying longer at school

- School drop-out rates fell fairly steadily in the EU
- There is a clear link between education and the risk of poverty
- People with low education levels experience the highest risk of poverty

Early leavers from education and training
% of population aged 18-24



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tsdsc410](#)) Note: Break in series in 2003

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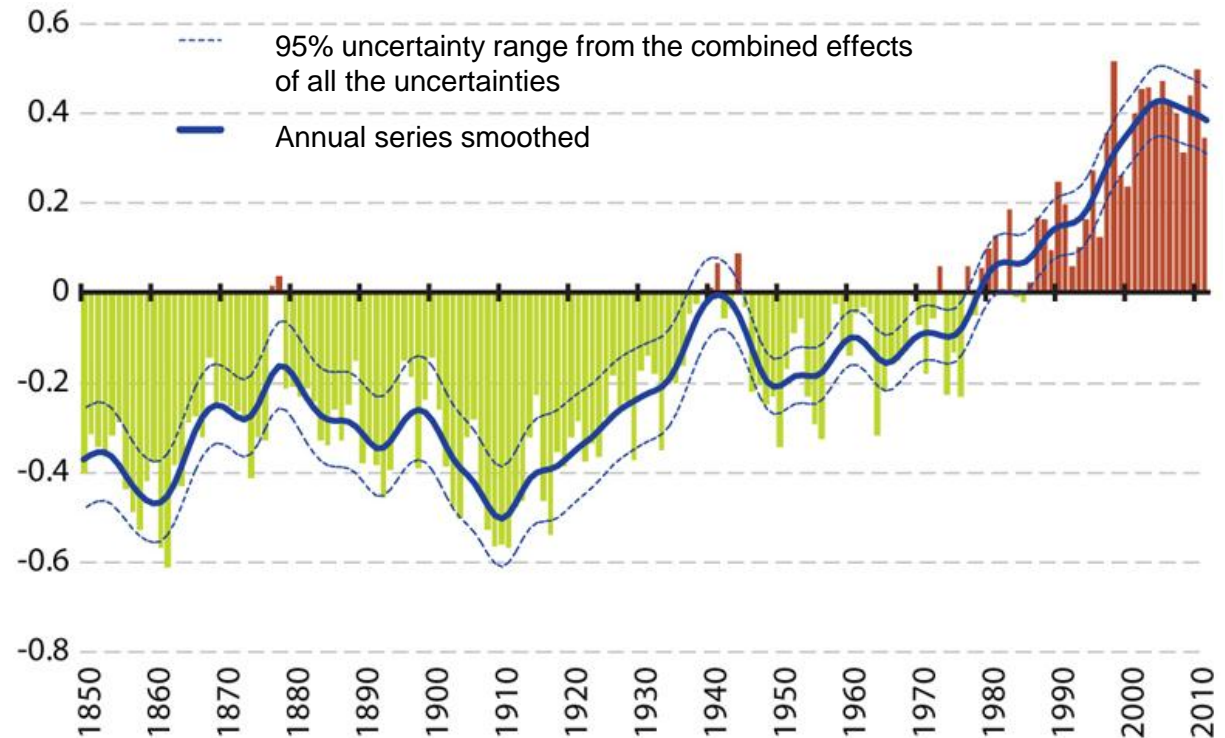
Global climate change

10

10.1 A warming planet

- Global warming is undeniable
- The decade from 2001-2010 has been the warmest ten-year period ever recorded
- Warming is greater over the northern hemisphere where most of the Earth's land area is located

Global annual mean temperature deviation
Temperature deviation in ° C, compared with 1961-90 average



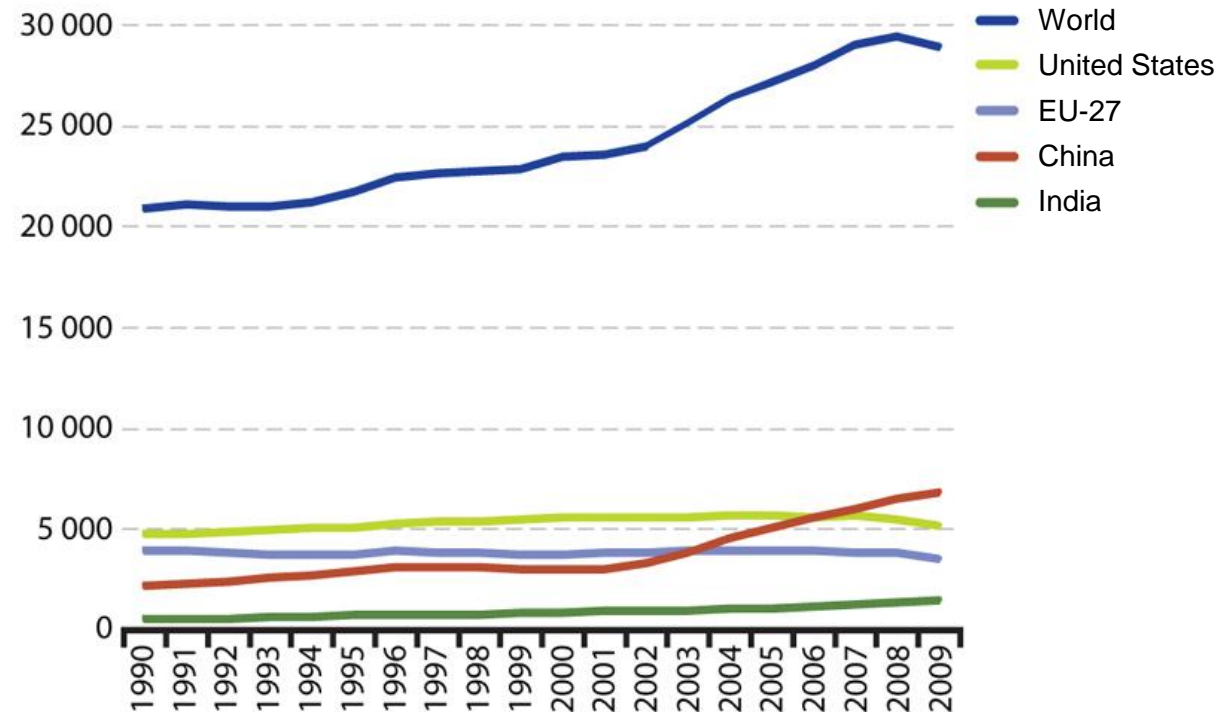
Source: Climatic Research Unit, University of East Anglia and the UK Met Office Hadley Centre

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10.2 Global CO₂ emissions continuing to rise

- Global CO₂ emissions have grown by almost 40 % since 1990
- In 2007 China overtook the United States as the biggest emitter
- Electricity and heat generation are responsible for the major part of global CO₂ emissions

Global CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion
Million tonnes of CO₂

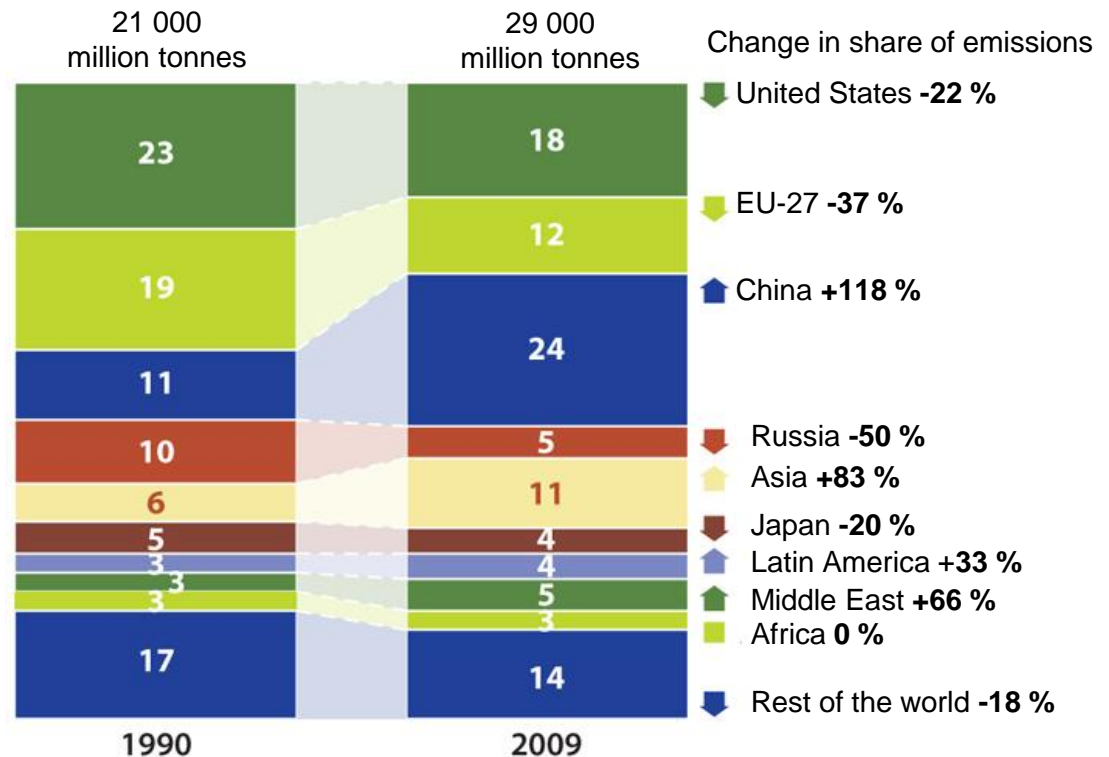


Source: International Energy Agency

10.3 Changes in share of global CO₂ emissions

- CO₂ emissions from China more than doubled over the past 20 years
- Emissions from the rest of Asia (including India) have grown as well
- In contrast, CO₂ emissions from the EU and Russia have fallen

Share in global CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion
% of total global emissions



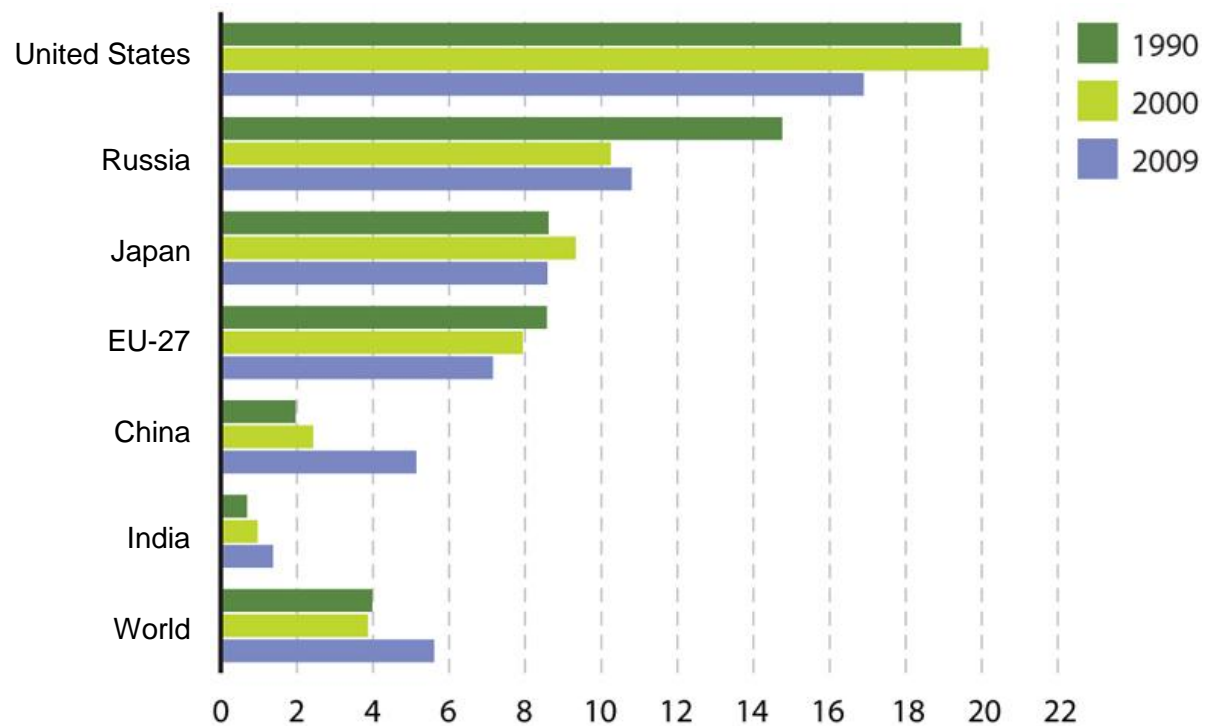
Source: International Energy Agency

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10.4 CO₂ emissions per person

- CO₂ emissions per person have fallen in the USA, Russia and the EU
- Emissions per person have grown in China and India, but their levels are still well below those of industrialised countries
- Since 2007, China's CO₂ emissions have been above the global average of 4.3 tonnes per person

Global CO₂ emissions per person from fuel combustion
Tonnes per person



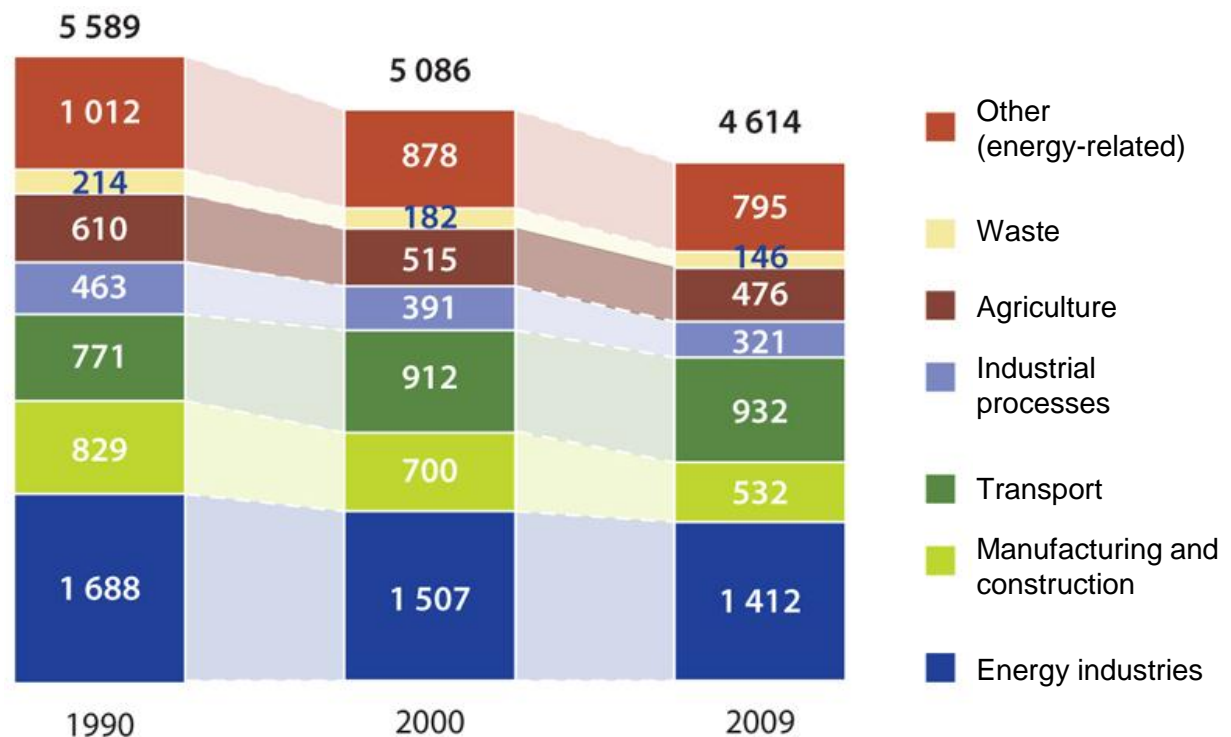
Source: International Energy Agency

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10.5 Transport emissions on the rise while others fall

- Greenhouse gas emissions in the EU have fallen by more than 17 % since 1990
- There has been a sharp drop in 2009 because of the economic crisis
- The reasons for the longer-term decline include more efficient use of energy and a switch to low-carbon fuels

Greenhouse gas emissions by sector, EU-27
 Million tonnes CO₂ equivalent



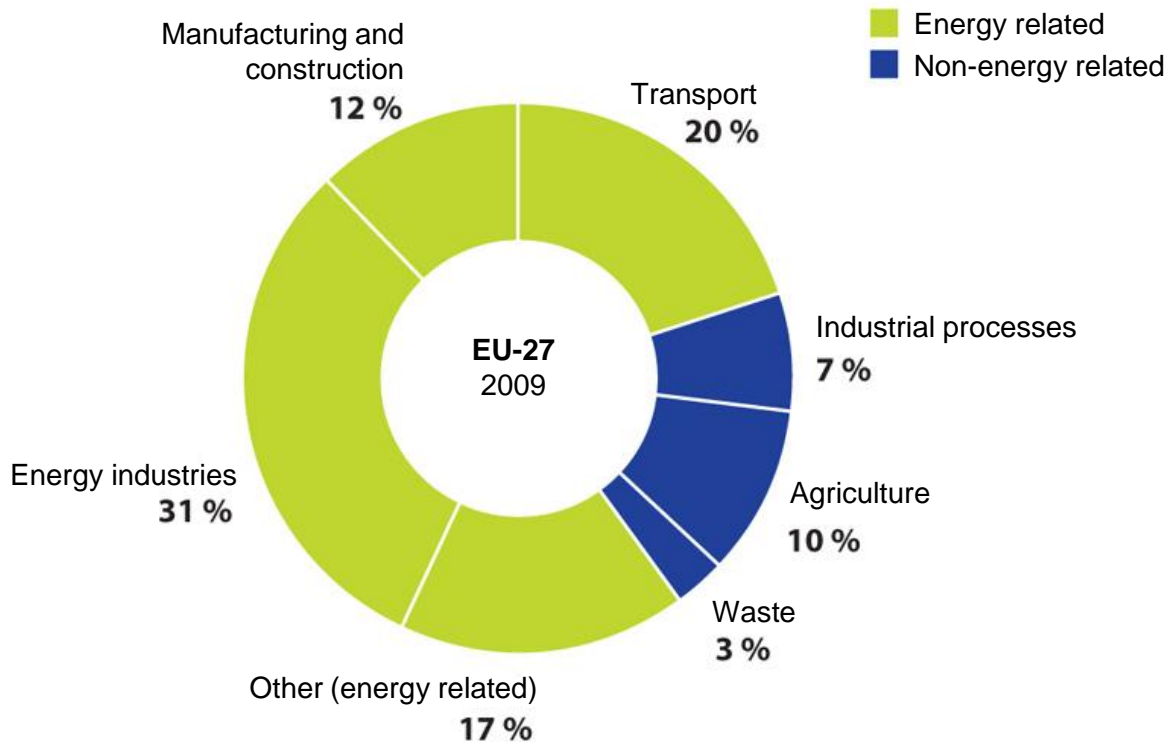
Source: European Environment Agency (online data code: [tsdcc210](#))

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10.6 Energy-related activities are the major emitters

- More than three quarters of the EU's greenhouse gas emissions come from energy combustion
- Since 1990, major emission cuts have taken place in manufacturing and construction

Greenhouse gas emissions by sector, 2009
%



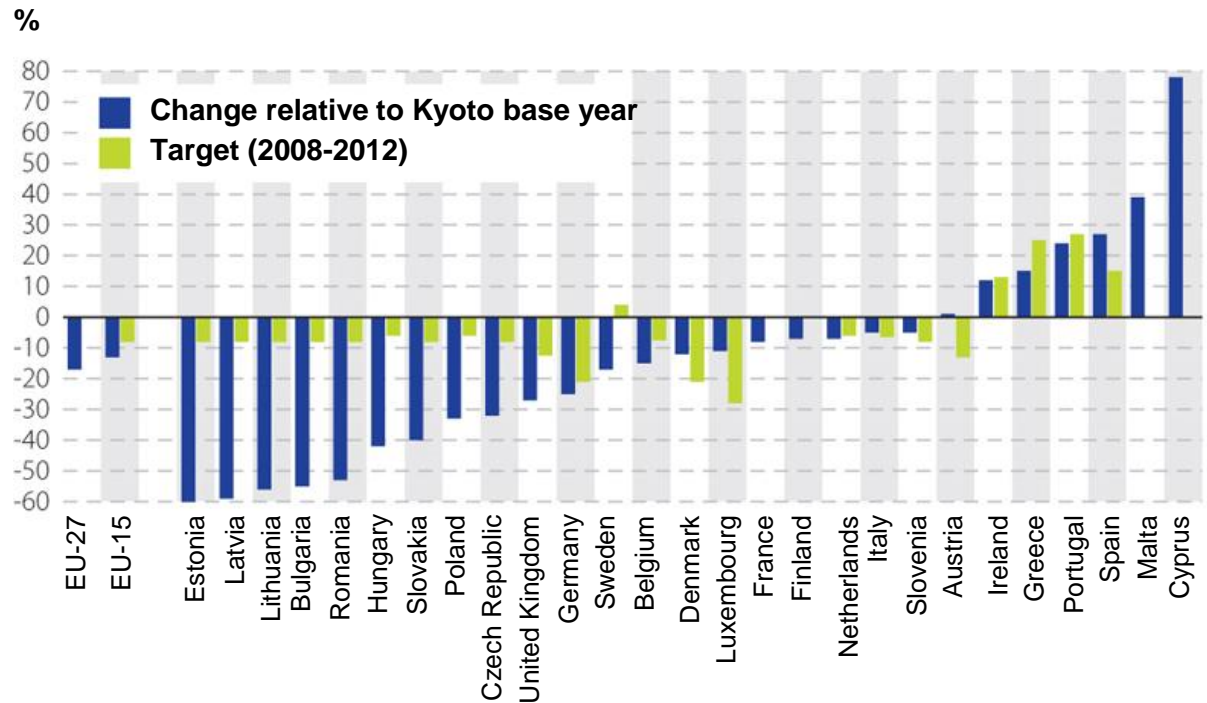
Source: European Environment Agency (online data code: [tsdcc210](#))

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10.7 Some large emissions cuts have been achieved

- Eastern Europe has experienced dramatic cuts in greenhouse gas emissions since 1990
- Economic restructuring led to emission cuts in many “new” Member States during the 1990s
- Since 2000, more and more energy and climate policies have directly targeted emissions

Greenhouse gas emissions in 2009 relative to the Kyoto Protocol base year, by country



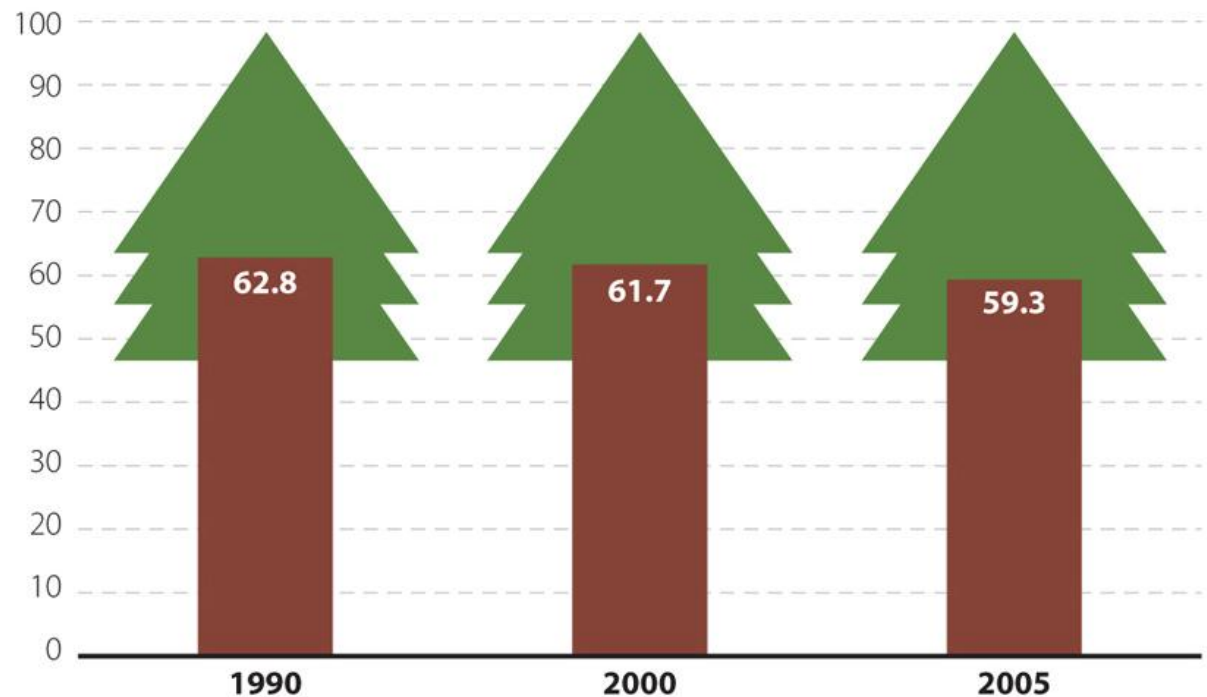
Source: European Environment Agency (online data code: [tsdcc100](#))

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9.6 More sustainable forest management

- Total wood harvests in European countries have stayed well below annual regrowth
- This indicates they are being managed sustainably
- Forests store carbon, making them important 'sinks' for greenhouse gas emissions

Forest utilisation rate
Fellings as % of increment



Source: Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (MCPFE) (online data code: [tsdnr520](#))

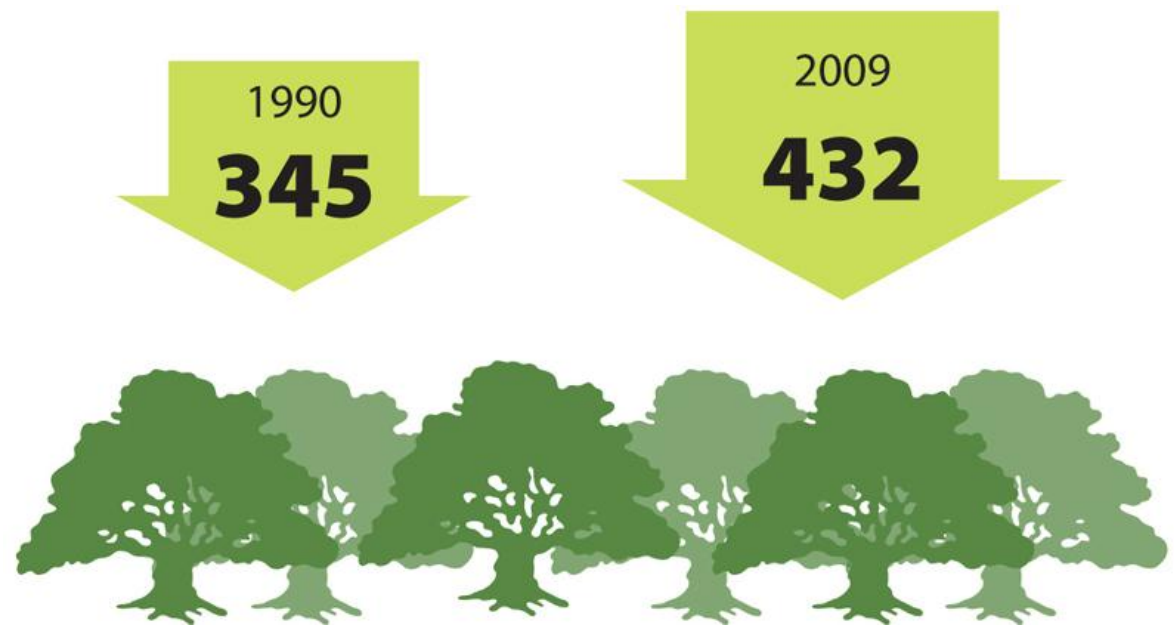
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9.7 More greenhouse gases absorbed by forests

- Planting trees and improving forest management helps take greenhouse gas emissions out of the atmosphere
- Since 1990 more than 300 million tonnes of greenhouse gases have been removed from the atmosphere each year by land use, land-use change and forestry

Greenhouse gas emissions from land use, land-use change and forestry, EU-27

Million tonnes, CO₂ equivalent



Source: European Environment Agency

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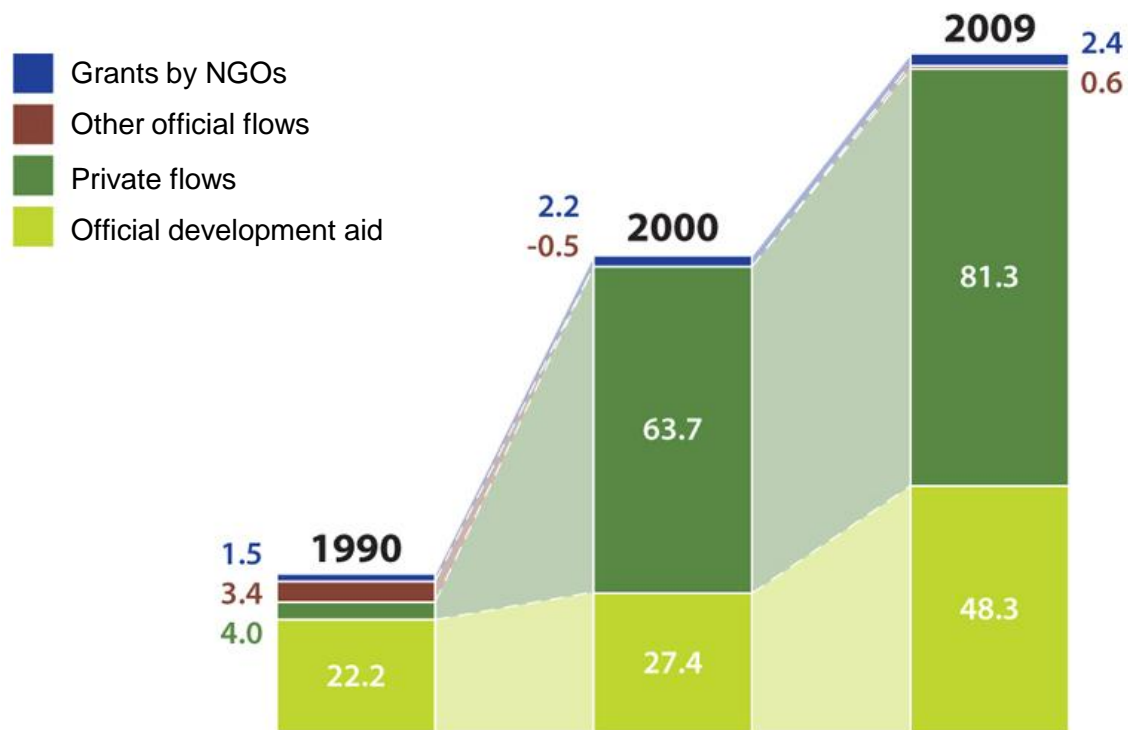
**Is Europe living up to its
international commitments?**

12

12.1 Where does EU financial support come from?

- Official development assistance (ODA) and private flows are the most important financial flows to developing countries
- Financial flows from the EU to developing countries have risen four-fold over the past 20 years
- While ODA flows have grown constantly, private flows fluctuated from year to year

Financing for developing countries, by type, EU-15
Billion euros (at current prices)

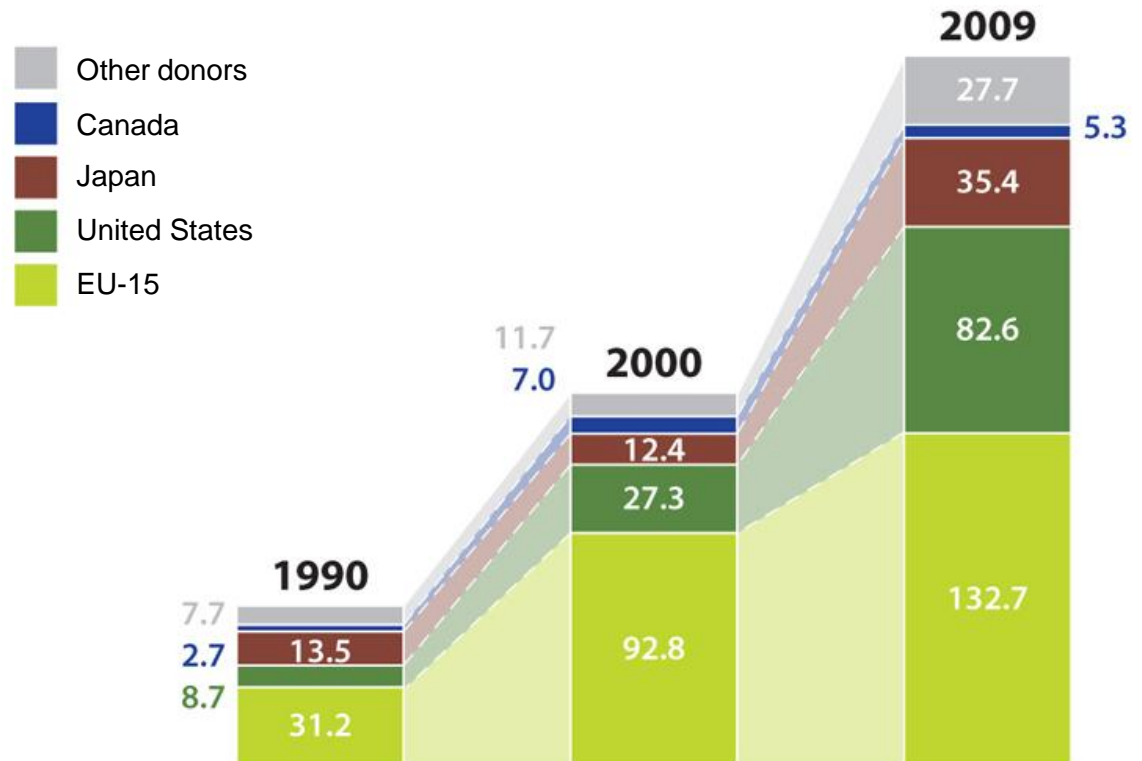


Source: OECD, Eurostat (online data code: [tsdgp310](#))

12.2 The EU is the world's biggest donor...

- The EU is the biggest donor of financial support to developing countries
- Since 1990, all donors have increased their funding for developing countries
- In 2009 total financing for developing countries was 4.5 times higher than in 1990

Financing for developing countries, by donor
Billion euros (at current prices)



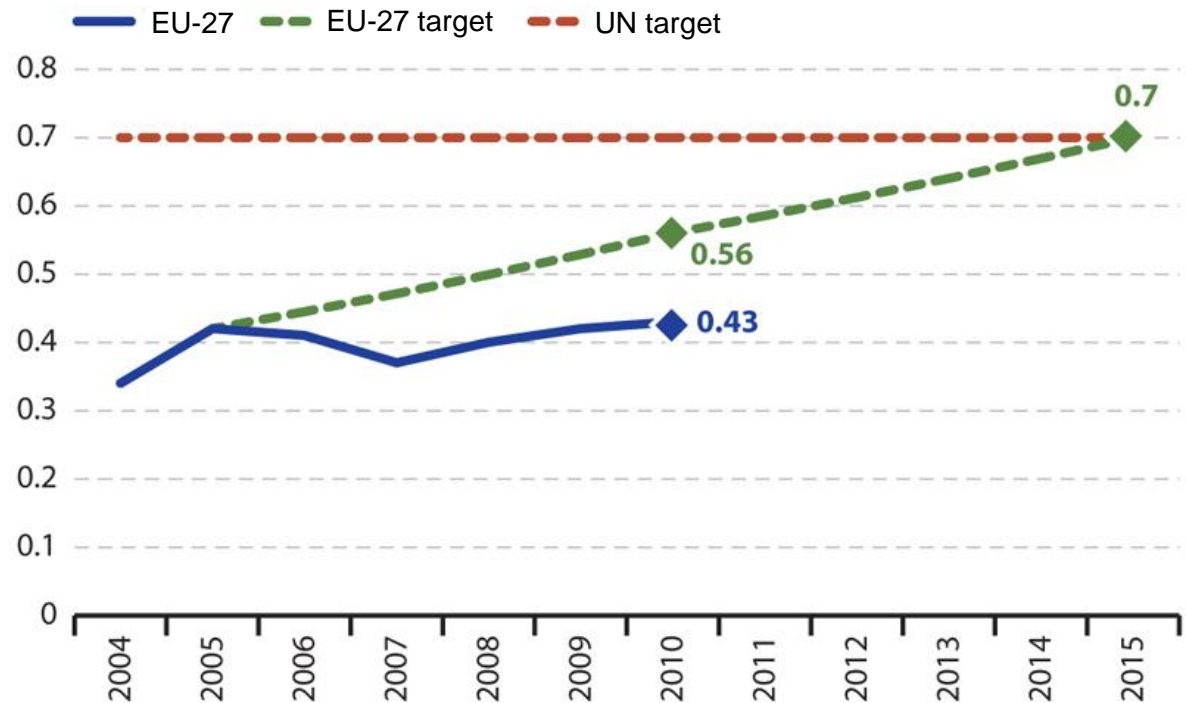
Source: OECD, Eurostat (online data code: [tsdgp310](#))

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12.3 ... but there is still some way to go

- The EU has committed to achieving the UN target of spending 0.7 % of its GNI on ODA in 2015, with an intermediate target of 0.56 % for 2010
- However, the 2010 target has not been met
- Five European countries have exceeded the UN target of 0.7 % of GNI in 2010

Official development assistance (ODA), EU-27
% of gross national income (at current prices)

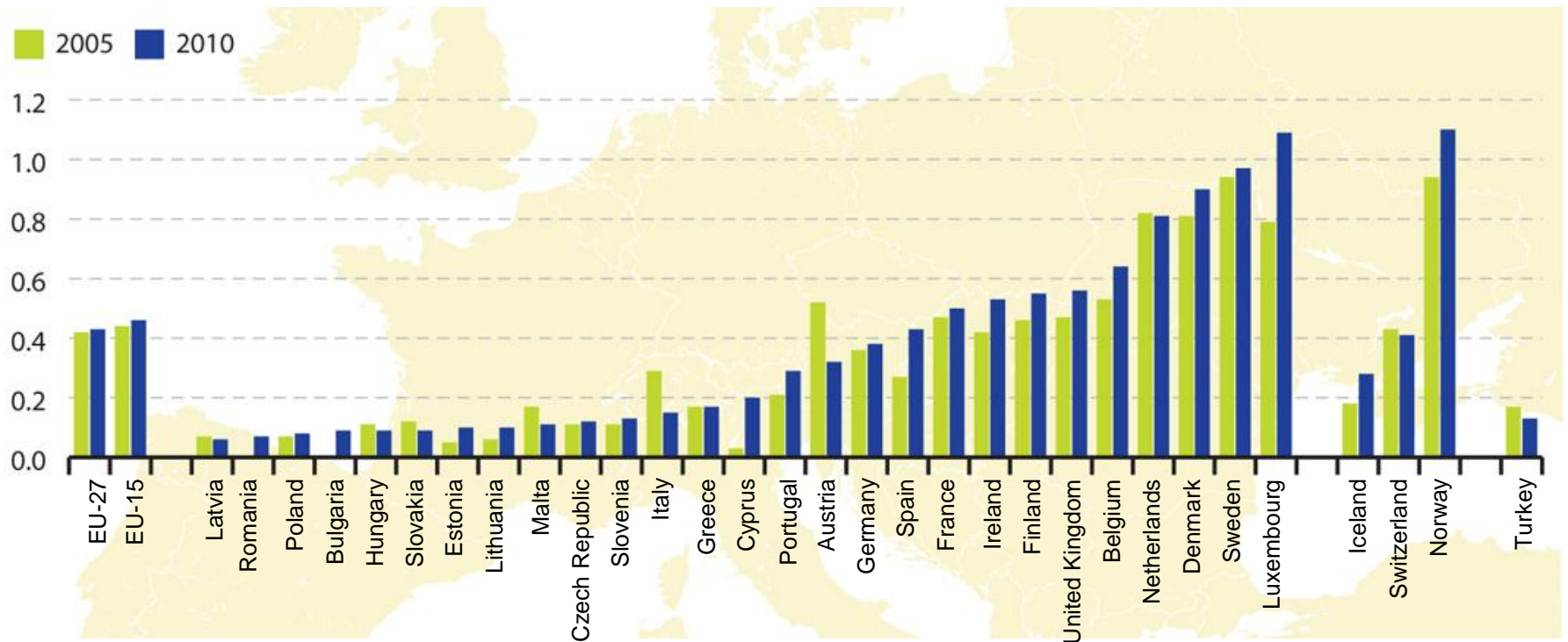


Source: OECD, Eurostat (online data code: [tsdgp100](#))

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12.4 Wide variation in support by Member States

Official development assistance (ODA), by country
% of gross national income (at current prices)



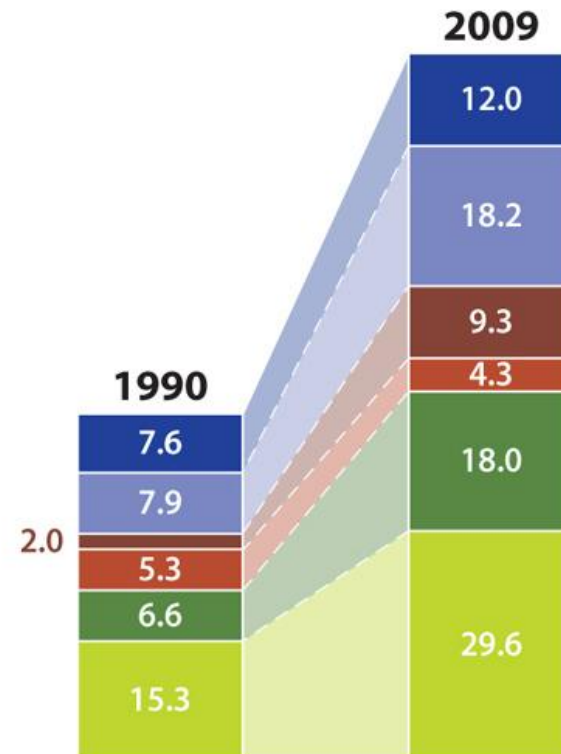
Source: OECD, Eurostat (online data code: [tsdgp100](#))

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12.5 Official global assistance has doubled since 1990

- Global ODA flows have doubled over the past 20 years
- The most important donors worldwide include the EU, the US and multilateral agencies (including UN agencies)

Official development assistance (ODA), by donor
Billion euros (at current prices)

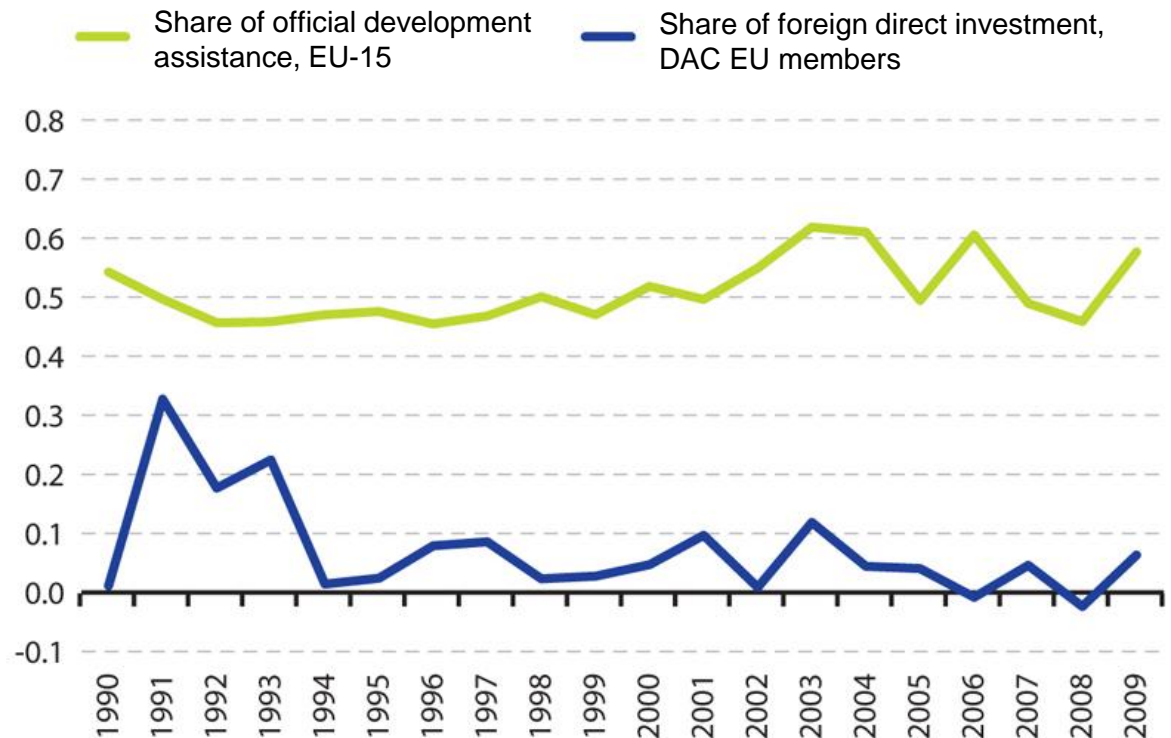


Source: OECD, Eurostat (online data code: [tsdgp100](#))

12.6 Official channels provide a reliable assistance source

- Proportion of financial flows to low-income countries is higher for ODA than for FDI
- More than half of the EU's ODA is dedicated to low-income countries
- In 2009 ODA flows to low-income countries amounted to about 11 billion euros, while FDI flows were 'only' 1.7 billion euros

Share of financial allocations to low-income countries
% of country-allocated ODA



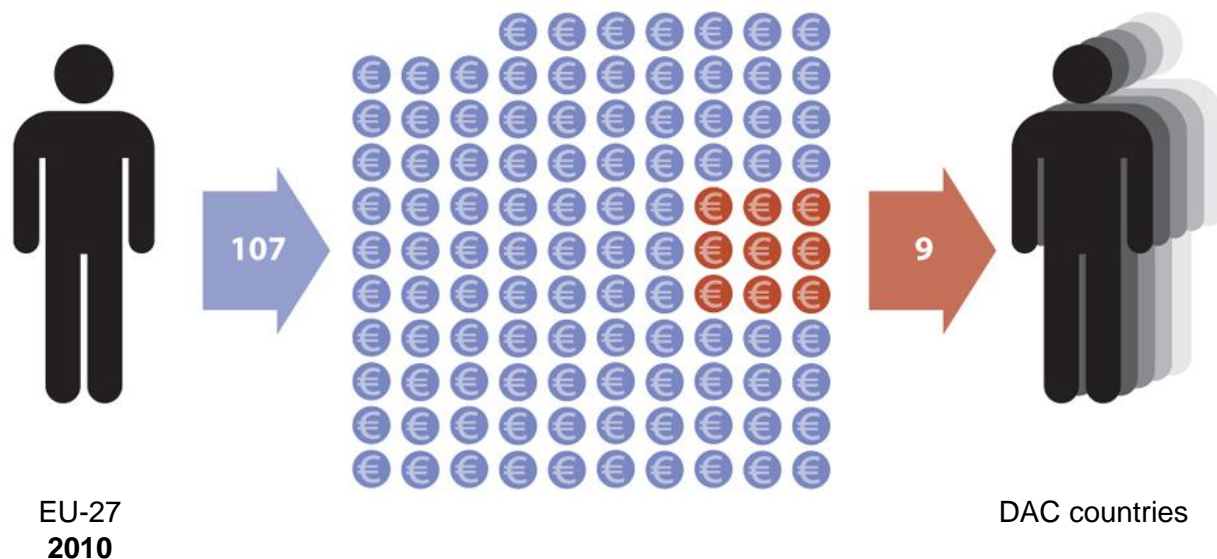
Source: OECD, Eurostat (online data code: [tsdgp320](#), [tsdgp330](#))

12.7 The donor-recipient gap

- ODA from the EU amounted to 107 euros per EU citizen
- However, due to their larger populations, recipient countries only received about nine euros per person
- The growth of the EU contribution of ODA per person since 2005 is not reflected in higher per person amounts in developing countries

Official development assistance per capita in donor and recipient countries

Euros per person (at current prices)



Source: OECD, Eurostat (online data code: [tsdgp520](#))

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