Az Európai Unió gazdasági változásai az utóbbi évtizedekben, az EU globális szerepe(i)
Társadalmi kirekesztés
People at risk of poverty or social exclusion

% and 1 000 persons – 2005

Thousand persons

Legend

- 38.0 – 347.0
- 347.0 – 1027.0
- 1027.0 – 1724.0
- 1724.0 – 3131.0
- 3131.0 – 17080.0
- Not available

Minimum value: 38.0 Maximum value: 17080.0
People at risk of poverty or social exclusion

% and 1 000 persons - 2013

Legend

- 40.0 - 410.0
- 410.0 - 1070.0
- 1070.0 - 1602.0
- 1602.0 - 3493.0
- 3493.0 - 17326.0
- Not available

Minimum value: 40.0 Maximum value: 17326.0
GDP/fő PPS-en
GDP per capita in PPS
Index (EU28 = 100) – 2013

Legend
- 28.0 - 53.0
- 53.0 - 73.0
- 73.0 - 89.0
- 89.0 - 119.0
- 119.0 - 257.0
- Not available

Minimum value: 28.0 Maximum value: 257.0
Központi kormányzati adósság
General government gross debt – annual data

Source of data: Eurostat

The indicator is derived from the Macroeconomic Accounts as consolidated general government gross debt at current prices/ECUs. It shows at the level of the Union, the following categories of government liabilities by type of debtor: general government, local government, social security funds.

For more information, see Eurostat.
General government gross debt – annual data

2013

Percentage of gross domestic product (GDP)

Legend

- 10.1 - 38.2
- 38.2 - 55.7
- 55.7 - 76.9
- 76.9 - 102.2
- 102.2 - 174.9
- Not available

Minimum value: 10.1 Maximum value: 174.9
Munkatermelékenység
Labour productivity per hour worked (ESA95)

Euro per hour worked, index 2005 = 100, % change over previous year – 2013

Euro per hour worked

Legend

4.9 – 10.6

10.6 – 17.1

17.1 – 32.2

32.2 – 45.5

45.5 – 69.6

Not available

Minimum value: 4.9 Maximum value: 69.6
Kelet vs Nyugat

- Kelet: BRICS, Észak-Korea, egyes dél-amerikai országok (Venezuela pl.)
- Nyugat: NATO/USA, EU, Japán, Dél-Korea
- Különböző értékek, kultúra, hagyományok, tervek
- Belső megosztottság (pl. EU vs. USA)
Note: Figures are consumer waste per capita based on data from 2007 in the FAO report 'Global Food Losses and Food Waste'. Globally consumer food waste amounts to roughly 350 Mt each year which equates to about 50 kg per person or 10% of total food supply.

Source: Gustavsson et al (2011), FAO
World Median Ages

MEDIAN AGE:
- teens
- twenties
- thirties
- forties

YOUNGEST:
1. Niger (15.1)
2. Uganda (15.5)
3. Mali (16)
4. Malawi (16.3)
5. Zambia (16.7)

OLDEST:
1. Germany & Japan (46.1)
2. Italy (44.5)
3. Austria (44.3)
4. Virgin Islands (44.2)

Source: CIA Factbook
Pre-tax profits of the 1,000 largest banks
By tier-one capital and domicile, % of total

- 18.9 Asia Pacific
- 53.9
- Middle East
- 4.2 and Africa
- 6.5
- 2.5 Latin America
- 6.5
- Central and
- 1.8 eastern Europe
- 3.4
- 46.2 Western Europe
- 6.3
- 26.5 North America
- 23.4

2007: Total: $786bn
2011: Total: $762bn

Source: The Banker Top 1000
In addition to a global escalation of risk, there are three broad areas of geopolitical risk in Russia / Ukraine, MENA and Asia:

**Global: Material rise in global geopolitical risk**
- Escalation of conflicts across multiple regions, driving up oil prices and hampering trade and global growth
- Geopolitical tensions escalate into trade wars or sanctions, also curbing trade and global growth
- Tail risk event, e.g., nuclear or large scale terrorist attack, pandemics (e.g., SARS), natural disaster

**Russia / Ukraine: Escalation of crisis**
- Despite conciliatory signals from Ukraine government and from Russia, an escalation can’t be ruled out
- A downside scenario could see a deepening of the conflict – with US and EU introducing level 3 sanctions (trade and financial sanctions), and Russia freezing Western assets

**Further escalation in Middle East or North Africa**
- Multiple potential hotspots which could see further instability, leading to disruption in oil production and a rise in oil prices, and threatening global growth
- Could take the form of
  - Regional spill-over of sectarian conflicts in Syria / Iraq
  - Further escalation from Israel / Palestine tensions
  - Israel / Iran escalation
  - Rise in unrest in Egypt
  - Islamist threat in North Africa / Nigeria
  - Political upheaval in Saudi Arabia or other major regional power

**Asian latent disputes escalate into economic or military conflict**
- Intra-regional territorial disputes (e.g., China vs. Japan / South Korea / Vietnam) escalate
- North Korea collapses, or triggers military attacks on neighbouring countries
- Rising tensions between India and Pakistan (both nuclear powers)
A Nyugat
CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2014

#cpi2014

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL
the global coalition against corruption
Military spending
2012, $bn
(% change 2011-12, increase/decrease)

- United States 682.5 (-6.0)
- Rest of world 320.3
- Total: $1.75trn (-0.5)

- China* 166.1 (7.8)
- Russia* 90.7 (16.0)
- Britain 60.8 (-0.8)
- Japan 59.3 (-0.6)
- France 58.9 (-0.3)
- Saudi Arabia 56.7 (12.0)
- India 46.1 (-0.8)
- Germany* 45.8 (0.9)
- Italy* 34.0 (-5.2)
- Brazil 33.1 (-0.5)
- South Korea 31.7 (1.9)
- Australia 26.2 (-4.0)
- Canada 22.5 (-3.9)
- Turkey 18.2 (1.2)

Source: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute
Economist.com/graphicdetail
## The 35 Most Powerful Militaries in the World

For better or worse, the strength of a country’s military is directly linked to its influence on the world stage. To make sense of a country’s actual strength, we have compiled key elements that comprise the 35 strongest militaries around the world according to a ranking published by Global Firepower. Quality of equipment, training, and professionalism of each military is not taken into account.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>OVERALL RANKING</th>
<th>MANPOWER</th>
<th>TANKS</th>
<th>AIRCRAFT</th>
<th>NUCLEAR WARHEADS</th>
<th>AIRCRAFT CARRIERS</th>
<th>SUBMARINES</th>
<th>BUDGET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNITED STATES</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>145,212,012</td>
<td>6,325</td>
<td>13,693</td>
<td>7,506</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>612,500,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>RUSSIA</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>69,117,271</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>3,082</td>
<td>8,484</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>76,600,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHINA</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>749,610,775</td>
<td>6,150</td>
<td>2,788</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>126,000,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>615,201,057</td>
<td>3,569</td>
<td>1,785</td>
<td>80 - 100</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>46,000,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNITED KINGDOM</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>29,164,233</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>908</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>53,600,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>FRANCE</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>28,802,086</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>1,203</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>43,000,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>GERMANY</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>36,417,842</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>45,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TURKEY</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>41,637,773</td>
<td>3,657</td>
<td>989</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18,185,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH KOREA</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>25,509,250</td>
<td>2,346</td>
<td>1,393</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>33,700,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAPAN</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>53,608,446</td>
<td>767</td>
<td>1,595</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>49,100,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISRAEL</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3,511,190</td>
<td>3,870</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>80 - 200</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITALY</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>27,869,443</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>795</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>34,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGYPT</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>41,157,220</td>
<td>4,767</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4,400,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>106,784,621</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>748</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>33,142,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAKISTAN</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>93,351,461</td>
<td>3,124</td>
<td>847</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Asylum seekers to the European Union

Top destination countries
Number of submitted asylum applications, 2014, ‘000

- Germany: 173
- Sweden: 75
- Italy: 63
- France: 59
- Hungary: 41
- UK: 31
- Austria: 28
- N’lands: 24
- Denmark: 15
- Belgium: 14

Main Mediterranean migration routes
- Western
- Central
- Eastern

Top origin countries
Border crossings by sea, number of illegal detections, 2014, ‘000

- Syria: 67
- Eritrea: 34
- Unknown*: 26
- Afghanistan: 13
- Mali: 10
- Gambia: 9
- Nigeria: 9
- Somalia: 6
- Palestine: 5
- Senegal: 5

Sources: i-Map; Frontex; UNHCR

*Unspecified sub-Saharan nationals
Sweden's Labour Costs Are 10x as High as Bulgaria's

European Union labour costs per hour in 2013, whole economy* (in Euro)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Labour Costs (in Euro)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>40.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>38.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>38.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>35.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>34.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>33.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>31.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>31.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>31.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>29.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>28.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU28*</td>
<td>23.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>21.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>20.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece**</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Excludes agriculture and public administration.
** Based on Eurostat's estimate for the 3rd and 4th quarter of 2013. Only the total level is estimated.

Source: Eurostat
European Union 2012 GDP by Country

Numbers shown are GDP in billions of euros.
Total 2012 GDP of 27 EU Countries: 12.9 trillion.

- Germany, 2644
- France, 2030
- United Kingdom, 1899
- Italy, 1566
- Spain, 1048
- Netherlands, 601
- Sweden, 408
- Poland, 380
- Belgium, 377
- Austria, 310
- Denmark, 243
- Greece, 194
- Portugal, 165
- Ireland, 163
- Czech Republic, 153
- Slovakia, 71
- Hungary, 98
- Bulgaria, 40
- Latvia, 22
- Lithuania, 33
- Cyprus, 18
- Estonia, 17
- Malta, 7

Source: Eurostat
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu
In billions of euros. Forecast values used where final 2012 estimates not available.
2013-03-11.
Lack of trust in the EU

Percentage of nationals who said they tended not to trust the EU, as an institution

May 2007
Nov 2012

Poland: 18%, 42%
Italy: 28%, 53%
France: 41%, 56%
Germany: 36%, 59%
UK: 49%, 69%
Spain: 23%, 72%

Source: EU, Eurobarometer
A Gazprom európai földgázexportja 2012-ben
(milliárd m³)

Németország 34,0
Törökország 27,0
Olaszország 17,1
Lengyelország 15,1
Nagy-Britannia 13,1
Csehország 12,9
Franziaország 11,7
Ausztria 8,2
Magyarország 5,3
Szlovákia 4,3
Finnország 4,2
Hollandia 4,5
Románia 3,2
Görögország 2,9
Bulgária 2,5
Szerbia 2,1

Belgium, Horvátország: nincs adat
Bosznia-Hercegovina, Macedónia, Svájc, Szlovénia: egy milliárd köbméter alatt

Forrás: Gazprom / MTVA Sejtő- és Fotóarchívum / MTI
Fastest growing and declining surnames in the U.S. (1990-2000)

- **Hispanic/Latino**
  - Garcia (+35%)
  - Rodriguez (+41%)
  - Martinez (+33%)
  - Hernandez (+47%)
  - Lopez (+33%)
  - Gonzalez (+44%)
  - Perez (+26%)
  - Sanchez (+36%)
  - Ramirez (+48%)
  - Nguyen (+171%)

- **Asian**

- **White/Black**
  - Smith (-5%)
  - Johnson (-7%)
  - Williams (-11%)
  - Brown (-10%)
  - Jones (-11%)
  - Davis (-10%)
  - Moore (-9%)
  - Jackson (-13%)
  - Harris (-13%)
  - Robinson (-13%)

Author: Randy Olson (randalolson.com / @randal_olson)
A Kelet
Evolution of the Earth’s Economic Center of Gravity, AD 1 to 2025

Calculated by weighting national GDP by each nation’s geographic center of gravity; a line drawn from the center of the earth through the economic center of gravity locates it on the earth’s surface. For detailed analysis, see the appendix in the McKinsey Global Institute (MGI) report Urban world: Cities and the rise of the consuming class.

Source: MGI analysis using data from Angus Maddison, University of Groningen; MGI Cityscope v2.0
A history of world GDP
Percentage of total, 1990 $ at PPP*

Sources: Angus Maddison, University of Groningen; The Economist
*Purchasing-power parity
Airs and places
Carbon-dioxide emissions*
Tonnes bn

United States
Emissions per person, tonnes
20.2

China
3.6

Australia
19.4

Source: EIA  *From the consumption and flaring of fossil fuels
Köszönöm a megtisztelő figyelmét!