

UNIVERSITA' DI BARI
DIPARTIMENTO DI SCIENZE POLITICHE

MODULO 1

L'Unione Europea oggi

CORSO DI POLITICHE ECONOMICHE EUROPEE

2022-23

Prof. Gianfranco Viesti

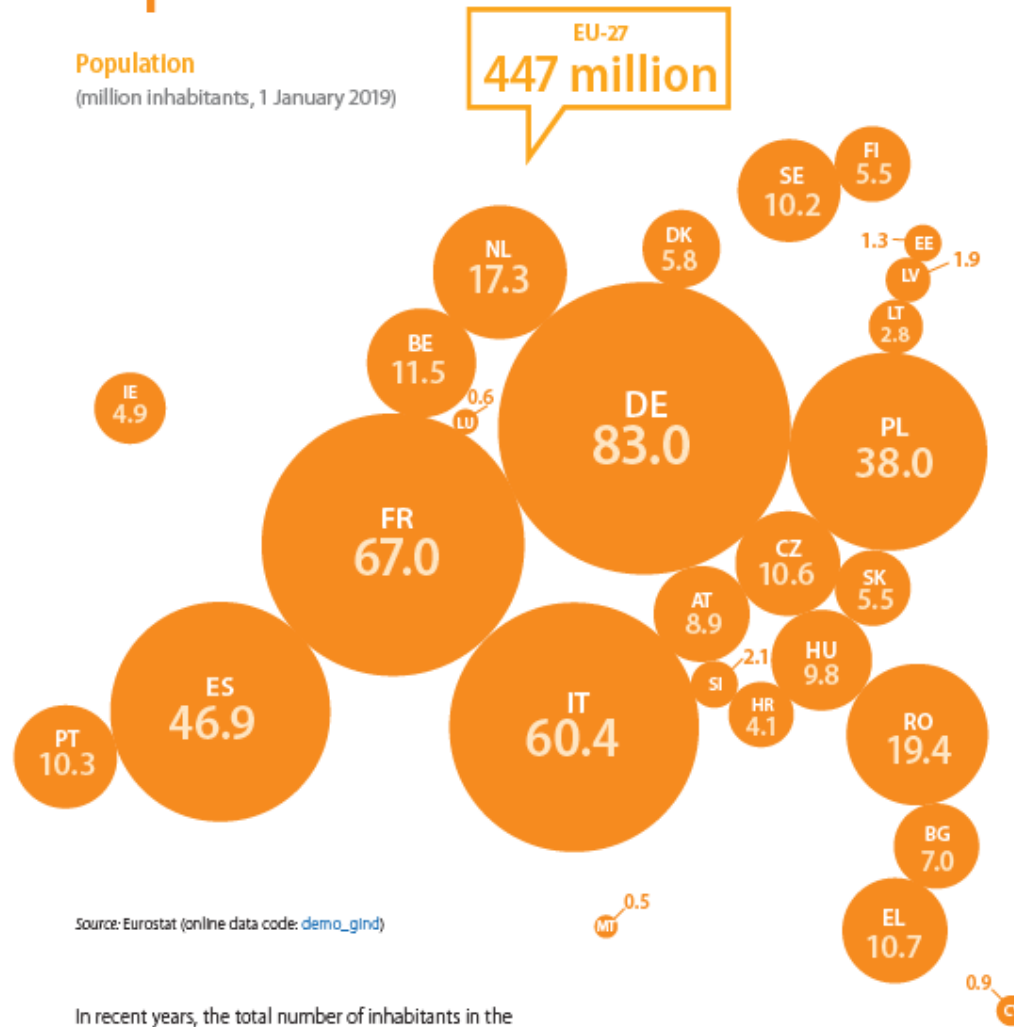
L' Unione Europea oggi: dati d'insieme



Population

Population

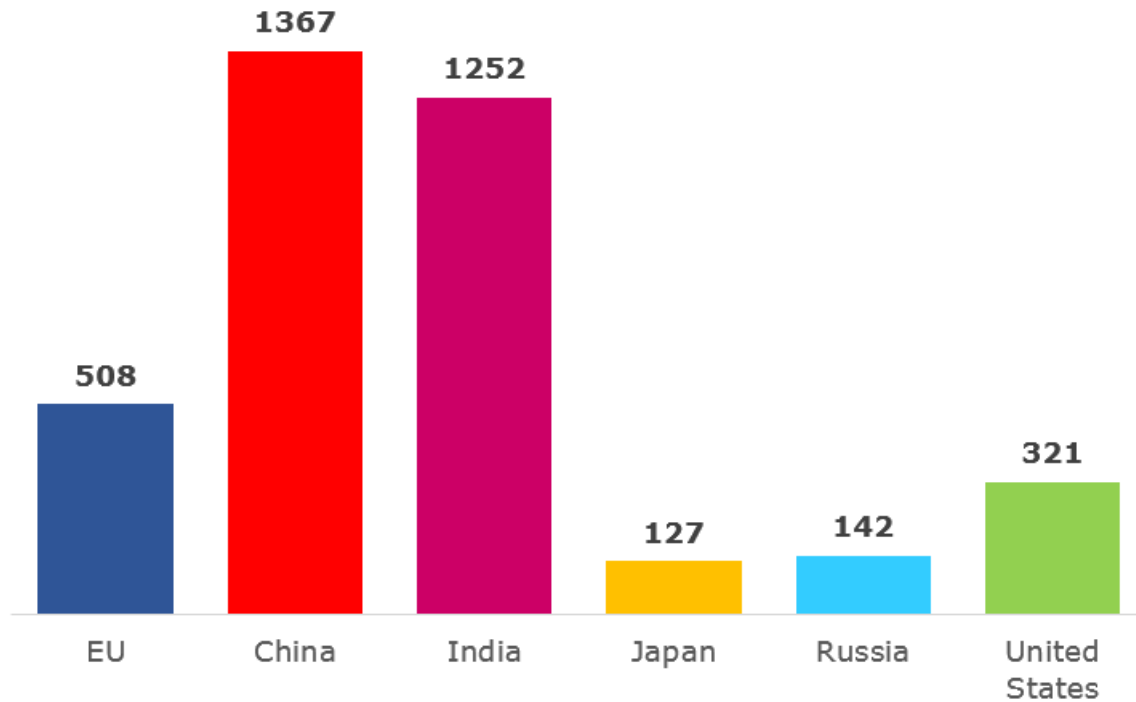
(million inhabitants, 1 January 2019)



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

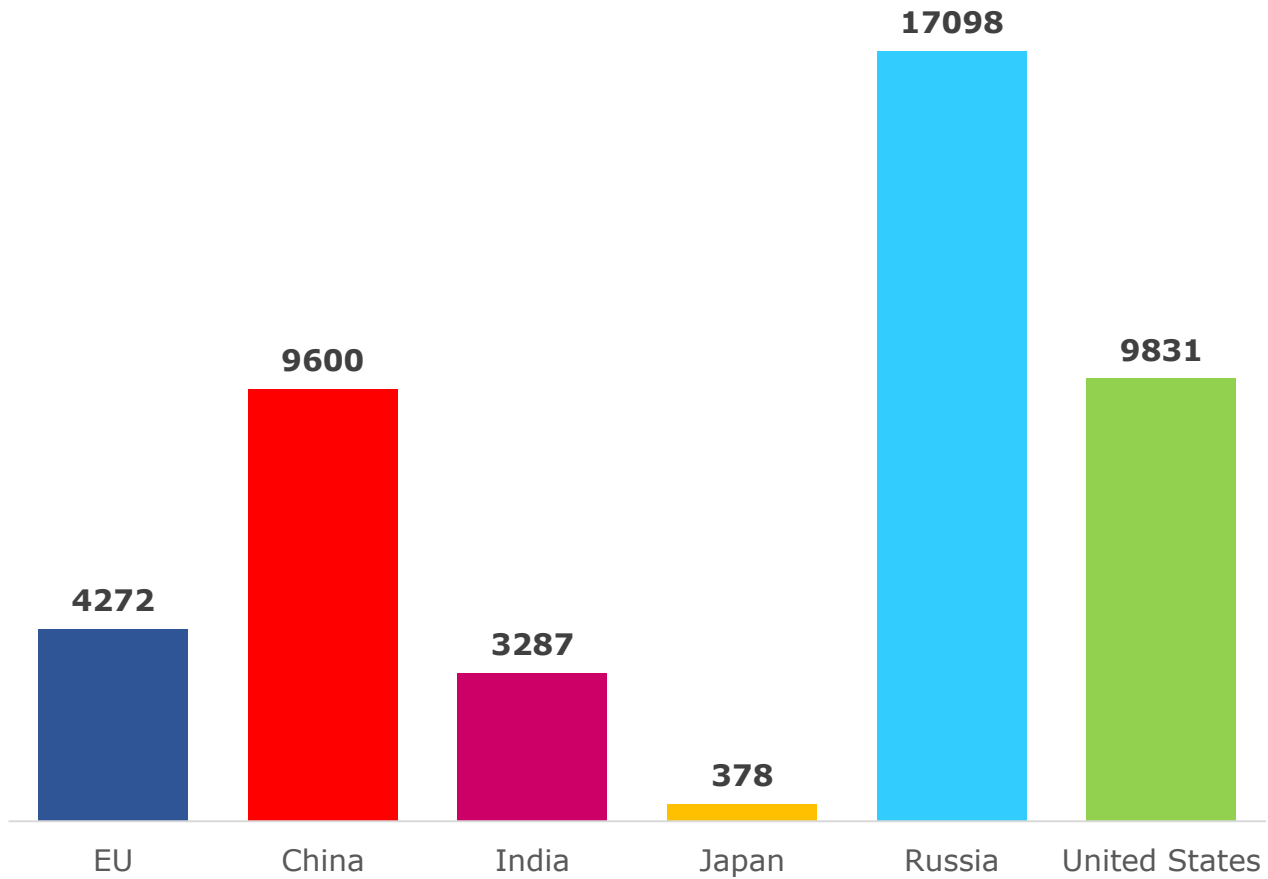
In recent years, the total number of inhabitants in the

Population in millions (2015)

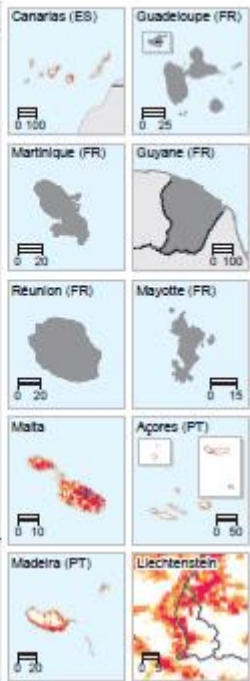
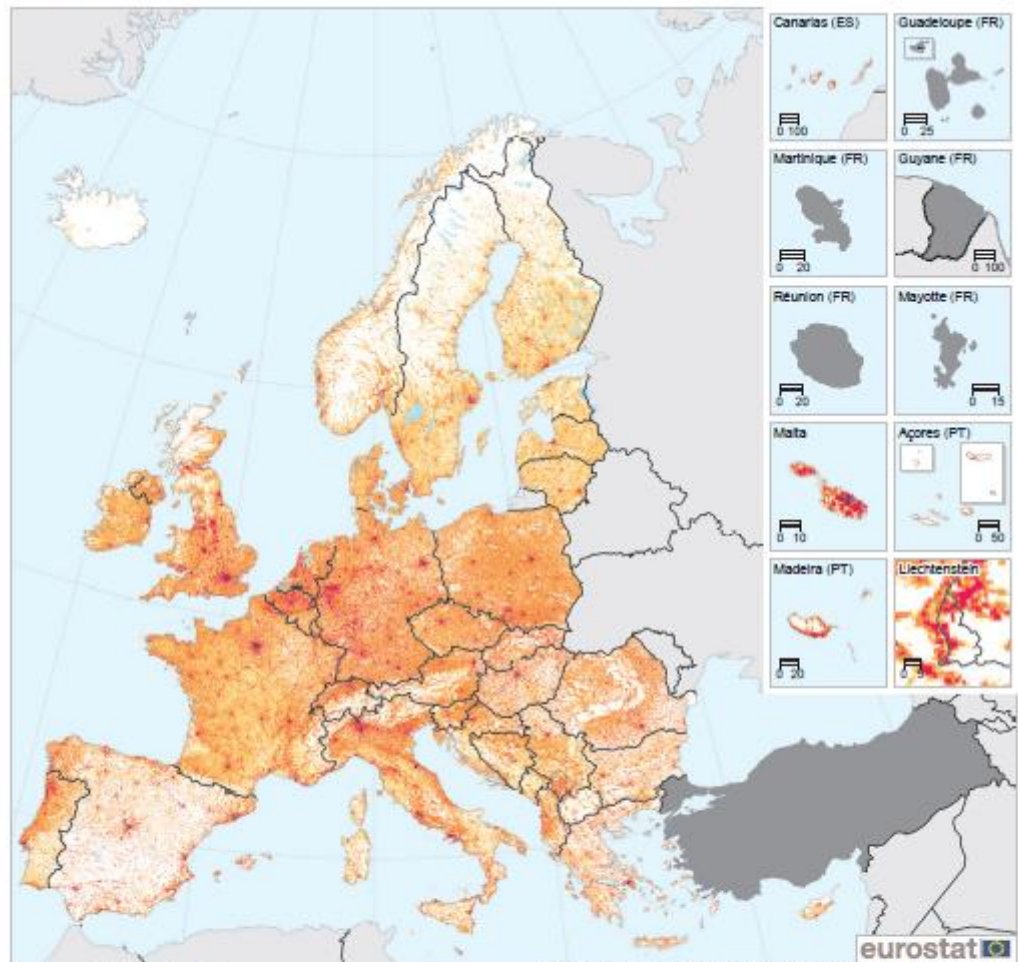


NB: EU include Regno Unito

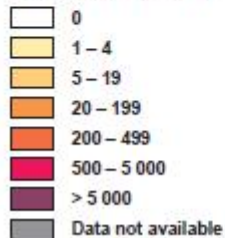
Surface area (x 1000 km²)



Map 2: Population density based on the GEOSTAT population grid, 2011
 (number of inhabitants/km²)



number of inhabitants/km²



Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat
 Cartography: Eurostat — GISCO, 03/2016

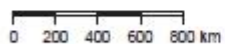
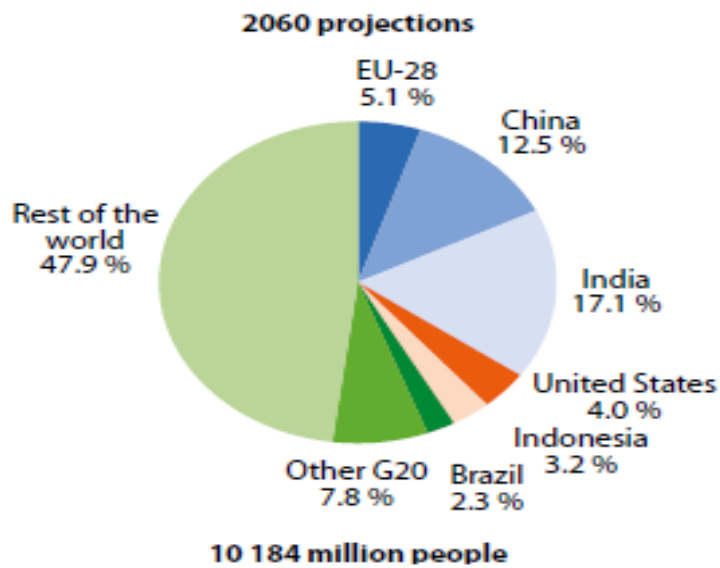
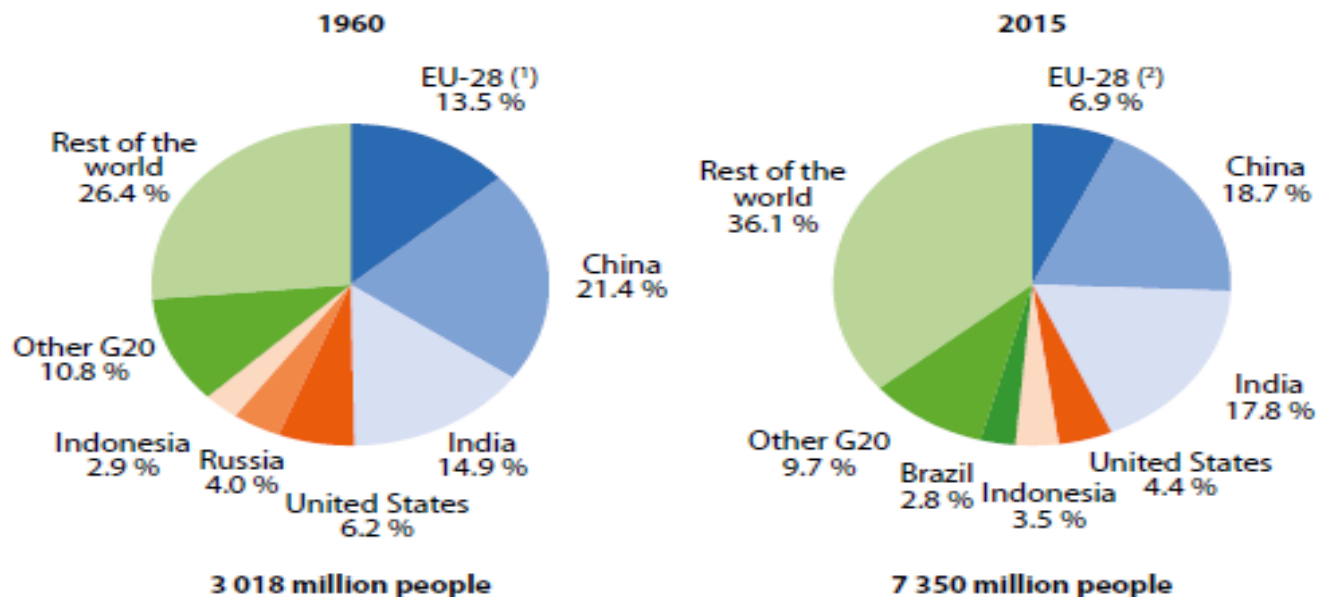
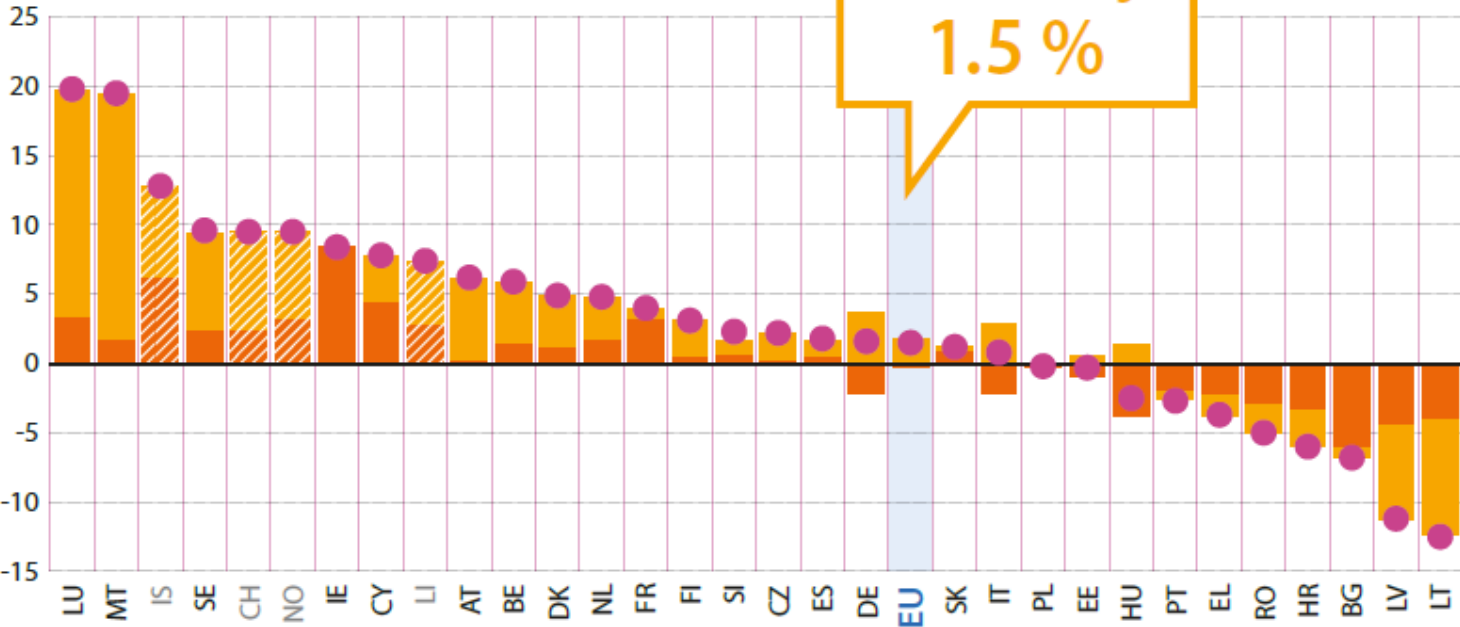


Figure 1.1: Share of world population, 1960, 2015 and 2060
(%)



Population change

(% of total population, 2010-2020)



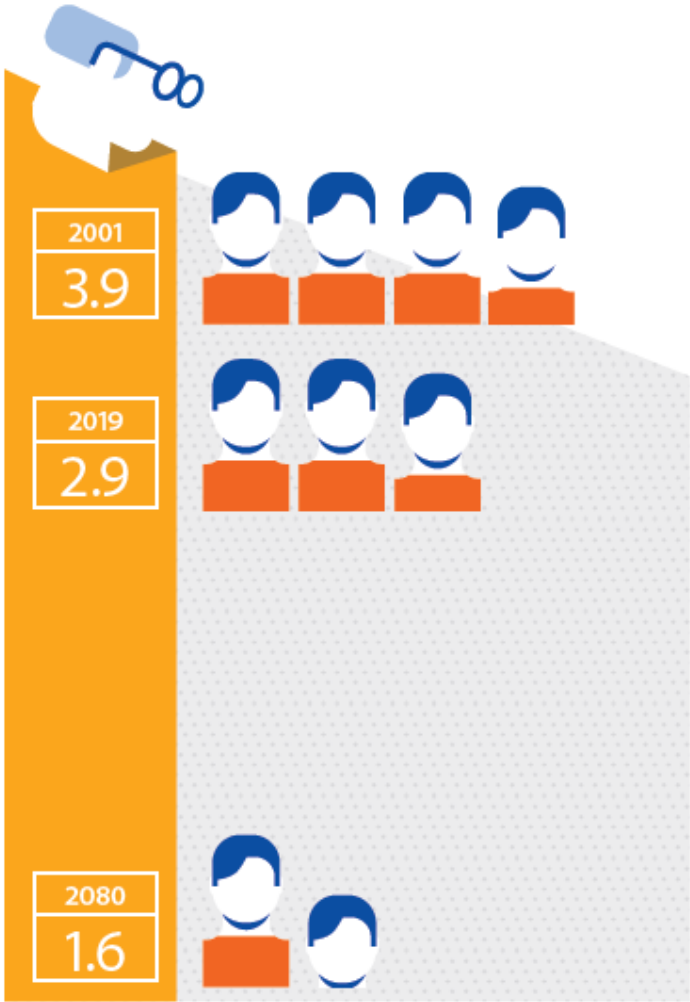
■ Natural change

■ Net migration and statistical adjustments

● Total change

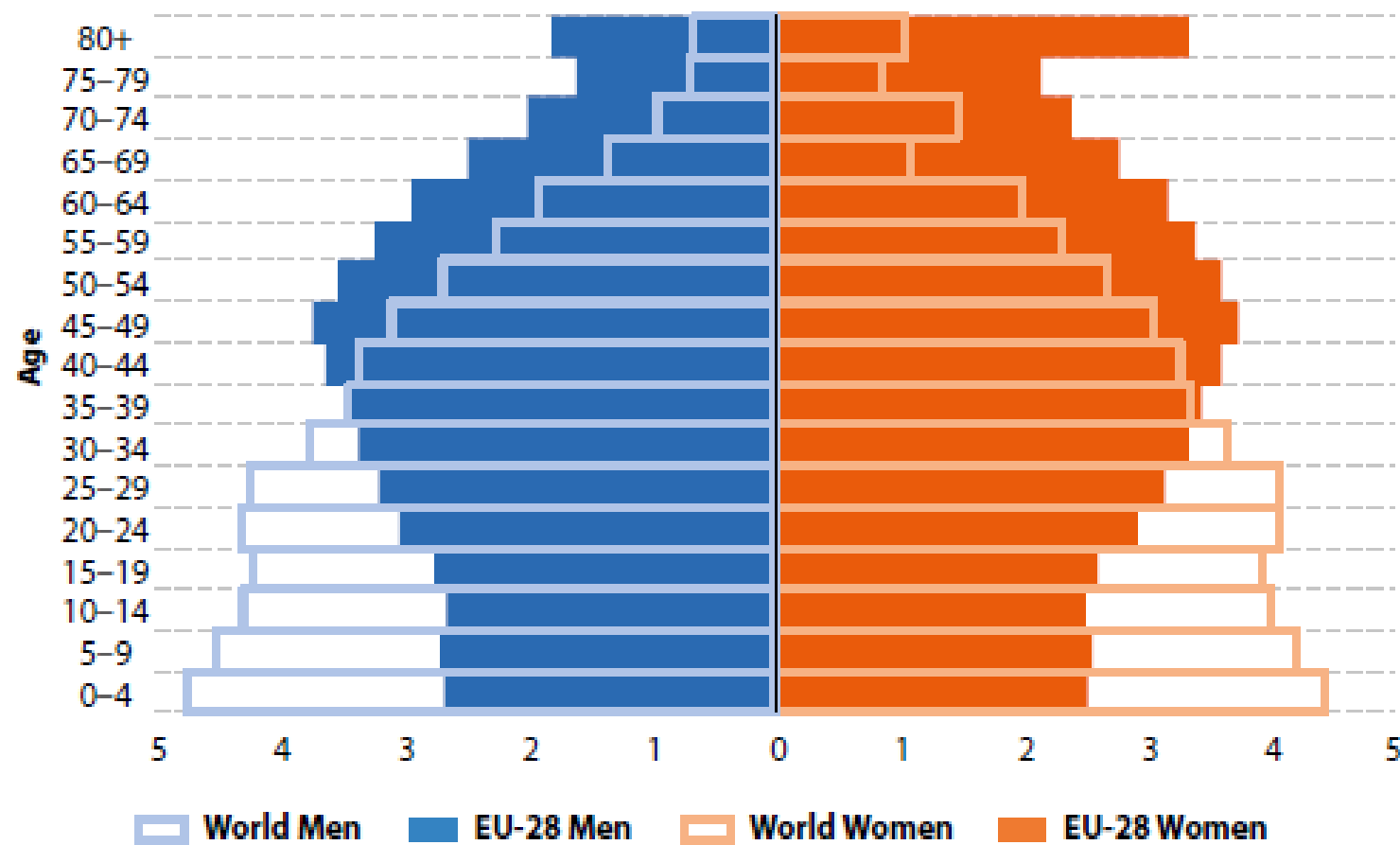
Ageing population

(ratio: number of people aged 20-64 years per older person aged 65+ years, EU-27, 2001, 2019 and 2080)



Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [demo_pjanind](#) and [proj_19np](#))

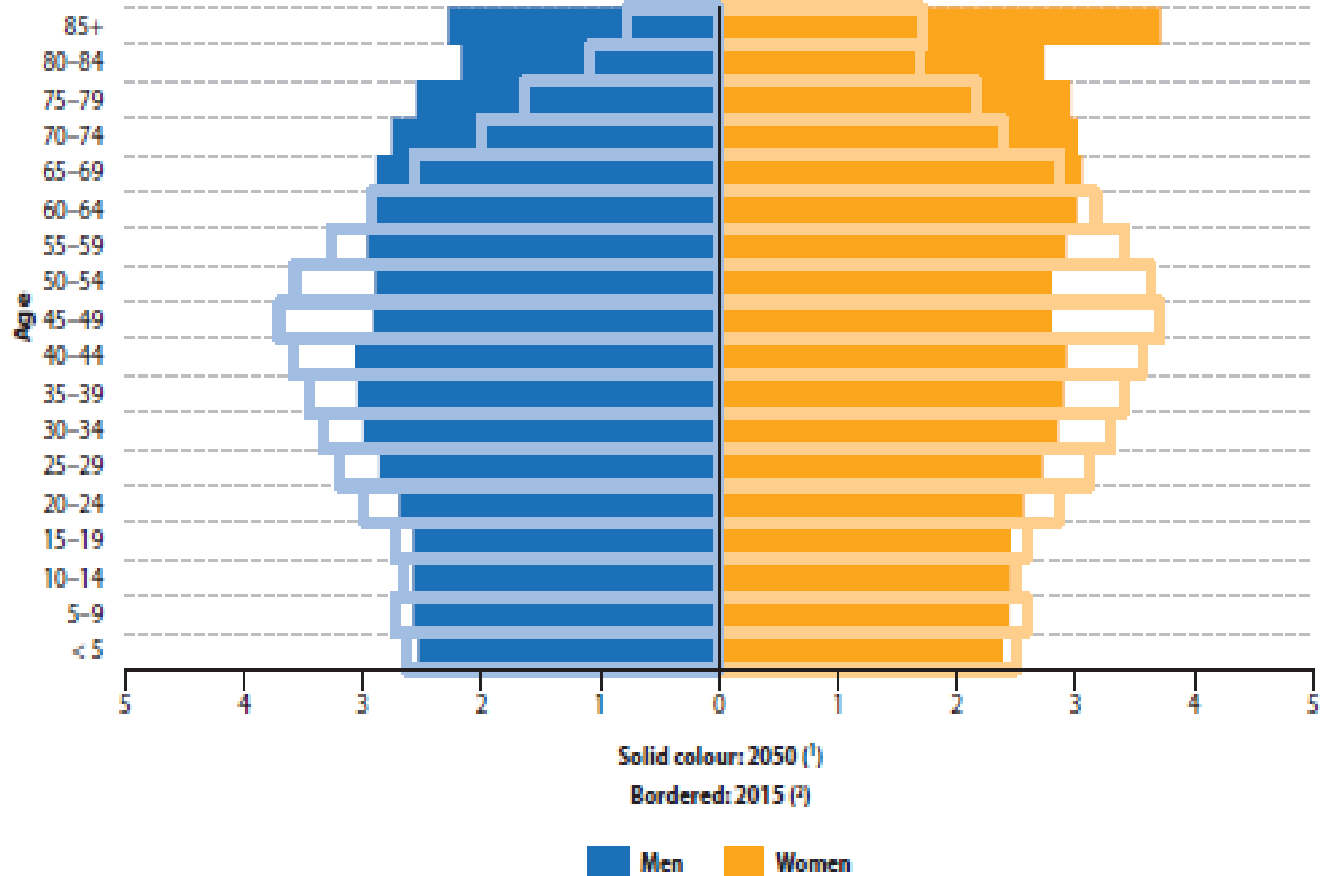
Figure 1.2: Age pyramids, 2014
 (% of total population)



Note: EU-28: Provisional estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [demo_pjangroup](#)) and the World Bank (Health Nutrition and Population Statistics)

Figure 14.1: Population pyramids, EU-28, 2015 and 2050
 (% of the total population)

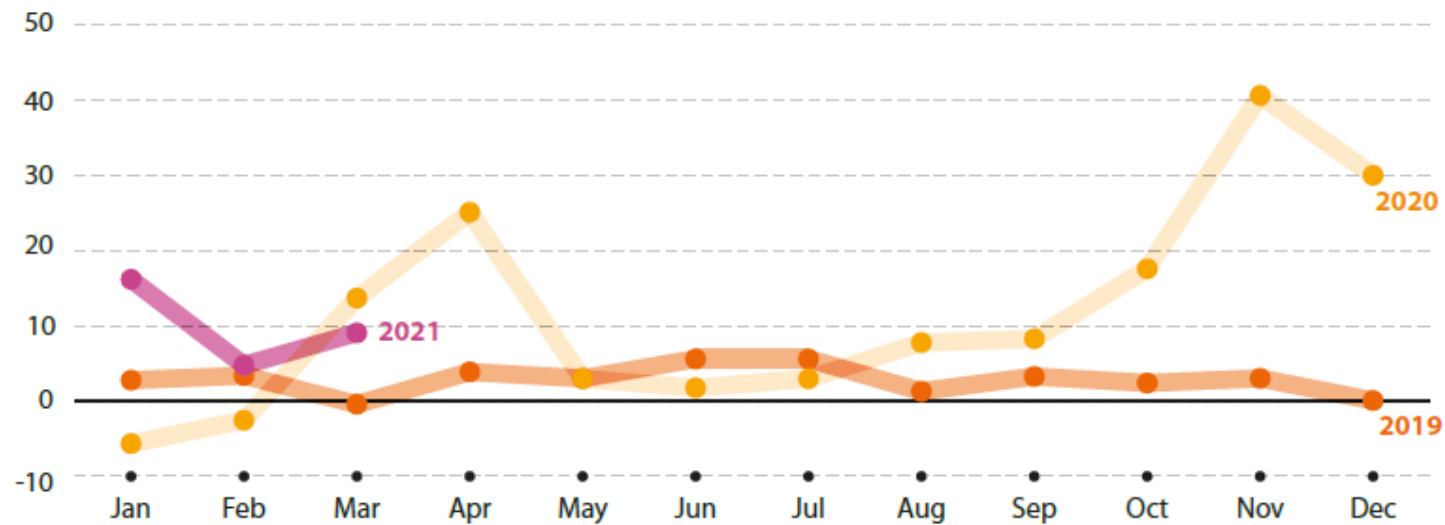


(!) Projected.
 (P) Provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_pjangroup and proj_13nprms)

Excess mortality, developments in the EU

(%, compared with average monthly deaths (during the period 2016-2019), EU, 2019-2021)

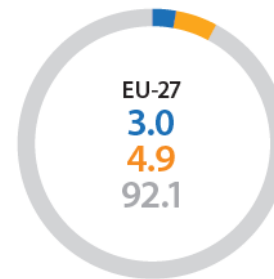
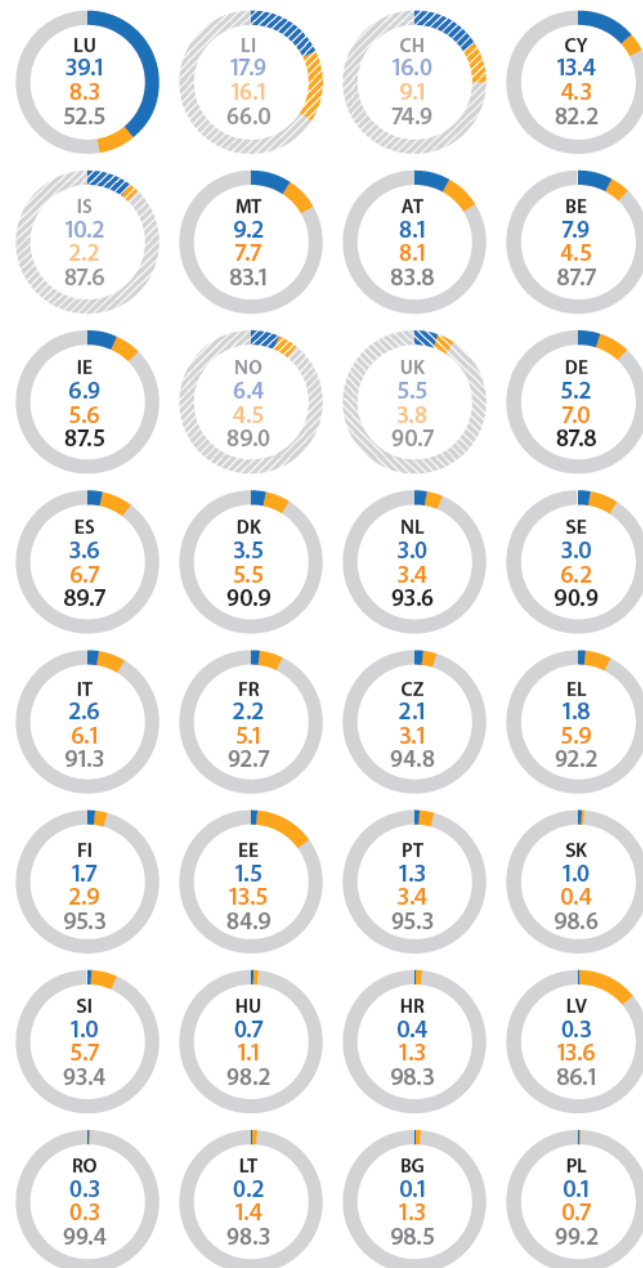


Note: excluding IE.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [demo_mexrt](#) and [demo_mmonth](#))

Population by citizenship

(% share of total population, 1 January 2019)



On 1 January 2019, there were 35.2 million foreign citizens living in the EU-27; this figure was composed of 13.3 million citizens from EU Member States other than the one where they were resident, and 21.9 million citizens from non-member countries; note, the latter value includes a small number of stateless persons.

In relative terms, foreign citizens accounted for 7.9 % of the total population in the EU-27, with this share ranging from almost half (47.5 %) of the population in Luxembourg to less than 1.0 % Poland and Romania. A majority (19) of the EU Member States reported a higher number of non-EU citizens than foreign citizens from other EU Member States within their populations.

■ Citizens of other EU Member States

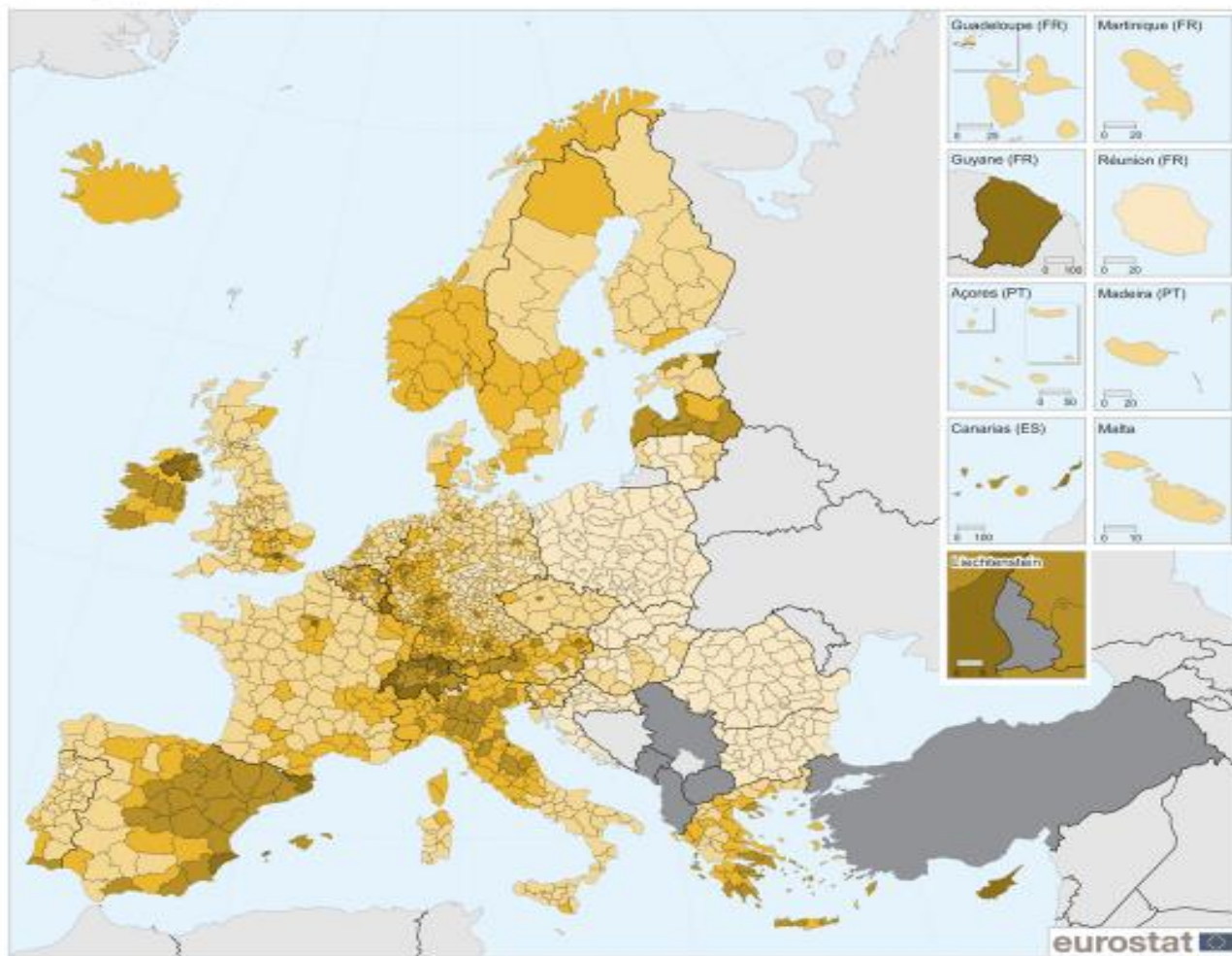
■ Non-EU citizens

■ National citizens

Note: due to rounding, some totals may not sum to 100.0 %. Citizens of other EU Member States for CY and MT include UK. Citizens of non-EU Member States for CY and MT exclude UK. EU-27 includes data for CY and MT (as noted).

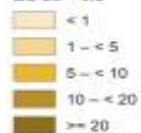
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: migr_popplctz and demo_gind)

Map 2.1: Foreign citizens, by NUTS level 3 region, 2011 (†)
 (% of the population)



(% of the population)

EU-28 = 6.3



Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat

Cartography: Eurostat – GISCO, 04/2015



(†) Cislewycimski (PL216), Tarnowski (PL217), Bytomski (PL228), Tyński (PL22C), Krośniewski (PL323), Sandomiersko-Jędrzejowski (PL332), Suwałki (PL345), Piński (PL411), Koniecki (PL414), Leszczyński (PL417), Stargardzki (PL423), Gnieźniński (PL614), Wrocławski (PL615), Elbląski (PL621), Elcki (PL623), Starogardzki (PL635): low reliability.

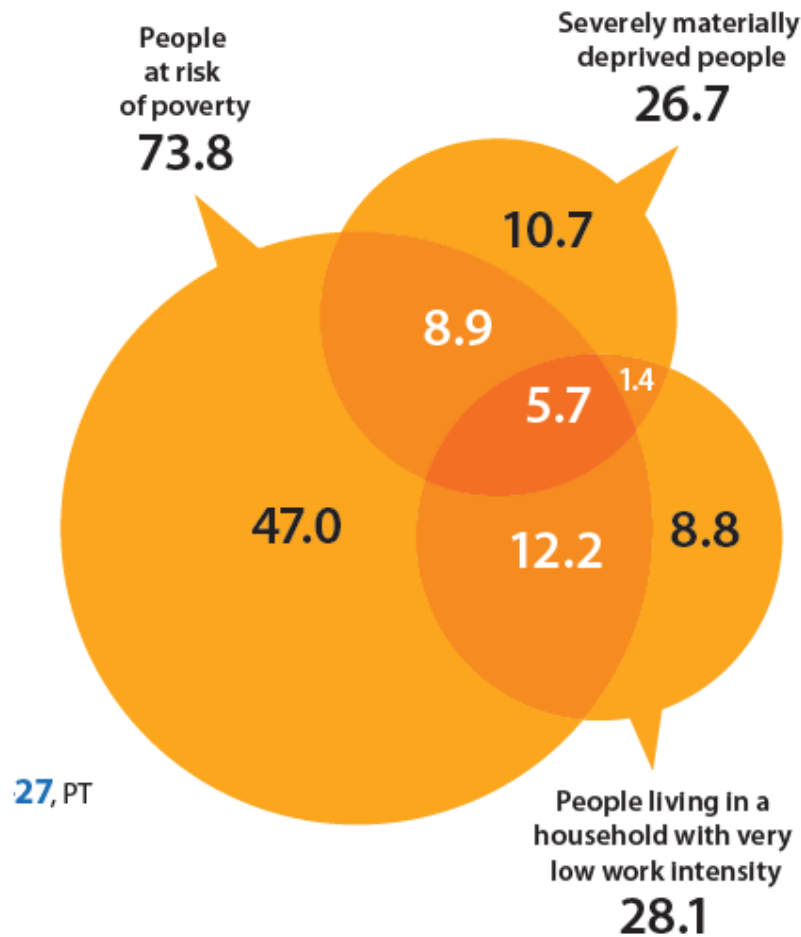
Source: Census hub (<https://ec.europa.eu/CensusHub2>)

Punti chiave:

- 450 milioni di abitanti (UE27)
- Grande diversità nella dimensione dei paesi (GER = 82; FRA, ITA circa 60; SPA 46; POL = 39; ROM = 21; OLA = 17; tutti gli altri da 11 in giù)
- Area con problemi di invecchiamento e basso tasso di fertilità; significativa (e diseguale) presenza di stranieri
- Elevata densità di popolazione (città), anche se con differenze fra paesi

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion

(million persons, EU-27 2018)



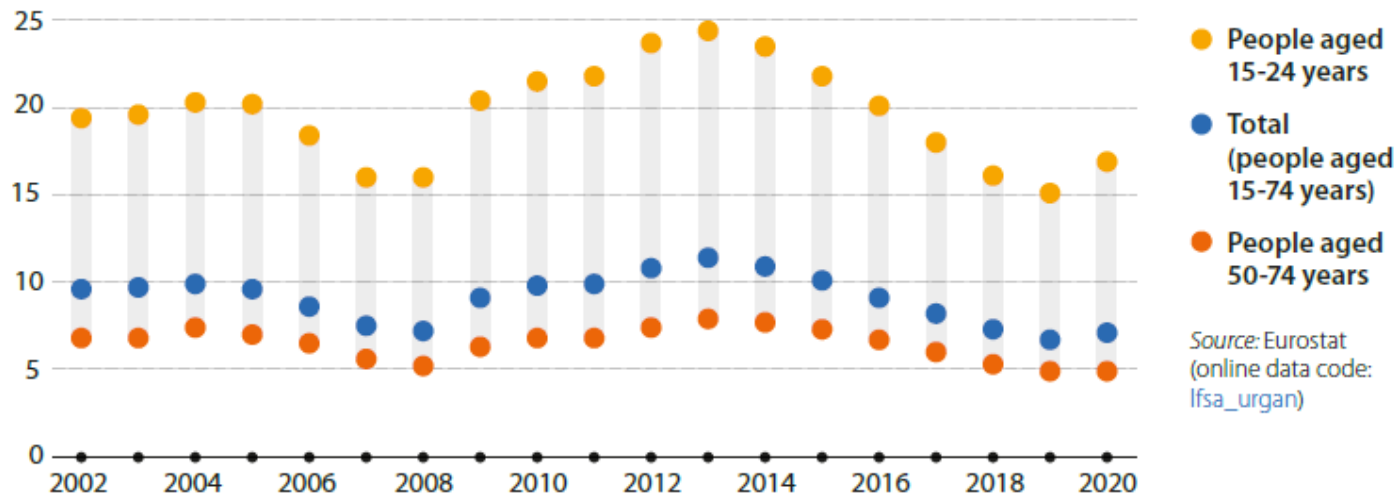
In 2018, 94.7 million people, or 21.6 % of the EU-27 population, were at risk of poverty or social exclusion. This means that they were in at least one of the following three conditions: at risk of poverty after social transfers; severely materially deprived; or living in a household with low work intensity. The greatest risk of poverty or social exclusion was from income poverty, in other words, people who were at risk of poverty after social transfers: this condition touched 73.8 million people across the EU-27 in 2018, among which 26.8 million were affected at the same time by one or both of the other two conditions. Compared with five years earlier, there were 12.5 million fewer people at risk of poverty or social exclusion in 2018.

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

Proportion of people
in the EU-27 at risk

Unemployment rate developments

(% share of labour force, EU, 2002-2020)

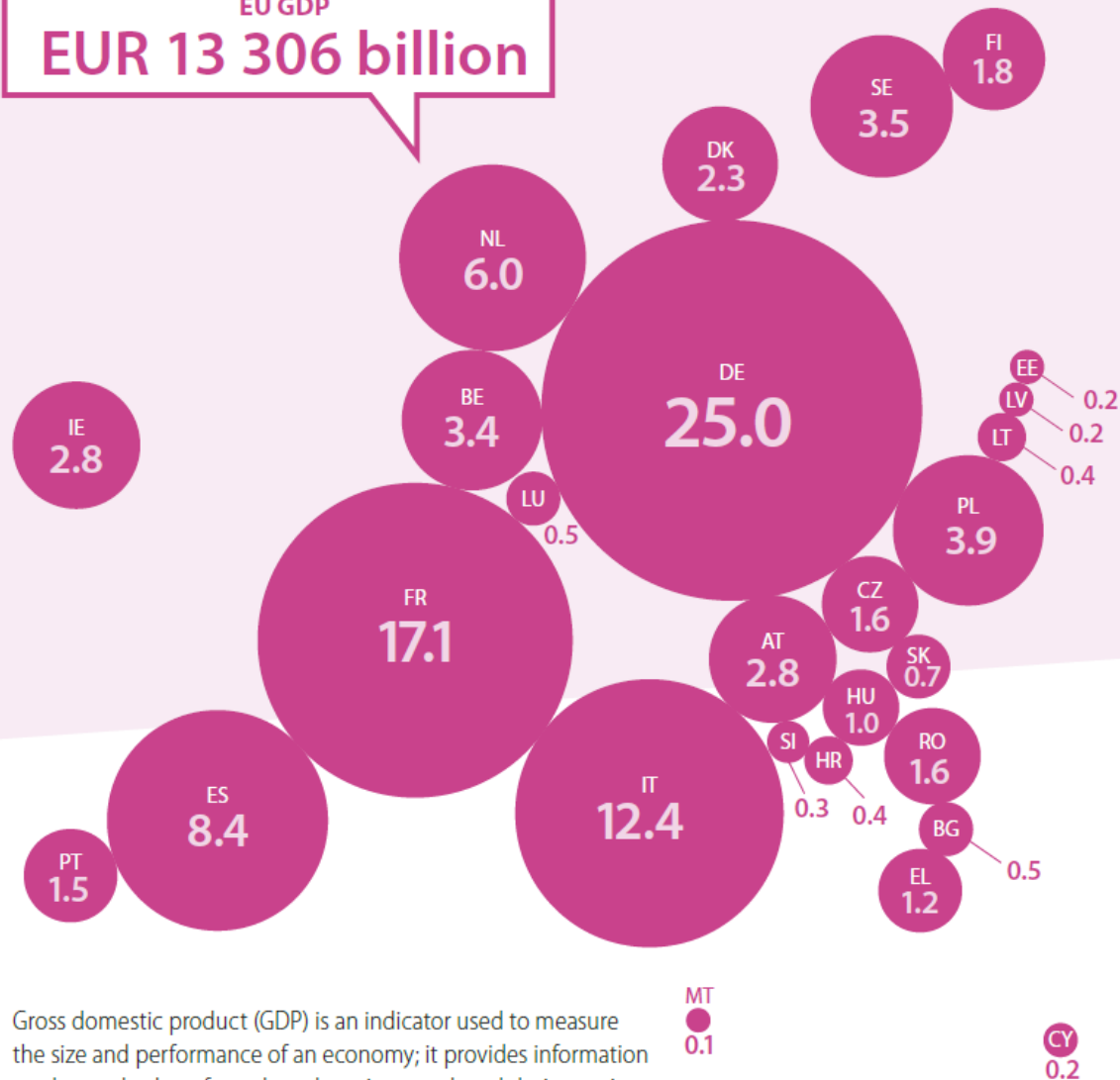


Source: Eurostat
(online data code:
lfsa_urgan)

GDP

(% share of EU total, 2020)

EU GDP
EUR 13 306 billion

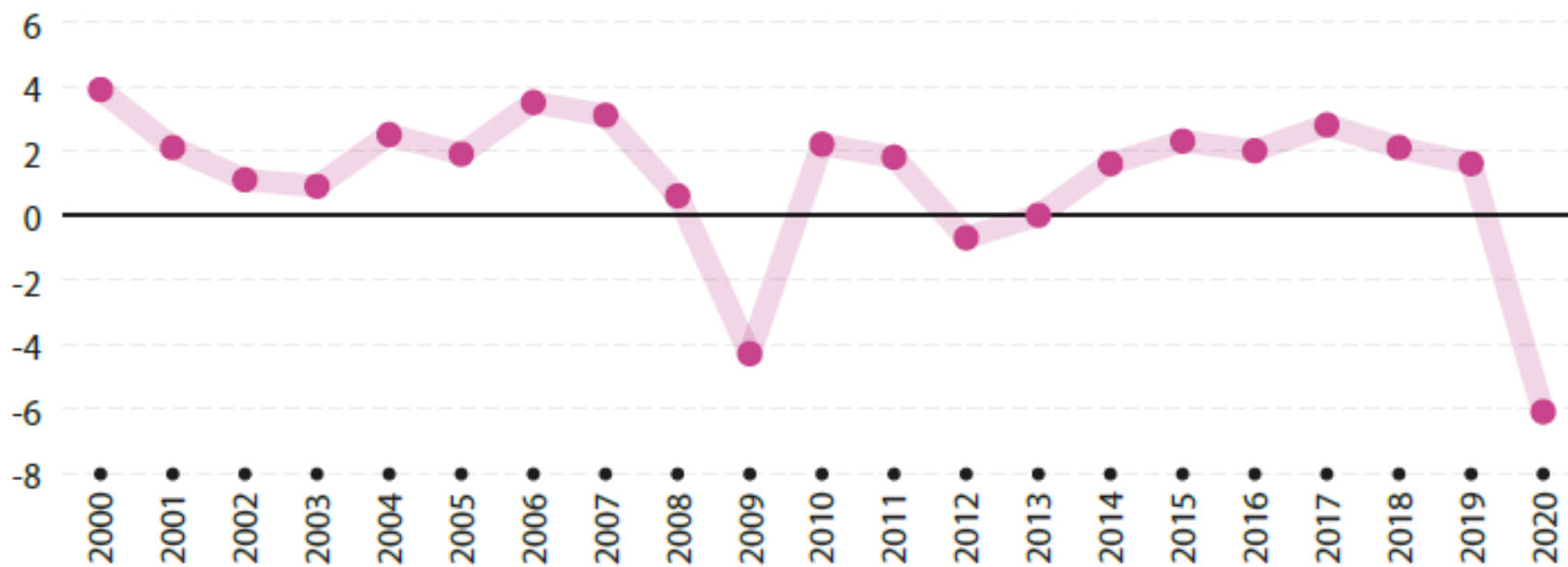


Gross domestic product (GDP) is an indicator used to measure the size and performance of an economy; it provides information on the total value of goods and services produced during a given period. Within the EU, GDP was valued at EUR 13 306 billion in 2020. Germany had the largest economy among the EU Member States (EUR 3 332 billion, or 25.0 % of the EU total), followed by France (17.1 %) and Italy (12.4 %). At the other end of the range, Malta (0.1 %) had the smallest economy in the EU.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [nama_10_gdp](#))

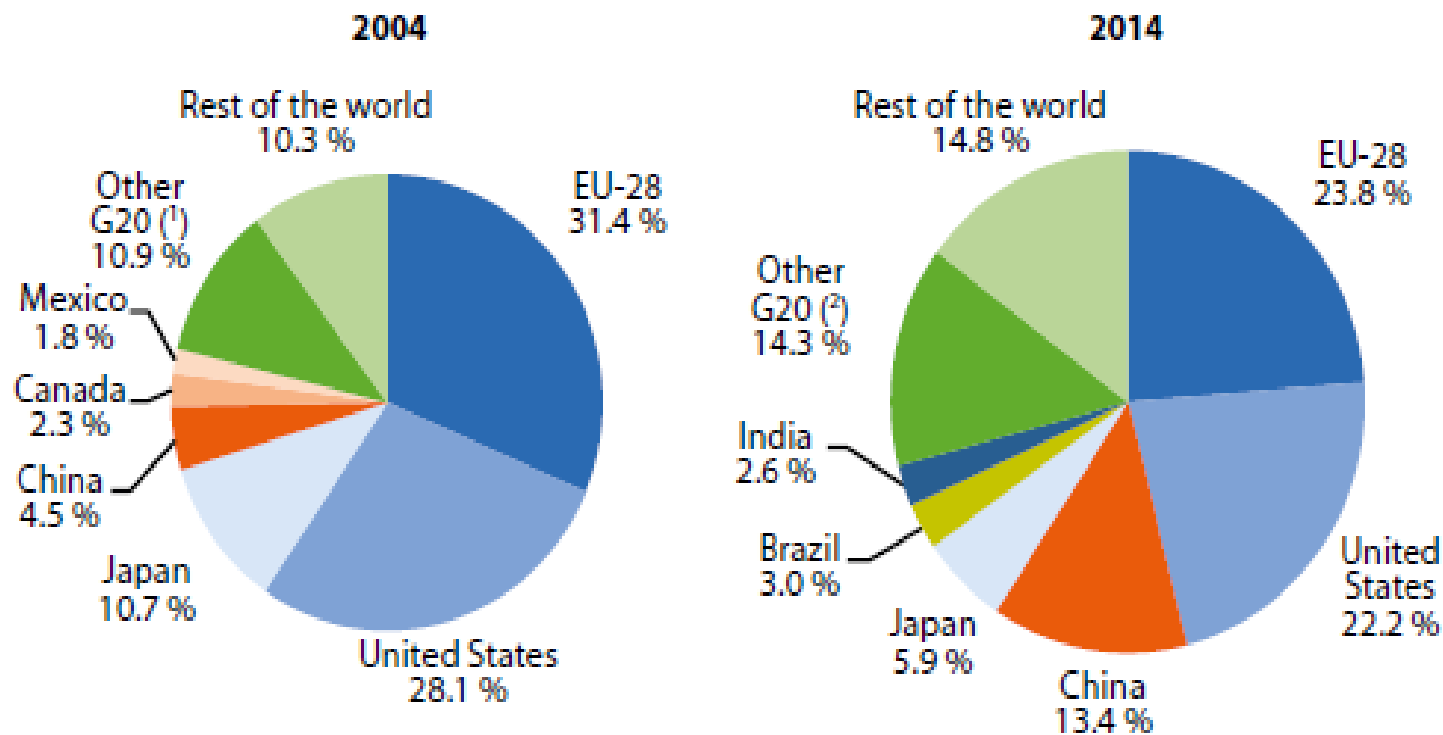
Real change in GDP

(%, annual average, based on chain-linked volumes, EU, 2000-2020)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [naida_10_gdp](#))

Figure 6.1: Share of world GDP, 2004 and 2014
(%)



(1) Argentina, Australia, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea and Turkey.

(2) Argentina, Australia, Canada, Indonesia, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea and Turkey.

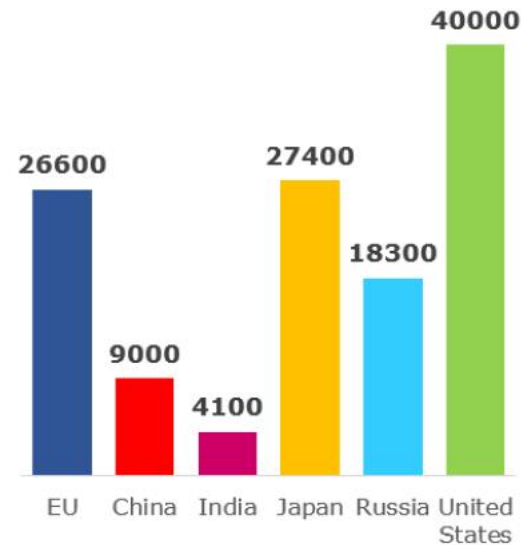
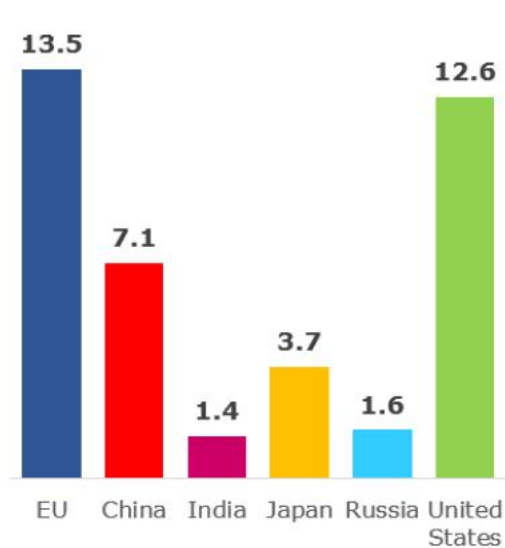
Source: Eurostat (online data code: nama_10_gdp) and the United Nations Statistics Division (National Accounts Main Aggregates Database)

How rich is the EU compared to the rest of the world?



Size of economy:
GDP in trillions of euro (2013)

Wealth per person:
GDP per person (2013)



Punti chiave:

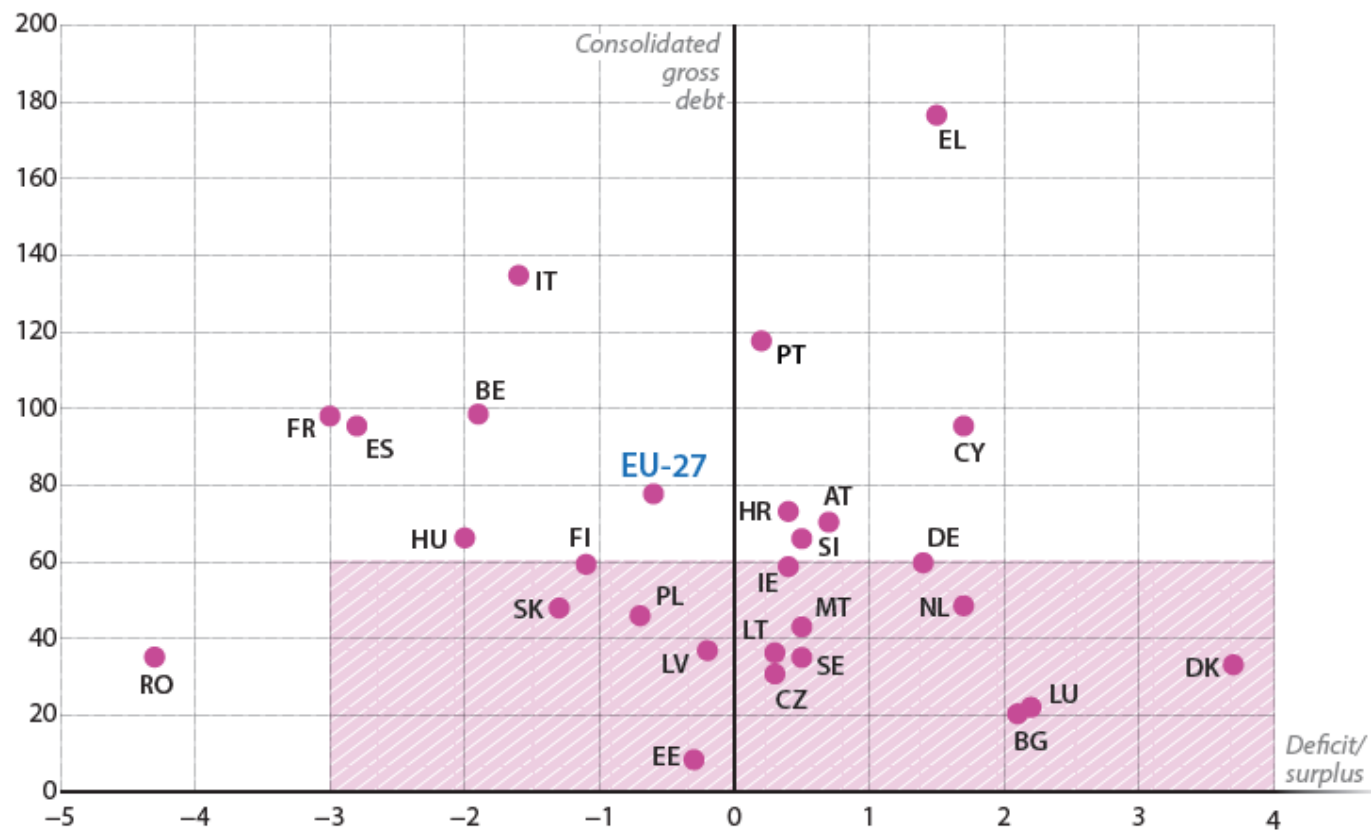
- Ruolo importante ma decrescente nell'economia internazionale
- PIL quasi 13.000 miliardi di euro

Germania 20%, Fra 15,5%, Ita 12%, Spa 8% (forte concentrazione; livello basso a Est: PIL Polonia = Pil Mezzogiorno)

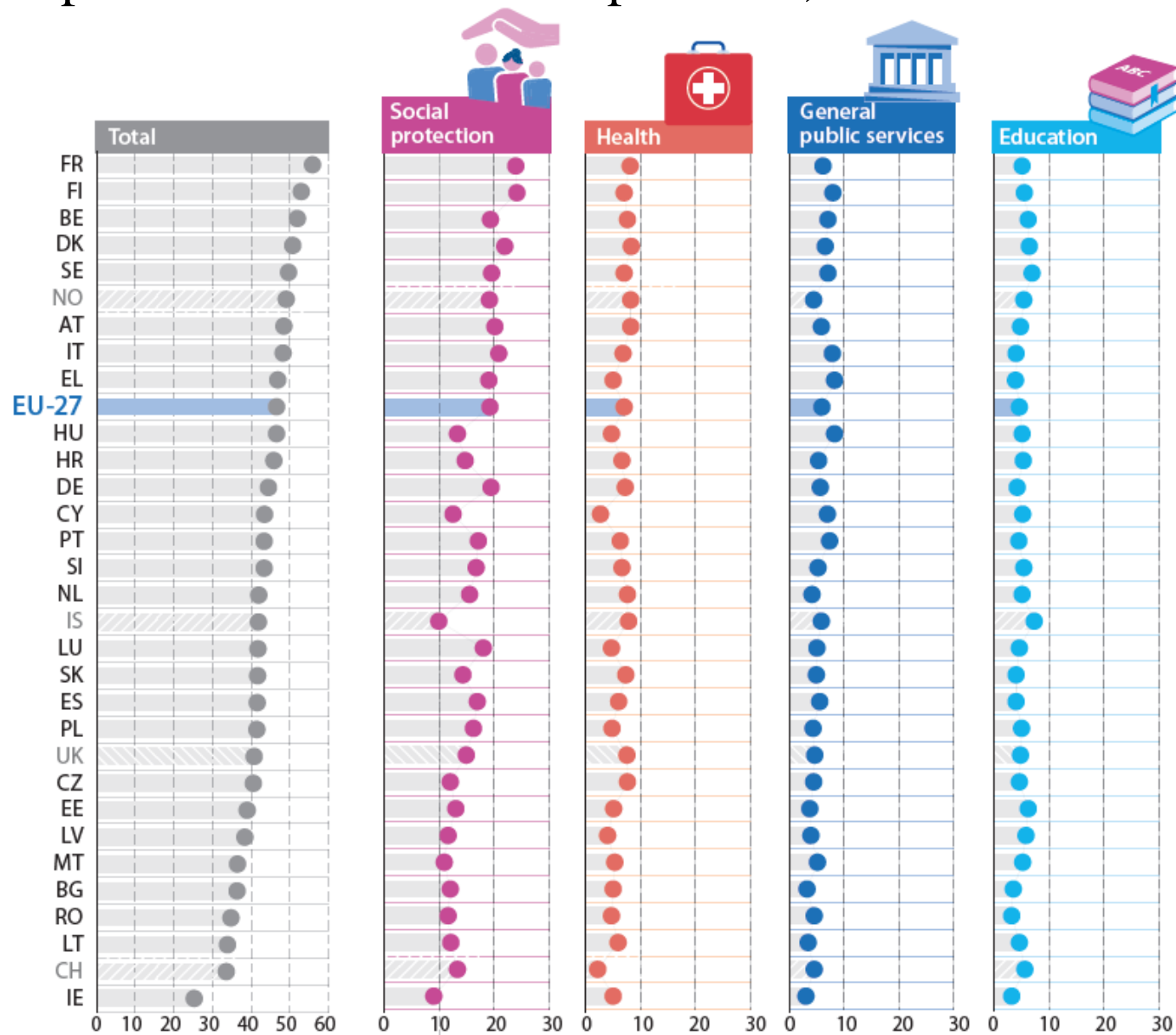
- Alcune regioni dei principali paesi più grandi di stati membri
- Elevate disuguaglianze fra persone e fra stati e regioni

General government deficit/surplus and debt

(% relative to GDP, 2019)

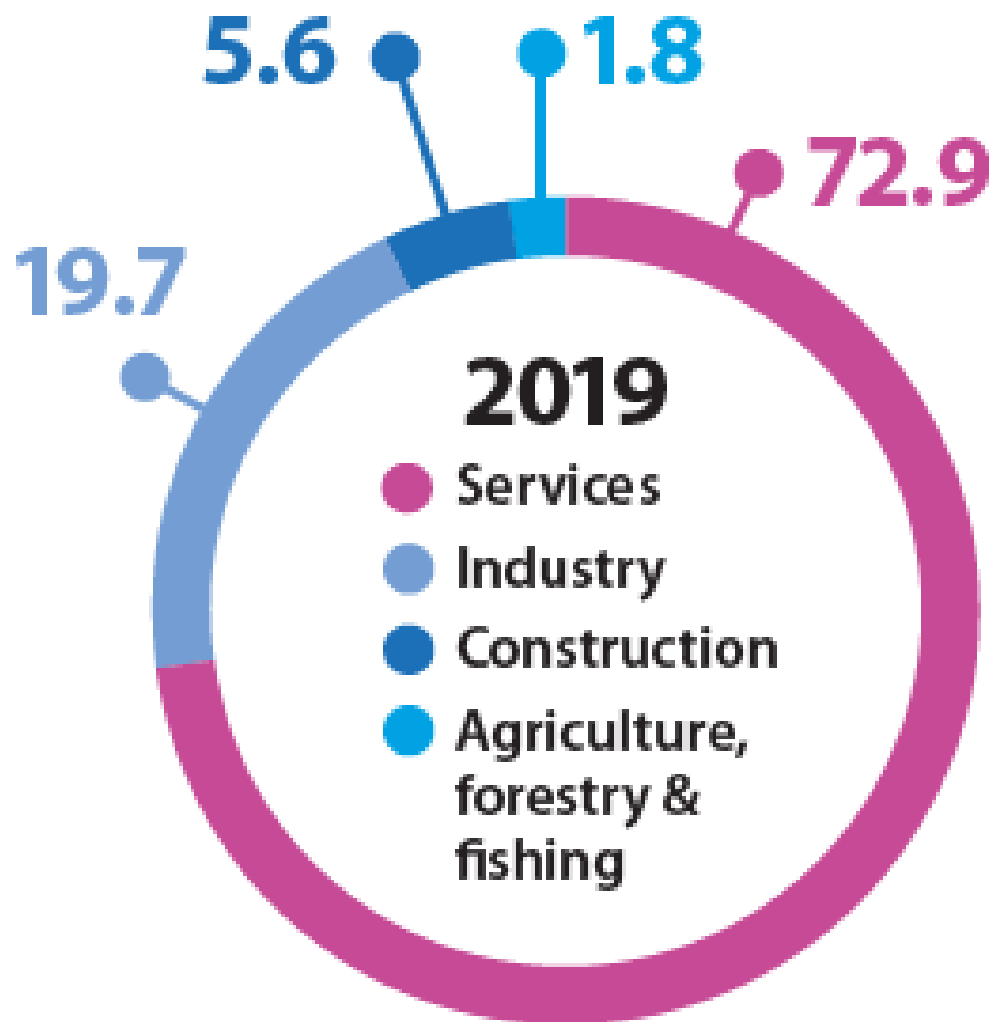


Principali ambiti di intervento pubblico, 2019



Source: Eurostat (online data code: gov_10a_exp)

Composizione del PIL europeo 2019



Punti chiave:

- Crescita molto lenta nell'ultimo decennio, poi crisi covid
- Squilibri di finanza pubblica, ma con debito molto inferiore a Giappone e USA
- “Modello europeo”: alta spesa per prestazioni sociali
- Economia fortemente terziarizzata

International trade in goods with Member States

(% share of total trade, 2019)

In 2019, three fifths (59.9 %) of the EU Member States' trade in goods concerned exchanges between Member States. The relative share of intra-EU trade peaked at 82.0 % in Luxembourg and accounted for more than three quarters of total trade in Slovakia, Czechia and Hungary. By contrast, the share of intra-EU trade was 51.5 % in Greece and 37.5 % in Ireland (where the share of intra-EU trade was notably lower than in previous years as a result of the United Kingdom having left the EU).

Intra EU-27 trade
60 %
of total trade

Note: calculation based on the average value of exports and imports.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [ext_lt_intratrd](#) and [ext_lt_intercc](#))

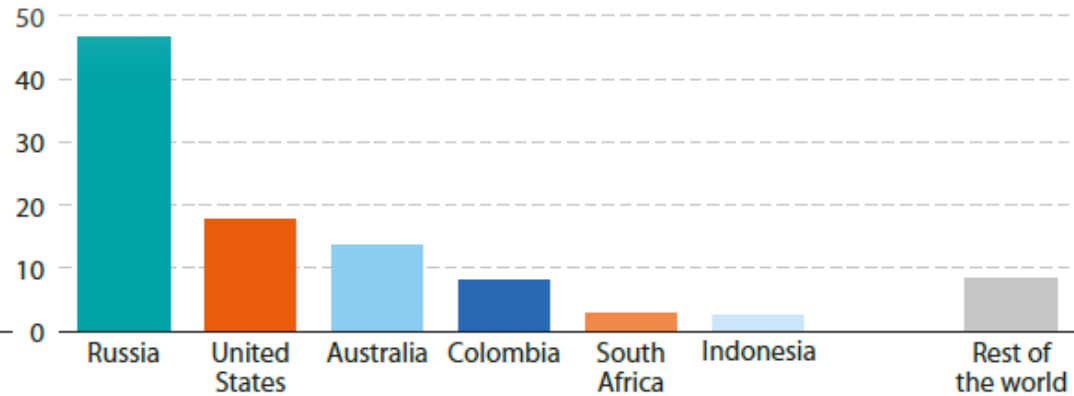
Origin of energy imports

(% share of extra-EU imports, EU, 2019)

Solid fuels
(based on tonnes)



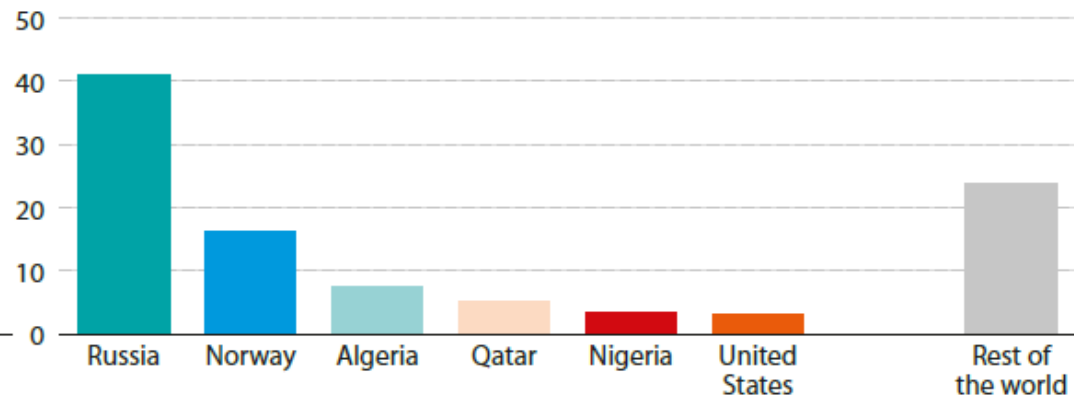
Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_ti_sff)



Natural gas
(based on cubic metres)



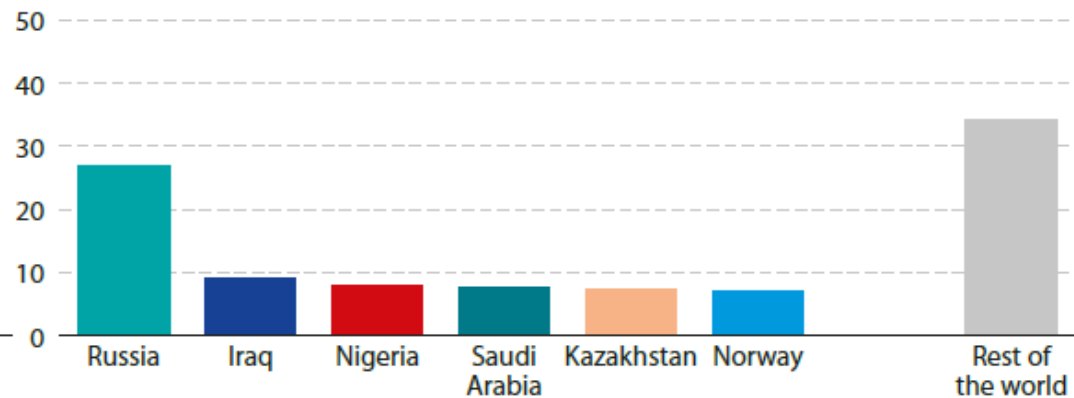
Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_ti_gas)



Crude oil
(based on tonnes)

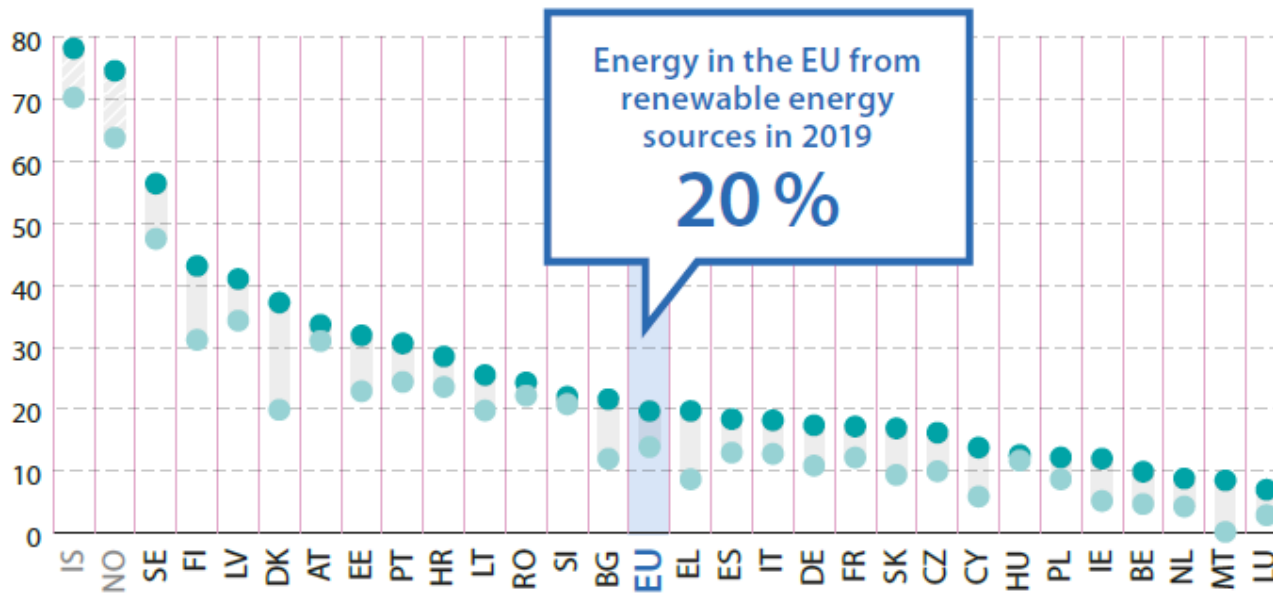


Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_ti_oil)



Energy from renewable energy sources

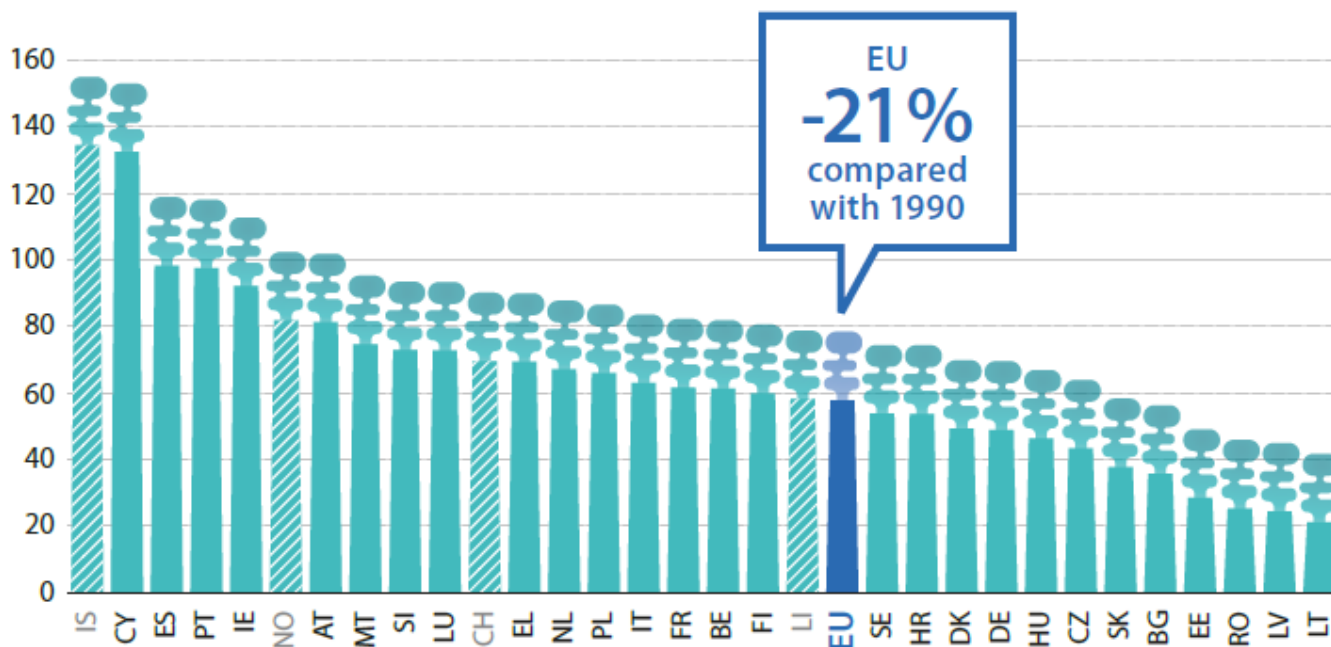
(% share of total gross final energy consumption, 2009 and 2019)



Greenhouse gas emissions

(1990 = 100, based on tonnes of CO₂ equivalents, 2018)

The indicator for greenhouse gas emissions traces developments of man-made emissions for the Kyoto basket of greenhouse gases. The EU has pledged to reduce the amount of greenhouse gases it emits: by 2018, greenhouse gas emissions in the EU had been cut by 20.7 % compared with their 1990 levels. During this period, the quantity of greenhouse gas emissions fell in the vast majority (22) of EU Member States, and more than halved in Romania, Latvia and Lithuania. By contrast, the level of emissions rose in five EU Member States, including Cyprus which had by far the highest increase (up 53.8 %).



Note: greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, nitrogen trifluoride and sulphur hexafluoride. These gases are aggregated by using global warming potential (GWP) factors to obtain data in CO₂ equivalents.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [env_air_gge](#)), based on European environment agency (EEA)

Punti chiave:

- UE principale esportatore mondiale
- Grandissima rilevanza del commercio intraeuropeo (60% del totale, in media)
- Grande dipendenza energetica dall'estero, specie Russia