G7 IN FIGURES

Summit of the G7 states in Elmau 2015

Federal Statistical Office of Germany

G7 GERMANY
2015 | Schloss Elmau

Contents

Foreword

In June 2015 the heads of state and government of the seven leading democratic industrialised countries will gather under the German Presidency at Schloss Elmau in Bavaria. It is likely that this meeting, like others before it, will focus on current crises and humanitarian disasters in many regions of the world. Our shared concerns about a secure future for all will undoubtedly dominate the talks. But the G7 agenda is broader than that.

As well as looking at current developments in the world economy and global challenges such as climate change, the heads of state and government will be considering issues as diverse as marine environmental protection and international measures to tackle antibiotic resistance and disease. In particular, there are lessons to be learnt from the Ebola epidemic if such catastrophes are to be prevented as far as possible and if the international community is to be able to respond more effectively in future. 2015 is an important year from the point of view of development policy, too.

There is another subject of particular importance to the German G7 Presidency, namely the education, independence and career prospects of girls and women worldwide. All our experience in development cooperation shows us that wherever women are enabled to play an equal role and fulfil their potential, society as a whole benefits.

We will also look at the unacceptable excesses in the global division of labour. Working conditions and environmental standards along the international supply chains must be compatible with the G7's fundamental values and convictions.

The G7 is an informal body. As a community of democratic states based on shared values, there is no doubt that it can take the lead in tackling the pressing issues of our time. That said, we are under no illusions. Finding supraregional or even global solutions generally means facing up to big problems.

If decisions are to be viable, they must be based on an empirically sound analysis of the underlying problem or situation that is as comprehensive as it is precise. The Federal Statistical Office has consistently been a competent and reliable partner for government. It is the author of this brochure, which contains very informative data relating to numerous priorities of the German G7 Presidency. Now it is up to the policymakers to draw the correct conclusions.

Steffen Seibert

Steffen Seibert
Government spokesperson
Head of the Press and Information Office

G7 and the summit in Schloss Elmau

The Group of Seven (G7) is an informal forum of the world's leading industrialised countries – Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States. The G7 is committed to promoting democracy, economic stability and sustainable development.

Every year the G7 meets for an annual summit, at which the heads of state and government discuss topics which are currently of particular global relevance. The summits are also attended by representatives of the European Union.

Topics such as the current global economic climate or foreign and security policy are discussed at each G7 summit. In addition, the agenda includes current topics where a coordinated approach appears particularly appropriate or urgent.

The 2015 summit is being organised by the German Presidency and will take place on the 7th and 8th June in Elmau, near Garmisch-Partenkirchen in Bavaria. The agenda is strongly influenced by two upcoming UN conferences: the Post-2015 Agenda conference, which aims to reach agreement on new global development and sustainability goals, and the UN climate conference, where a new legally binding and universal agreement on climate is to be negotiated.

The German Presidency has also chosen a number of other issues for the summit, including in particular energy, protection of the marine environment, Ebola, the fight against neglected tropical diseases and rising antimicrobial resistance, opportunities for women in terms of self-employment and vocational training, supply chain standards and resource efficiency.

This brochure features official international statistics on both the classic summit topics such as foreign trade and economic stability and on the key issues of this year's G7 Presidency. The main focus is on the situation in the G7 states, but depending on the topic and data availability statistics are also presented for other important partner countries such as the BRICS or G20 states.

Given that most topics chosen for the 2015 summit are multidimensional, this brochure can only offer a first insight into a small selection of the relevant data. Anyone interested in researching a topic in greater detail will find links in each section providing access to useful databases and can also contact our international statistics team (www.destatis.de/contact) for further assistance.

G7 and population ageing

The total population of all G7 countries amounts to approximately 11 % of the world's population. All seven countries are affected by the process known as population ageing – albeit to different extents. Whilst globally approximately 8 % of the population is aged 65 and above, this age group constitutes 21 % of the population in Italy and Germany. Internationally, Japan has the highest rate of people aged 65 plus (25 %).

The fertility rate points to one of the key reasons for this trend: In all three countries the number of children per woman is approximately 1.4, which is significantly below the replacement level of 2.1. It is even further below the global average of 2.5 children per woman.

The UN population projection demonstrates what effect this will have in the medium and longer term: The G7 proportion of the world population is due to drop to 9 % by 2050.

Although the G7 represents only 11 % of the worldwide population, its share of the world's economic output – which is 33 % when adjusted for purchasing power – underlines its importance for the global economy.

More demographic data

World Bank ›
wdi.worldbank.org

United Nations ›
esa.un.org/wpp

Proportion of global population and global economic output 2013
in %

Rest of the world — Population 35, GDP 18
G20 (excl. G7) — Population 54, GDP 49
G7 — Population 11, GDP 33

Population | GDP (adjusted for purchasing power)
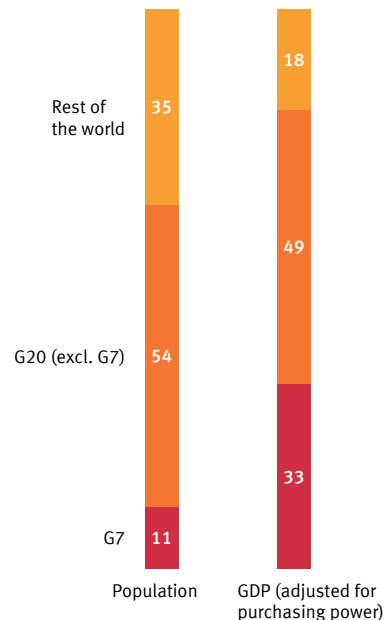
The 24 EU Member States not included in the G7 are included in the G20 category.

Sources: World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Federal Statistical Office, G7 in Figures, 2015

G7 and G20: Population indicators

G7 ▌G20 ▌	Population	Total fertility rate	Population aged 65 and over	Population projection [1]	Average annual population change
	mn inhabitants	births per woman	%	mn inhabitants	%
	2013	2013	2013	2050	2013
▌Germany	81	1.4	21	73	0.3
▌Canada	35	1.6	15	45	1.2
▌France	66	2.0	18	73	0.4
▌Italy	60	1.4	21	60	1.2
▌Japan	127	1.4	25	108	−0.2
▌United Kingdom	64	1.9	17	73	0.6
▌United States	316	1.9	14	401	0.7
▌Argentina	41	2.2	11	51	0.9
▌Australia	23	1.9	14	34	1.7
▌Brazil	200	1.8	8	231	0.9
▌China	1,357	1.7	9	1,385	0.5
▌European Union (EU28)	507	1.6	18	512	0.3
▌India	1,252	2.5	5	1,620	1.2
▌Indonesia	250	2.3	5	321	1.2
▌Mexico	122	2.2	6	156	1.2
▌Republic of Korea	50	1.2	12	51	0.4
▌Russian Federation	143	1.7	13	121	0.2
▌Saudi Arabia	29	2.6	3	40	1.9
▌South Africa	53	2.4	6	63	1.5
▌Turkey	75	2.0	7	95	1.3
Source	World Bank	World Bank	World Bank	UN DESA	World Bank

1 Medium variant of UN population projection.

G7 and G20: Driving forces of the global economy

The G7 states have a particular responsibility for the global economy. Adjusting for purchasing power, these seven countries are responsible for a third of the global economic output (2013: 32.7 %). Taking all G20 states into account, this value increases to 82 %. Given the high degree of global economic interdependence, this means that any disruption of economic growth among the G20 states has a highly significant impact on all other countries worldwide.

An analysis of the economic trend in recent years shows that – despite financial crises – overall most G7 states have managed to increase their economic output in real terms since 2000, with the North American countries achieving the largest increase in GDP. The only exception is Italy. Here the GDP measured in 2014 was more or less unchanged (−1.2 %) compared to the year 2000.

The high growth rates in countries such as China and India indicate that positions are starting to shift within the G20. Comparing the Chinese and US share of global economic output over time and adjusting for purchasing power, the resulting graph (page 11) illustrates just how fast some of these changes are occurring.

Economic and financial data

World Economic Outlook, International Monetary Fund (IMF) ›
www.imf.org/external/data.htm

National Accounts data

United Nations Statistical Division ›
unstats.un.org/unsd/snaama
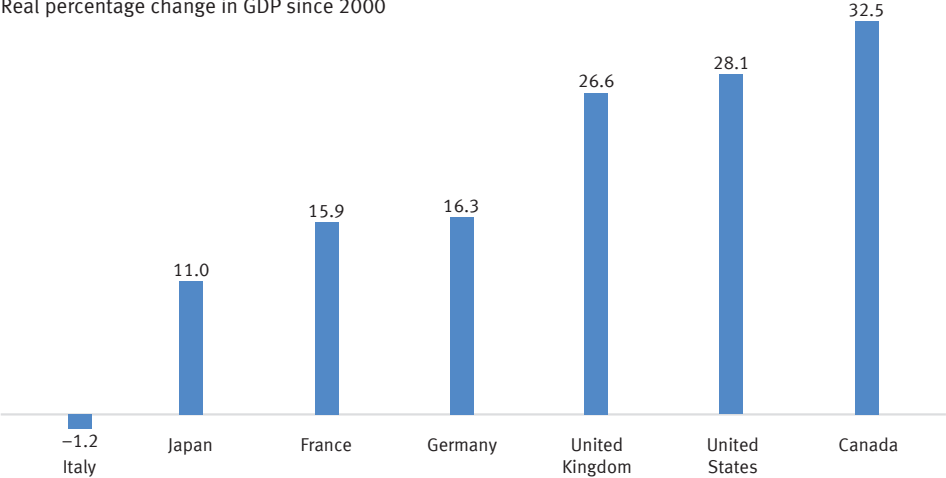
G7 and G20: Economic indicators

G7 / G20	Gross domestic product (GDP)		GDP per capita	Real change of GDP on previous year	Inflation rate	General government net deficit (–) / surplus (+)	General government gross debt	Current account balance	Unemploy-ment rate
	bn US$	bn int. US$	US$	%	%	% of GDP	% of GDP	% of GDP	%
	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2013
Germany	3,860	3,722	47,590	1.6	0.8	0.6	73.1	7.5	5.2
Canada	1,789	1,592	50,398	2.5	1.9	−1.8	86.5	−2.2	7.1
France	2,847	2,581	44,538	0.4	0.6	−4.2	95.1	−1.1	9.9
Italy	2,148	2,128	35,823	−0.4	0.2	−3.0	132.1	1.8	12.2
Japan	4,616	4,751	36,332	−0.1	2.7	−7.7	246.4	0.5	4.0
United Kingdom	2,945	2,549	45,653	2.6	1.5	−5.7	89.5	−5.5	7.5
United States	17,419	17,419	54,597	2.4	1.6	−5.3	104.8	−2.4	7.4
Argentina	540	948	12,873	0.5	.	−2.7	48.6	−0.9	7.1 [1]
Australia	1,444	1,095	61,219	2.7	2.5	−3.6	34.3	−2.8	5.7
Brazil	2,353	3,264	11,604	0.1	6.3	−6.2	65.2	−3.9	6.5
China	10,380	17,617	7,589	7.4	2.0	−1.1	41.1	2.0	4.0 [1]
European Union (EU28)	18,495	18,526	.	1.4	0.5	−2.9	87.7	1.7	10.2
India	2,050	7,376	1,627	7.2	6.0	−7.2	65.0	−1.4	4.5
Indonesia	889	2,676	3,534	5.0	6.4	−2.2	25.0	−3.0	6.1
Mexico	1,283	2,141	10,715	2.1	4.0	−4.6	50.1	−2.1	4.9
Republic of Korea	1,417	1,779	28,101	3.3	1.3	0.3	35.7	6.3	3.1
Russian Federation	1,857	3,565	12,926	0.6	7.8	−1.2	17.9	3.1	5.5
Saudi Arabia	752	1,606	24,454	3.6	2.7	−0.5	1.6	14.1	5.7
South Africa	350	705	6,483	1.5	6.1	−4.1	45.9	−5.4	24.9
Turkey	806	1,508	10,482	2.9	8.9	−1.5	33.5	−5.7	8.7
Source	IMF-WEO	IMF-WEO	IMF-WEO	IMF-WEO	IMF-WEO	IMF-WEO	IMF-WEO	IMF-WEO	ILO / Eurostat

1 Difference in definition.

In some cases, 2014 data are estimates. For more information on the comparative currency international US$: see glossary.

G7: Economic growth 2000 to 2014
Real percentage change in GDP since 2000

−1.2 Italy	11.0 Japan	15.9 France	16.3 Germany	26.6 United Kingdom	28.1 United States	32.5 Canada

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook

Share of global economic output
Adjusted for purchasing power, in %

United States

China
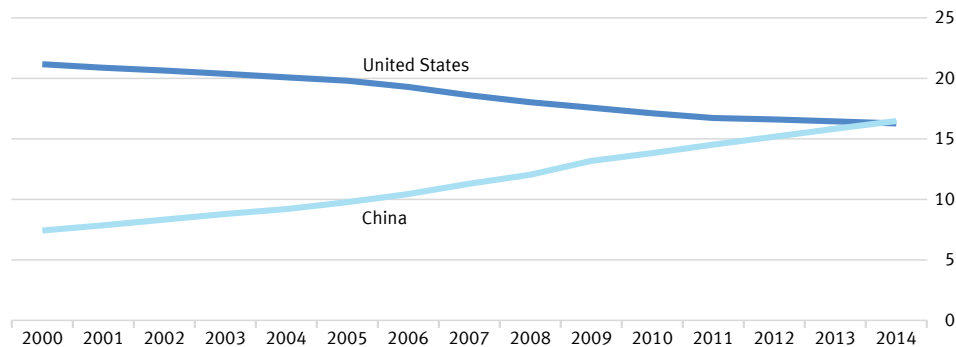
Source: World Economic Outlook, International Monetary Fund (IMF-WEO)

G7: Important international trading partners

The G7 countries are important global trading partners: Approximately one third of all exports worldwide come from one of the G7 states and 35 % of all goods and services imported have a G7 destination.
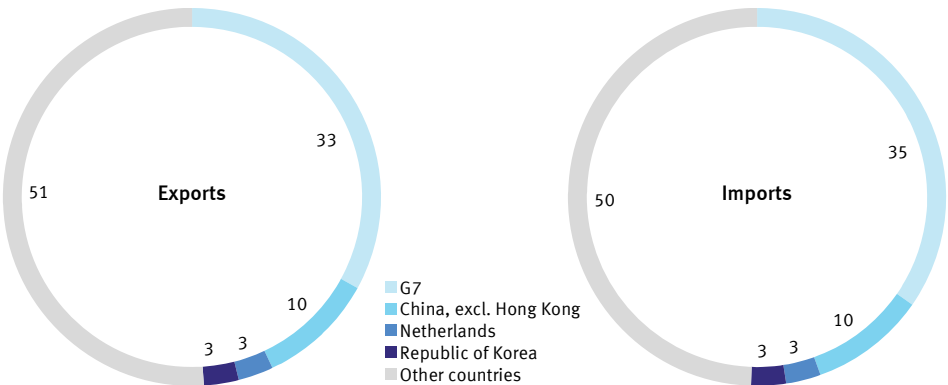
Germany is a leading export nation: With exports in 2013 totalling 1,744 billion US$ (goods and services) it was ranked third worldwide – behind China and the United States. Germany's total trade in goods and services (exports and imports) amounted to 89 % of its gross domestic product in 2013, making its economy significantly more dependent on international trade than the other six G7 economies. Particularly the United States and Japan are more oriented towards domestic trade than Germany.

More international data on foreign trade

World Trade Organization (WTO) ›
stat.wto.org/Home/WSDBHome.aspx

United Nations (Comtrade) ›
comtrade.un.org

Global merchandise and services trade 2013
Percentage of G7 states and the three largest non-G7 trade partners

Exports: 51, 33, 10, 3, 3

Imports: 50, 35, 10, 3, 3

Legend:
- G7
- China, excl. Hong Kong
- Netherlands
- Republic of Korea
- Other countries

Source: World Trade Organization (WTO)

International trade of G7 states

	Merchandise and services					Merchandise
	Exports	Share of global exports	Imports	Share of global imports	Trade: Sum of exports and imports	Change in exports on previous year
	bn US$	%	bn US$	%	% of GDP	%
G7	**2013**	**2013**	**2013**	**2013**	**2013**	**2013**
Germany	1,744	7.4	1,507	6.4	89	3.4
Canada	538	2.3	580	2.5	61	0.7
France	817	3.5	870	3.7	62	1.9
Italy	629	2.7	587	2.5	59	3.3
Japan	863	3.7	997	4.3	38	−10.5
United Kingdom	838	3.6	836	3.6	66	14.6
United States	2,263	9.6	2,786	11.9	30	2.2
Source	**WTO**	**WTO**	**WTO**	**WTO**	**WTO**	**WTO**

Supply, efficiency and sustainability

Most G7 countries depend on imports to cover their energy demand. This is particularly true for Japan, where energy imports amounted to 96 % of the total primary energy supply. Energy dependency was also high in Italy (84 %) and Germany (64 %). Canada, South Africa and the Russian Federation produced more energy than they needed for inland consumption, making them the only net energy exporters among the G7 and BRICS states.
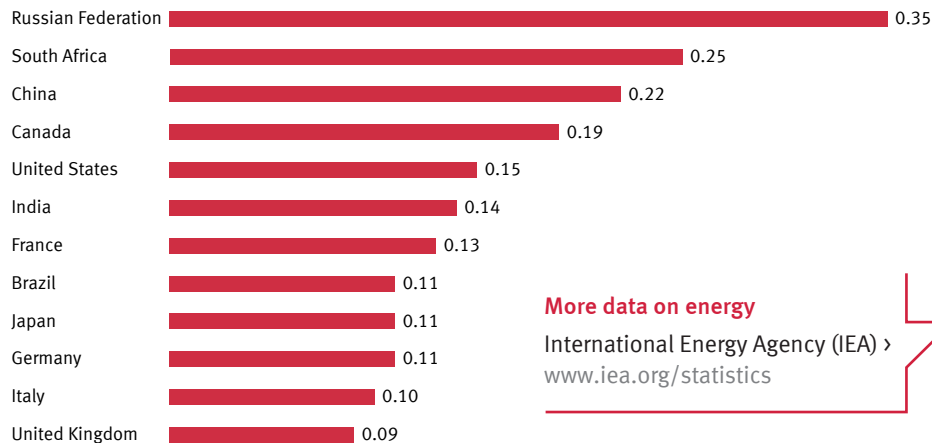
Countries differ considerably in terms of energy efficiency: Whilst Italy and the United Kingdom required approximately 0.1 kg oil equivalent of energy for every 1 int. US$ of GDP, the South African (0.25 kg oe) and Russian economies (0.35 kg oe) were significantly less energy efficient.

Some countries have made substantial progress as far as the development of renewables is concerned. Italy and Germany, for instance, achieved a more than fivefold increase in the share of electricity generated by renewables (excl. hydroelectric) in the years 2002 to 2012. Despite these efforts however, the share of the primary energy supply based on fossil fuels exceeds 70 % in almost all G7 and BRICS countries.

Energy intensity of the economy 2012
kg oil equivalent (oe) primary energy supply per 1 int. US$ GDP, G7 and BRICS states

Country	Value
Russian Federation	0.35
South Africa	0.25
China	0.22
Canada	0.19
United States	0.15
India	0.14
France	0.13
Brazil	0.11
Japan	0.11
Germany	0.11
Italy	0.10
United Kingdom	0.09

More data on energy
International Energy Agency (IEA) ›
www.iea.org/statistics

Calculation based on international US dollar at 2005 prices.
Source: International Energy Agency (IEA)

G7: Electricity production from renewable sources
Excluding hydroelectric, % of total
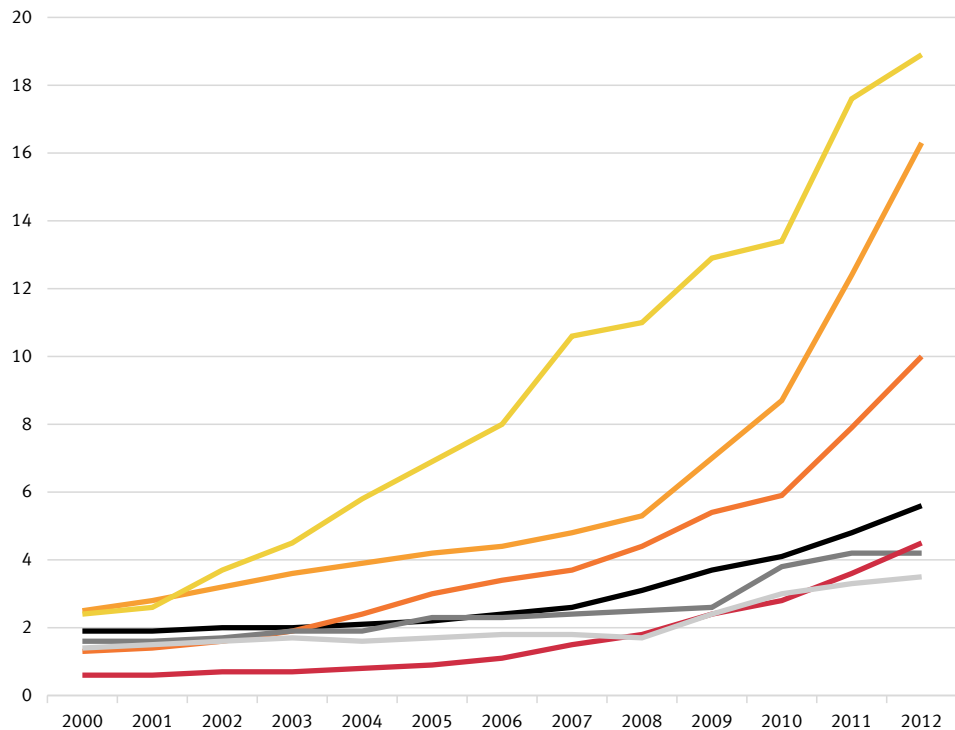
Electricity production from renewable sources 2012
excluding hydroelectric | including hydroelectric

	excluding hydroelectric	including hydroelectric
Germany	18.9	22.4
Italy	16.3	30.5
United Kingdom	10.0	11.4
United States	5.6	12.1
France	4.5	14.6
Japan	4.2	11.8
Canada	3.5	62.4

Source: International Energy Agency (IEA)

Energy

G7 and BRICS states: Energy indicators

G7 | BRICS	Energy production	Net energy imports (+) / exports (−)	Total primary energy supply	Net energy imports (+) / exports (−)	Energy from fossil fuels	Total final energy consumption	Total final energy consumption per capita	Electricity consumption per capita
	mn toe	mn toe	mn toe	% of total primary energy supply		mn toe	toe	MWh
	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012
Germany	123	200	313	64	80	221	2.7	7.1
Canada	420	−169	251	−67	73	208	6.0	15.6
France	134	124	252	49	49	155	2.4	7.4
Italy	32	133	159	84	84	123	2.0	5.3
Japan	28	435	452	96	95	309	2.4	7.8
United Kingdom	117	87	192	45	85	128	2.0	5.5
United States	1,806	375	2,141	18	84	1,433	4.6	12.9
Brazil	252	34	282	12	57	224	1.1	2.5
China	2,525	468	2,894	16	88	1,702	1.3	3.5
India	545	243	788	31	74	512	0.4	0.8
Russian Federation	1,332	−565	757	−75	91	461	3.2	6.6
South Africa	166	−22	140	−16	87	71	1.4	4.4
Source	IEA	IEA	IEA	IEA	IEA	IEA	IEA	IEA
	Energy production and trade		Primary energy supply			Final energy consumption		

toe = tonne of oil equivalent = unit of energy (see glossary)

Energy production (domestic)
+ energy imports
– energy exports
+/– stock changes
= Total primary energy supply
– non-energy use
– conversion losses
– energy industry own use
= Total final consumption of energy

Net energy imports / exports represent the balance of these two positions

Households	Industry	Transport	Services
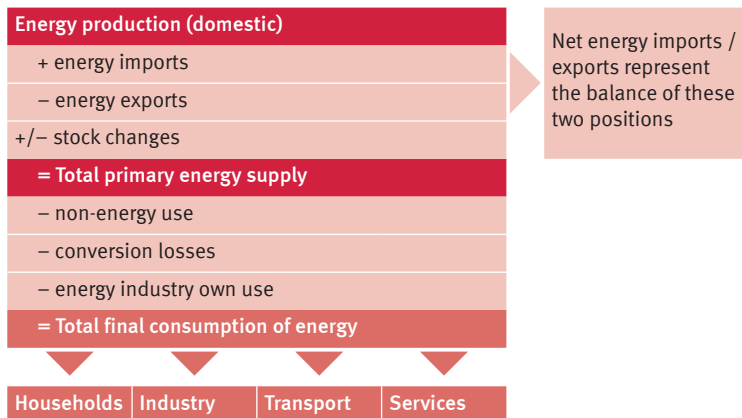
Legally binding global climate agreement

According to the Fifth Assessment Report of the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the change in climate is already measureable: the mean sea level and the average global temperature are increasing over time – mainly due to the increase in greenhouse gas emissions. The aim of the UN climate conference scheduled for late 2015 in Paris (COP 21) is to adopt a legally binding and universal climate agreement including clear regulations in terms of greenhouse gas reduction. The G7 summit is an opportunity to exchange views on this issue prior to the COP 21 conference.

Since 1990, a number of countries have succeeded in reducing their carbon dioxide emissions. However, positive progress has remained a regional phenomenon. In the global perspective the emission of carbon dioxide and greenhouse gases in total has continued to increase. In countries such as Brazil, China, India and Korea carbon

dioxide emissions have more than doubled in the last 25 years.

Highly populated countries and countries with above average per capita emissions have a particular responsibility: Just two countries, the United States and China,

emitted 44 % of the world's carbon dioxide emissions in 2013. The challenge is to further weaken the link between economic output on the one hand and energy use and emissions on the other.

More data on climate change
Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR) › edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu

Economic output and carbon dioxide emissions 2013
G7 and BRICS states
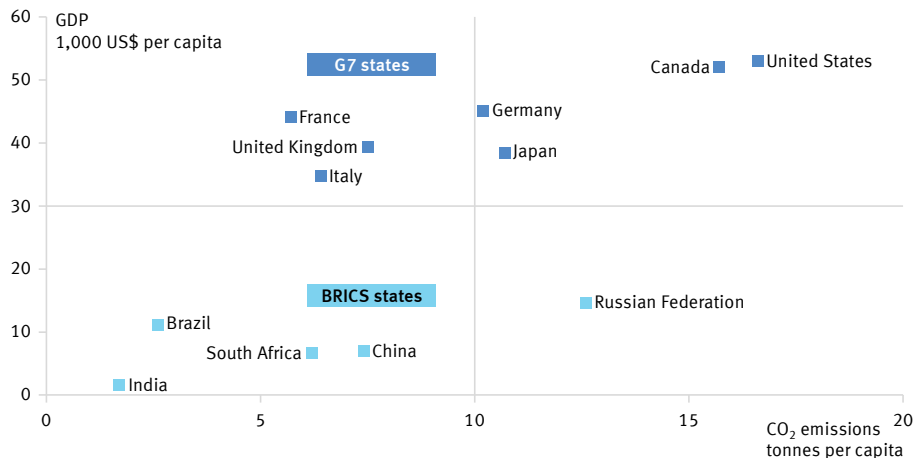
Source GDP: World Economic Outlook, International Monetary Fund (IMF); source emissions: EDGAR / JRC

G7 and G20: Indicators relating to climate change

G7 / G20	Carbon dioxide emissions % of global emissions 2013	Carbon dioxide emissions tonnes per capita 2013	Carbon dioxide emissions kg per 1,000 int. US$ GDP 2013	Carbon dioxide emissions % change on 1990 2013	Average annual deforestation (+) / afforestation (−) % of total forest area 2000–2011	Population living in areas where elevation is below 5 metres % of total population 2000
Germany	2.4	10.2	277	−17.3	0.00	4.4
Canada	1.6	15.7	335	23.0	0.00	4.0
France	1.0	5.7	169	−6.3	−0.39	4.0
Italy	1.1	6.4	215	−8.4	−0.90	7.5
Japan	3.9	10.7	279	17.0	−0.05	16.2
United Kingdom	1.3	7.5	254	−19.2	−0.31	8.6
United States	15.0	16.6	334	6.2	−0.13	4.1
Argentina	0.5	4.5	213	74.0	0.81	4.5
Australia	1.1	16.9	314	43.9	0.37	7.2
Brazil	1.5	2.6	99	134.2	0.50	4.9
China	29.1	7.4	229	315.7	−1.57	8.1
European Union (EU28)	10.5	7.3	222	−14.1	.	7.4
India	5.9	1.7	139	214.2	−0.46	3.8
Indonesia	1.4	2.0	100	207.6	0.51	11.2
Mexico	1.3	3.9	168	52.8	0.30	2.7
Republic of Korea	1.8	12.7	261	148.2	0.11	5.0
Russian Federation	5.1	12.6	508	−26.1	0.00	2.9
Saudi Arabia	1.4	16.6	151	189.3	0.00	1.0
South Africa	0.9	6.2	464	22.6	0.00	0.5
Turkey	0.9	4.4	138	121.5	−1.11	2.4
Source	EDGAR/JRC	EDGAR / JRC	EDGAR / JRC	EDGAR / JRC	World Bank	World Bank

From UN Millennium project to Post-2015 Agenda

By adopting the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDG), the United Nations set itself ambitious targets in 2000. The aim was to achieve measurable progress by the year 2015 in terms of combatting hunger and poverty, promoting education, fighting the spread of diseases and empowering women. The data show that a lot has indeed been achieved since 2000.

But what plans are there for the future? The UN Member States have agreed on a new programme which will succeed the UN Millennium Development Goals: the so-called Post-2015 Agenda. This new set of targets will apply to all states alike – developing and industrialised countries as well as emerging economies – and take into account the ecological, economic and social dimension of sustainable development.
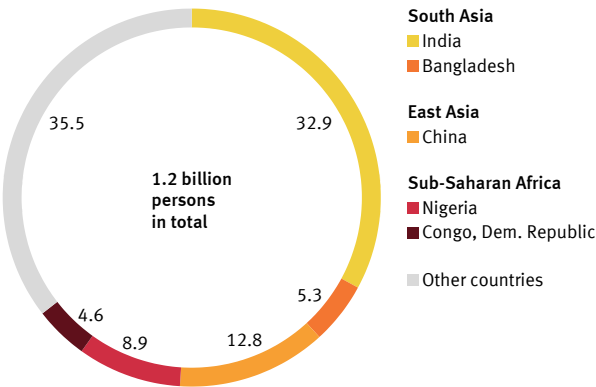
Data on the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDG)

United Nations ›
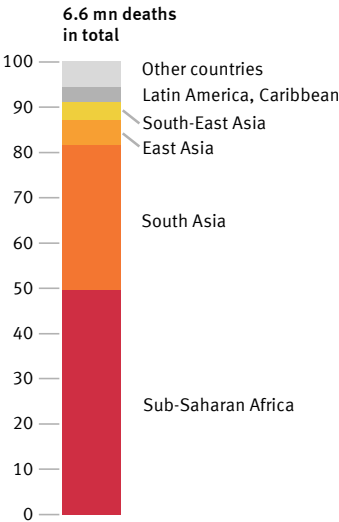mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx

More on the Post-2015 Agenda

United Nations ›
www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment

Persons with a daily income below 1.25 int. US$ 2010
By country, in %

South Asia
- India
- Bangladesh

East Asia
- China

Sub-Saharan Africa
- Nigeria
- Congo, Dem. Republic
- Other countries

1.2 billion persons in total

35.5
32.9
5.3
12.8
8.9
4.6

Source: Millennium Development Goals – 2014 Report, United Nations

Deaths of children aged under five 2012
By region, in %

6.6 mn deaths in total

- Other countries
- Latin America, Caribbean
- South-East Asia
- East Asia
- South Asia
- Sub-Saharan Africa

Source: Millennium Development Goals – 2014 Report, United Nations

UN Millennium Development Goals: Selected indicators

	Unit	Sub-Saharan Africa		South Asia		South-East Asia		East Asia		Latin America, Caribbean	
		1990	2010-2013[1]	1990	2010-2013[1]	1990	2010-2013[1]	1990	2010-2013[1]	1990	2010-2013[1]
Population with daily income under 1.25 int. US$	%	56	48	51	30	45	14	60	12	12	6
Proportion of people with access to improved drinking water	%	48	64	72	91	71	89	68	92	85	94
Proportion of undernourished people	%	33	25	26	17	31	11	22	11	15	8
Proportion of under-5-year-olds moderately or severely underweight	%	29	21	50	30	31	16	15	3	7	3
Mortality rate of under-5-year-olds	deaths per 1,000 live births	177	98	126	58	71	30	53	14	54	19
Maternal mortality rate	deaths per 100,000 child births	990	510	530	190	320	140	95	33	130	77

1 Most recent data available within this time period.

Source: Millennium Development Goals – 2014 Report, United Nations

Decent work worldwide

In light of the increasing globalisation of production processes, decent working conditions and ecological standards in international supply chains are becoming more and more of an issue. The G7 will therefore look at ways of supporting more sustainable and socially responsible production and supply chains.

All over the world there are people for whom decent working conditions and legally binding standards are by no means a given. The International Labour Organization (ILO) estimated that in 2012 a total of 168 million children were in employment and 21 million people were victims of forced labour.
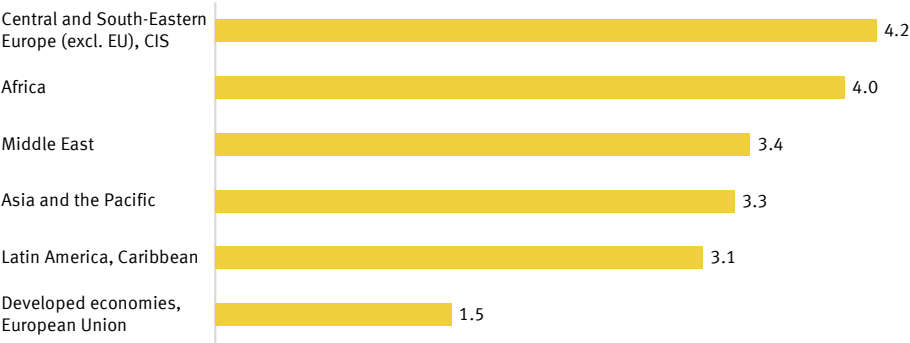
Guaranteeing decent working conditions also entails making sure occupational accidents are prevented. According to ILO estimates, occupational accidents and work-related diseases lead to 2.3 million deaths every year.

The data illustrate that low- or medium-income countries report a significantly higher incidence of occupational accidents and deaths than high-income countries.

More data on forced labour and working conditions

International Labour Organization (ILO) › www.ilo.org/ilostat

Prevalence of forced labour by region, 2012 estimate
per 1,000 inhabitants

Region	Value
Central and South-Eastern Europe (excl. EU), CIS	4.2
Africa	4.0
Middle East	3.4
Asia and the Pacific	3.3
Latin America, Caribbean	3.1
Developed economies, European Union	1.5

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO)

Fatal and non-fatal occupational accidents 2010, ILO estimates

	Fatal occupational accidents	Non-fatal occupational accidents [1]
	per 1,000 economically active population	
Countries with high income	0.02	22
Countries with medium or low income, by WHO region	0.13	112
WHO Region Africa	0.17	154
WHO Region America	0.07	58
WHO Region Eastern Mediterranean	0.11	98
WHO Region Europe	0.07	58
WHO Region South-East Asia	0.15	134
WHO Region Western Pacific	0.12	110
Overall total	0.11	98

1 Non-fatal accidents resulting in at least four days' absence from work.

Countries with medium or low income grouped by regions according to classification of the World Health Organization.

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO), own calculations
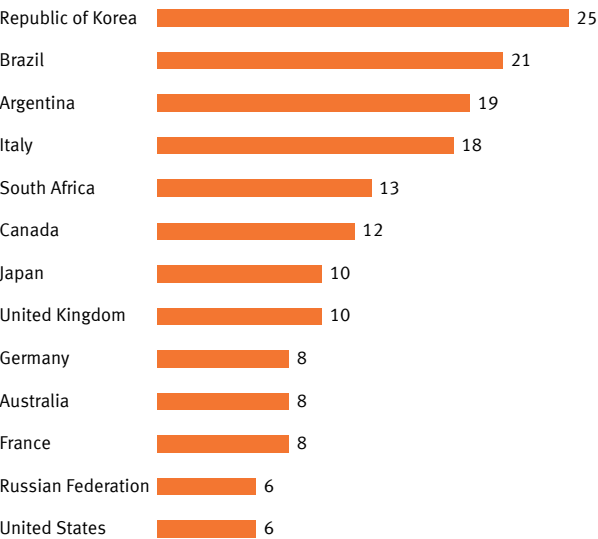
Female self-employment

Empowering women

Striving for more gender equality and making more use of women's potential on the labour market are measures which are not only beneficial for a country's economy but also for society as a whole. The G7 summit will therefore discuss ways of supporting female self-employment and vocational training for girls and young women.

Data for the G7 countries published by the ILO show that men are more often self-employed than women and are more likely to run their own business. In most G7 countries, only 1 in 4 employers is female. In Japan, the ratio is even lower (17 %). The self-employment rate of women is below that of their male counterparts in all G7 states.

When comparing the self-employment rate from country to country, it is important to bear in mind that a higher ratio does not always indicate a higher degree of entrepreneurialism, but can also stem from a higher level of employment in the agricultural sector or from a lack of alternatives in terms of job opportunities.

Self-employment rate of women 2013
% of female employed persons aged 15 and older, G7 states and selected G20 states

Country	%
Republic of Korea	25
Brazil	21
Argentina	19
Italy	18
South Africa	13
Canada	12
Japan	10
United Kingdom	10
Germany	8
Australia	8
France	8
Russian Federation	6
United States	6

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO)

Global data on employment

International Labour Organization (ILO) ›
www.ilo.org/ilostat

Data on employment in OECD Member States

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and
Development (OECD) ›
data.oecd.org/jobs.htm

Employment indicators

	Employees	Self-employed persons	Employers	Employment rate of 15–64 year-olds in % [1]		Self-employment rate of persons aged 15 and older in %	
	Proportion of women in %			Women	Men	Women	Men
G7	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013
Germany	46	33	25	69	78	8	14
Canada	48	36	27	70	75	12	18
France	48	33	24	61	68	8	14
Italy	42	31	25	47	65	18	29
Japan	43	39	17	62	81	10	12
United Kingdom	46	31	27	66	76	10	19
United States	47	40	.	62	73	6	8
Source	ILO	ILO	ILO	ILO	ILO	ILO	ILO

The International Labour Organization (ILO) definition of self-employed persons includes employers, own-account workers and contributing family workers.

1 United States data relate to 16–64 year-olds.

Plastic waste and overfishing: Challenges facing the marine ecosystem

The marine ecosystem is not only full of biological diversity, it also offers transport and recreational opportunities, minerals and raw materials, food and energy. Accordingly, it is very intensely used by people all over the globe. Unfortunately however it is not always sufficiently protected.

The marine ecosystem is threatened by a number of things including oil production, shipping, overfishing, non-biodegradable substances, plastic waste and carbon dioxide induced acidification. The G7 summit will discuss how marine protection can be strengthened in order to enable a sustainable use of the sea's resources.

FAO statistics illustrate the problem caused by overfishing. Global fish and aquaculture production has more than doubled over the last thirty years (+141 % from 1983 to 2013) and has led to a sharp increase in the number of fish stocks affected by overfishing.

The threat posed by plastic waste is more difficult to quantify. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) estimates more than 13,000 pieces of plastic litter are floating on every square kilometre of ocean surface. The fact that plastics degrade extremely slowly in the open ocean further exacerbates the problem.

Global plastic production
mn tonnes
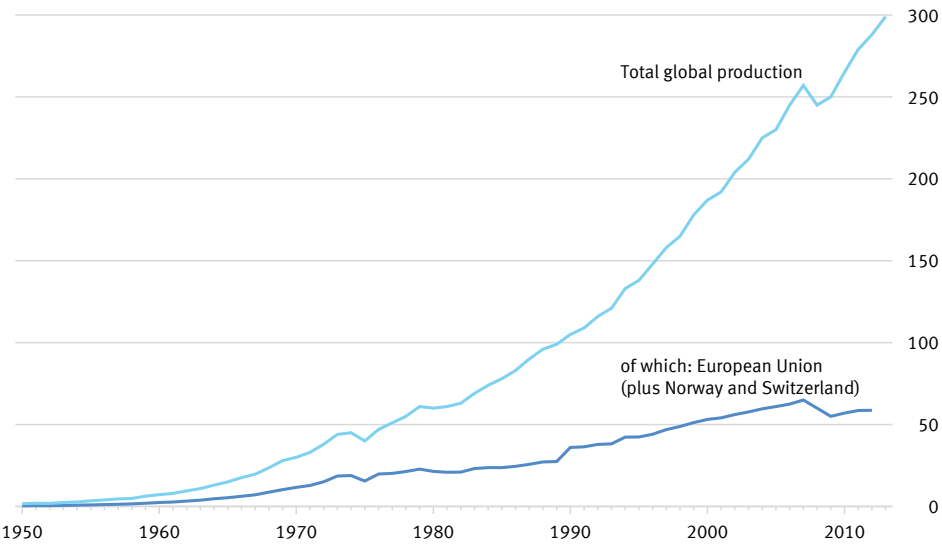
Source: PlasticsEurope (PEMRG) / Consultic

World marine fish stocks
by fishing intensity (%)

1974

- 10
- 51
- 39

- overfished
- fully fished
- underfished

2011

- 29
- 61
- 10
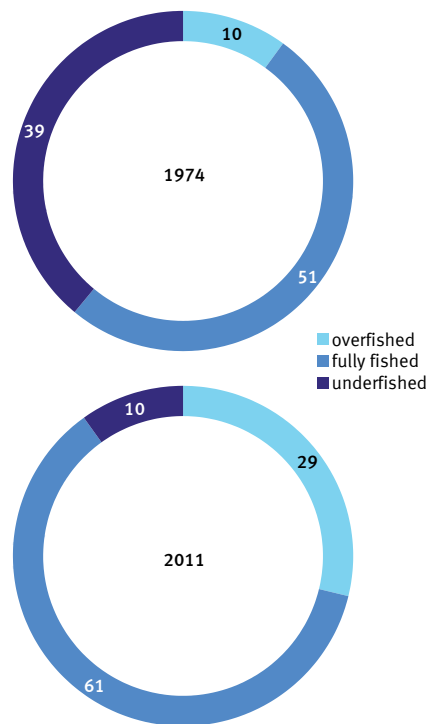
Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Statistics on fisheries and aquaculture

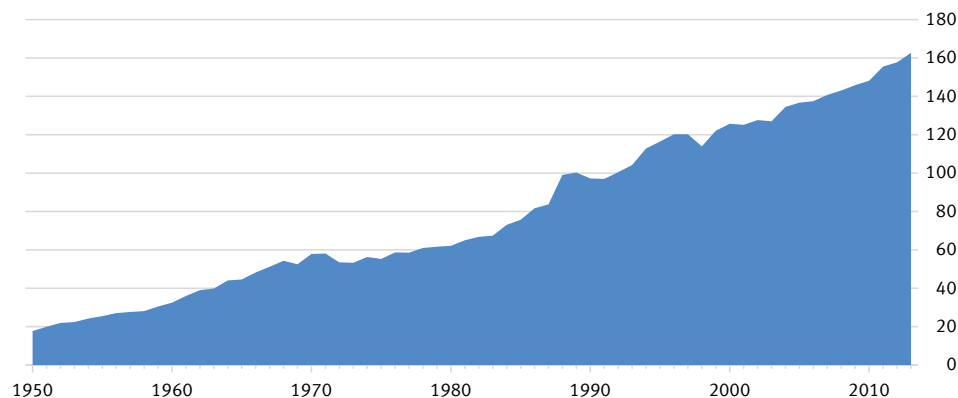Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
› faostat3.fao.org

More on the marine ecosystem and litter

United Nations Environment Programme
(UNEP) › www.unep.org/marinelitter

Global production: Fisheries and aquaculture
mn tonnes

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Fighting neglected tropical diseases, reducing antimicrobial resistance

Antibiotics are essential to the treatment of numerous infectious diseases. However the global increase in antimicrobial resistance is hampering their efficacy. Both the intensive use of antibiotics in livestock farming and the continuous rise in goods and passenger transport are key contributing factors.

The increasing resistance leads to many problems, for example when treating diseases such as tuberculosis: According to the World Health Organization (WHO) there are now five countries, in which more than 20 % of newly diagnosed tuberculosis patients are faced with the problem of multidrug-resistance.

In addition to antimicrobial resistance, the G7 summit will also be addressing the issue of neglected tropical diseases (NTD).

The table on page 30 offers an overview of the most common NTD.

In light of the recent Ebola epidemic in West Africa, the summit in Elmau will also look at ways of fighting this viral disease. Data on this topic are provided in the table above.

Ebola: Number of cases and deaths in countries with intense transmission

		confirmed	probable	suspected	total
Guinea	Cases	3,089	414	12	3,515
	incl. deaths	1,919	414	.	2,333
Liberia	Cases	3,151	1,879	4,832	9,862
	incl. deaths	.	.	.	4,408
Sierra Leone	Cases	8,554	287	3,297	12,138
	incl. deaths	3,465	208	158	3,831

Source: World Health Organization (WHO), cumulative data as of 05 April 2015

Data on neglected tropical diseases
World Health Organization (WHO) ›
apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.
A1629NTD

More on antimicrobial resistance
World Health Organization (WHO) ›
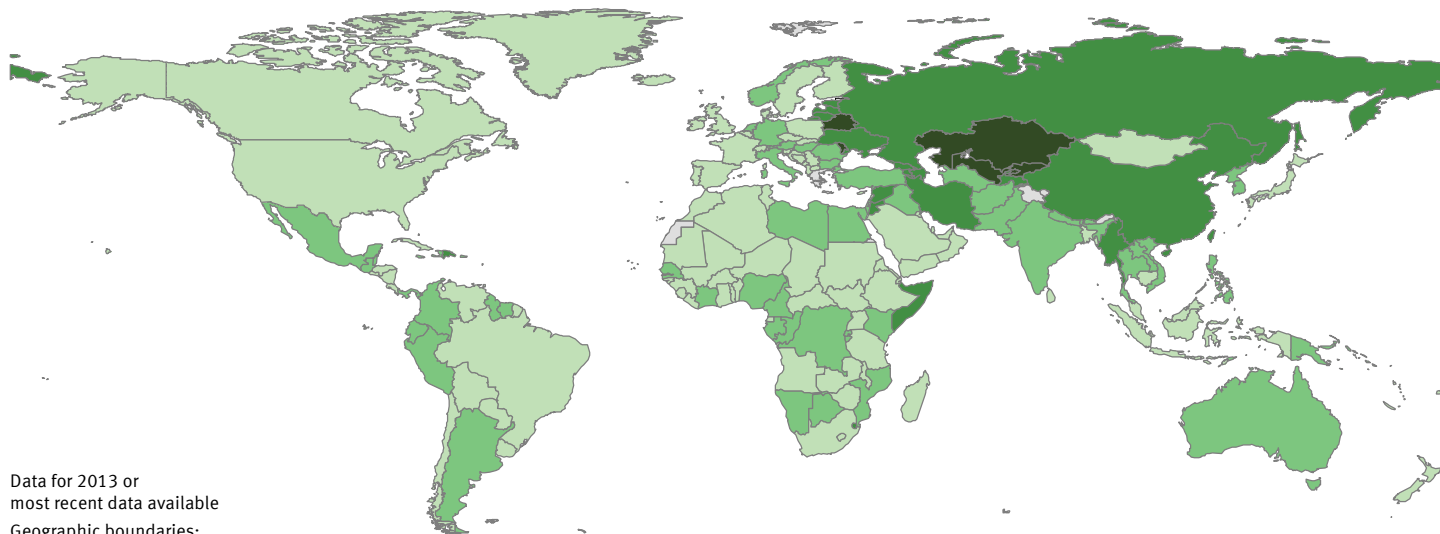www.who.int/drugresistance

Current data on the Ebola epidemic
United Nations / WHO ›
ebolaresponse.un.org/data

Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) 2013
Proportion of all newly diagnosed tuberculosis cases, in %

under 2.0	2.0 to under 5.0	5.0 to under 20.0	20.0 and more	No data

Data for 2013 or
most recent data available

Geographic boundaries:
© EuroGeographics

Source: World Health Organization (WHO)

Tropical diseases and antimicrobial resistance

Most common neglected tropical diseases (NTD)

	Brief description	Geographical distribution	Need for preventive measures to fight disease, 2012	
			Number of countries requiring preventive measures	Number of persons requiring preventive measures (millions)
Trachoma	Trachoma is a contagious bacterial infection which affects the conjunctival covering of the eye, the cornea, and the eyelids and can lead to visual impairment / blindness if untreated.	Mainly Sub-Saharan Africa, but some parts of Asia and Latin America also affected	.	.
Lymphatic filariasis (Elephantiasis)	This infection is transmitted by mosquitoes. Parasitic worms damage the lymphatic system, which can in turn lead to a severe and often painful swelling of arms, legs or genitals.	South-East Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, parts of Latin America less affected	60	1,380
Onchocerciasis (River blindness)	This parasitic worm infection is transmitted by black flies. Symptoms include severe itching and visual impairment / blindness.	Sub-Saharan Africa, Yemen and parts of Latin America less affected	29	131
Schistosomiasis (Bilharzia)	This infection is caused by parasitic worms and is spread by freshwater snail hosts. The symptoms include severe itching, fever, fatigue and skin rashes.	Mainly Sub-Saharan Africa	52	249
Trichuriasis Hookworm Ascariasis	This group of infections are known collectively as soil-transmitted helminths. They are caused by parasitic worms that are transmitted via faeces and contaminated soil and lead to symptoms such as abdominal pain, diarrhoea and iron-deficiency anaemia.	Widely distributed in all WHO regions	112	876
Source			WHO estimates	

Glossary

General

The **Group of Twenty (G20)** is an international forum of the world's leading economies. Its main focus is the coordination of economic policy. The G20 includes all G7 countries, 12 other major economies and the European Union (EU28). Similar to the G7, the G20 does not have any official status as an international organisation and does not have an independent administrative infrastructure.

The **Millennium Development Goals (MDG)** were adopted by the United Nations in 2000. The UN Member States agreed upon eight development targets for the year 2015: 1. eradicate extreme hunger and poverty, 2. achieve universal primary education, 3. promote gender equality and empower women, 4. reduce child mortality, 5. improve maternal health, 6. combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, 7. ensure environmental sustainability, 8. develop a global partnership for development. The United Nations is planning to adopt a new set of development goals in 2015 (Post-2015 Agenda).

The **BRICS countries** represent an association of five major emerging national economies. BRICS is an acronym referring to the member countries: Brazil, Russian Federation, India, China and South Africa. All BRICS countries are also members of the G20.

Population

The **total fertility rate** indicates how many children, on average, were born per woman in a particular year. It represents the fertility behaviour of women in a given calendar year. The total fertility rate is also interpreted as the average number of children a woman would have during her lifetime if she experienced the age-specific fertility rates observed in a given calendar year from age 16 to 50.

Population projections are based on certain assumptions regarding the development of major components of population change, such as fertility, mortality and migration, and show the changes in the size and age structure of the population within a specific time span. The United Nations publishes projections for all UN Member States and calculates a number of variants for each country.

Economy

The **gross domestic product (GDP)** is a measure of the economic performance of a national economy over a given period. It indicates the value of the goods and services produced in the economic territory (value added) unless used as intermediate consumption for the production of other goods and services. The rate of change of the price-adjusted GDP serves as a measure of economic growth in a national economy.

The **consumer price index** for Germany measures the average price change for all goods and services purchased by households for consumption purposes. The percentage change of this index on the previous year is known as the **inflation rate**.

The **general government net deficit / surplus** represents the balance of state sector revenue and expenditure. The general government sector comprises central government, state government, local government, and social security funds.

The current account is a key component of a country's balance of payments. The **current account balance** represents the sum of net exports of goods and services, net primary income, and net secondary income. A current account surplus increases a nation's net foreign assets by the amount of the surplus, and a current account deficit decreases it by that amount.

The **international dollar (int. US$)** is an artificial currency used by the World Bank and others to eliminate purchasing power differences when comparing national economies. The purchasing power of 1 int. US$ is equivalent to the purchasing power of 1 US$ in the United States.

Labour market

The **employment rate** represents the percentage of all persons of specified age and sex who are employed. According to the International Labour

Glossary

Organization (ILO) definition a person is considered to be employed, if they are aged 15 or over and report that they have worked in gainful employment (incl. self-employment) for at least one hour during the reference period or had a formal attachment to their job but were temporarily not at work during the reference period, for instance due to illness, holiday or parental leave.

The **economically active population** provides the supply of labour for economic production and is defined as all persons who, during a specified time, contribute to or are available to contribute to the production of economic goods and services. The economically active population is equal to the sum of employed and unemployed persons.

The **unemployment rate** represents the percentage of the economically active population that is unemployed. The unemployed comprise all persons (of specified age and sex) who were without work during the reference period, i.e. were not in paid employment or self-employment, but were available for self- or paid employment within a two week time period and had actively been seeking work during the last four weeks.

The **self-employment rate** represents the percentage of employed persons who are self-employed. Self-employed persons include own-account workers, employers and contributing family workers.

Energy and climate change

Primary energy is an energy form found in nature that has not been subjected to any conversion or transformation process. The **total primary energy supply** corresponds to the sum of primary energy indigenous production and imports subtracting exports, international marine and aviation bunkers and adjusting for stock changes.

The **total final energy consumption** is the energy supplied to the final consumer for all energy uses (households, enterprises, transport, agriculture etc.).

The indicator **energy intensity** is a measure of the energy efficiency of an economy. It is calculated by determining the ratio of an economy's gross inland energy consumption and its gross domestic product.

Renewable energy sources are defined as sources which are naturally replenished within a short period of time. These include hydroelectric energy, wind and solar energy, ambient heat, biomass and geothermal energy.

The primary **greenhouse gases** include water vapour, ozone, carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs). The natural greenhouse gas concentration in the atmosphere absorbs a significant amount of the infrared radiation emitted from the Earth's surface, thus providing an average surface temperature of approximately 15°C. The additional emission of greenhouse gases due to human activity is slowly increasing the average temperature and contributing to the process known as climate change.

A **tonne of oil equivalent (toe)** is a unit of energy. 1 kilogramme of oil equivalent (kg oe) equals 11.63 watt hours (Wh).

Health

The bacteria that cause tuberculosis (TB) can develop resistance to the antimicrobial drugs used to cure the disease. **Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB)** is TB that does not respond to at least Isoniazid and Rifampicin, the two most powerful anti-TB drugs.

Neglected tropical diseases (NTD) are a diverse group of infections which are especially common in low-income populations in developing regions, such as Sub-Saharan Africa. The World Health Organization (WHO) has prioritized 17 NTD, which are endemic in more than 140 countries and affect more than 1.4 billion people worldwide. The group of NTD include viral diseases (e.g. Dengue fever), helminth infections (e.g. Onchocerciasis), bacterial infections (e.g. Trachoma) and protozoan infections (e.g. Chagas disease).

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More information about official international statistics

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More information about the G7 summit

www.g7germany.de