

# The European Union and the United States. Global partners, global responsibilities



**“So if America is now listening to Europe more, I think it is because we have worked hard to be worth listening to. If America is increasingly defining EU–US relations by what we can do together to promote democracy and freedom, it is because we have shown we can deliver results on the world stage”.**







‘The EU and the US: a declaration of interdependence’, speech by Commission President José Manuel Barroso at the EU Centre of Excellence at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, Washington DC, 18 October 2005






	 <b>European Union</b>	 <b>United States</b>
<b>Population</b> <sup>[6]</sup>	508,943,606 (2017)	324,459,463 (2017)
<b>GDP (PPP)</b> <sup>[7]</sup>	\$20.853 trillion (2017)	\$19.417 trillion (2017)
<b>GDP (Nominal)</b> <sup>[8][<i>better source needed</i>]</sup>	\$16.408 trillion (2017)	\$18.569 trillion (2017)
<b>GDP Per Capita</b> <sup>[7][6]</sup>	\$40,972.52 (2017)	\$59,844.59 (2017)
<b>Area</b>	4,324,782 km <sup>2</sup> (1,669,808 sq mi) <sup>[9]</sup>	9,826,630 km <sup>2</sup> (3,794,080 sq mi)
<b>Population density</b>	115/km <sup>2</sup> (300/sq mi)	35/km <sup>2</sup> (90.6/sq mi)
<b>Capital</b>	Brussels ( <i>de facto</i> )	Washington, D.C.
<b>Global cities</b> <sup>[10]</sup>	London, Paris, Milan, Frankfurt, Madrid, Warsaw, Amsterdam, Brussels, Dublin, Vienna, Stockholm, Luxembourg, Barcelona, Lisbon.	New York City, Chicago, Los Angeles, Washington, San Francisco, Miami.
<b>Government</b>	Supranational parliamentary democracy based on the European treaties <sup>[11]</sup>	Federal presidential republic based on the United States Constitution
<b>First Leader</b>	High Authority President Jean Monnet	President George Washington
<b>Current Leader</b>	President of the European Council Donald Tusk Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker	President Donald Trump
<b>Current Vice Leader</b>	Vice Commission President Frans Timmermans	Vice President Mike Pence
<b>Legislature</b>	Council of the European Union and European Parliament	United States Congress
<b>Official languages</b>	24 official languages, of which 3 are considered <i>procedural</i> (English, French and German <sup>[12]</sup> )	English ( <i>de facto</i> national language only)
<b>Main religions</b>	72% Christianity (48% Catholicism, 12% Protestantism, 8% Eastern Orthodoxy, 4% other Christianity), 23% irreligious, 2% Islam.	70.6% Christianity (46.5% Protestantism, 20.8% Catholicism, 1.6% Mormonism, 1.7% other Christianity), 22.8% irreligious, 1.9% Judaism, 1% Islam.
<b>Ethnic groups</b>	Germans (ca. 65 million), French (ca. 60 million), British (ca. 60 million), Italians (ca. 60 million), Spanish (ca. 47 million), Poles (ca. 46 million), Romanians (ca. 16 million), Greeks (ca. 11 million), Dutch (ca. 13 million), Portuguese (ca. 11 million), and others	77.1% White American, 13.3% African American, 5.6% Asian American, 2.6% two or more races, 1.2% Native American, 0.2% Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 17.6% Hispanic and Latino Americans (of any race)

Euro-American relations are primarily concerned with trade policy. The EU is a near-fully unified trade bloc and this, together with competition policy, are the primary matters of substance currently between the EU and the US. The two together represent 60% of global GDP, 33% of world trade in goods and 42% of world trade in services. The growth of the EU's economic power has led to a number of trade conflicts between the two powers; although both are dependent upon the other's economic market and disputes affect only 2% of trade. See below for details of trade flows.












Direction of trade	Goods	Services	Investment	Total
<b>EU to US</b>	€260 billion	€139.0 billion	€112.6 billion	€511.6 billion
<b>US to EU</b>	€127.9 billion	€180 billion	€144.5 billion	€452.4 billion

# United States - Economic Indicators

Overview	Last	Reference	Previous	Range	Frequency	
<b>GDP Growth Rate</b>	2.6 %	Dec/17	3.2	-10 : 16.9	Quarterly	
<b>Unemployment Rate</b>	4.1 %	Jan/18	4.1	2.5 : 10.8	Monthly	
<b>Inflation Rate</b>	2.1 %	Jan/18	2.1	-15.8 : 23.7	Monthly	
<b>Interest Rate</b>	1.5 %	Jan/18	1.25	0.25 : 20	Daily	
<b>Balance of Trade</b>	-53118 USD Million	Dec/17	-50435	-67823 : 1946	Monthly	
<b>Government Debt to GDP</b>	105 %	Dec/17	106	31.7 : 119	Yearly	

Taxes	Last	Reference	Previous	Range	Frequency	
<b>Corporate Tax Rate</b>	21 %	Dec/18	35	1 : 52.8	Yearly	
<b>Personal Income Tax Rate</b>	39.6 %	Dec/18	39.6	35 : 39.6	Yearly	
<b>Sales Tax Rate</b>	0 %	Dec/18	0	0 : 0	Yearly	
<b>Social Security Rate</b>	12.4 %	Dec/18	12.4	12.4 : 21.55	Yearly	
<b>Social Security Rate For Companies</b>	6.2 %	Dec/18	6.2	6.2 : 13.9	Yearly	
<b>Social Security Rate For Employees</b>	6.2 %	Dec/18	6.2	5.65 : 7.65	Yearly	

# European Union Indicators

Overview	Last	Reference	Previous	Range	Frequency	
<b>Government Debt To GDP</b>	83.5 %	Dec/16	84.9	57.5 : 86.7	Yearly	
GDP	Last	Reference	Previous	Range	Frequency	
<b>GDP Annual Growth Rate</b>	2.6 %	Dec/17	2.8	-5.4 : 4.6	Quarterly	
<b>GDP</b>	16398 USD Billion	Dec/16	16335	359 : 19118	Yearly	
<b>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b>	756201 EUR Million	Sep/17	744073	505215 : 772121	Quarterly	
<b>GDP Constant Prices</b>	3576031 EUR Million	Dec/17	3549036	2405415 : 3576031	Quarterly	
<b>GDP Growth Rate</b>	0.6 %	Dec/17	0.7	-2.6 : 1.3	Quarterly	
<b>GDP Per Capita</b>	35632 USD	Dec/16	35100	10064 : 35632	Yearly	
<b>GDP Per Capita Ppp</b>	36198 USD	Dec/16	35631	24874 : 36198	Yearly	
Taxes	Last	Reference	Previous	Range	Frequency	
<b>Corporate Tax Rate</b>	21.51 %	Dec/17	22.5	21.51 : 35.2	Yearly	
<b>Personal Income Tax Rate</b>	38.44 %	Dec/17	39	38 : 47	Yearly	
<b>Sales Tax Rate</b>	21.5 %	Dec/18	21.5	13.63 : 21.6	Yearly	

# The economic structure of the US

The key essence of US economic structure can thus be summarized by the interactions between the private, public and international sector.

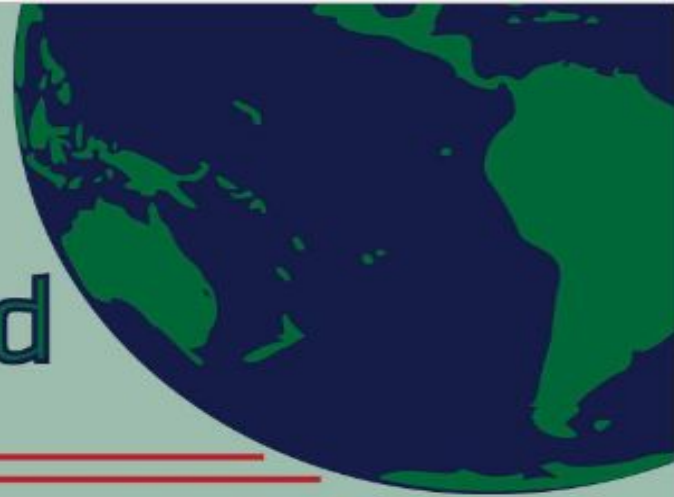
As the leading economy in the world, fluctuations in the US economy have had far reaching impact on other economies throughout the globe.

Ever since the 1960s, the US economy has been primarily responsible for absorbing global savings.

Despite the challenge from emerging economies, the US remains the most heavily invested-into country in the world, with the stock of direct foreign investments at home worth \$2.824 trillion as of 2012.

The US is also still the largest investor in the world, investing \$4.768 trillion abroad as of 2012.

# California VS the World



## ECONOMY

\$1.8 Trillion in GDP makes **California** the 8th largest economy in the world



1. United States (14.2)
2. Japan (4.9)
3. China (3.8)
4. Germany (3.6)
5. France (2.8)
6. United Kingdom (2.6)
7. Italy (2.3)
8. **California (1.8)**
9. Brazil (1.6)
10. Russia (1.6)

If you combine the GDPs of **Australia, Burma, Czech Republic, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Peru and Ukraine** you will have the same size economy as **California**.

 =  
**California**  
1.8 Trillion



**California** was nearly  
**3%** of the world's

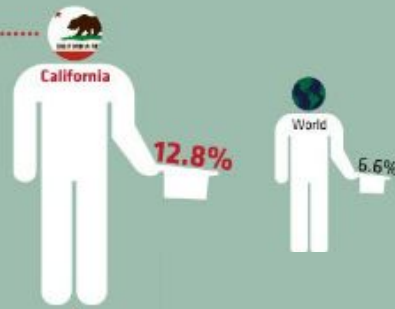


# GDP in 2008.

## 2009 PER CAPITA INCOME

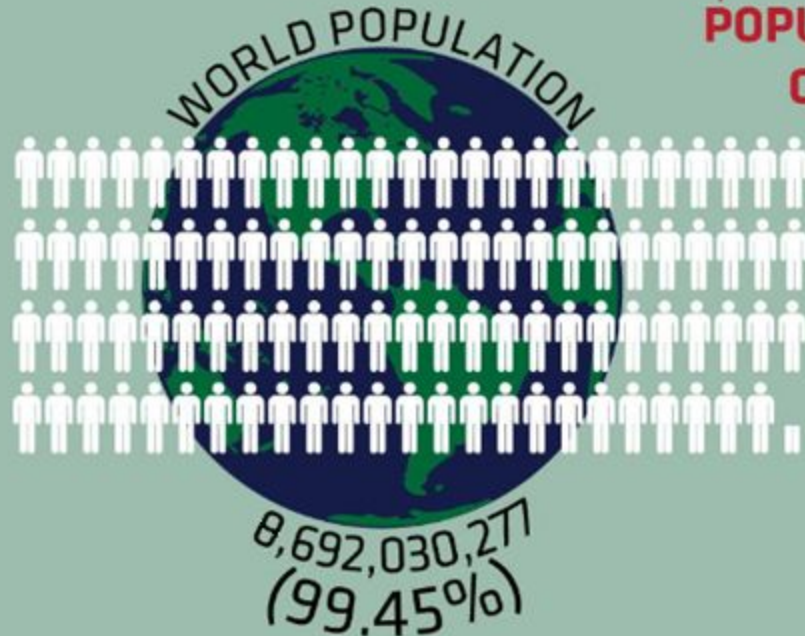


## 2009 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



California has 5% (399) of the worlds estimated 7,500 Universities.

## POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA



# INDUSTRY & EXPORTS

## CRUDE OIL PUMPED IN 2008



239 Million  
Barrels(0.88%)



27 Billion  
Barrels(99.12%)

In 2009, **California's** export shipments totaled



Exports from **California** accounted for **11%** of total U.S. exports.



Computers and electronic products are **California's** top export, accounting for **29%** of all the state's exports.

**\$120**  
Billion



The same amount of exports as Denmark, or Portugal and Romania combined.

Within the US, individual states can often have entirely distinct and unique economies. The list below ranks individual US states according to its GDP in 2010.

Click on the individual states to find out more about their economies.

- 1. California: \$1.936 trillion
- 2. Texas: \$1.153 trillion
- 3. New York: \$1.114 trillion
- 4. Florida: \$754 billion
- 5. Illinois: \$644.2 billion
- 6. Pennsylvania: \$575.6 billion
- 7. New Jersey: \$497 billion
- 8. Ohio: \$483.4 billion
- 9. Virginia: \$427.7 billion
- 10. North Carolina: \$407.4 billion
- 11. Georgia: \$404.6 billion
- 12. Michigan: \$372.4 billion
- 13. Massachusetts: \$377.7 billion
- 14. Washington: \$351.1 billion
- 15. Maryland: \$300 billion
- 16. Indiana: \$267.6 billion
- 17. Minnesota: \$267.1 billion
- 18. Arizona: \$261.3 billion
- 19. Colorado: \$259.7 billion
- 20. Tennessee: \$250.3 billion
- 21. Wisconsin: \$251.4 billion
- 22. Missouri: \$246.7 billion
- 23. Connecticut: \$233.4 billion
- 24. Louisiana: \$213.6 billion
- 25. Alabama: \$174.4 billion
- 26. Oregon: \$168.9 billion
- 27. South Carolina: \$164.3 billion
- 28. Kentucky: \$161.4 billion
- 29. Oklahoma: \$160.5 billion
- 30. Iowa: \$147.2 billion
- 31. Nevada: \$127.5 billion
- 32. Kansas: \$128.5 billion
- 33. Utah: \$116.9 billion
- 34. Arkansas: \$105.8 billion
- 35. Washington, D.C. (federal district under the authority of the congress): \$104.7 billion
- 36. Mississippi: \$98.9 billion
- 37. Nebraska: \$89.6 billion
- 38. New Mexico: \$75.5 billion
- 39. Hawaii: \$68.9 billion
- 40. West Virginia: \$66.6 billion
- 41. Delaware: \$62.7 billion
- 42. New Hampshire: \$61.6 billion
- 43. Idaho: \$54.8 billion
- 44. Maine: \$53.2 billion
- 45. Rhode Island: \$49.5 billion
- 46. Alaska: \$45.6 billion
- 47. South Dakota: \$39.9 billion
- 48. Wyoming: \$38.2 billion
- 49. Montana: \$37.2 billion
- 50. North Dakota: \$33.4 billion
- 51. Vermont: \$26.4 billion

# The economic structure of the EU

Compared with its individual member countries, the euro area is a large and much more closed economy. In terms of its share of global GDP, it is the world's third-largest economy, after the United States and China.

As in other highly developed economies, the service sector has the largest share of total output, followed by the industrial sector, while the share of agriculture, fishing and forestry is relatively small. The euro area is also one of the world's largest economies in terms of population, with almost 340 million people.

## **Measuring the EU's economy**

The EU's economy — measured in terms of the goods and services it produces (GDP) — is ahead of the United States.

EU GDP in 2015: €14,600 billion

## **Trade**

With just 6,9% of the world's population, the EU's trade with the rest of the world accounts for around 20% of global exports and imports.

Over 62% of EU countries' total trade is done with other EU countries.

The EU is one of the three largest global players for international trade, next to the United States and China.

In 2014, the EU's exports of goods were equivalent to 15.0 % of the world total.

They were surpassed for the first time since the EU was founded by those of China (15.5 %), but were still ahead of the United States (12.2 %), which had a larger share of world imports (15.9 %) than either the EU (14.8 %) or China (12.9 %).

Key real economy characteristics of the euro area and other major economic areas in 2016					
	Unit	Euro area	United States	Japan	China
Population <sup>1</sup>	millions	340.2	323.4	126.8	1,382.7
GDP (share of world GDP in PPP)	%	11.7	15.5	4.4	17.7
GDP per capita <sup>2</sup>	€ thousands	31.7	43.1	31.2	11.6
Value added by economic activity					
Agriculture, fishing, forestry	% of total	1.6	1.1 <sup>*)</sup>	1.1 <sup>*)</sup>	8.6
Industry (including constructions)	% of total	25.1	20.0 <sup>*)</sup>	28.9 <sup>*)</sup>	39.9
Services (including non-market services)	% of total	73.4	78.9 <sup>*)</sup>	70.0 <sup>*)</sup>	51.6
Unemployment rate (share of the labour force)	%	10.0	4.9	3.1	4.0
Labour force participation rate <sup>3</sup>	%	72.8	73.0	77.0 <sup>*)</sup>	-
Employment rate <sup>4</sup>	%	65.4	68.1 <sup>**)</sup>	72.8 <sup>**)</sup>	-
General government <sup>5</sup>					
Surplus (+) or deficit (-)	% of GDP	-1.5	-4.9	-3.5 <sup>*)</sup>	-2.8 <sup>*)</sup>
Gross debt <sup>6</sup>	% of GDP	88.9	98.6	225.9	41.1 <sup>*)</sup>
Revenue	% of GDP	46.1	32.9	35.9 <sup>*)</sup>	28.5 <sup>*)</sup>
of which direct taxes	% of GDP	12.6	12.6	9.9 <sup>*)</sup>	5.1 <sup>*)</sup>
of which indirect taxes	% of GDP	13.0	6.9	8.4 <sup>*)</sup>	12.8 <sup>*)</sup>
of which social contributions	% of GDP	15.3	6.7	12.5 <sup>*)</sup>	-
Expenditure <sup>7</sup>	% of GDP	47.6	37.8	39.4 <sup>*)</sup>	31.3 <sup>*)</sup>
of which final consumption	% of GDP	20.6	14.3	19.9 <sup>*)</sup>	-
of which social payments	% of GDP	23.6	14.7	21.2 <sup>*)</sup>	-
External <sup>8</sup>					
Exports of goods	% of GDP	19.7	7.8	12.8	19.3 <sup>*)</sup>
Exports of goods and services	% of GDP	27.0	11.9	16.3	21.3 <sup>*)</sup>
Import of goods	% of GDP	16.3	11.9	11.8	14.1 <sup>*)</sup>
Import of goods and services	% of GDP	23.2	14.6	15.5	18.1 <sup>*)</sup>
Exports (share of world exports, including intra-euro area trade)	%	25.2 <sup>*)</sup>	9.2 <sup>*)</sup>	3.8 <sup>*)</sup>	13.9 <sup>*)</sup>
Exports (share of world exports, excluding intra-euro area trade)	%	15.6 <sup>*)</sup>	10.3 <sup>*)</sup>	4.3 <sup>*)</sup>	15.7 <sup>*)</sup>
Current account balance	% of GDP	3.4	-2.4	3.8	2.7 <sup>*)</sup>

Manufacturing sectors recorded in 2011, in the EU as a whole, shares in total absolute value added and total labour force input shown in the following table.

	<b>Rankings</b>	
	<b>by % in total absolute VA</b>	<b>by % in total labor force</b>
<b>Basic metals and metal products</b>	1	1
<b>Food, beverages and tobacco</b>	2	2
<b>Machinery and equipment n.e.c.</b>	3	5
<b>Motor vehicles and other transport equipment</b>	4	4
<b>Rubber and plastics</b>	5	5
<b>Non-metallic mineral products</b>	6	5
<b>Furniture, other manufacturing</b>	7	3
<b>Wood, paper, printing, reproduction of recorded media</b>	8	6
<b>Chemicals and chemical products</b>	9	9
<b>Electrical equipment</b>	10	7
<b>Computers, electronic and optical products</b>	11	8
<b>Pharmaceutical products</b>	12	10
<b>Coke and refined petroleum products</b>	13	11

Source: own interpretation on the basis of EUROSTAT data

## Industrial sectoral specialization indicators of some the EU member countries, 2000 and 2012

	Netherlands		Poland		Portugal		United Kingdom		Romania	
	2000	2012	2000	2011	2000	2011	2000	2011	2000	2011
<b>Manufacturing</b>	0,79	0,81	0,93	1,12	0,92	0,89	0,84	0,67	1,19	1,60
<b>Food, beverages, and tobacco products</b>	1,18	1,39	1,45	1,44	0,92	1,08	1,02	0,81	2,97	3,08
<b>Textiles, clothing, leather, and footwear</b>	0,33	0,40	1,11	1,06	3,04	3,81	0,68	0,53	2,50	4,85
<b>Wood, paper, printing, and reproduction</b>	0,84	0,70	1,11	1,42	1,38	1,36	0,91	0,73	0,95	1,75
<b>Coke and refined petroleum products</b>	1,02	2,22	1,78	3,30	0,64	1,02	0,69	0,75	3,01	2,82
<b>Chemicals and chemical products</b>	1,58	1,78	0,79	0,86	0,49	0,52	0,89	0,60	0,59	0,41
<b>Pharmaceuticals</b>	0,51	0,39	0,31	0,42	0,50	0,42	0,87	1,51	0,52	0,14
<b>Rubber and plastics, other non-metallic mineral products</b>	0,60	0,56	1,34	1,70	1,28	1,25	0,81	0,58	0,96	0,78
<b>Basic metals and metal products</b>	0,70	0,58	0,77	1,10	0,74	0,81	0,73	0,51	0,79	1,07
<b>Computers, electronic and optical products</b>	0,92	0,63	0,40	0,62	0,68	0,75	1,08	0,99	0,81	2,12
<b>Electrical equipment</b>	0,34	0,20	0,75	0,85	0,67	0,62	0,62	0,41	0,67	1,40
<b>Machinery and equipment n.e.c.</b>	0,60	0,75	0,51	0,54	0,28	0,25	0,65	0,46	0,60	0,47
<b>Motor vehicles and other transport equipment</b>	0,42	0,35	0,64	1,11	0,73	0,55	0,99	0,77	0,68	2,51
<b>Furniture, other manufacturing, and repair of machinery</b>	1,13	1,13	1,17	1,19	0,76	0,76	0,88	0,57	1,09	1,32



	Slovakia		Spain		Sweden		Hungary		Ireland	
	2000	2012	2000	2011	2000	2012	2000	2012	2000	2012
<b>Manufacturing</b>	1,29	1,40	0,97	0,87	1,02	1,07	1,24	1,46	1,40	1,51
<b>Food, beverages, and tobacco products</b>	1,31	0,85	1,10	1,32	0,75	0,69	1,46	1,10	1,67	2,33
<b>Textiles, clothing, leather, and footwear</b>	1,33	1,67	1,21	0,98	0,24	0,23	1,53	0,94	0,33	0,14
<b>Wood, paper, printing, and reproduction</b>	1,42	1,67	0,97	0,99	2,25	1,87	0,85	0,89	0,68	0,43
<b>Coke and refined petroleum products</b>	4,49	1,02	1,44	0,58	0,67	9,74	4,23	5,37	0,08	-0,01
<b>Chemicals and chemical products</b>	1,04	0,46	0,91	0,99	d.n.a.	d.n.a.	0,83	0,69	1,28	1,87
<b>Pharmaceuticals</b>	0,57	0,41	0,88	0,72	d.n.a.	d.n.a.	1,73	2,49	14,6	14,03
<b>Rubber and plastics, other non-metallic mineral products</b>	1,41	1,72	1,26	1,07	0,60	0,73	1,16	1,56	0,82	0,35
<b>Basic metals and metal products</b>	1,58	1,88	1,11	0,95	1,21	1,09	0,90	0,91	0,34	0,19
<b>Computers, electronic and optical products</b>	0,64	1,51	0,49	0,34	1,50	2,15	1,74	2,74	3,39	3,01
<b>Electrical equipment</b>	0,99	1,10	0,70	0,61	0,90	0,85	1,83	1,13	0,59	0,12
<b>Machinery and equipment n.e.c.</b>	0,87	0,87	0,53	0,47	1,26	1,30	0,59	1,95	0,30	0,31
<b>Motor vehicles and other transport equipment</b>	1,16	2,85	1,16	0,84	1,73	1,02	1,81	2,22	0,21	0,08
<b>Furniture, other manufacturing, and repair of machinery</b>	1,16	1,19	0,81	0,75	0,81	0,73	0,64	0,88	1,55	2,36



# Useful links:

<https://tradingeconomics.com/united-states/indicators>

<https://www.ecb.europa.eu/mopo/eaec/html/index.en.html>

[http://www.economywatch.com/world\\_economy/usa/structure-of-economy.html](http://www.economywatch.com/world_economy/usa/structure-of-economy.html)

[https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/figures/economy\\_en#tab-0-1](https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/figures/economy_en#tab-0-1)