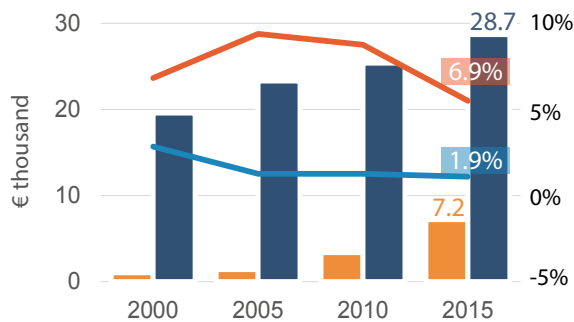


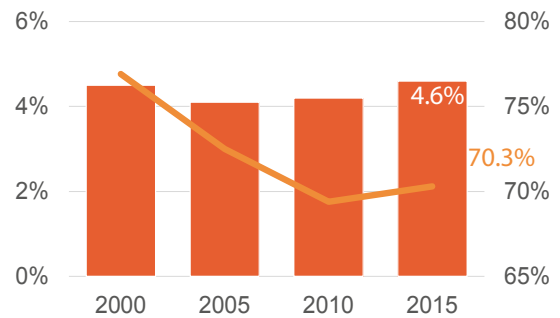
China: economic indicators and trade with EU

GDP per capita (€) and annual growth (%) in China and the EU-28



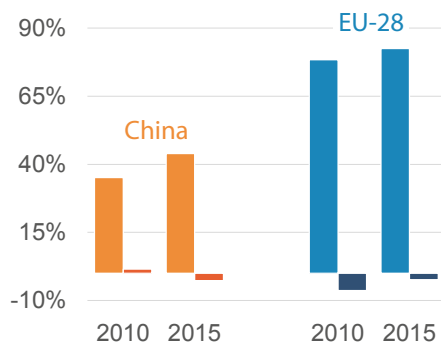
GDP per capita (left axis) China (orange bar), EU-28 (dark blue bar)
GDP growth (right axis) China (orange line), EU-28 (blue line)

China's total unemployment and female labour market participation

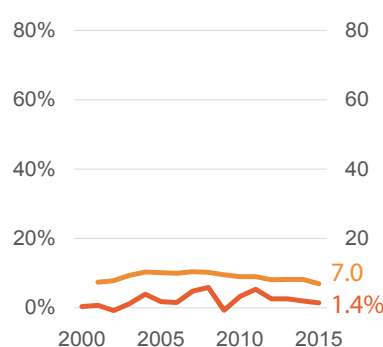


Total Unemployment (left axis) (orange bar)
Female Labour Force Participation (right axis) (orange line)

Public finances, monetary and financial data

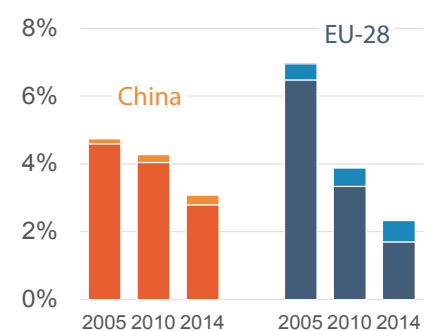


Public Debt (% of GDP) China (orange bar), EU-28 (blue bar)
Surplus/Deficit (% of GDP) China (orange bar), EU-28 (dark blue bar)



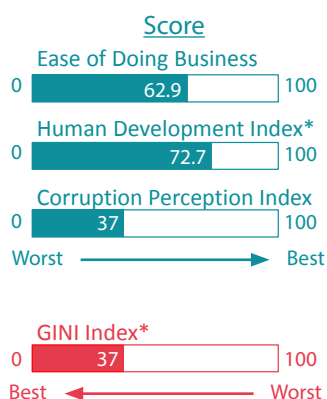
Renminbi/euro exchange rate (orange line)
Inflation rate CHI (%) (red line)

FDI and remittances to China and the EU-28



Remittances received (% of GDP) China (orange bar), EU-28 (blue bar)
FDI net inflows (% of GDP) China (orange bar), EU-28 (dark blue bar)

Chinese business environment and socio-economic indicators



Rank

84/189

90/188

83/168

71/142

The **Ease of Doing Business's** distance to frontier score assesses the overall level of regulatory performance of a country. It ranges from 0='lowest performance' to 100='the frontier', the best performance observed worldwide at each year.

The **Human Development Index** (HDI) measures the average achievement in key dimensions of human development. It is based on life expectancy at birth, average duration of education and GDP per capita. It ranges from 0 to 100. 'High human development countries' (UN) are in the range between 70 and 80.

The **Corruption Perception Index** measures the perceived levels of public sector corruption worldwide. Scores range from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). In 2015, two thirds of the countries score below 50.

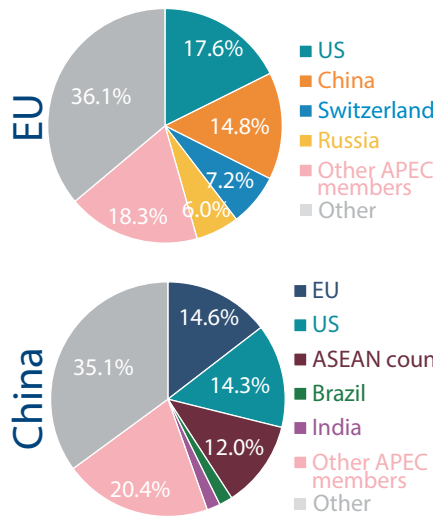
The **GINI Index** measures the deviation of the distribution of income among individuals or households within a country from a perfectly equal distribution. It is hence a measure of inequality in income distribution. A value of 0 represents absolute equality, a value of 100 absolute inequality.

EU trade with China



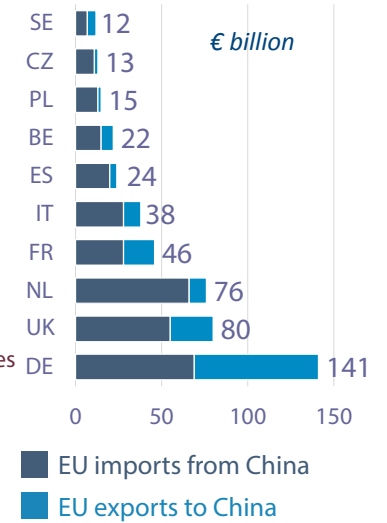
Main trade partners (2015)

Trade in goods, exports plus imports

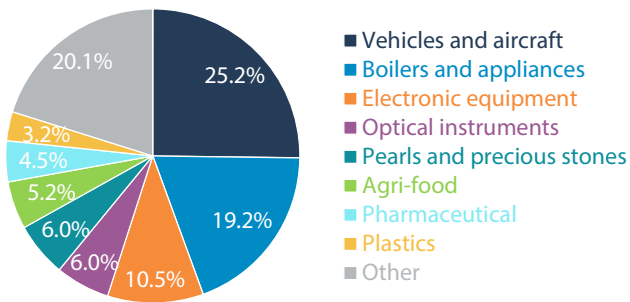


Top EU partners (2015)

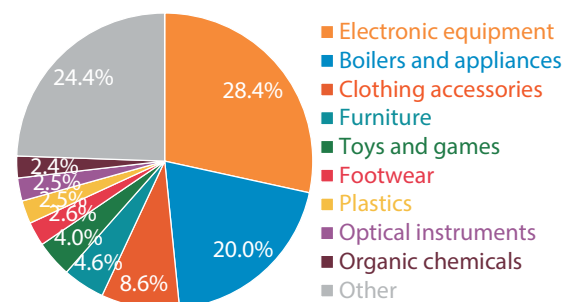
Trade in goods



EU exports to China (2015)



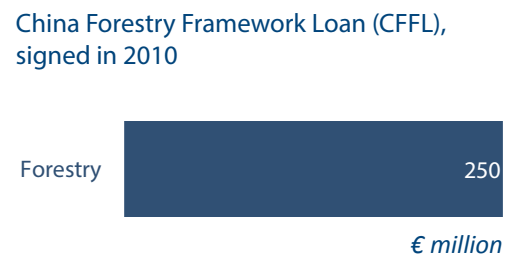
China exports to EU (2015)



EU grants paid to Chinese beneficiaries (2014)



Preferential loans to China (EIB)



Notes

GlobalStat is a project developed by the European University Institute's Global Governance Programme (Italy) and the Francisco Manuel dos Santos Foundation (Portugal). Data sources for page 1: GDP figures, inflation and exchange rates are from IMF WEO (April 2016) and Eurostat (2016); Labour market data are from ILO KILM (2015); FDI and remittances data are estimates from World Bank staff based on IMF BoP data (2016); HDI and GINI indexes are from UNDP HDR (2015) and are re-scaled (*) from 0-1 to 0-100 for better comparability; CPI is from Transparency International (2015); Doing Business data are from the World Bank Group - Doing Business Unit (2016).

Data sources for page 2: EU trade with China, Main trade partners (EU), Top EU partners (goods), EU exports to China (%) and China exports to EU (%) are from ComExt, Eurostat; Other APEC members = Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand and Vietnam; main trade partners (China) are from IMF; Other APEC members = Australia, Canada, Chile, South Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Russia and Taiwan; ASEAN countries = Malaysia, Vietnam, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines, Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos and Brunei; EU grants paid to Chinese beneficiaries (2014) are from European Commission; preferential loans to China are from European Investment Bank (EIB).

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