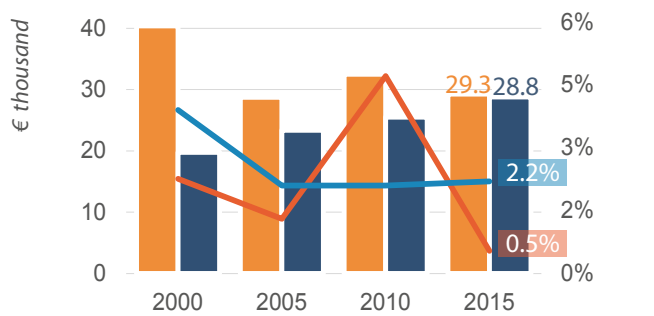


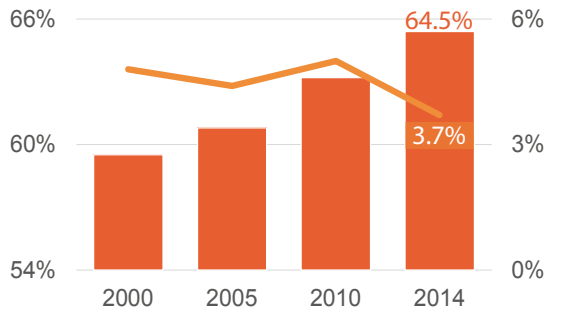
Japan: Economic indicators and trade with EU

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



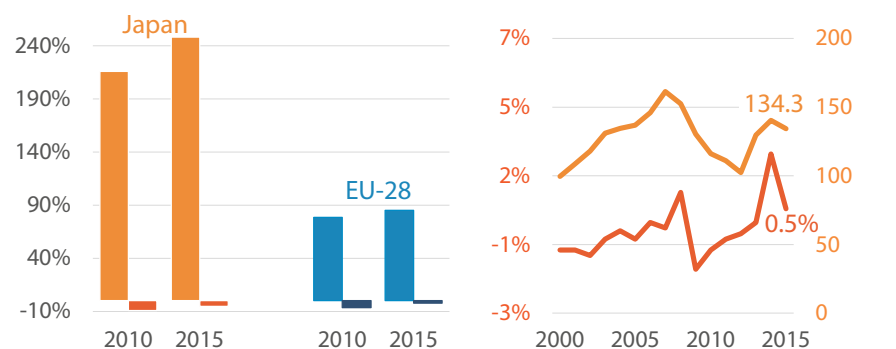
GDP per capita (left axis) ■ Japan ■ EU-28
GDP growth (right axis) — Japan — EU-28

Japan total unemployment and female labour market participation



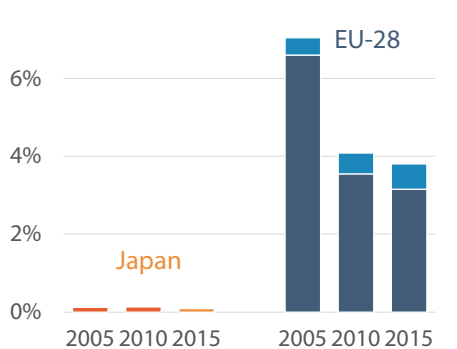
Female labour force participation (left axis) ■ Total unemployment (right axis) —

Public finances, monetary and financial data



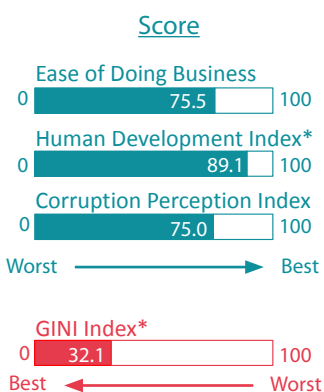
Public debt (% of GDP) ■ Japan ■ EU-28
Surplus/deficit (% of GDP) ■ Japan ■ EU-28
JP yen/euro exchange rate (right axis) —
Inflation rate JP (%) (left axis) —

FDI and remittances to Japan and the EU-28



Remittances received (% of GDP) ■ Japan ■ EU-28
FDI net inflows (% of GDP) ■ Japan ■ EU-28

Japan business environment and socioeconomic indicators



Rank

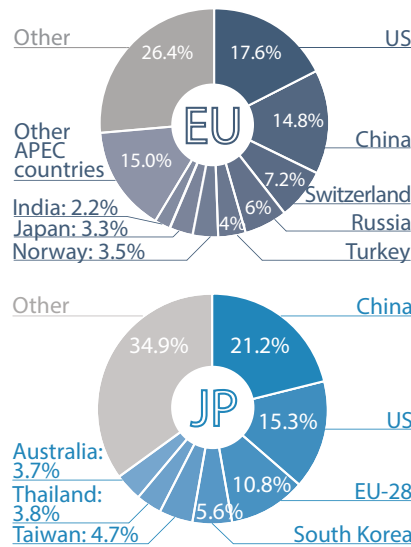
- 35/190** The **Ease of Doing Business's** 'distance to frontier' score assesses the overall level of regulatory performance of a country. It ranges from 0='lowest performance' to 100='the frontier', the best performance observed worldwide each year.
- 20/188** The **Human Development Index (HDI)** 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.
- 18/168** 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 countries scored below 50.
- 32/142** 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 Japan



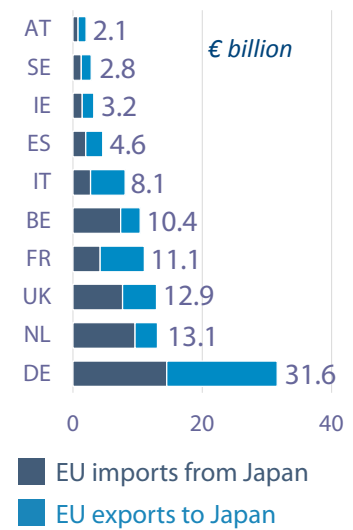
Main trade partners (2015)

Trade in goods, exports plus imports

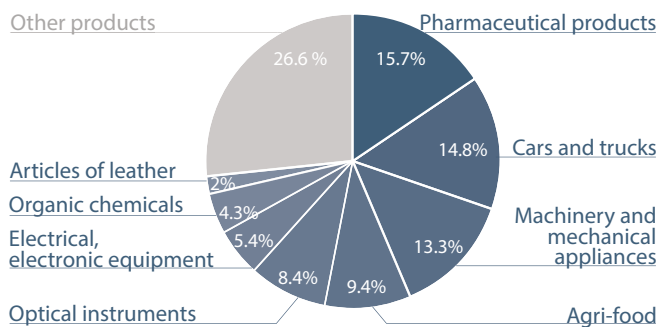


Top EU partners (2015)

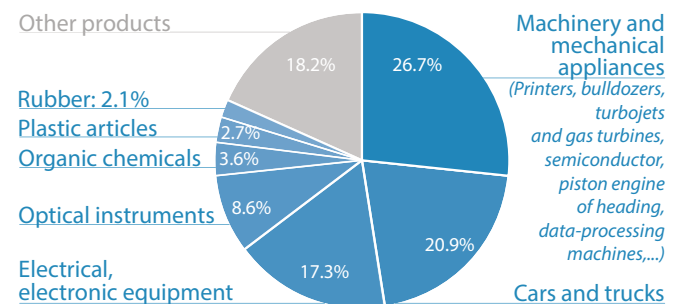
Trade in goods



EU exports of goods to Japan (2015)

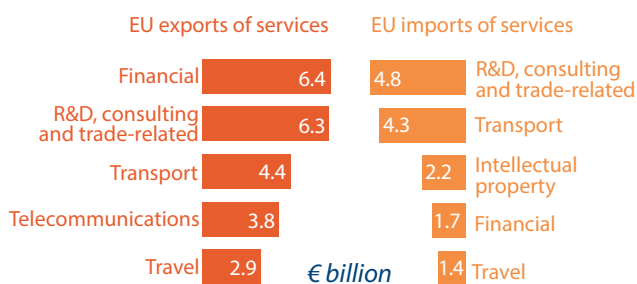


EU imports of goods from Japan (2015)



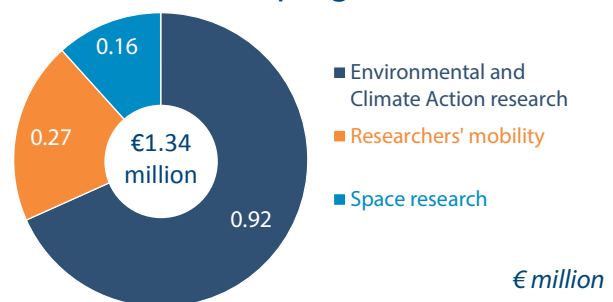
EU trade in services with Japan

Top 5 services (2015)



EU grants paid to Japanese beneficiaries

under Horizon 2020 programme (2014–2016)



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 (October 2016) and Eurostat (2016); the Japanese government has recently decided to update GDP figures to comply with UN standards in national accounts. The figures presented in this paper are based on the previous standards. Labour market data are from WB WDI based on ILO KILM (2016); 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 (2017).

Data sources for page 2: EU trade with Japan, Main trade partners (EU), Top EU partners (goods), EU exports to Japan (%) and EU imports from Japan (%) are from ComExt, Eurostat; Other APEC members = Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand and Vietnam; main trade partners (Japan) are from IMF; EU trade in services with Japan Top 5 services (2015) are from Eurostat; EU grants paid to Japanese beneficiaries under Horizon 2020 programme (2014–2016) are from European Commission. The EU does not provide Japanese entities with grants from any other source than Horizon 2020.

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eprs@ep.europa.eu (mail) – <http://www.eprs.ep.parl.union.eu> (intranet) – <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank> (internet) – <http://epthinktank.eu> (blog)
 globalstat@eui.eu (mail) – <http://www.globalstat.eu> (internet)