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Compact guides



European Neighbourhood
Policy - East countries
Key economic statistics

2014 edition

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European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP)

The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) was initiated in 2004, a year which saw the largest single expansion of the European Union (EU) with the accession of 10 new Member States. The main objective of the ENP was to avoid the emergence of dividing lines between an enlarged EU and its closest neighbours. There are currently 16 neighbours within the ENP, of which six in the east: they are Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine.

In May 2011, the ENP was revised, offering increased support, stronger bilateral partnerships and further economic integration to those countries promoting democratic reforms, the rule of law and respect for civil society and human rights. The ENP is complemented by regional and multilateral cooperation initiatives, for example, the Eastern Partnership which has four main areas of cooperation between the EU and its eastern neighbours: democracy, good governance and stability (platform 1); economic integration and convergence with EU policies (platform 2); energy security (platform 3); and contacts between people (platform 4).

Economic developments: ENP-East

During the period 2003–13 the economic environment within the ENP-East countries was challenging. Aside from the impact of the global financial and economic crisis, several ENP-East countries faced political instability and security concerns.

Figure 1 shows that Ukraine is by far the largest of the six ENP-East economies, its gross domestic product (GDP) was estimated to be EUR 137 billion in 2013, which was almost 2.5 times as large as the economies of Azerbaijan and Belarus (where GDP was close to EUR 55 billion in 2013). The three remaining economies of Georgia, Armenia and Moldova are much smaller, as their GDP in current prices ranged from EUR 12.1 billion to EUR 6.0 billion. Together, the six ENP-East economies had a combined GDP of EUR 273 billion in 2013, which was equivalent to 2.1 % of the EU-28's GDP; for comparison, their GDP in 2003 was equivalent to 0.7 % of the EU-28 total.

Figure 2 confirms the relatively slow pace of economic growth in the EU-28 during the period 2003–13. Indeed, all six of the ENP-East countries recorded a much faster expansion in economic activity, despite four of them experiencing large

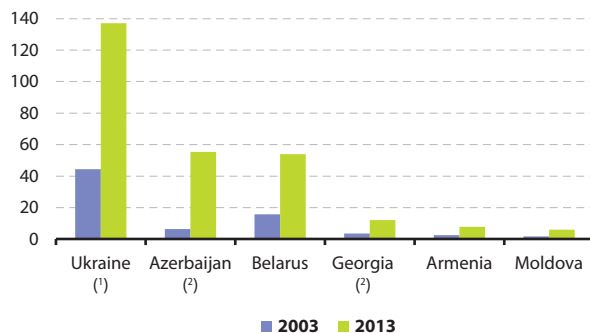
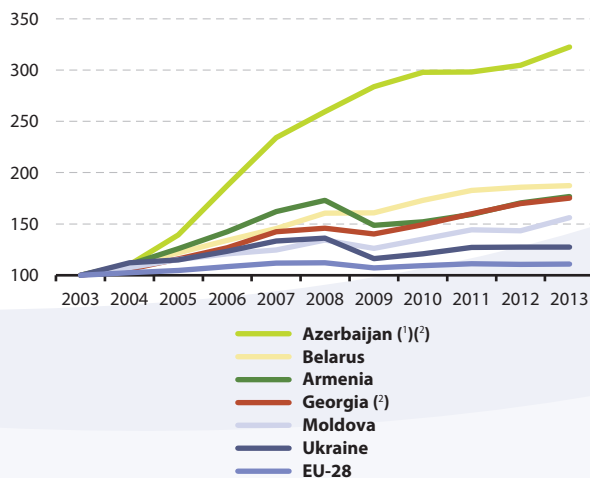


Figure 2: Development of GDP volume, 2003–13

(2003 = 100)



(¹) 2010: provisional.

(²) 2013: provisional.

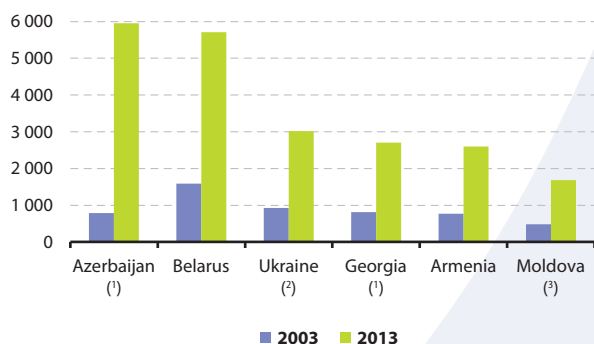
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [enpr_ecnagdp](#) and [nama_gdp_k](#))

contractions in activity in 2009 as a result of the financial and economic crisis. By contrast, economic growth continued unabated in Belarus and in particular in the energy-rich economy of Azerbaijan.

GDP per capita in the EU-28 averaged EUR 25 700 per inhabitant in 2013, which was much higher than in any of the ENP-East countries. The highest levels of GDP per capita among the ENP-East countries were recorded in Azerbaijan (EUR 5 956 per inhabitant) and Belarus (EUR 5 709 per inhabitant) — see Figure 3; note these figures are

Figure 3: GDP per capita, 2003 and 2013

(EUR per inhabitant)



(1) 2013: provisional.

(2) 2013: Eurostat estimate.

(3) Estimated using the average population without Transnistria.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [enpr_ecnagdp](#))**Table 1: GDP — main indicators, 2003–13**

	GDP in current prices (billion EUR)						
	2003	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-28	10 152	12 549	11 816	12 337	12 711	12 960	13 069
Armenia	2.5	7.9	6.2	7.0	7.3	7.7	7.9
Azerbaijan	6.4	33.2	31.7	40.0	47.4	54.2	55.4
Belarus	15.8	41.4	35.4	41.6	46.2	49.5	54.0
Georgia	3.5	8.7	7.7	8.8	10.4	12.3	12.1
Moldova	1.8	4.1	3.9	4.4	5.0	5.7	6.0
Ukraine	44.4	123.0	84.0	102.8	117.4	137.4	137.1
	GDP per capita (EUR per inhabitant)						
	2003	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-28	20 600	25 000	23 500	24 400	25 100	25 500	25 700
Armenia	774	2 451	1 909	2 142	2 415	2 562	2 599
Azerbaijan	785	3 805	3 596	4 472	5 233	5 905	5 956
Belarus	1 586	4 472	3 629	4 325	4 455	5 231	5 709
Georgia	813	1 989	1 760	1 978	2 321	2 740	2 708
Moldova (1)	486	1 152	1 091	1 230	1 415	1 593	1 686
Ukraine	928	2 663	1 828	2 245	2 574	3 014	3 014
	Real GDP growth (% change compared with year before)						
	2003	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-28	1.5	0.4	-4.5	2.0	1.6	-0.4	0.1
Armenia	14.0	6.9	-14.1	2.2	4.7	7.2	3.5
Azerbaijan	11.2	10.8	9.3	5.0	0.1	2.2	5.8
Belarus	7.0	10.2	0.2	7.7	5.5	1.7	0.9
Georgia	11.1	2.3	-3.8	6.3	7.2	6.2	3.2
Moldova	6.6	7.8	-6.0	7.1	6.8	-0.7	8.9
Ukraine	9.6	2.3	-14.8	4.1	5.2	0.3	0.0

(1) Estimated using the average population without Transnistria.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [enpr_ecnagdp](#), [nama_gdp_c](#) and [nama_gdp_k](#))

based on current price euro series and as such do not reflect any difference in price levels between countries. In 2013, GDP per capita in the EU-28 was more than 4 times higher than in Azerbaijan and

Table 2: Expenditure components of GDP, 2003–13 (1)

(% , relative to GDP)

	General government						
	2003	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-28	20.7	20.8	22.5	22.2	21.6	21.6	21.6
Armenia	10.2	10.2	13.3	13.1	12.9	12.7	14.5
Azerbaijan	12.4	8.5	11.1	10.9	10.1	10.5	11.3
Belarus	21.4	16.5	16.7	16.8	13.9	14.1	14.2
Georgia	9.8	25.9	24.5	21.1	18.2	17.7	16.7
Moldova	19.7	20.4	23.8	22.2	20.1	20.2	18.5
Ukraine	19.0	17.8	20.1	20.3	18.2	19.5	19.4
	Households and non-profit institutions saving households						
	2003	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-28	58.4	57.2	58.2	58.2	58.1	58.4	58.2
Armenia	83.3	71.6	80.4	82.0	83.7	88.4	88.5
Azerbaijan	60.0	33.4	42.8	39.3	37.3	39.5	42.2
Belarus	57.1	52.0	55.2	54.5	47.7	46.8	51.4
Georgia	72.3	76.9	81.6	74.9	74.0	72.1	71.0
Moldova	90.6	93.1	89.7	93.6	96.6	96.6	94.6
Ukraine	56.4	62.2	64.5	64.1	67.2	68.8	73.4
	Gross capital formation						
	2003	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-28	19.7	21.8	18.3	18.7	19.2	18.1	17.4
Armenia	24.3	40.9	34.7	32.8	27.3	25.4	21.7
Azerbaijan	53.2	18.7	18.9	18.1	20.3	22.3	24.7
Belarus	25.0	37.6	37.3	41.2	37.6	35.4	38.7
Georgia	31.3	26.0	13.0	21.6	26.2	28.9	24.8
Moldova	23.2	39.2	23.1	23.5	24.2	23.6	24.6
Ukraine	22.0	27.9	17.0	18.4	20.7	19.8	15.7
	External balance of goods and services						
	2003	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-28	1.2	0.2	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.9	2.8
Armenia	-17.9	-25.6	-27.5	-24.5	-23.6	-24.7	-21.0
Azerbaijan	-23.5	42.3	28.5	33.6	32.3	27.7	21.8
Belarus	-3.9	-7.8	-11.3	-13.7	-1.1	4.6	-2.8
Georgia	-14.6	-29.8	-19.2	-17.8	-18.6	-19.6	-13.0
Moldova	-33.5	-52.8	-36.6	-39.4	-40.8	-40.4	-37.7
Ukraine	2.6	-8.0	-1.7	-2.9	-6.2	-8.1	-8.5

(1) Armenia, Belarus and Georgia: the sum of GDP aggregates according to the expenditure approach is not equal to 100 due to statistical discrepancies.

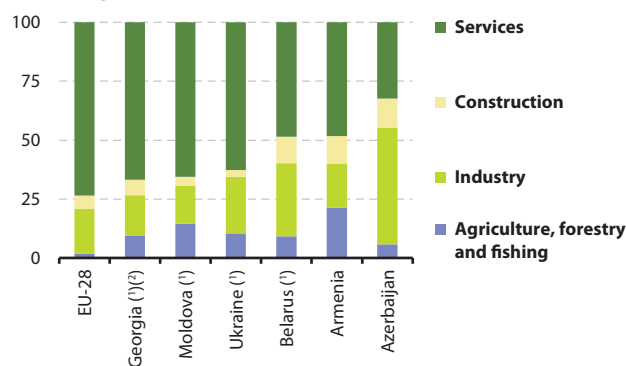
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [enpr_ecnagdp](#) and [nama_gdp_c](#))

Belarus, between 8 and 10 times higher than in Ukraine, Armenia and Georgia, rising to more than 15 times higher than in Moldova.

Table 2 shows that the general government sector accounted for more than one fifth (21.6 %) of the EU-28's GDP in 2013, which was higher than in any of the ENP-East economies. By contrast, households and gross capital formation generally accounted for a higher share of expenditure in the ENP-East countries. The relative share in GDP of the EU-28's external balance of trade in goods and services was 2.8 % in 2013. Azerbaijan was the only ENP-East country to record a net surplus for its external trade balance of goods and services (21.8 % of GDP in 2013), while the deficit reached 21.0 % of GDP in Armenia and 37.7 % of GDP in Moldova.

Figure 4: Gross value added by economic activity (NACE Rev. 2), 2003 and 2013

(% of total gross value added)



(¹) Based on NACE Rev. 1.1.

(²) Including financial intermediation services indirectly measured.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [enpr_ecnabr](#) and [nama_nace10_c](#))

Table 3: Gross value added by economic activity (NACE Rev. 2), 2003 and 2013

(% of total gross value added)

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing		Industry		Construction		Services	
	2003	2013	2003	2013	2003	2013	2003	2013
	EU-28	2.0	1.7	20.3	19.1	6.2	5.7	71.5
Armenia (¹)	23.4	21.2	24.4	18.9	17.0	11.6	35.1	48.3
Azerbaijan	13.5	5.7	40.4	49.4	12.2	12.6	34.0	32.3
Belarus (²)	10.1	9.1	34.7	31.1	7.1	11.2	48.1	48.6
Georgia (²)(³)	20.6	9.3	18.8	17.2	6.8	6.7	53.8	66.8
Moldova (²)	21.5	14.5	20.7	16.0	3.5	3.9	54.4	65.5
Ukraine (²)	12.2	10.4	30.3	24.0	4.3	2.9	53.2	62.7

(¹) 2003: based on NACE Rev. 1.1.

(²) Based on NACE Rev. 1.1.

(³) Including financial intermediation services indirectly measured.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [enpr_ecnabr](#) and [nama_nace10_c](#))

Services accounted for the largest share of gross value added across the ENP-East economies (except in Azerbaijan) and their share often continued to rise during the period 2003–13 (see Table 3). This shift towards a services-dominated economy was particularly marked in Armenia, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. By contrast, the relative weight of industry in the total gross value added of Azerbaijan rose between 2003 and 2013 from two fifths (40.4 %) to almost half (49.4 %); industry also accounted for a relatively high share of gross value added in Belarus (31.1 % in 2013). The relative weight of agriculture, forestry and fishing in the total economic activity of the ENP-East countries was considerably higher than in the EU-28, its share of total gross value added rose as high as 21.2 % in Armenia in 2013.

Table 4: Balance of payments — main indicators, 2003–13 (¹)

(million EUR)

	Current account						
	2003	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-28 (²)	-22 318	-271 686	-84 736	-67 071	-34 160	68 643	143 336
Armenia (²)	-177	-1 087	-1 084	-980	-818	-941	-628
Azerbaijan	-1 786	11 173	7 289	11 356	12 317	11 598	9 272
Belarus	-377	-3 379	-4 408	-6 243	-3 632	-1 431	-5 481
Georgia	-339	-1 912	-813	-898	-1 322	-1 442	-717
Moldova	-115	-663	-320	-340	-564	-385	:
Ukraine	2 559	-8 722	-1 242	-2 274	-7 359	-11 138	-12 318
	Capital account						
	2003	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-28 (²)	-7 597	-9 633	-6 405	-9 948	-7 349	-16 471	1 047
Armenia (²)	80	119	65	75	69	82	55
Azerbaijan	-21	8	7	11	13	10	-10
Belarus	61	0	0	0	3	3	8
Georgia	18	78	131	156	110	104	101
Moldova	-17	-10	-13	-21	-21	-26	-34
Ukraine	-15	3	427	141	70	30	-63
	Financial account — direct investment						
	2003	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-28 (²)	:	-190 710	-59 811	-70 473	-66 638	-27 209	8 045
Armenia	108	629	508	393	314	368	265
Azerbaijan	2 027	-370	105	249	656	629	858
Belarus	151	1 470	1 275	1 012	2 787	1 018	1 552
Georgia	293	964	486	511	647	478	680
Moldova	65	473	145	154	192	121	153
Ukraine	1 249	6 767	3 336	4 339	5 039	5 598	3 072

(¹) Azerbaijan (2013) and Belarus (2008–13): compiled using the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6).

(²) Extra EU-28.

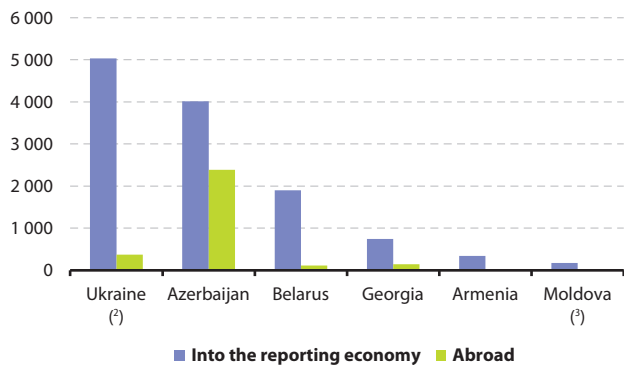
(³) Between 2003 and 2008: break in series.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [enpr_ecnabr](#) and [bop_q_eu](#))

The majority of the ENP-East economies ran a current account deficit during the most recent 10-year period for which data are available, the only exception being Azerbaijan, where a surplus of EUR 9.3 billion was registered in 2013. By contrast, each of the ENP-East economies was a net beneficiary of direct investment. Figure 5 shows average annual flows of foreign direct investment (FDI) during the period 2011–13, when FDI into the six ENP-East economies averaged EUR 12.2 billion per annum. Ukraine and Azerbaijan had the largest flows of inward FDI (an average of EUR 5.0 billion and EUR 4.0 billion per annum during the period 2010–13), although the level of inward FDI for Ukraine was almost halved in 2013 (compared with 2012).

In 2008, none of the ENP-East countries had a general government deficit that was larger than that recorded in the EU-28 (-2.4 %), while surpluses were registered in Belarus (1.4 % of GDP) and Moldova (1.0 % of GDP) and the position in Azerbaijan was balanced (0.0 %) — see Table 5. A year later, all of the ENP-East countries recorded a government deficit in relation to GDP and there was little change in

Figure 5: Average flows of foreign direct investment, 2011–13⁽¹⁾
(annual average, million EUR)



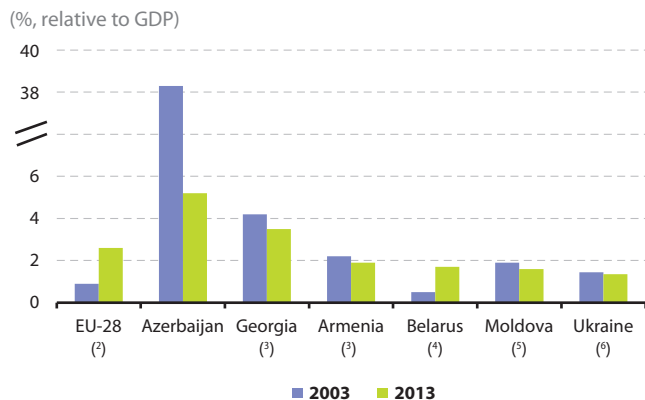
⁽¹⁾ Azerbaijan (2013) and Belarus (2011–13): compiled using the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6).

⁽²⁾ Includes equity capital and other capital in the form of loans.

⁽³⁾ Provisional.

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

Figure 6: Average of foreign direct investment inflows and outflows, 2003 and 2013⁽¹⁾
(%, relative to GDP)



⁽¹⁾ Azerbaijan (2013) and Belarus (2011–13): compiled using the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6). Ukraine: not available.

⁽²⁾ EU-27 for 2004 instead of EU-28 for 2003.

⁽³⁾ Eurostat estimates.

⁽⁴⁾ Break in series.

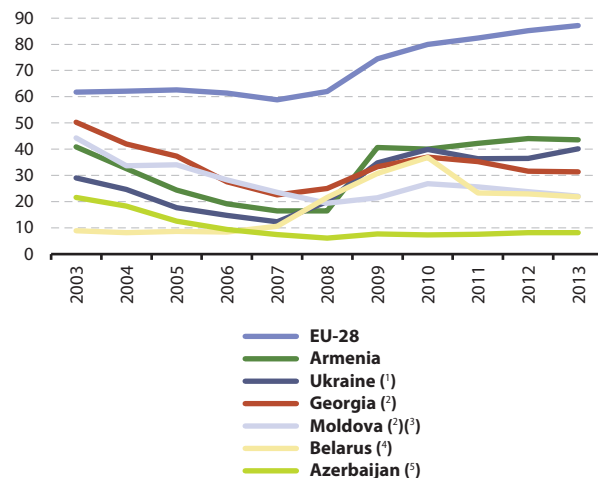
⁽⁵⁾ 2013: provisional.

⁽⁶⁾ Eurostat estimates. Includes equity capital and other capital in the form of loans.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [enpr_ecbop](#) and [bop_fdi_str](#))

2010. During the period 2011–13, the ENP-East countries (no data available for Ukraine) saw their general government deficits either reduced or transformed into surpluses, the latter being the case for Azerbaijan, Belarus and Moldova. Each of the ENP-East countries recorded lower debt-to-GDP ratios than in the EU-28 throughout the last decade for which data are available. By 2013, general

Figure 7: General government consolidated gross debt, 2003–13⁽¹⁾
(%, relative to GDP)



⁽¹⁾ Public and publicly guaranteed debt.

⁽²⁾ 2013: provisional.

⁽³⁾ 2003–06: central government debt.

⁽⁴⁾ 2003–09: central government debt.

⁽⁵⁾ 2010: provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [enpr_ecgov](#) and [gov_dd_edpt1](#))

Table 5: General government deficit / surplus and debt, 2003–13⁽¹⁾
(%, relative to GDP)

	General government deficit / surplus						
	2003	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-28	-3.2	-2.4	-6.9	-6.5	-4.4	-3.9	-3.3
Armenia	-1.3	-0.7	-7.5	-5.0	-2.8	-1.5	-1.6
Azerbaijan	-0.2	0.0	-0.5	-0.9	0.6	-0.2	0.6
Belarus ⁽¹⁾	-1.6	1.4	-0.7	-2.6	2.1	0.5	0.2
Georgia	-0.9	-2.0	-6.5	-4.5	-0.9	-0.6	-1.1
Moldova	1.0	1.0	-6.3	-2.5	-2.4	-2.1	1.8
Ukraine	0.8	-1.8	-6.1	-6.9	:	:	:
	General government consolidated gross debt						
	2003	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-28	61.8	62.0	74.4	79.9	82.4	85.2	87.1
Armenia	40.9	16.4	40.6	40.0	42.2	44.1	43.6
Azerbaijan	21.6	6.1	7.7	7.3	7.6	8.2	8.2
Belarus ⁽²⁾	8.9	21.6	30.7	36.9	23.3	22.9	21.8
Georgia	50.3	25.0	33.3	37.0	35.3	31.6	31.4
Moldova ⁽³⁾	44.3	19.4	21.5	26.8	25.6	23.8	22.1
Ukraine ⁽⁴⁾	29.0	20.0	34.8	39.9	36.3	36.5	40.2

⁽¹⁾ Break in series; 2007. Calculation based on the deficit / surplus of the consolidated budget of the Republic of Belarus.

⁽²⁾ 2003, 2008 and 2009: central government debt.

⁽³⁾ 2003: central government debt.

⁽⁴⁾ Public and publicly guaranteed debt.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [enpr_ecgov](#) and [gov_dd_edpt1](#))

Table 6: Analysis of public expenditure, 2003–13
(%, relative to GDP)

	Education						
	2003	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-28	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.3	:	:
Armenia	2.2	2.9	3.4	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.4
Azerbaijan	3.3	2.4	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.5
Belarus	6.5	5.3	5.2	5.4	4.8	5.1	5.3
Georgia	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.4	2.7	2.9	3.1
Moldova	5.4	8.2	9.4	9.2	8.3	8.4	7.1
Ukraine	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Health						
	2003	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU (¹)	9.5	9.6	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.2	:
Armenia	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5
Azerbaijan	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1
Belarus	5.9	4.3	4.3	4.4	3.6	4.2	:
Georgia (²)	3.5	5.7	6.7	6.8	6.0	6.0	6.5
Moldova	3.9	5.4	6.4	5.6	5.2	5.4	5.2
Ukraine	7.0	6.7	7.8	7.8	7.4	:	:
	Pensions (³)						
	2003	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-28	:	12.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	:	:
Armenia	:	5.8	7.6	7.1	6.8	7.2	6.9
Azerbaijan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belarus	8.3	8.1	8.4	9.0	7.4	8.3	9.6
Georgia	:	3.7	4.5	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.3
Moldova	5.9	7.4	9.2	8.3	7.9	8.1	7.7
Ukraine	:	15.1	17.5	17.1	:	:	:

(¹) Estimate made for the purpose of this publication: based on information available for EU Member States.

(²) Including state budget expenditure, household expenditure and investment on fixed capital.

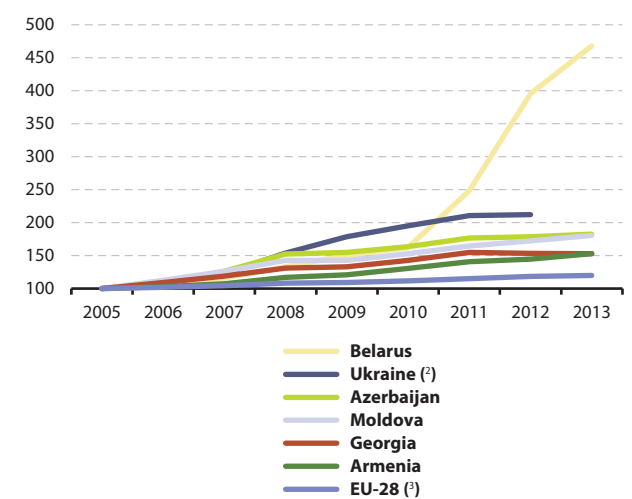
(³) All forms of pensions, including: disability pensions, early-retirement benefits due to reduced capacity to work, old-age pensions, anticipated old-age pensions, partial pensions, survivors' pensions and early-retirement benefits for labour market reasons.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [enpr_psilc](#), [educ_figdp](#), [hlth_sha_hp](#), [nama_gdp_c](#) and [spr_exp_pens](#))

government consolidated gross debt as a percentage of GDP among the ENP-East countries ranged from 8.2 % of GDP in Azerbaijan to 43.6 % in Armenia; the latest available data for the EU-28 shows a ratio of 87.1 % in 2013.

As shown in Figure 8, consumer price increases in the ENP-East countries over the period 2003–13 were generally higher than those recorded across the EU. This could, at least in part, be attributed to the deregulation of prices and the floating of exchange rates as several economies undertook liberalisation measures. There was a particularly high increase in consumer prices in Belarus from 2011 onwards (18.3 % in 2013), reflecting a sharp devaluation of its currency. By contrast, consumer price increases in the remaining ENP-East economies were consistently in single-digits and those in Ukraine (latest data are for 2012) and Georgia (where prices were falling) were below the EU average.

Figure 8: Consumer price indices, 2005–13 (¹)
(2005 = 100)



(¹) Note: y-axis starts at 100.

(²) 2013: not available.

(³) Harmonised index of consumer prices.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [enpr_ecprice](#) and [prc_hicp_aind](#))

Table 7: Interest rates and exchange rates, annual averages, 2003–13

	Central bank interest rates (%)						
	2003	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Euro area (¹)	2.3	3.9	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.1
Armenia	7.0	7.3	5.0	7.3	8.0	8.0	7.8
Azerbaijan (²)	7.0	8.0	2.0	3.0	5.3	5.0	4.8
Belarus (³)	15.0	8.0	9.5	7.0	30.0	19.0	20.0
Georgia	:	10.7	6.1	6.1	7.6	5.9	4.2
Moldova (⁴)	14.0	14.0	5.0	7.0	9.5	4.5	3.5
Ukraine (⁵)	7.0	12.0	10.3	7.8	7.8	7.5	6.5
	Average exchange rates (1 euro = ... national currency)						
	2003	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Armenia	653.8	450.2	507.4	496.0	518.7	516.4	544.1
Azerbaijan	1.110	1.210	1.120	1.060	1.100	1.010	1.042
Belarus	2.317	3.135	3.885	3.950	6.432	10.713	11.782
Georgia	2.425	2.189	2.331	2.364	2.347	2.123	2.094
Moldova	15.74	15.29	15.52	16.40	16.34	15.56	16.72
Ukraine	6.02	7.71	10.87	10.53	11.09	10.27	10.61

(¹) EONIA (Euro OverNight Index Average).

(²) End of year.

(³) Deposit rate (overnight) at the national bank.

(⁴) Short-term monetary policy instrument — NBM rate. End of year.

(⁵) Discount rate. End of year.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [enpr_ecexint](#) and [irt_st_a](#))

Eurostat's data collection exercise with ENP-East countries

Eurostat coordinates the EU's efforts to increase the capacity of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) countries to produce good quality statistics and to promote the use of European and internationally recognised standards. Data from the ENP-East countries are collected each year through a questionnaire sent by Eurostat to partner countries. A network of contacts in each country has been established for updating these questionnaires. These data are made available free-of-charge on Eurostat's website.

For general information regarding European statistics, please go to the Eurostat website:

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

For information on statistical classifications, please go to the Eurostat classification server RAMON:

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon>

For more specific questions on statistics in relation to the European Neighbourhood Policy countries, please contact:

e-mail: estat-cooperation@ec.europa.eu

fax: (352) 4301-32139

For more information on the European Neighbourhood Policy, or on economic and financial affairs, please go to the following websites:

http://eeas.europa.eu/enp/about-us/index_en.htm

and

http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/international/neighbourhood_policy/index_en.htm

National statistical offices of the ENP-East countries

Armenia <http://www.armstat.am/en/>

Azerbaijan <http://www.stat.gov.az/indexen.php>

Belarus <http://www.belstat.gov.by/en/>

Georgia <http://www.geostat.ge/index.php?action=0&lang=eng>

Moldova <http://www.statistica.md/index.php?l=en>

Ukraine <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/>

Symbols

: Not available

Billion 1 000 million

Italics Value is either an estimate or provisional.