

# Footnotes for ENP East countries

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## General notes:

Data for **Georgia** exclude the regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia over which Georgia does not exercise control.

Data for **Moldova** generally exclude areas over which the government of the Republic of Moldova does not exercise control: exceptions where Transnistria is included are listed in the footnotes below.

The data for **Ukraine** for the most recent four or five years often exclude the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol and the territories which are not under the control of the Ukrainian government. The footnotes listed below specify in which years these areas are excluded.

# Health

## Expenditure on health as a share of GDP

### **Belarus**

*2005 to 2017*

Expenditures in the national classification of the Republic of Belarus "health" (according to SNA).

### **Georgia**

*2005 to 2015*

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

### **Ukraine**

*2005 to 2016*

Based on national health account.

*2014 to 2016*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

# Living conditions

## Social protection expenditure on benefits (excluding administrative costs) as a share of GDP

### Belarus

2005 to 2017

The indicator is calculated as the ratio of expenditures on social policy and expenditures of the Social Security Fund of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Republic of Belarus to GDP (%).

### Georgia

2005 to 2018

Social protection expenditure on benefits includes also administrative costs.

### Ukraine

2014 to 2016

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and a part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

## Proportion of persons at risk of relative poverty (before transfers)

### Armenia

2009

Armenia used as a poverty threshold the absolute poverty line and as welfare indicator - consumption aggregate, which was measured per adult equivalent (adult = 1, child = 0.65). Break caused by a change in methodology (from 2004 to 2009 methodology).

### Belarus

2005 to 2018

Calculated according to an equivalence scale: from 2008 equivalent household size (AE) = 1\*head of household + 0.8\*other adults + 0.9\*children aged 3 to 16 + 0.5\*children under 3 years old; from 2012 equivalent household size (AE) = 1\*head of household + 0.8\*other adults + 0.9\*children aged 6 to 18 + 0.7\*children aged 3 to 6 + 0.5\*children under 3 years old.

## Relative poverty threshold after social transfers: income per month (in national currency)

### Armenia

2005 to 2008, 2010 to 2017

The poverty level threshold is based on World Bank methodology, using the food energy intake method for the food poverty line and adding the share of goods and services.

2009

The poverty level threshold is based on World Bank methodology, using the food energy intake method for the food poverty line and adding the share of goods and services. Armenia used as a poverty threshold the absolute poverty line and as welfare indicator - consumption aggregate, which was measured per adult equivalent (adult = 1, child = 0.65). Break caused by a change in methodology (from 2004 to 2009 methodology).

## **Azerbaijan**

2005 to 2010

Includes conversion from previous national currency (AZM) at AZN 1 = AZM 5 000.

## **Belarus**

2005 to 2018

Calculated according to an equivalence scale: from 2008 equivalent household size (AE) = 1\*head of household + 0.8\*other adults + 0.9\*children aged 3 to 16 + 0.5\*children under 3 years old; from 2012 equivalent household size (AE) = 1\*head of household + 0.8\*other adults + 0.9\*children aged 6 to 18 + 0.7\*children aged 3 to 6 + 0.5\*children under 3 years old.

2016 to 2018

Data are provided in terms of the new denomination (as of July 2016, BYN 1 = BYR 10 000).

## **Georgia**

2005 to 2017

60% of median consumption per adult equivalent.

## **Ukraine**

2007 to 2016

Calculated as 75% of the median amount of total equivalent expenditure; the calculation of expenditure per equivalent person is based on an equivalent scale according to which a coefficient of 1 is assigned to the first member of the household, and 0.7 to others.

2013

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.

2014 to 2016

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol and a part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

# Wages and salaries

## Inequality of income distribution (income quintile share ratio)

### Armenia

*2005 to 2017*

Ratio of monetary income (top quintile to lowest quintile) without using OECD scale.

### Belarus

*2005 to 2018*

Calculated according to an equivalence scale: from 2008 equivalent household size (AE) = 1\*head of household + 0.8\*other adults + 0.9\*children aged 3 to 16 + 0.5\*children under 3 years old; from 2012 equivalent household size (AE) = 1\*head of household + 0.8\*other adults + 0.9\*children aged 6 to 18 + 0.7\*children aged 3 to 6 + 0.5\*children under 3 years old.

### Ukraine

*2007 to 2018*

Since 2011 the calculation of indicators of population and households analysed by level of material well-being uses an equivalence scale: a coefficient of 1 is assigned to the first member of the household and 0.7 to all others. Basic indicators back to 2007 have been recalculated taking into account this equivalence scale.

*2010 to 2013*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.

*2014 to 2018*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol and a part of temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

## Average nominal monthly wages and salaries (in national currency)

### Armenia

*2013*

The break in series is due to the following methodological changes: (a) according to the RA Law on income tax that entered into force on 01.01.2013 the employer's statutory social security contribution is included in the employees remuneration and other payments equal to it, (b) data on remuneration for 2013 include the relevant data of servicemen.

### Belarus

*2005 to 2015*

Data are provided in terms of the old denomination (as of July 2016, 1BYN=10 000BYR).

### Georgia

*2008*

On 1 January 2008 income tax was increased for most categories of income up to 25 % (previously - 12 %).

*2009*

On 1 January 2009 income tax was decreased from 25 % to 20 %.

## **Moldova**

### *2005 to 2010*

Includes all institutions in the budgetary sector and all economic units in the real sector with 20 or more employees.

### *2011 to 2017*

Exhaustive survey: institutions in the budgetary sector; economic units in the real sector with 20 or more employees. Sampling: real sector economic units with 1-19 employees.

## **Ukraine**

### *2005 to 2009*

Excluding employees of small enterprises and employees of natural persons as entrepreneurs.

### *2010 to 2018*

Data refer to enterprises and their independent divisions with 10 or more employees. Data from before 2010 should not be compared with data from 2010 onwards.

### *2014*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.

### *2015 and 2018*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol and a part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

# Education

## Public expenditure on education relative to GDP

### Armenia

*2005 to 2011*

Central government expenditure. Based on 1993 SNA.

*2012 to 2018*

Central government expenditure.

### Azerbaijan

*2005 to 2018*

Calendar year.

### Belarus

*2005 to 2008*

Based on 1993 SNA.

### Georgia

*2005 to 2018*

Based on 1993 SNA.

### Moldova

*2005 to 2009*

Based on 1993 SNA.

### Ukraine

*2014 to 2016*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and a part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

## Public expenditure on education as a percentage of total public expenditure

### Armenia

*2005 to 2018*

Central government expenditure.

### Azerbaijan

*2005 to 2018*

Calendar year.

### Belarus

*2005 to 2018*

Consists of consolidated budget (republic budget and local budget), extra-budgetary funds. Converted to euros using the official arithmetic average exchange rate of the National bank of the Republic of Belarus.

## **Ukraine**

*2007 to 2016*

Modified cash data (Government finance statistics manual, 2001 and 2014).

*2014 to 2016*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Sevastopol city and a part of the temporarily occupied territories in Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

### **General — number of students/pupils**

#### **Belarus**

*2005 to 2007*

Data are provided in accordance with ISCED 1997.

#### **Moldova**

*2005 to 2016*

Excluding foreigners.

#### **Ukraine**

*2015 to 2018*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol and a part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

### **Number of students/pupils in pre-primary education (ISCED 2011 level 02)**

#### **Azerbaijan**

*2017 to 2019*

Including preparatory classes.

#### **Georgia**

*2012*

State institutions only.

### **Number of students/pupils in post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED 2011 level 4)**

#### **Georgia**

*2007 and 2008*

Excluding VET (vocational education and training) students. Admissions ceased in 2007.

*2011 and 2012*

State institutions only.

*2013 to 2018*

Number of graduated students.



## **Moldova**

*2005*

Until 2005, ISCED 97 level 4 included study programs of colleges, which were designated as short-term higher education (two years). Since 2005 these colleges have become specialised educational institutions with 4 years of study programs, that according to the UNESCO recommendations were divided between ISCED 97 levels 3 and 5, as well as level 4 to which were assigned the secondary vocational study programs where pupils with secondary or high school education are enrolled for one year of study.

## **Proportion of 30-34 years old having completed tertiary or equivalent education (ISCED 2011 levels 5 to 8)**

### **Armenia**

*2011*

Based on the results of the 2011 population census.

### **Azerbaijan**

*2009*

2009 population census data.

### **Ukraine**

*2010*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.

*2014 to 2019*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol and part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

## **Early leavers from education and training: proportion of persons aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education (at most ISCED 2011 level 2) who are not in further education or training**

### **Azerbaijan**

*2010*

2009 population census data.

### **Belarus**

*2009*

Share of persons aged 18-24 having a basic general education and not studying, in the total population of the corresponding sex and age. Data from the population census.

# Labour force

## Number of persons aged 15+ in employment

### Armenia

*2007*

Persons aged 16-75.

*2008 to 2013*

Persons aged 15-75.

### Belarus

*2005 to 2018*

Data since 2005 include individuals who perform work under civil law contracts for whom this work was the only work.

*2005 to 2015*

Employed population of all ages (data of labour resources balance sheet).

*2016 to 2018*

Persons aged 15-74 years.

*2010*

Changes in the methodology for the compilation of employment data.

### Moldova

*2005 to 2018*

Including persons producing goods for own consumption.

### Ukraine

*2005 to 2018*

Persons aged 15-70.

*2014*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.

*2015 to 2018*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol and a part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

## Economic activity rate

### Armenia

*2007 to 2013*

Annual data.

*2007*

Persons aged 16-64.

2008

Break in series due to methodological changes. The ILO standard definition of unemployment is used from 2008.

## **Belarus**

2005

Data since 2005 include individuals who perform work under civil law contracts for whom this work was the only work. Annual average share of the economically active population (employed of all ages and the unemployed registered at the state employment agencies) in the total population of working age (men aged 16-59, women aged 16-54).

2006 to 2015

Annual average share of the economically active population (employed of all ages and the unemployed registered at the state employment agencies) in the total population of working age (men aged 16-59, women aged 16-54).

2010

Changes in the methodology for the compilation of employment data.

## **Moldova**

2005 to 2018

Including persons producing goods for own consumption.

## **Ukraine**

2014

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.

2015 to 2018

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol and a part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

## **Employment rate for persons aged 20-64: proportion of persons aged 20-64 who are in employment**

### **Belarus**

2009

Based on the population census results of 14 October 2009.

### **Moldova**

2005 to 2018

Including persons producing goods for own consumption.

### **Ukraine**

2014

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.

*2015 to 2018*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol and a part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

## **Unemployment rate and long-term unemployment rate**

### **Armenia**

*2005*

As of fourth quarter.

*2006*

As of third and fourth quarters.

*2005 and 2006*

Data based on a sample survey; survey results have not been extrapolated and have not been weighted.

*2007*

Persons aged 16-75.

*2008 to 2013*

Persons aged 15-75.

*2008*

Break in series due to methodological changes. The ILO standard definition of unemployment is used from 2008.

### **Belarus**

*2005 to 2015*

Registered unemployment.

### **Georgia**

*2005 to 2018*

Persons aged 15 and older.

### **Ukraine**

*2005 to 2018*

Persons aged 15-70.

*2014*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.

*2015 to 2018*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol and a part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

## **Youth unemployment rate: proportion of the labour force aged 15-24 that is unemployed**

### **Armenia**

*2005*

As of fourth quarter.

2006

As of third and fourth quarters.

2005 and 2006

Data based on a sample survey; survey results have not been extrapolated and have not been weighted.

2008

Break in series due to methodological changes. The ILO standard definition of unemployment is used from 2008.

## **Ukraine**

2014

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.

2015 to 2018

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol and a part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

## **Unemployment rate of persons aged 25-74 or more: proportion of the labour force aged 25-74 that is unemployed**

### **Armenia**

2005

As of fourth quarter.

2006

As of third and fourth quarters.

2005 and 2006

Data based on a sample survey; survey results have not been extrapolated and have not been weighted.

2007

Persons aged 16-75.

2008 to 2013

Persons aged 25-75.

2008

Break in series due to methodological changes. The ILO standard definition of unemployment is used from 2008.

### **Georgia**

2005 to 2018

Persons aged 25 and older.

### **Ukraine**

2014

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.

*2015 to 2018*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol and a part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

## **Long-term unemployment rate: proportion of the labour force that has been unemployed for 12 months or more (persons aged 15-74)**

### **Armenia**

*2005*

As of fourth quarter.

*2006*

As of third and fourth quarters.

*2005 and 2006*

Data based on a sample survey; survey results have not been extrapolated and have not been weighted.

*2007*

Persons aged 16-75.

*2008 to 2013*

Persons aged 15-75.

*2008*

Break in series due to methodological changes. The ILO standard definition of unemployment is used from 2008.

### **Belarus**

*2005 to 2015*

Registered unemployment, end of the year.

### **Georgia**

*2005 to 2018*

Persons aged 15 years and older.

### **Ukraine**

*2005 to 2018*

Persons aged 15-70 years.

*2014*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.

*2015 to 2018*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol and a part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

# National accounts

## General — national accounts

### Armenia

*2005 to 2011*

Based on 1993 SNA.

### Belarus

*2005 to 2008*

Based on 1993 SNA.

### Georgia

*2005 to 2018*

Based on 1993 SNA.

### Moldova

*2005 to 2009*

Based on 1993 SNA.

### Ukraine

*2014 to 2018*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and a part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

## Gross domestic product (in national currency)

### Belarus

*2005 to 2015*

Data are provided in terms of the old denomination (as of July 2016, BYN 1 = BYR 10 000).

## Gross domestic product per capita

### Armenia

*2005 to 2018*

Calculated on the basis of annual average de jure population.

### Belarus

*2005 to 2018*

Calculated based on average annual resident population.

## **Final consumption expenditure/gross capital formation/exports/imports as a share of GDP**

### **Armenia**

*2005 to 2009*

The sum of GDP aggregates according to the expenditure approach is not equal to 100 due to statistical discrepancies (margin is around 5.0% of GDP).

## **Analysis of gross value added by activity**

### **Georgia**

*2005 to 2018*

Calculations are made according to NACE Rev. 1.1.

## **Employment growth (national accounts data), relative to the previous year**

### **Belarus**

*2006*

Employed population of all ages (data from the labour resources balance sheet). Data since 2005 include individuals who perform work under civil law contracts for whom this work was the only work.

*2007 to 2018*

Employed population of all ages (data from the labour resources balance sheet).

## **Labour productivity growth and unit labour cost growth**

### **Armenia**

*2005 to 2007*

Calculated on the basis of 2001 population census results.



# Sector accounts/government finance statistics

## General government deficit/surplus

### Belarus

*2005 to 2019*

Consists of consolidated budget (republic budget and local budget), extra-budgetary funds. Converted to euros using the official arithmetic average exchange rate of the National bank of the Republic of Belarus.

*2019*

January-August.

### Ukraine

*2005 to 2018*

Modified cash data (Government finance statistics manual, 2001 and 2014).

*2014 to 2018*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Sevastopol city and a part of the temporarily occupied territories in Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

## General government consolidated gross debt

### Armenia

*2005 to 2018*

Excluding debt of the Central Bank of Armenia.

### Belarus

*2008 to 2018*

Central government debt. The government debt refers to government debt in accordance with the national legislation. Converted to euro using the official exchange rate at the end of the reporting period.

### Moldova

*2005 and 2006*

Data for 2005-2006 refer to Central Government debt; before 2007 the Ministry of Finance was not responsible for monitoring local debt.

*2010 to 2018*

Data for local government includes only debt with original maturity of one year and more. Consolidated gross general government debt is presented at face value at the end of the year with the exception of T-bills which are presented at their issue price.

### Ukraine

*2005 to 2018*

Public and publicly guaranteed debt.

*2014 to 2018*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Sevastopol city and a part of the temporarily occupied territories in Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

# Balance of payments

## General — balance of payments

### Azerbaijan

*2005 to 2012*

Based on BPM5.

### Belarus

*2005 to 2011*

Data were originally provided in US dollars and converted to euro using annual average exchange rates.

### Georgia

*2019*

Data for 6 months

### Moldova

*2005 to 2008*

Based on BPM5.

*2005 to 2017*

Converted from USD to EUR using annual average exchange rates, according to the National Bank of Moldova.

### Ukraine

*2014 to 2018*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and a part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

## Balance of payments: net balance for financial account (partner = world)

### Azerbaijan

*2013 to 2018*

Excluding reserve assets.

## Value of reserve assets (including gold)

### Belarus

*2005 to 2018*

Annual data were originally provided in US dollars (based on an aggregation of monthly data converted to US dollars using monthly exchange rates) and converted to euro using the official exchange rate at the end of the reporting period.

### Ukraine

*2005 to 2018*

Assets and debt converted from US dollars to euro using cross rates at the end of the reporting year.

## Gross external debt of the whole economy (relative to GDP)

### Armenia

*2005 to 2011*

Based on 1993 SNA.

### Belarus

*2005 to 2008*

Based on 1993 SNA.

*2005 to 2018*

Annual data were originally provided in US dollars (based on an aggregation of monthly data converted to US dollars using monthly exchange rates) and converted to euro using the official exchange rate at the end of the reporting period.

### Georgia

*2005 to 2018*

Based on 1993 SNA.

### Moldova

*2005 to 2009*

Based on 1993 SNA.

*2005 to 2017*

Converted from USD to EUR using end-of-year exchange rates, according to the National Bank of Moldova.

### Ukraine

*2005 to 2018*

Assets and debt converted from US dollars to euro using cross rates at the end of the reporting year.

## Gross external debt of the whole economy, relative to exports of goods and services

### Georgia

*2019*

Data for six months.

### Ukraine

*2005 to 2018*

Assets and debt converted from US dollars to euro using cross rates at the end of the reporting year.

# Monetary and banking statistics

## M1 money supply

### Azerbaijan

2016 to 2018

End of year.

### Belarus

2005 to 2018

Converted to euro using the official exchange rate at the end of the reporting period.

### Ukraine

2005 to 2018

Converted into euro using the annual exchange rates at the end of period. Monetary aggregate M1 includes: certain liabilities of resident deposit-taking corporations vis-a-vis resident sectors of the economy except general government and other deposit-taking corporations; currency in circulation outside the deposit-taking corporations; and transferable deposits in national currency.

## M2 money supply

### Azerbaijan

2016 to 2018

End of year.

### Belarus

2005 to 2018

Converted to euro using the official exchange rate at the end of the reporting period.

### Ukraine

2005 to 2018

Converted into euro using the annual exchange rates at the end of period. M2 comprises M1 and transferable deposits in foreign currency and other deposits.

## M3 money supply

### Azerbaijan

2016 to 2018

End of year.

### Belarus

2005 to 2018

Converted to euro using the official exchange rate at the end of the reporting period.

## **Ukraine**

*2005 to 2018*

Converted into euro using the annual exchange rates at the end of period. M3 comprises M2 and securities other than shares.

## **Annual average euro (EUR) exchange rates (1 EUR = ... national currency)**

### **Azerbaijan**

*2016 to 2018*

End of year.

### **Belarus**

*2005 to 2015*

The official average exchange rate of the Belarusian rouble, calculated as a geometric mean of the official rates of the Belarusian rouble to the euro provided by the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus. Data are provided in terms of the old denomination (as of July 2016, BYN 1 = BYR 10 000).

*2016 and 2018*

The official average exchange rate of the Belarusian rouble, calculated as a geometric mean of the official rates of the Belarusian rouble to the euro provided by the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus.

## **Central bank interest rate, annual rate**

### **Azerbaijan**

*2005 to 2018*

End of year.

### **Belarus**

*2005 to 2015*

Refinancing Rate.

### **Moldova**

*2005 to 2017*

The rate on the main short-term monetary policy instruments is considered as the base NBM rate. End-of year values.

### **Ukraine**

*2005 to 2018*

Discount rate, set for the last day of the period.

## **Long-term interest rate (central government bond yields), annual rate**

### **Moldova**

*2005 to 2017*

The average weighted interest rate on State Securities with maturity of 1 to 3 years.

## **Ukraine**

*2005 to 2008*

National currency-denominated government bonds by maturity up to 5 years and over 5 years.

*2009, 2011 to 2014 and 2016*

National currency-denominated government bonds by maturity over 5 years.

*2010*

National currency-denominated government bonds by maturity up to 5 years.

*2015*

National currency-denominated government bonds by maturity up to 2 years.

*2017 and 2018*

National currency-denominated government bonds by maturity up from 3 to 5 years.

## **Lending interest rate (one year), annual rate**

### **Azerbaijan**

*2015 to 2018*

End of year. For lending/deposits in national currency.

### **Georgia**

*2008 to 2018*

Refinancing credits auctions.

### **Moldova**

*2005 to 2017*

The rate is established by the National Bank of Moldova (NBM) starting from 2001. The NBM applies the interest "corridor" method: the highest rate is applied on overnight credits, the lowest one on overnight deposits. End-of year values.

### **Ukraine**

*2005 to 2018*

Average weighted interest rate on all instruments of the national bank's refinancing.

## **Deposit interest rate (one year), annual rate**

### **Azerbaijan**

*2005 to 2018*

End of year. For lending / deposits in national currency.

### **Georgia**

*2006 to 2018*

CD auctions.

## **Moldova**

*2005 to 2017*

The rate is established by the National Bank of Moldova (NBM) starting from 2001. The NBM applies the interest "corridor" method: the highest rate is applied on overnight credits, the lowest one on overnight deposits. End-of year values.

## **Ukraine**

*2005 to 2018*

Distribution of deposit certificates of the National Bank of Ukraine.



# Consumer prices

## Consumer price inflation, average annual rate of change

### **Ukraine**

*2014*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.

*2015 to 2018*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol and a part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

# International trade

## General — International trade

### Moldova

*2019*

January-August.

### Ukraine

*2014*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.

*2015 and 2016*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol and a part of the temporarily occupied territories in Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

## General — trade with the EU-28

### Georgia

*2005 and 2006*

EU-25 (before accession of Bulgaria and Romania) as partner.

*2007 to 2012*

EU-27 (before accession of Croatia) as partner.

## Terms of trade: ratio of export to import unit value index

### Armenia

*2005 to 2017*

The weights are updated every year.

### Belarus

*2005 to 2018*

Calculated on the basis of average prices in USD as a percentage of the previous year

### Moldova

*2005 to 2018*

Previous year = 100.

# Agriculture and fishing

## General — farm area, including the utilised agricultural area

### Ukraine

2005 to 2019

According to the data from the State Service on Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre of Ukraine.

## Utilised agricultural area

### Ukraine

2017 to 2019

Data are given according to the new Classification of Land Types.

## Utilised agricultural area — arable land and land under permanent crops

### Georgia

2014

Including kitchen gardens.

## Area of other land (not for agriculture or forestry) of agricultural holdings

### Ukraine

2005 to 2016

Excluding areas covered by internal water reservoirs.

## General — live animals and slaughtering

### Belarus

2005 to 2018

As of December 31.

### Georgia

2006

In 2007 (for the 2006 reference year) the first Sample survey of agricultural holdings was conducted and the related change in methodology may affect the comparison of data between 2005 and 2006.

2014

The main source of sample frame for 2006-2015 years of surveys was the Agricultural Census 2004. The sample frame for 2016 year of survey has been updated and is based on the Agricultural Census 2014. Consequently, in order to ensure comparability of data for 2014-2016, the data for 2014 and 2015 have been revised and are therefore not comparable with the data from 2006-2013.

## **Ukraine**

*2014 to 2018*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

## **Live bovine animals — dairy cows (December)**

### **Belarus**

*2005 to 2018*

All cows.

### **Georgia**

*2005-2018*

Including buffaloes.

## **General — harvested crop production**

### **Georgia**

*2006*

In 2007 (for the 2006 reference year) the first Sample survey of agricultural holdings was conducted and the related change in methodology may affect the comparison of data between 2005 and 2006.

*2014*

The main source of sample frame for 2006-2015 years of surveys was the Agricultural Census 2004. The sample frame for 2016 year of survey has been updated and is based on the Agricultural Census 2014. Consequently, in order to ensure comparability of data for 2014-2016, the data for 2014 and 2015 have been revised and are therefore not comparable with the data from 2006-2013.

### **Ukraine**

*2014 to 2016*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

## **Catches in all fishing areas (R00)**

### **Ukraine**

*2014 to 2018*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and a part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

# Business

## Industrial production volume index

### Armenia

*2005 to 2018*

Index initially provided with 2010 = 100. Rescaled to 2015 = 100.

### Azerbaijan

*2005 to 2018*

Also covers NACE Rev. 2 Section E.

### Belarus

*2005 to 2018*

Index initially provided with 2010 = 100. Rescaled to 2015 = 100.

### Moldova

*2010 to 2018*

Index initially provided with 2010 = 100. Rescaled to 2015 = 100.

### Ukraine

*2010 to 2018*

Index initially provided with 2010 = 100. Rescaled to 2015 = 100.

*2010 to 2013*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.

*2014 and 2018*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol and part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

## Domestic industrial producer price index, gross (2015 = 100): industry (NACE Rev. 2 Sections B to D and Division 36)

### Armenia

*2010 to 2018*

Total industrial producer price index (not just domestic). Index initially provided with 2010 = 100. Rescaled to 2015 = 100.

### Belarus

*2010 to 2018*

Index initially provided with 2010 = 100. Rescaled to 2015 = 100.

### Moldova

*2011 to 2018*

Index initially provided with 2011 = 100. Rescaled to 2015 = 100.

## **Ukraine**

*2014 to 2018*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and a part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

Index initially provided with 2010 = 100. Rescaled to 2015 = 100.

## **Volume index of construction output, calendar adjusted (2015 = 100)**

### **Armenia**

*2005 to 2017*

Index initially provided with 2010 = 100. Rescaled to 2015 = 100.

### **Belarus**

*2010 to 2018*

Index initially provided with 2010 = 100. Rescaled to 2015 = 100.

### **Ukraine**

*2011 to 2018*

Index initially provided with 2010 = 100. Rescaled to 2015 = 100.

*2011 to 2013*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.

*2014 to 2018*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol and part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

## **Retail trade volume of sales index (deflated turnover), calendar adjusted (NACE Rev. 2 Division 47) (2015 = 100)**

### **Moldova**

*2014 to 2017*

Gross series (not calendar adjusted).

*2014*

2013 = 100.

*2017*

2016 = 100.

### **Ukraine**

*2005 to 2018*

Including retail trade of motor vehicles. Gross series (unadjusted). Index initially provided with 2010 = 100. Rescaled to 2015 = 100.

*2014 to 2016*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and a part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

*2017 and 2018*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and a part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

Change in methodology: from 2017 the survey covers only respondents according to their main kind of activity.

## **Motor trade/retail trade turnover index, calendar adjusted (2015 = 100)**

### **Armenia**

*2005 to 2018*

Index initially provided with 2010 = 100. Rescaled to 2015 = 100.

### **Azerbaijan**

*2005 to 2018*

Constant prices. Gross (not calendar adjusted).

### **Moldova**

*2013 to 2017*

Gross series (not calendar adjusted).

*2014*

2013 = 100.

*2017*

2016 = 100.

## **Wholesale trade turnover index, calendar adjusted (NACE Rev. 2 Division 46) (2015 = 100)**

### **Armenia**

*2005 to 2018*

Index initially provided with 2010 = 100. Rescaled to 2015 = 100.

### **Azerbaijan**

*2005 to 2018*

Gross (not calendar adjusted).

### **Moldova**

*2014 to 2017*

Gross series (not calendar adjusted).

*2014*

2013 = 100.

*2017*

2016 = 100.

**Transportation and storage/accommodation and food service/information and communication/professional, scientific and technical activities turnover index, calendar adjusted (2015 = 100)**

**Armenia**

*2005 to 2018*

Index initially provided with 2010 = 100. Rescaled to 2015 = 100.

**Moldova**

*2013 to 2017*

Gross series (not calendar adjusted).

*2014*

2013 = 100.

*2017*

2016 = 100.

**Administrative and support service activities turnover index, calendar adjusted (NACE Rev. 2 Section N excluding Division 77 and Groups 81.1 and 81.3) (2015 = 100)**

**Armenia**

*2005 to 2018*

Index initially provided with 2010 = 100. Rescaled to 2015 = 100.



# Tourism

## Number of bed-places and arrivals of non-residents in hotels and similar accommodation

### Ukraine

*2006 to 2010*

Establishments include only local units of legal persons, not natural persons.

*2014 to 2018*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and a part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

## Departures of residents going abroad for all holidays and business (1 night or more)

### Belarus

*2005 to 2018*

Organised outbound tourist visits.

### Ukraine

*2014 to 2018*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and a part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

# Science and technology

## Gross domestic expenditure on R & D, as a percentage of GDP

### **Armenia**

*2005 to 2011*

Based on 1993 SNA.

*2005 to 2016*

Higher education expenditure on R&D (HERD) and government expenditure on R&D (GOVERD).

### **Belarus**

*2005 to 2008*

Based on 1993 SNA.

### **Georgia**

*2005 to 2014*

Based on 1993 SNA.

### **Moldova**

*2008 to 2009*

Based on 1993 SNA.

### **Ukraine**

*2014 to 2018*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and a part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

# Digital society

## Percentage of households who have internet access at home

### Belarus

*2007 to 2018*

The sample household living standards survey. Persons aged 16-72.

### Georgia

*2007 to 2019*

Percentage of households having fixed internet connections at home (therefore excluding mobile phone network).

### Ukraine

*2006 to 2018*

Share of persons who used the internet at home.

*2010 to 2013*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.

*2014 to 2018*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol and part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

## Percentage of persons aged 16-74 who use the internet, on average, at least once a week (but not every day)

### Belarus

*2011 to 2018*

The sample household living standards survey. Persons aged 16-72. Percentage of persons who have used the internet in the 12 months prior to the survey.

### Ukraine

*2007 to 2018*

Share of persons aged 15-74 who over the latest 12 months used the internet at least once per week, but not every day.

*2010 to 2013*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.

*2014 to 2018*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol and part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

# Transport — rail

## Length of railway network (lines in operation)

### **Moldova**

*2005 to 2018*

Including Transnistria.

### **Ukraine**

*2014 to 2016*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol.

*2017 and 2018*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

## Rail freight traffic on the national territory (tonne-kilometres)

### **Georgia**

*2005 to 2018*

Rail transport on the national territory and abroad.

### **Ukraine**

*2014 to 2018*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

# Transport — road

## Length of motorways

### Armenia

*2005 to 2018*

Interstate roads.

### Ukraine

*2014 to 2018*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

## Length of all other roads

### Moldova

*2005 to 2018*

Length of public roads.

### Ukraine

*2014 to 2018*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

## Number of passenger cars

### Moldova

*2005 to 2017*

Including other sources (liquefied gas, compressed natural gas, others).

## Road passenger transport (passenger-kilometres) (including cars, motorcycles, coaches, buses and trolley-buses)

### Armenia

*2005 to 2018*

Includes all passenger transport, not just on the national territory.

### Belarus

*2005 to 2013*

Data for organisations registered in the Republic of Belarus carrying out transportation both in the national territory and outside the national territory.

*2014 to 2018*

Data for organisations registered in the Republic of Belarus carrying out transportation in the national territory.

## **Georgia**

*2005 to 2018*

Does not follow the 'territorial principle'; including the performance of all resident carriers on the territory of the country and abroad.

## **Moldova**

*2005 to 2018*

Except motorcycles. National and international traffic carried out by registered vehicles in the country, including private vehicles.

## **Ukraine**

*2005 to 2018*

Including commercial freight transportation carried out by self-employed persons. Coaches, buses and trolley-buses only.

*2014 to 2018*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

## **Road freight transport in quantity (tonne-kilometres)**

### **Armenia**

*2005 to 2018*

Includes all freight transport, not just on the national territory.

### **Belarus**

*2005 to 2013*

Data for organisations registered in the Republic of Belarus carrying out transportation both in the national territory and outside the national territory.

*2014 to 2018*

Data for organisations registered in the Republic of Belarus carrying out transportation in the national territory.

### **Georgia**

*2005 to 2018*

Does not follow the 'territorial principle'; including the performance of all resident carriers on the territory of the country and abroad.

### **Moldova**

*2005 to 2013*

Including other sources (liquefied gas, compressed natural gas, others).

*2014 to 2018*

National and international traffic carried out by registered vehicles in the country, including private vehicles.

### **Ukraine**

*2005 to 2018*

Including commercial freight transportation carried out by self-employed persons.

*2014 to 2018*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

# Transport — sea (maritime)

Quantity of maritime (sea) freight transport handled — sum of inward and outward movements

## Ukraine

*2014 to 2018*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.



# Energy

## Primary production (of all energy products)

### Belarus

*2005 to 2018*

Thousands of tonnes of coal equivalent.

### Ukraine

*2014 to 2017*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and a part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

## Net imports (imports minus exports) (of all energy products)

### Belarus

*2005 to 2018*

Thousands of tonnes of coal equivalent.

## Gross inland energy consumption (of all energy products)

### Belarus

*2005 to 2018*

Thousands of tonnes of coal equivalent.

*2010 and 2011*

Statistical discrepancy (compared with production, trade, bunkers and stocks) is due to changes in export customs clearance procedure.

### Ukraine

*2014 to 2017*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and a part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

## Gross electricity generation

### Ukraine

*2014 to 2018*

Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and a part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

# Environment — physical

## Total area of the country (including inland waters)

### **Moldova**

*2005 to 2017*

As of the end of the year. Including Transnistria.

### **Ukraine**

*2005 to 2019*

According to the data from the State Service on Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre of Ukraine.

*2017 to 2019*

Data are given according to the new Classification of Land Types.