

Basic figures on the European Neighbourhood Policy-East countries

2020 edition



General information

The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) — established in 2004 — reflects the European Union's (EU) wish to build on common interests with partner countries and commitment to work jointly in key priority areas, including in the promotion of democracy, rule of law, respect for human rights, and social cohesion.

Through the ENP, the EU offers partner countries potential greater access to the EU's market and regulatory framework, standards and internal agencies and programmes. On 18 November 2015, the European Commission and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy set out a joint Communication providing a '[Review of the European Neighbourhood Policy](#)' (JOIN(2015) 50 final) in response to some radical changes in several of the countries close to the EU.

Eurostat aims to *promote and implement the use of European and internationally recognised standards and methodology for the production of statistics necessary for developing and monitoring policy achievements across a broad range of policy areas*. Eurostat contributes to the European Commission's technical assistance programmes in the ENP-East countries: by encouraging best practice; through the transfer of know-how by way of mutual contacts, training, study visits, workshops and seminars; by participating in the collection, validation and dissemination of a wide range of data; by assisting countries in the process of harmonisation to the European Statistical System (ESS)/international standards. The ENP countries and Eurostat exchange a wide range of harmonised indicators on a voluntary, annual basis.

Symbols and abbreviations

: not available
— not applicable
Billion 1 000 million

Figures in *italics* are estimates or provisional.

Extraction date

Data were extracted on 25 November 2019.

Data codes

Eurostat online data codes, which are given in the source under each table, provide users with a quick and efficient way to access the most up-to-date statistics. When entered in the 'search' facility on Eurostat's website, these codes provide users with the freshest data and longer time series.

Further information on ENP

Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations:
https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/neighbourhood/eastern-partnership_en

European Union External Action (EEAS):
<https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/eastern-partnership>

Demography

| | Total population (millions) | Share of age group in total population (%) | | | Population density (inhab./ km ²) | Life expectancy at birth (years) | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------|------|---|-------------------------------------|--------|
| | | < 15 | 15-64 | ≥ 65 | | Male | Female |
| | 1 January 2018 | | | | 2018 | 2017 | |
| EU-28 (1) | 512.4 | 15.6 | 64.7 | 19.7 | 117.7 | 78.3 | 83.5 |
| Armenia | 3.0 | 20.2 | 68.2 | 11.6 | 100.0 | 72.5 | 78.9 |
| Azerbaijan | 9.9 | 22.6 | 70.9 | 6.5 | 114.0 | 73.2 | 77.9 |
| Belarus | 9.5 | 16.8 | 68.2 | 15.0 | 45.7 | 69.3 | 79.3 |
| Georgia | 3.7 | 20.0 | 65.4 | 14.6 | 65.2 | 69.2 | 77.8 |
| Moldova (2) | 3.5 | 16.0 | 72.9 | 11.2 | 116.8 | : | : |
| Ukraine | 42.4 | 15.5 | 68.0 | 16.5 | : | 68.3 | 78.0 |

(1) Population density: 2017.

(2) Share of age groups in total: 2017.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [demo_gind](#), [demo_pjanbroad](#), [tps00003](#) and [demo_mlexpec](#))

| | Crude birth rate (per 1 000 inhabitants) | | Crude death rate (per 1 000 inhabitants) | | Total fertility rate (average number of children per woman) | Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births) |
|------------------|---|------|---|------|---|---|
| | 2008 | 2018 | 2008 | 2018 | 2016 | 2017 |
| EU-28 (1) | 10.9 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 10.4 | 1.60 | 3.6 |
| Armenia | 12.7 | 12.3 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 1.62 | 8.2 |
| Azerbaijan (2) | 17.4 | 14.6 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 1.90 | 11.8 |
| Belarus | 11.1 | 9.9 | 13.8 | 12.7 | 1.73 | 3.2 |
| Georgia (1) | 12.9 | 13.7 | 9.8 | 12.5 | 2.23 | 9.6 |
| Moldova (2)(3) | 10.9 | 9.5 | 11.7 | 10.3 | : | 9.4 |
| Ukraine (1) | 11.1 | 7.9 | 16.4 | 13.9 | 1.35 | 7.7 |

(1) Crude birth rate and crude death rate: break in series.

(2) Crude birth rate and crude death rate: 2017 instead of 2018.

(3) Infant mortality rate: 2016.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [demo_gind](#), [demo_find](#) and [demo_minfind](#))

Labour market, income distribution and education

| | Employment rate (% of population) | | | | Unemployment rate (% of the labour force) | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|------|------|--------|--|------|------|--------|------------------------|-------------------|
| | Aged 15-64 | | | | Aged 15-74 | | | | | |
| | Total | | Male | Female | Total | | Male | Female | Long term, > 12 months | Youth, aged 15-24 |
| | 2013 | 2018 | 2018 | | 2013 | 2018 | 2018 | | 2018 | 2018 |
| EU-28 | 64.1 | 68.6 | 69.4 | 73.9 | 10.9 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 2.9 | 15.2 |
| Armenia ⁽¹⁾ | 55.2 | 48.1 | 57.7 | 40.0 | 16.9 | 20.5 | 20.1 | 21.0 | 11.1 | 37.2 |
| Azerbaijan | 66.0 | 68.5 | 71.5 | 65.4 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 5.8 | 3.0 | 12.7 |
| Belarus ⁽²⁾ | 81.0 | 74.5 | 77.2 | 71.9 | 0.5 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 10.7 |
| Georgia ⁽³⁾ | 57.7 | 60.6 | 66.9 | 54.7 | 16.9 | 12.7 | 13.9 | 11.2 | 5.1 | 29.9 |
| Moldova | 43.6 | 46.1 | 47.1 | 45.2 | 5.1 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 7.4 |
| Ukraine ⁽⁴⁾ | 62.9 | 61.6 | 66.0 | 57.5 | 7.2 | 8.8 | 10.0 | 7.4 | 1.9 | 17.9 |

⁽¹⁾ Total unemployment rate, 2013: persons aged 15-75.

⁽²⁾ Employment rate, 2013: calculated as a share of men aged 16-59 and of women aged 16-54. Unemployment rates, 2013: based on registered

unemployment.

⁽³⁾ Unemployment rates (except youth unemployment): persons aged 15 and over.

⁽⁴⁾ 2018: excluding the territories which are not under

control of the Ukrainian government and the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol. Unemployment rates (except youth unemployment): persons aged 15-70.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: *lfsi_emp_a*, *une_rt_a* and *une_ltu_a*)

| | Inequality of income distribution (income quintile share ratio) | | Public expenditure on education relative to GDP (%) | | | Educational attainment (%) ⁽¹⁾ | | | Ratio of students enrolled in tertiary education (per 100 inhabitants) | |
|-----------------------------|--|------|---|------|------|---|------|--------|--|------|
| | 2013 | 2018 | 2008 | 2013 | 2018 | Total | Male | Female | 2013 | 2018 |
| | | | | | | 2018 | | | | |
| EU-28 ⁽²⁾ | 5.0 | 5.1 | : | 5.1 | : | 83.5 | 81.0 | 86.1 | 3.7 | 3.9 |
| Armenia ⁽³⁾ | 8.2 | 8.5 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 72.2 | 75.2 | 69.3 | 3.7 | 2.9 |
| Azerbaijan | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | : | : | : | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Belarus ⁽⁴⁾ | 3.1 | 2.9 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 4.9 | : | : | : | 5.9 | 4.1 |
| Georgia ⁽⁵⁾ | 8.9 | 8.0 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 90.9 | 90.5 | 91.4 | 2.8 | 4.1 |
| Moldova ⁽⁶⁾ | 5.7 | 4.7 | 8.5 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 75.8 | 74.4 | 77.5 | 3.2 | 2.3 |
| Ukraine ⁽⁷⁾ | 3.3 | 3.3 | 5.6 | 6.4 | 5.0 | 95.5 | 93.5 | 97.7 | 4.9 | 3.8 |

⁽¹⁾ Percentage of the population aged 20-24 having attained an upper secondary or tertiary level of education.

⁽²⁾ Inequality of income distribution: 2017 instead of 2018. Public expenditure on education: 2014 instead of 2013. Ratio of students enrolled in tertiary education: 2017 instead of 2018.

⁽³⁾ Inequality of income distribution: 2017 instead of 2018;

OECD scale for computing equivalised income not used. Public expenditure: central government only. Educational attainment: 2015.

⁽⁴⁾ Inequality of income: non-standard set of weights for computing equivalised income.

⁽⁵⁾ Ratio of students enrolled in tertiary education: 2014 instead of 2013.

⁽⁶⁾ Ratio of students enrolled in tertiary education, 2013:

excluding foreign students.

⁽⁷⁾ Inequality of income: non-standard set of weights for computing equivalised income. Public expenditure on education relative to GDP: 2016 instead of 2018. 2016 and 2018: excluding the territories which are not under control of the Ukrainian government and the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: *ilc_d11*, *educ_uoe_fine06*, *edat_lfse_03*, *educ_uoe_enrt01* and *demo_gind*)

Economy and finance

| | GDP in current prices | | Annual growth rate of GDP in volume (%, compared with the previous year) | | | International trade in goods and services relative to GDP (%) | |
|--------------|-----------------------|------------------|---|------|------|---|---------|
| | (billion EUR) | (EUR/inhabitant) | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Imports | Exports |
| | 2018 | | | | | 2018 | |
| EU-28 | 15 898.3 | 30 960 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 43.0 | 46.2 |
| Armenia | 10.5 | 3 544 | 0.2 | 7.5 | 5.2 | 53.5 | 37.8 |
| Azerbaijan | 39.7 | 4 044 | -3.1 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 37.7 | 54.3 |
| Belarus | 50.5 | 5 329 | -2.5 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 69.3 | 70.4 |
| Georgia (¹) | 13.5 | 3 607 | 2.8 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 66.7 | 55.1 |
| Moldova | 9.7 | 2 733 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 55.0 | 29.3 |
| Ukraine (²) | 110.7 | 2 619 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 53.8 | 45.2 |

(¹) Based on 1993 SNA.

(²) 2016-2018: excluding the territories which are not under control of the Ukrainian government and the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [nama_10_gdp](#) and [nama_10_pc](#))

| | General government deficit (-)/surplus (+) (¹) | | General government debt (¹) | | Consumer prices (% change, compared with year before) | | Average exchange rate (1 EUR = ...) |
|-----------------|--|------|-----------------------------|------|---|------|-------------------------------------|
| | (% of GDP) | | | | 2013 | 2018 | 2018 |
| | 2013 | 2018 | 2013 | 2018 | | | |
| EU-28(²) | -3.3 | -0.7 | 86.3 | 80.4 | 1.5 | 1.9 | – |
| Armenia | -1.5 | -1.6 | 35.3 | 52.9 | 5.8 | 2.5 | 570.73 AMD |
| Azerbaijan | 0.6 | -0.3 | : | : | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.0094 AZN |
| Belarus (³) | 0.1 | 4.0 | 21.6 | 35.4 | 18.3 | 4.9 | 2.4054 BYN |
| Georgia | -1.1 | -0.8 | 33.9 | 43.9 | -0.5 | 2.6 | 2.9913 GEL |
| Moldova | -1.4 | -0.8 | 19.9 | 27.2 | 4.6 | 3.0 | 19.843 MDL |
| Ukraine (⁴) | -4.1 | -1.9 | 38.4 | 60.9 | -0.3 | 10.9 | 32.124 UAH |

(¹) The government deficit/surplus and debt data of ENP-East countries are published on an 'as is' basis and without any assurance as regards their quality and adherence to ESA rules.

(²) Consumer prices: based on harmonised index of consumer prices.

(³) General government surplus/deficit: based on the General government budget of the Republic of Belarus.

(⁴) General government debt: based on public and publicly guaranteed debt. Average exchange rate: Eurostat estimate. 2017 and 2018: excluding the territories which are not under control of the Ukrainian government and the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [gov_10dd_edpt1](#) and [prc_hicp_aind](#))

Agriculture

| | Utilised agricultural area | | Harvested production of cereals (thousand tonnes) |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---|
| | (thousand hectares) | (% of total area) | |
| | 2018 | | |
| EU-28⁽¹⁾ | 178 737 | 40.0 | 295 113 |
| Armenia ⁽²⁾ | 2 045 | 68.7 | 313 |
| Azerbaijan | 4 780 | 55.2 | 3 218 |
| Belarus | 8 460 | 40.8 | 6 151 |
| Georgia ⁽³⁾ | 779 | 11.2 | 364 |
| Moldova | : | : | 3 467 |
| Ukraine ⁽⁴⁾ | 41 260 | 68.4 | 69 033 |

(¹) Utilised agricultural area: 2016.

(²) Harvested production of cereals: common wheat and spelt, rye, maslin and barley only.

(³) Utilised agricultural area: 2014.

(⁴) Utilised agricultural area are: estimates for the whole of Ukraine. Harvested production of cereals: excluding the territories which are not under control of the Ukrainian government and the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [tag00025](#), [reg_area3](#) and [apro_cpnh1](#))

| | Livestock (thousand heads) | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------|-----------------|
| | Cattle | Pigs | Sheep and goats |
| | December 2018 | | |
| EU-28⁽¹⁾ | 87 400 | 148 192 | 98 000 |
| Armenia | 572 | 198 | 638 |
| Azerbaijan | 2 659 | 6 | 8 304 |
| Belarus | 4 342 | 2 841 | 151 |
| Georgia | 879 | 163 | 869 |
| Moldova | 145 | 397 | : |
| Ukraine ⁽²⁾ | 3 333 | 6 025 | 1 269 |

(¹) Sheep and goats: rounded estimates made for the purpose of this publication based on latest data available for each EU Member State.

(²) Excluding the territories which are not under control of the Ukrainian government and the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [apro_mt_lsacat](#), [apro_mt_lspig](#), [apro_mt_lsheep](#) and [apro_mt_lsgoat](#))

Industry and retail trade

| | Industrial production index (2015 = 100) | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| EU-28 | 96.3 | 97.6 | 100.0 | 101.8 | 105.1 | 106.3 |
| Armenia ⁽¹⁾ | 92.7 | 95.2 | 100.0 | 106.5 | 119.6 | 124.6 |
| Azerbaijan ⁽²⁾ | 98.3 | 97.7 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 96.1 | 97.6 |
| Belarus ⁽¹⁾ | 105.1 | 107.1 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 105.7 | 111.7 |
| Georgia | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Moldova ⁽¹⁾ | 92.5 | 99.3 | 100.0 | 100.9 | 104.4 | 108.3 |
| Ukraine ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ | 128.2 | 115.1 | 100.0 | 102.8 | 103.5 | 105.3 |

(¹) Rescaled to 2015 = 100. (²) Includes also NACE Rev. 2 Section E. (³) 2013: excluding the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol. 2014-2015: also excluding the territories which are not under control of the Ukrainian government.

| | Domestic industrial producer price index (2015 = 100) | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| EU-28 | 105.1 | 103.4 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 101.7 | 105.3 |
| Armenia ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ | 92.6 | 100.3 | 100.0 | 100.9 | 104.7 | 105.9 |
| Azerbaijan | : | : | 100.0 | 127.5 | 174.5 | 219.9 |
| Belarus ⁽¹⁾ | 75.9 | 85.3 | 100.0 | 112.0 | 123.0 | 131.4 |
| Georgia | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Moldova ⁽¹⁾ | 90.8 | 94.8 | 100.0 | 104.8 | 108.3 | 109.2 |
| Ukraine ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ | 62.8 | 73.6 | 100.0 | 120.5 | 152.3 | 178.8 |

(¹) Rescaled to 2015 = 100. (²) Total producer price index. (³) 2014-2018: excluding the territories which are not under control of the Ukrainian government and the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.

| | Volume of retail sales index (2015 = 100) | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| EU-28 | 95.0 | 96.7 | 100.0 | 102.6 | 105.3 | 107.6 |
| Armenia | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Azerbaijan | 82.0 | 90.2 | 100.0 | 101.5 | 104.0 | 107.2 |
| Belarus | : | : | 100.0 | 95.8 | 100.0 | 108.3 |
| Georgia | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Moldova ⁽¹⁾ | 100.0 | 107.5 | 100.0 | 106.3 | 107.2 | : |
| Ukraine ⁽²⁾ | 136.9 | 124.7 | 100.0 | 104.3 | 111.1 | 118.0 |

(¹) 2013 and 2014: 2013 = 100. Gross series. (²) Gross series. Including retail trade of motor vehicles and fuel. Rescaled to 2015 = 100. 2014-2018: excluding the territories which are not under control of Ukrainian government and the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol. 2017 and 2018: only includes respondents according to their main kind of activity.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [sts_inpr_a](#), [sts_inppd_a](#) and [sts_trtu_a](#))

Transport and energy

| | Motorisation rate (cars per 1 000 inhabitants) | Road freight transport | | Rail freight transport | |
|------------------|--|--|------|------------------------|------|
| | | (% of inland freight, based on tonne-kilometres) | | | |
| | | 2018 | 2013 | 2018 | 2013 |
| EU-28 (*) | 511.0 | 74.8 | 76.7 | 18.3 | 17.3 |
| Armenia | : | : | : | : | : |
| Azerbaijan | 118.3 | 91.4 | 95.0 | 8.6 | 5.0 |
| Belarus | 332.9 | 36.8 | 34.8 | 63.1 | 65.2 |
| Georgia (‡) | 291.1 | 10.5 | 21.0 | 89.5 | 79.0 |
| Moldova | 173.9 | : | : | : | : |
| Ukraine (‡) | : | 33.6 | 42.7 | 66.2 | 57.0 |

(*) Motorisation rate: 2017; rounded estimate made for the purpose of this publication. Road freight and rail freight: 2017 instead of 2018.

(†) Freight: does not follow the territorial principle: includes the performance of all resident carriers on domestic territory and abroad.

(‡) 2018: excluding the territories which are not under control of the Ukrainian government and the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: road_eqs_carage, demo_gind and tran_hv_fmdd)

| | Primary energy production (thousand toe) | | | Gross inland energy consumption (thousand toe) |
|------------------|--|--------|---------|--|
| | Solid fuels | Oil | Gas | |
| | 2018 | | | |
| EU-28 (*) | 124 466 | 73 390 | 103 091 | 1 674 924 |
| Armenia (†) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 297 |
| Azerbaijan | 0 | 39 940 | 17 920 | 15 556 |
| Belarus (‡) | 552 | 1 672 | 244 | 26 884 |
| Georgia (†) | 109 | 32 | 7 | 4 896 |
| Moldova | 0 | 5 | 0 | 3 087 |
| Ukraine (†)(‡) | 13 517 | 2 208 | 15 472 | 89 196 |

(*) 2017.

(†) Data provided in tonnes of coal equivalent and converted to tonnes of oil equivalent (using conversion factor of one toe = 1.4286 tce).

(‡) Excluding the territories which are not under control of the Ukrainian government and the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_bal_s)

Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union

Eurostat's mission is to provide high-quality statistics for Europe. Eurostat collects data from national statistical authorities.

This short guide presents the latest data available for the **European Union (EU)** and the **European Neighbourhood Policy-East (ENP-East)** countries. The ENP-East region covers six countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. The data for Georgia exclude the regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia over which Georgia does not exercise control, and data for Moldova exclude areas over which the government of the Republic of Moldova does not exercise control. The latest data for Ukraine generally have a break in series in 2014 (see specific footnotes for precise coverage), excluding the territories which are not under control of the Ukrainian government. Through the ENP, which was revised in 2015, the EU offers its neighbours a relationship built upon a mutual commitment to common values (such as democracy, human rights and the rule of law), while working together to foster stabilisation, security and prosperity.

Eurostat's website: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat> provides free access to its statistics; it is available in German, English and French. **Statistics Explained** is a wiki-based system that presents statistical topics in an easy to understand way; it is composed of articles that together make up an encyclopaedia of statistics. There is a range of articles on ENP countries covering subjects such as agriculture, the economy, international trade in goods, the labour market, transport, energy and population. These may be accessed at: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/European_Neighbourhood_Policy_countries_-_statistical_overview.

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