

# Basic figures on the European Neighbourhood Policy-East countries

2015 edition

## General information

The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) was developed in 2004, with the objective of avoiding the emergence of new dividing lines between the enlarged EU and its neighbours to the east and south and of strengthening the prosperity, stability and security of all concerned. This approach for ENP countries does not prejudice how the relationship between neighbouring countries and the EU may develop in the future.

Eurostat contributes to the European Commission's technical assistance programmes in the ENP-East countries through encouraging best practice and the transfer of know-how through mutual contacts, training, study visits, workshops and seminars; participating in the collection, validation and dissemination of a wide range of data; assisting countries in the process of harmonisation to the European statistical system (ESS)/international standards. Indeed, the ENP countries and Eurostat exchange a wide range of harmonised indicators on a voluntary, annual basis.

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*; this is considered an essential component of evidence-based decision making and good governance. Such data are also required to inform and support the dialogue and exchanges between the EU and its ENP partners.

## Symbols and abbreviations

: not available

Billion 1 000 million

Figures in *italics* are estimates or provisional.

## Extraction date

Data were extracted on 24 September 2015.

## 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

European Commission policy for ENP countries:

<http://eeas.europa.eu/enp/>

## Demography

	Total population (millions)	Share of age group in total population (%)		Population density (inhab./km <sup>2</sup> )	Life expectancy at birth (years)	
		< 15	65 +		Male	Female
	1 January 2014			2014	2014	
EU-28 <sup>(1)</sup>	506.8	15.6	18.5	116.4	77.8	83.3
Armenia	3.0	19.1	10.6	101.4	71.8	78.1
Azerbaijan	9.5	22.4	5.8	109.0	71.6	76.8
Belarus	9.5	15.7	13.9	45.6	67.8	78.4
Georgia <sup>(2)</sup>	4.5	17.1	14.0	64.3	68.6	77.2
Moldova	3.6	16.0	10.0	117.2	67.5	75.4
Ukraine <sup>(3)</sup>	45.2	14.8	15.3	75.3	66.3	76.4

<sup>(1)</sup> Population density and life expectancy: 2013.

<sup>(2)</sup> Population density: 2013.

<sup>(3)</sup> Life expectancy at birth: excluding the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [enpr\\_psdemo](#), [enpr\\_agmain](#), [demo\\_gind](#), [demo\\_pjanbroad](#), [tps0003](#) 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)
	2004	2014	2004	2014	2014	
EU-28 <sup>(1)</sup>	10.4	10.1	9.7	9.7	1.6	3.7
Armenia	11.8	14.3	8.1	9.2	1.7	8.8
Azerbaijan	15.9	18.1	6.0	5.9	2.2	10.2
Belarus	9.1	12.5	14.4	12.8	1.7	3.5
Georgia	11.5	16.3	11.3	13.2	2.2	9.5
Moldova	10.6	10.9	11.6	11.1	1.3	9.6
Ukraine <sup>(2)</sup>	9.0	10.8	16.0	14.7	1.5	7.8

<sup>(1)</sup> Fertility rate and infant mortality rate: 2013. Crude birth rate and crude death rate: break in series.

<sup>(2)</sup> 2014: excluding part of the territories which are not under effective control of Ukrainian government and the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [enpr\\_psdemo](#), [demo\\_gind](#), [demo\\_find](#) and [demo\\_minfind](#))

## Labour market, income distribution and education

	Employment rate, aged 20–64 (% of population)				Unemployment rate (% of the labour force)					
	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Youth, aged 15–24	Long-term, > 12 months
	2009	2014	2014		2009	2014	2014			
<b>EU-28</b>	69.0	69.2	75.0	63.5	8.9	10.2	10.1	10.3	22.2	5.1
Armenia (1)	56.7	58.7	69.6	50.3	19.6	17.6	15.8	19.5	37.2	10.5
Azerbaijan	74.7	73.2	77.0	69.5	5.7	4.9	4.0	5.8	13.5	3.3
Belarus (2)	79.2	81.4	78.4	84.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	:	0.0
Georgia	61.3	67.3	75.7	59.7	16.9	12.4	14.0	10.4	30.8	5.3
Moldova	49.6	47.3	48.8	45.9	6.4	3.9	4.6	3.1	9.8	1.0
Ukraine (3)	66.1	63.9	69.3	58.9	8.8	9.3	10.8	7.5	23.1	1.2

(1) Total unemployment rate, 2009: persons aged 15–75.

(2) Employment rates: men aged 16–59 and women aged 16–54. Unemployment rates: based on registered unemployment.

(3) 2014: excluding the territories which are not under effective control of Ukrainian government. Unemployment rates (except youth unemployment): persons aged 15–70.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [enpr\\_pslm](#), [enpr\\_sisoc](#), [lfsi\\_emp\\_a](#), [une\\_rt\\_a](#) and [une\\_ttu\\_a](#))

	Inequality of income distribution (income quintile share ratio)		Early leavers from education and training (%) (1)			Educational attainment (%) (2)			Ratio of students enrolled in tertiary education (per 100 inhabitants)	
	2009	2014	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	2009	2014
			2009			2014				
<b>EU-28 (3)</b>	5.0	5.0	14.2	16.0	12.3	82.3	79.9	84.7	3.9	4.0
Armenia (4)(5)	8.0	8.2	6.3	10.3	3.3	64.9	69.4	61.1	4.1	3.2
Azerbaijan	3.0	2.0	6.9	6.1	7.7	74.4	76.5	72.2	2.0	2.2
Belarus (6)	3.8	3.9	3.2	4.3	2.1	:	:	:	6.0	5.0
Georgia	9.6	6.8	:	:	:	94.8	94.3	95.3	2.4	2.8
Moldova	7.2	5.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	3.6	3.0
Ukraine (7)(8)	3.6	3.1	12.6	14.5	10.7	97.1	97.2	97.0	5.7	3.8

(1) Percentage of the population aged 18–24 with at most a lower secondary education and not in further education or training.

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

(3) Inequality of income distribution: EU-27 for 2008. Educational attainment: data are classified according to ISCED 2011. Ratio of students enrolled in tertiary education: 2012 instead of 2014.

(4) Inequality of income distribution: 2013 instead of 2014.

(5) The calculation of the inequality of income employs a non-standard set of weights for computing equivalised income.

(6) 2014: excluding the territories which are not under effective control of Ukrainian government and the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.

Early leavers from education and training: 2001. Ratio of students enrolled in tertiary education: the definition employed may differ somewhat from the ISCED classification.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [enpr\\_sisoc](#), [enpr\\_pseduc](#), [enpr\\_siinr](#), [ilc\\_di11](#), [edat\\_lfse\\_14](#), [edat\\_lfse\\_08](#), [educ\\_iterpt](#) 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)	2012	2013	2014	Imports	Exports
	2014					2014	
EU-28 <sup>(1)</sup>	13 920.0	27 300	-0.5	0.1	1.3	40.2	43.0
Armenia	8.8	2 911	7.2	3.3	3.5	46.9	28.5
Azerbaijan	56.5	6 006	2.2	5.8	2.8	26.2	43.3
Belarus	57.3	6 053	1.7	1.0	1.6	57.9	57.2
Georgia	12.4	2 770	6.4	3.3	4.8	60.4	42.9
Moldova	6.0	1 687	-0.7	9.4	4.6	78.0	41.6
Ukraine <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	99.7	2 318	0.2	0.0	-6.8	53.2	49.1

(1) Based on ESA 2010.

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

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [enpr\\_ecnagdp](#), [nama\\_10\\_gdp](#) and [nama\\_10\\_pc](#))

	General government deficit (-)/surplus (+) <sup>(1)</sup>		General government debt <sup>(1)</sup>		Consumer prices (% change)		Average exchange rate (1 EUR = ...)
	(% of GDP)				2009	2014	2014
	2009	2014	2009	2014			
EU-28 <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	:	-2.9	:	86.8	1.0	0.6	-
Armenia <sup>(4)</sup>	-7.5	-1.9	40.6	43.6	3.4	5.8	552.111 AMD
Azerbaijan <sup>(5)</sup>	-0.5	-0.5	7.7	8.2	1.5	1.4	1.04300 AZN
Belarus <sup>(6)</sup>	-0.7	0.2	30.7	23.9	13.0	18.1	13 574.5 BYR
Georgia	-6.5	-2.0	34.6	35.3	1.7	3.1	2.34624 GEL
Moldova	-6.3	-1.7	21.5	24.8	0.0	5.1	18.6321 MDL
Ukraine <sup>(3)(7)</sup>	-5.6	-4.5	33.6	70.3	15.9	12.1	15.7159 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) Based on ESA 2010.

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

(4) Consumer prices: 2013 instead of 2014.

(5) General government debt: 2013 instead of 2014.

(6) General government surplus/deficit: based on the consolidated budget of the Republic of Belarus; 2013 instead of 2014. General government debt, 2009: based on central government debt.

(7) General government debt: based on public and publicly guaranteed debt. Consumer prices, 2014: excluding the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [enpr\\_sigeb](#), [enpr\\_ecgov](#), [enpr\\_ecexint](#), [gov\\_10dd\\_edpt1](#) and [prc\\_hicp\\_aind](#))

## Agriculture

	Utilised agricultural area		Harvested production of cereals (thousand tonnes)
	(thousand hectares)	(% of total area)	
	2014		
<b>EU-28<sup>(1)</sup></b>	180 528	41.7	334 182
Armenia	2 049	68.9	591
Azerbaijan	4 770	55.1	2 858
Belarus <sup>(2)</sup>	8 632	41.6	9 564
Georgia	:	:	443
Moldova <sup>(3)</sup>	2 500	73.9	2 922
Ukraine <sup>(4)</sup>	42 732	70.8	63 859

(<sup>1</sup>) Utilised agricultural area (thousand hectares): 2012. Utilised agricultural area (% of total area): 2007.

(<sup>2</sup>) Harvested production of cereals: weight after processing.

(<sup>3</sup>) Utilised agricultural area: including Transnistria.

(<sup>4</sup>) Harvested production of cereals: excluding part of the territories which are not under effective control of Ukrainian government and the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [enpr\\_agmain](#), [ef\\_kvaareg](#), [demo\\_r\\_d3area](#) and [apro\\_cpp\\_crop](#))

	Livestock (thousand heads)		
	Bovines	Pigs	Sheep and goats
	December 2014		
<b>EU-28<sup>(1)</sup></b>	88 388	148 311	101 800
Armenia	686	142	736
Azerbaijan	2 698	6	8 645
Belarus	4 364	2 924	141
Georgia	1 278	205	920
Moldova	191	473	875
Ukraine <sup>(2)</sup>	3 884	7 351	1 371

(<sup>1</sup>) Sheep and goats: 2009 instead of 2014; estimate (excluding Belgium) made for the purpose of this publication.

(<sup>2</sup>) Excluding part of the territories which are not under effective control of Ukrainian government and the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [enpr\\_agmain](#), [apro\\_mt\\_lscatl](#), [apro\\_mt\\_lsipig](#), [apro\\_mt\\_lssheep](#) and [apro\\_mt\\_lsgoat](#))

## Industry and retail trade

	Industrial production index (2010 = 100)				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>EU-28</b>	100.0	103.1	100.9	100.4	101.5
Armenia	100.0	113.9	123.9	132.4	136.0
Azerbaijan	100.0	95.0	92.8	94.5	:
Belarus <sup>(1)</sup>	100.0	109.1	115.4	109.7	111.9
Georgia <sup>(1)</sup>	100.0	117.5	123.5	134.0	136.2
Moldova	100.0	133.2	129.1	119.1	127.9
Ukraine <sup>(2)</sup>	100.0	108.0	107.2	102.6	92.2

(<sup>1</sup>) Based on NACE Rev. 1.1.

(<sup>2</sup>) 2010–13: excluding the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol. 2014: also excluding the territories which are not under effective control of Ukrainian government.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [enpr\\_insts](#) and [sts\\_inpr\\_a](#))

	Domestic industrial producer price index (2010 = 100)				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>EU-28</b>	100.0	106.1	109.1	109.1	107.4
Armenia <sup>(1)</sup>	100.0	109.1	116.7	122.2	132.6
Azerbaijan	100.0	133.5	139.6	134.1	:
Belarus <sup>(2)</sup>	100.0	171.4	301.6	342.7	386.6
Georgia <sup>(2)</sup>	100.0	112.8	114.7	112.4	115.6
Moldova <sup>(2)</sup>	100.0	72.7	76.8	77.1	79.0
Ukraine <sup>(3)</sup>	100.0	119.0	123.4	123.3	144.4

(<sup>1</sup>) Total producer price index.

(<sup>2</sup>) Based on NACE Rev. 1.1.

(<sup>3</sup>) 2014: excluding the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [enpr\\_insts](#) and [sts\\_inppd\\_a](#))

	Volume of retail sales index (2010 = 100)				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>EU-28</b>	100.0	99.3	98.2	98.1	99.9
Armenia <sup>(1)</sup>	100.0	102.0	104.4	105.3	104.9
Azerbaijan	100.0	110.2	120.8	132.7	146.0
Belarus <sup>(2)</sup>	100.0	109.0	124.4	146.8	155.6
Georgia	:	:	:	:	:
Moldova <sup>(2)</sup>	100.0	123.5	128.6	138.2	:
Ukraine <sup>(3)</sup>	100.0	114.8	132.0	143.5	130.7

(<sup>1</sup>) Retail trade turnover index in current prices.

(<sup>2</sup>) Based on NACE Rev. 1.1.

(<sup>3</sup>) Including retail trade of motor vehicles and fuel. 2014: excluding the territories which are not under effective control of Ukrainian government and the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [enpr\\_insts](#) and [sts\\_trtu\\_a](#))

	Motorisation rate (cars per 1 000 inhabitants)	Road freight transport		Rail freight transport	
		(% of inland freight, based on tonne-kilometres)			
		2014	2009	2014	2009
EU-28 (1)	487.2	77.5	75.4	16.6	17.8
Armenia (2)	:	33.4	48.0	66.6	52.0
Azerbaijan	116.1	58.3	68.4	41.7	31.6
Belarus	310.8	24.0	37.1	75.9	62.8
Georgia (3)	182.9	10.1	11.6	89.9	88.4
Moldova	144.1	72.4	77.9	27.6	21.5
Ukraine (4)	151.3	32.2	36.3	67.6	63.4

(1) Motorisation rate: 2012. Road freight and rail freight: 2013.

(2) Road freight and rail freight: based on a calculation that does not take account of inland waterways.

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

(4) Motorisation rate: 2011.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [enpr\\_transp](#), [enpr\\_psdemo](#), [road\\_eqs\\_carhab](#) and [tran\\_hv\\_fmmod](#))

	Primary energy production (thousand toe)			Gross inland energy consumption (thousand toe)
	Solid fuels	Oil	Gas	
	2013			
EU-28	155 822	72 041	131 755	1 666 318
Armenia	:	:	:	:
Azerbaijan (1)	:	43 296	17 565	15 086
Belarus (1)(2)	341	1 646	256	27 867
Georgia (3)	156	43	8	4 146
Moldova	:	10	:	2 318
Ukraine	40 674	3 167	16 022	116 143

(1) 2014.

(2) Data provided in tonnes of coal equivalent and converted to tonnes of oil equivalent (using conversion factor of one tce = 0.7 toe).

(3) Primary energy production: 2014.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [enpr\\_energy](#) and [nrg\\_100a](#))

Eurostat's mission is to be the *leading provider of high quality statistics on 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. Note that data shown in this publication for Georgia excludes the regions of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia over which the Government of Georgia does not exercise effective control, and data for Moldova excludes areas over which the Government of the Republic of Moldova does not exercise effective control. The latest data for Ukraine may refer to a number of different geographical areas (see specific footnotes for precise coverage).

Through the ENP, the EU offers its neighbours a relationship, built upon a mutual commitment to common values (democracy and human rights, rule of law, good governance, market economy principles and sustainable development).

**Eurostat's website:** <http://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. Together, the articles make up an encyclopaedia of statistics. There are a range of articles on ENP countries covering subjects such as agriculture, the economy, international trade in goods, the labour market and population. These may be accessed at: [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/European\\_Neighbourhood\\_Policy\\_countries\\_-\\_statistical\\_overview](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/European_Neighbourhood_Policy_countries_-_statistical_overview).

## Contact details

Eurostat  
5, rue Alphonse Weicker  
2721 Luxembourg  
LUXEMBOURG

E-mail: [estat-statistical-cooperation@ec.europa.eu](mailto:estat-statistical-cooperation@ec.europa.eu)

