

Basic figures on the European Neighbourhood Policy-East countries

2016 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. 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 that surround 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 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.

Symbols and abbreviations

:	not available
–	not applicable
Billion	1 000 million

Figures in *italics* are estimates or provisional.

Extraction date

Data were extracted in September 2016.

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

Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations:
http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/neighbourhood/eastern-partnership/index_en.htm

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	65 +		Male	Female
	1 January 2015			2015	2014	
EU-28 ⁽¹⁾	508.5	15.6	18.9	116.7	78.1	83.6
Armenia	3.0	19.4	10.7	101.2	:	:
Azerbaijan	9.6	22.4	6.0	110.8	72.2	77.3
Belarus	9.5	16.0	14.2	45.7	67.8	78.6
Georgia	3.7	17.4	13.9	53.5	69.9	78.2
Moldova ⁽²⁾	3.6	16.0	10.3	105.0	67.0	74.9
Ukraine	42.8	15.1	15.6	:	66.6	76.7

⁽¹⁾ Population density: 2014.

⁽²⁾ Life expectancy at birth: 2012.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [demo_pjan](#), [demo_pjanbroad](#), [tps00003](#), [enpr_agmain](#) 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)
	2005	2015	2005	2015	2014	2013
EU-28 ⁽¹⁾	10.4	10.0	9.8	10.3	1.58	3.7
Armenia ⁽²⁾	11.7	13.8	8.2	9.0	:	11.7
Azerbaijan	16.9	17.2	6.2	5.7	1.97	10.8
Belarus ⁽³⁾	9.3	12.5	14.5	12.6	1.70	3.3
Georgia ⁽⁴⁾	10.7	14.8	9.9	11.9	1.97	11.1
Moldova ⁽⁵⁾	10.5	10.9	12.4	11.2	1.28	9.5
Ukraine ⁽⁶⁾	9.1	11.1	16.7	14.6	1.46	8.0

⁽¹⁾ Crude birth rate and crude death rate: break in series. Infant mortality rate: 2014.

⁽²⁾ Crude birth rate and crude death rate: 2013. Infant mortality rate: 2011.

⁽³⁾ Infant mortality rate: 2012.

⁽⁴⁾ Crude birth rate and crude death rate: 2014.

⁽⁵⁾ Total fertility rate: 2012.

⁽⁶⁾ Crude birth rate and crude death rate: 2013.

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

Labour market, income distribution and education

	Employment rate, aged 15–64 (% of population)				Unemployment rate (% of the labour force)					
	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Youth, aged 15–24	Long- term, > 12 months
	2010	2015	2015		2010	2015	2015			
EU-28	64.1	65.6	70.9	60.4	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.5	20.4	4.5
Armenia ⁽¹⁾	51.4	52.7	61.2	45.7	19.8	18.5	17.6	19.5	32.5	11.2
Azerbaijan	65.6	67.0	70.0	64.0	5.6	5.0	4.1	5.9	13.4	3.3
Belarus ⁽²⁾	80.7	81.3	78.0	85.0	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.6	:	0.0
Georgia	57.4	63.9	70.9	57.3	16.3	12.0	13.5	10.2	30.8	5.1
Moldova	43.0	44.5	45.5	43.7	7.4	4.9	6.2	3.6	12.8	1.5
Ukraine ⁽³⁾	61.5	60.2	65.2	55.5	8.1	9.1	10.1	8.1	22.4	2.1

(1) Total unemployment rate, 2010: persons aged 15–75.

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

(3) Unemployment rates (except youth unemployment): persons aged 15–70. 2015: 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 codes: ifsi_emp_a, enpr_pslm, enpr_sisoc, 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)	
	2010	2015	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	2010	2015
			2015			2015				
EU-28 ⁽³⁾	4.9	5.2	11.0	12.4	9.5	82.7	80.5	85.1	4.0	3.7
Armenia ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	8.0	8.8	6.3	10.3	3.3	72.2	75.2	69.3	3.8	3.2
Azerbaijan ⁽⁶⁾	3.0	2.0	6.9	6.1	7.7	74.4	76.5	72.2	2.0	2.2
Belarus ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	3.8	4.0	3.2	4.3	2.1	:	:	:	6.2	4.7
Georgia	9.5	6.9	:	:	:	95.0	94.2	96.0	2.5	3.7
Moldova	6.4	5.2	21.2	25.6	16.5	76.2	80.4	71.7	3.6	2.8
Ukraine ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁷⁾	3.5	3.2	:	:	:	97.4	98.3	96.5	5.5	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: 2014 instead of 2015.

Educational attainment: data are classified according to ISCED 2011. Ratio of students enrolled in tertiary education: 2014 instead of 2015.

(4) Inequality of income distribution: 2014 instead of 2015.

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

(6) Early leavers from education and training: 2009.

(7) 2015: 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. 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_d11, edat_lfse_14, edat_lfse_08, educ_itertp, 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)				Imports	Exports
	2015		2013	2014	2015	2015	
EU-28 ⁽¹⁾	14 693.0	28 800	0.2	1.5	2.2	40.5	43.8
Armenia	9.5	3 156	3.3	3.6	3.0	42.0	29.8
Azerbaijan	47.8	5 012	5.8	2.8	1.1	34.8	37.8
Belarus	49.4	5 204	1.0	1.7	-3.9	59.8	60.0
Georgia	12.6	3 371	3.4	4.6	2.8	64.9	45.0
Moldova	5.8	1 645	9.4	4.8	-0.5	74.2	43.3
Ukraine ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	81.7	1 907	0.0	-6.6	-9.9	54.8	52.8

(1) Based on ESA 2010.

(2) Annual growth rate of GDP in volume: break in series. 2014 and 2015: 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 (+) ⁽¹⁾		General government debt ⁽¹⁾		Consumer prices (% change, compared with year before)		Average exchange rate (1 EUR = ...)
	(% of GDP)						
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2015
EU-28 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	-6.4	-2.4	78.5	85.2	2.1	0.0	-
Armenia	-5.0	-4.8	40.0	48.8	8.2	3.7	530.60 AMD
Azerbaijan	-0.9	-0.5	:	:	5.7	4.0	1.14 AZN
Belarus ⁽⁴⁾	-2.6	1.4	36.9	32.8	7.8	13.5	17 610.30 BYR
Georgia	-4.5	-1.1	36.8	41.4	7.1	4.0	2.52 GEL
Moldova	-2.5	-2.2	26.8	27.0	7.4	9.7	20.90 MDL
Ukraine ⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾	-6.3	-1.5	38.6	73.4	9.4	48.7	24.23 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) General government surplus/deficit, 2010: based on the consolidated budget of the Republic of Belarus. General government debt, 2010: based on central government debt.

(5) General government debt: based on public and publicly guaranteed debt. Consumer prices, 2015: excluding the territories which are not under effective control of the Ukrainian government and 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)	
	2015		
EU-28 (¹)	178 115	39.9	318 029
Armenia	2 046	68.8	638
Azerbaijan	4 770	55.1	2 974
Belarus (²)	8 582	41.3	8 657
Georgia (³)	788	11.3	420
Moldova (⁴)	2 500	73.9	2 206
Ukraine (⁵)	42 726	:	60 126

(¹) Utilised agricultural area: 2014.

(²) Harvested production of cereals: weight after processing.

(³) Utilised agricultural area: 2014; area includes greenhouses.

(⁴) Utilised agricultural area: including Transnistria.

(⁵) 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 codes: [enpr_agmain](#), [ef_kvaareg](#), [demo_r_d3area](#) and [apro_acs_a](#))

	Livestock (thousand heads)		
	Bovines	Pigs	Sheep and goats
	December 2015		
EU-28 (¹)	89 152	148 724	99 000
Armenia	702	175	778
Azerbaijan	2 708	5	8 677
Belarus	4 356	3 205	153
Georgia	1 326	198	891
Moldova	186	453	869
Ukraine (²)	3 750	7 079	1 325

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

(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_agmain](#), [apro_mt_lscat](#), [apro_mt_lspig](#), [apro_mt_lssheep](#) and [apro_mt_lsgoat](#))

Industry and retail trade

	Industrial production index (2010 = 100)					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
EU-28	100.0	103.2	101.0	100.5	101.7	103.9
Armenia	100.0	113.9	123.9	132.4	136.0	143.1
Azerbaijan	100.0	95.0	92.8	94.5	93.8	96.1
Belarus	100.0	109.1	115.5	109.9	112.0	104.6
Georgia	:	:	:	:	:	:
Moldova	100.0	113.4	110.7	120.2	129.0	129.9
Ukraine (¹)	100.0	108.0	107.2	102.6	92.2	80.2

(¹) 2010–2013: excluding the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol. 2014 and 2015: also excluding the territories which are not under effective control of Ukrainian government.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [enpr_insts](#) and [sts_inpr_a](#))

	Domestic industrial producer price index (2010 = 100)					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
EU-28	100.0	106.1	109.1	109.1	107.4	104.0
Armenia (¹)	100.0	109.1	116.7	122.2	132.6	131.5
Azerbaijan	100.0	133.5	139.6	134.1	127.3	88.4
Belarus	:	:	:	:	:	:
Georgia	:	:	:	:	:	:
Moldova (²)	:	100.0	104.0	106.1	110.8	112.6
Ukraine (³)	100.0	119.0	123.4	123.3	144.4	196.3

(¹) Total producer price index.

(²) 2011 = 100.

(³) 2014: excluding the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol. 2015: also excluding the territories which are not under effective control of Ukrainian government.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [enpr_insts](#) and [sts_inppd_a](#))

	Volume of retail sales index (2010 = 100)						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
EU-28	100.0	99.5	98.6	98.6	100.7	104.0	
Armenia (¹)	100.0	102.0	104.4	105.3	104.9	94.3	
Azerbaijan	100.0	110.2	120.8	132.7	146.0	161.9	
Belarus	100.0	109.0	124.4	146.8	155.6	153.6	
Georgia	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Moldova (²)	:	:	:	100.0	112.7	101.8	
Ukraine (³)	100.0	114.8	132.0	143.5	130.7	104.8	

(¹) Retail trade turnover index in current prices.

(²) 2013 = 100.

(³) Including retail trade of motor vehicles and fuel. 2014 and 2015: 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 codes: [enpr_insts](#) 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)			
		2015	2010	2015	2010
EU-28 (*)	491.0	76.2	75.4	17.1	18.0
Armenia (‡)	:	22.9	42.8	77.1	57.2
Azerbaijan	117.8	57.9	71.4	42.1	28.6
Belarus	320.4	25.7	38.0	74.1	62.4
Georgia (‡)	239.9	9.1	13.5	90.9	86.5
Moldova	149.0	77.1	81.0	22.9	19.0
Ukraine (‡)	151.3	29.8	36.3	69.7	63.4

(*) Motorisation rate: 2013. Road freight and rail freight: 2014 instead of 2015.

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

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

(§) Motorisation rate: 2011. Road freight and rail freight, 2015: excluding the territories which are not under effective control of the Ukrainian government and the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [enpr_transp](#), [enpr_psdemo](#), [tsdpc340](#) and [tran_hv_fmdd](#))

	Primary energy production (thousand toe)			Gross inland energy consumption (thousand toe)
	Solid fuels	Oil	Gas	
	2015			
EU-28 (*)	149 335	70 030	117 019	1 605 931
Armenia	:	:	:	:
Azerbaijan	:	42 836	17 947	15 569
Belarus (‡)	493	3 360	530	52 000
Georgia (‡)	143	42	10	4 478
Moldova (‡)	0	7	0	2 310
Ukraine (†)(§)	31 891	2 817	15 022	105 683

(*) 2014.

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

(‡) Gross inland energy consumption: 2014.

(§) Excluding the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [enpr_energy](#) and [nrg_100a](#))

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. Georgia excludes the regions 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 generally have a break in series in 2014 (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, transport, energy and population. These may be accessed at: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/European_Neighbourhood_Policy_countries_-_statistical_overview.

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