

# Basic figures on the European Neighbourhood Policy-East countries

2018 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

Based on data received from the countries available as of 3 December 2017.

## 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:  
[https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/neighbourhood/eastern-partnership\\_en](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 <sup>2</sup> )	Life expectancy at birth (years)	
		< 15	65 +		Male	Female
	1 January 2016			2016	2015	
<b>EU-28 <sup>(1)</sup></b>	510.3	15.6	19.2	117.1	77.9	83.3
Armenia	3.0	19.6	10.9	101.0	71.7	78.2
Azerbaijan	9.7	22.5	6.2	112.0	72.9	77.7
Belarus	9.5	16.3	14.4	45.8	68.6	79.0
Georgia	3.7	19.1	14.4	65.1	68.7	77.4
Moldova <sup>(2)</sup>	3.6	16.0	10.3	117.0	67.0	74.9
Ukraine <sup>(3)</sup>	42.6	15.2	15.9	75.3	67.5	77.3

<sup>(1)</sup> Population density: 2015.

<sup>(2)</sup> Life expectancy at birth: 2012. Share of age groups in total: 2015.

<sup>(3)</sup> Population density: 2014.

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)
	2006	2016	2006	2016	2015	2015
<b>EU-28 <sup>(1)</sup></b>	10.6	10.0	9.6	10.0	1.6	3.6
Armenia	11.7	13.6	8.4	9.4	1.6	8.7
Azerbaijan	17.6	16.3	6.2	5.8	1.9	9.7
Belarus	9.9	12.4	14.2	12.6	1.7	3.5
Georgia	10.9	15.2	9.6	13.7	2.2	9.5
Moldova <sup>(2)</sup>	10.5	10.9	12.0	11.2	1.3	9.6
Ukraine <sup>(3)</sup>	9.9	9.6	16.3	13.9	1.5	7.8

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

<sup>(2)</sup> Crude birth rate and crude death rate: 2015 instead of 2016. Fertility rate: 2012.

<sup>(3)</sup> Crude birth rate and crude death rate: 2015 instead of 2016; break in series. Fertility rate: 2014.

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
	2011	2016	2016		2011	2016	2016		2016	2016
<b>EU-28</b>	64.2	66.6	71.9	61.4	9.7	8.6	8.4	8.8	4.0	18.7
Armenia <sup>(1)</sup>	53.3	52.1	60.2	45.3	16.6	18.0	18.2	17.8	10.6	36.6
Azerbaijan	65.1	67.7	71.1	64.5	5.4	5.0	4.2	6.0	3.4	13.1
Belarus <sup>(2)</sup>	81.2	72.9	74.5	71.5	0.7	5.8	7.5	4.2	1.2	10.7
Georgia <sup>(3)</sup>	59.3	63.4	70.0	57.1	15.1	11.8	14.2	8.8	5.1	30.5
Moldova	43.8	45.2	46.0	44.3	6.7	4.2	5.5	2.9	0.9	11.2
Ukraine <sup>(4)</sup>	61.9	60.1	64.9	55.7	7.9	9.3	10.8	7.7	2.3	23.0

(1) Total unemployment rate, 2011: persons aged 15-75.

(2) Employment rate, 2011: calculated as a share of men aged 16-59 and of women aged 16-54. Unemployment rates, 2011: based on registered unemployment.

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

(4) 2016: 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. Unemployment rates (except youth unemployment): persons aged 15-70.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: lfsi\_emp\_a, une\_rt\_a and une\_ttu\_a)

	Inequality of income distribution (income quintile share ratio)		Public expenditure on education relative to GDP (%)			Educational attainment (%) <sup>(1)</sup>			Ratio of students enrolled in tertiary education (per 100 inhabitants)	
	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016	Total	Male	Female	2011	2016
						2016	2016	2016		
<b>EU-28 <sup>(2)</sup></b>	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.3	5.1	83.1	80.8	85.5	4.0	3.8
Armenia <sup>(3)</sup>	8.0	8.4	2.2	2.8	2.4	72.2	75.2	69.3	3.7	3.3
Azerbaijan <sup>(4)</sup>	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.4	2.9	93.6	94.5	92.6	2.0	2.1
Belarus <sup>(5)</sup>	3.2	3.0	6.2	3.7	5.0	:	:	:	6.2	4.7
Georgia	9.3	7.2	3.0	2.7	3.8	94.0	93.9	94.1	2.2	3.9
Moldova <sup>(6)</sup>	6.0	5.4	7.9	8.4	6.3	78.1	74.8	81.7	3.5	2.8
Ukraine <sup>(7)</sup>	3.4	3.0	:	:	:	97.4	98.3	96.5	5.1	3.8

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

(2) Public expenditure: 2014 instead of 2016. Ratio of students enrolled in tertiary education: 2015 instead of 2016.

(3) Inequality of income distribution: 2015 instead of 2016; OECD scale for computing equivalised income not used. Public expenditure: central government only.

Educational attainment: 2015.

(4) Inequality of income distribution: 2015 instead of 2016.

(5) Inequality of income: non-standard set of weights for computing equivalised income. Public expenditure, 2011: break in series.

(6) Ratio of students enrolled in tertiary education: 2015 instead of 2016; excluding foreign students.

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

attainment: 2015. Ratio of students enrolled in tertiary education: 2015 instead of 2016; the definition employed may differ somewhat from the ISCED classification. 2015 and 2016: 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: ilc\_d11, educ\_fgdp, educ\_uoe\_fine06, edat\_lfse\_03, educ\_iterpt, 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
	2016		2014	2015	2016	2016	
<b>EU-28</b>	14 904.2	29 100	1.8	2.3	1.9	40.5	43.9
Armenia	9.6	3 192	3.6	3.2	0.2	42.7	33.1
Azerbaijan <sup>(1)</sup>	34.2	3 549	2.8	1.1	-3.1	43.7	46.5
Belarus	42.9	4 511	1.7	-3.8	-2.6	62.8	62.7
Georgia <sup>(2)</sup>	13.0	3 484	4.6	2.9	2.7	59.1	43.5
Moldova <sup>(2)</sup>	6.1	1 722	4.8	-0.4	4.3	71.5	43.7
Ukraine <sup>(3)</sup>	84.2	1 974	-6.6	-9.8	2.3	55.5	49.3

<sup>(1)</sup> 2014 and 2015: based on 1993 SNA.

<sup>(2)</sup> Based on 1993 SNA.

<sup>(3)</sup> 2014-2016: 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: [nama\\_10\\_gdp](#) and [nama\\_10\\_pc](#))

	General government deficit (-)/surplus (+) <sup>(1)</sup>		General government debt <sup>(1)</sup>		Consumer prices (% change, compared with year before)		Average exchange rate (1 EUR = ...)
	(%) of GDP						
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2016
<b>EU-28<sup>(2)</sup></b>	-4.6	-1.7	81.0	83.2	3.1	0.3	-
Armenia <sup>(3)</sup>	-2.8	-5.5	42.2	56.6	7.7	-1.4	531.850 AMD
Azerbaijan <sup>(4)</sup>	0.6	-0.4	:	:	7.9	12.4	1.76589 AZN
Belarus <sup>(5)</sup>	2.0	1.3	23.3	42.2	53.2	11.8	2.20050 BYN
Georgia <sup>(6)</sup>	-0.9	-1.4	32.5	44.5	8.5	2.1	2.61719 GEL
Moldova <sup>(6)(7)</sup>	-2.4	-2.2	25.6	27.0	7.6	6.4	22.0548 MDL
Ukraine <sup>(8)</sup>	-2.2	-1.9	64.2	94.9	8.0	13.9	28.3000 UAH

<sup>(1)</sup> 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.

<sup>(2)</sup> Consumer prices: based on harmonised index of consumer prices.

<sup>(3)</sup> 2011: based on 1993 SNA.

<sup>(4)</sup> Exchange rate, 2016: end-of-year rate.

<sup>(5)</sup> General government surplus/deficit: based on the consolidated budget of the Republic of Belarus.

<sup>(6)</sup> Based on 1993 SNA.

<sup>(7)</sup> General government deficit and debt: 2015 instead of 2016.

<sup>(8)</sup> General government debt: based on public and publicly guaranteed debt. Consumer prices, 2016: 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: [gov\\_10dd\\_edpt1](#) and [prc\\_hicp\\_aind](#))

## Agriculture

	Utilised agricultural area		Harvested production of cereals (thousand tonnes)
	(thousand hectares)	(% of total area)	
	2016		
<b>EU-28 (1)</b>	178 802	40.1	301 791
Armenia (2)	2 046	68.8	350
Azerbaijan	4 773	55.1	2 982
Belarus	8 540	41.1	7 461
Georgia (3)	788	11.3	424
Moldova (4)	1 940	57.3	2 993
Ukraine (5)	41 508	68.8	65 147

(1) Utilised agricultural area: 2015.

(2) Harvested production of cereals: wheat only.

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

(4) Utilised agricultural area: 2010.

(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: tag0002, demo\_r\_d3area and apro\_acs\_a)

	Livestock (thousand heads)		
	Bovines	Pigs	Sheep and goats
	December 2016		
<b>EU-28 (1)</b>	89 100	147 225	100 000
Armenia	656	176	727
Azerbaijan	2 699	4	8 615
Belarus	4 302	3 152	158
Georgia	963	136	937
Moldova	182	439	:
Ukraine (2)	3 682	6 669	1 315

(1) Bovines, and sheep and goats: rounded estimates 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: apro\_mt\_lscat, apro\_mt\_lspig, apro\_mt\_lsheep and apro\_mt\_lsgoat)

## Industry and retail trade

	Industrial production index (2010 = 100)					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>EU-28</b>	103.2	101.0	100.5	101.7	103.9	105.6
Armenia	113.9	123.9	132.4	136.0	142.8	152.7
Azerbaijan	95.0	92.8	94.5	93.8	96.1	95.6
Belarus	109.1	115.5	109.8	111.9	104.5	104.1
Georgia	:	:	:	:	:	:
Moldova	113.4	110.7	120.2	129.0	129.9	131.1
Ukraine (1)	108.0	107.2	102.6	92.2	80.2	:

(1) 2011-2013: excluding the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol. 2014-2015: also excluding the territories which are not under effective control of Ukrainian government.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sts\_inpr\_a)

	Domestic industrial producer price index (2010 = 100)					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>EU-28</b>	106.1	109.1	109.1	107.4	103.9	101.9
Armenia (1)	108.6	115.8	121.2	131.3	130.9	132.0
Azerbaijan	133.5	139.6	134.1	127.3	88.4	112.8
Belarus	170.3	296.6	337.2	379.1	444.4	497.8
Georgia	:	:	:	:	:	:
Moldova (2)	100.0	104.0	106.1	110.8	116.9	122.5
Ukraine (3)	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 code: sts\_inppd\_a)

	Volume of retail sales index (2010 = 100)					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>EU-28</b>	99.5	98.6	98.6	100.7	104.1	106.7
Armenia	:	:	:	:	:	:
Azerbaijan	110.2	120.8	132.7	146.0	161.9	164.4
Belarus	109.0	124.4	146.8	155.6	153.6	147.1
Georgia	:	:	:	:	:	:
Moldova (1)	:	:	100.0	107.5	93.6	106.3
Ukraine (2)	114.8	132.0	143.5	130.7	104.8	:

(1) 2013 and 2014: 2013 = 100. 2015: 2014 = 100. 2016: 2015 = 100.

(2) Including retail trade of motor vehicles and fuel. 2014-2015: 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 code: 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)			
		2016	2011	2016	2011
<b>EU-28 (*)</b>	496.5	75.6	75.8	18.3	17.9
Armenia	:	:	:	:	:
Azerbaijan	117.1	93.2	94.3	6.8	5.7
Belarus	323.0	28.2	38.0	71.6	62.0
Georgia (‡)	261.7	9.4	16.4	90.6	83.6
Moldova (‡)	149.0	:	:	:	:
Ukraine (‡)	151.3	30.3	34.0	69.5	63.8

- (\*) Motorisation rate: 2015; estimate made for the purpose of this publication. Road freight and rail freight: 2015 instead of 2016.
- (†) Does not follow the territorial principle: includes the performance of all resident carriers on domestic territory and abroad.
- (‡) Motorisation rate: 2015.
- (§) Motorisation rate: 2011. Road freight and rail freight, 2016: 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: [tsdpc340](#) and [tran\\_hv\\_fmrd](#))

	Primary energy production (thousand toe)			Gross inland energy consumption (thousand toe)
	Solid fuels	Oil	Gas	
	2016			
<b>EU-28 (*)</b>	144 874	74 842	107 588	1 627 475
Armenia (†)	0	0	0	3 067
Azerbaijan	0	42 241	17 464	15 394
Belarus (‡)	324	1 646	248	25 055
Georgia (†)	124	52	10	4 722
Moldova	0	7	0	2 455
Ukraine (†)(‡)	17 423	2 618	14 814	90 090

- (\*) 2015.
- (†) 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 illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [nrg\\_100a](#)) and the International Energy Agency

## 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](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/European_Neighbourhood_Policy_countries_-_statistical_overview).

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