

# Basic figures on the European Neighbourhood Policy-East countries

2019 edition



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GUIDES

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## 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 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. 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 17 and 18 December 2018.

## 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](https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/neighbourhood/eastern-partnership_en)

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

## Population and income distribution

	Total population (millions)		Life expectancy at birth (years)			
			Total		Male	Female
	1/1/2008	1/1/2018	2006	2016	2016	
<b>EU-28 <sup>(1)</sup></b>	500.3	512.7	78.9	81.0	78.2	83.6
Armenia	3.2	3.0	72.9	75.1	71.5	78.4
Azerbaijan <sup>(2)</sup>	8.6	9.9	72.8	75.3	72.9	77.7
Belarus	9.7	9.5	:	74.2	69.0	79.2
Georgia <sup>(3)</sup>	4.4	3.7	74.2	72.7	68.3	77.2
Moldova	3.6	3.5	68.5	:	:	:
Ukraine <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	46.2	42.2	67.9	72.5	67.5	77.3

<sup>(1)</sup> Break in series.

<sup>(2)</sup> Life expectancy at birth: 2015 instead of 2016.

<sup>(3)</sup> Total population: break in series.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [demo\\_gind](#) and [demo\\_mlexpec](#))

	Gini coefficient		Inequality of income distribution (income quintile share ratio)		Proportion of persons at risk of relative poverty (after transfers) (%)	
	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017
<b>EU-28 <sup>(1)</sup></b>	30.6	30.3	5.0	5.1	16.6	16.9
Armenia <sup>(2)</sup>	37.1	37.5	8.0	9.4	25.0	29.4
Azerbaijan	:	:	2.4	2.3	:	:
Belarus <sup>(3)</sup>	27.0	26.1	2.8	2.9	13.3	11.3
Georgia	48.4	41.7	14.6	9.3	21.1	22.3
Moldova	37.1	30.8	7.0	5.0	21.2	17.0
Ukraine <sup>(4)</sup>	25.0	23.2	3.6	3.3	27.3	23.5

<sup>(1)</sup> 2007: excluding Croatia.

<sup>(2)</sup> 2016 instead of 2017. Gini coefficient and proportion of persons at risk of relative poverty: break in series. Inequality of income distribution: OECD scale for computing equivalised income not used.

<sup>(3)</sup> Break in series. Non-standard set of weights for computing equivalised income.

<sup>(4)</sup> Non-standard set of weights for computing equivalised income. Proportion of persons at risk of relative poverty: 2016 instead of 2017. Break in series.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [tessi190](#), [tessi180](#) and [ilc\\_li02](#))

## Labour market 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
	2012	2017	2017		2012	2017	2017		2017	2017
<b>EU-28</b>	64.1	67.7	73.0	62.5	10.5	7.6	7.4	7.9	3.4	16.8
Armenia (¹)	53.7	51.9	59.7	45.5	17.9	17.8	18.1	17.5	9.9	38.4
Azerbaijan	65.6	68.2	71.4	65.0	5.2	5.0	4.1	5.9	3.3	12.9
Belarus (²)	80.7	73.5	75.3	71.9	0.6	5.6	7.2	4.0	1.4	9.3
Georgia (³)	57.8	61.2	66.5	56.1	17.2	13.9	15.0	12.7	5.8	28.9
Moldova	42.7	44.9	46.5	43.4	5.6	4.1	4.9	3.4	1.0	11.8
Ukraine (⁴)	62.4	60.3	65.0	55.9	7.5	9.5	11.1	7.7	2.5	18.9

(¹) Total unemployment rate, 2012: persons aged 15-75.

(²) Employment rates, 2012: calculated as a share of men aged 16-59 and of women aged 16-54. Unemployment rates, 2012: based on registered unemployment.

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

(⁴) 2017: 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)

	Public expenditure on education relative to GDP (%)			Tertiary educational attainment (%) (¹)			Share of early leavers from education and training (%)		Share of persons aged 15-24 not in employment, education or training (%)	
	2007	2012	2017	Total	Male	Female	2007	2017	2007	2017
				2017						
<b>EU-28 (²)</b>	4.9	5.1	5.0	39.9	34.9	44.9	14.9	10.6	11.0	10.9
Armenia (³)	2.1	2.4	2.2	30.6	:	:	5.4	:	:	26.1
Azerbaijan	2.5	2.7	2.5	24.1	23.7	24.5	:	:	:	:
Belarus (⁴)	5.9	4.9	4.8	:	:	:	:	:	8.2	7.3
Georgia	2.7	2.9	3.8	44.6	42.6	46.5	:	8.9	:	24.8
Moldova	8.1	8.2	5.5	37.1	30.6	43.3	21.0	21.0	26.7	29.2
Ukraine (⁵)	5.4	6.4	5.0	63.0	57.4	68.8	:	:	15.4	15.9

(¹) Percentage of the population aged 30-34 having attained a tertiary level of education (ISCED levels 5 to 8).

(²) Public expenditure: 2015 instead of 2017. Share of early leavers: break in series.

(³) Public expenditure: central government only. Educational attainment: 2015. Share of young persons not in employment, education or training: 2015 instead of 2017.

(⁴) Public expenditure, 2012: break in series. Share of young persons not in employment, education or training: 2009 instead of 2007; break in series.

(⁵) Public expenditure: 2016 instead of 2017. 2016 and 2017: 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\_dii1, educ\_figdp, educ\_uoe\_fine06, edat\_lfse\_03, edat\_lfse\_14 and edat\_lfse\_20)

## Economy and finance

	GDP in current prices		Annual growth rate of GDP in volume (%)			International trade in goods and services relative to GDP (%)	
	(billion EUR)	(EUR/inhabitant)	2015	2016	2017	Imports	Exports
	2017					2017	
<b>EU-28</b>	15 377.4	30 000	2.3	2.0	2.4	41.9	45.7
Armenia	10.2	3 428	3.2	0.2	7.5	49.5	37.3
Azerbaijan <sup>(1)</sup>	36.1	3 710	1.1	-3.1	0.1	42.0	48.8
Belarus	48.3	5 085	-3.8	-2.5	2.4	67.1	67.1
Georgia <sup>(2)</sup>	13.4	3 603	2.9	2.8	5.0	62.2	50.4
Moldova	8.5	2 391	-0.4	4.5	4.5	55.8	32.3
Ukraine <sup>(3)</sup>	99.4	2 340	-9.8	2.4	2.5	55.6	48.0

(1) 2015: based on 1993 SNA.

(2) Based on 1993 SNA.

(3) 2015-2017: 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)						
	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2017
<b>EU-28 <sup>(2)</sup></b>	-4.3	-1.0	83.8	81.6	2.6	1.7	-
Armenia	-1.5	-4.8	37.4	50.4	2.6	1.0	545.25 AMD
Azerbaijan	-0.2	-1.5	:	:	1.1	12.9	1.9 AZN
Belarus <sup>(3)</sup>	0.6	3.0	24.0	39.3	59.2	6.0	2.1783 BYN
Georgia	-0.6	-0.9	32.5	44.0	-0.9	6.0	2.83225 GEL
Moldova	-2.1	-0.8	23.6	29.4	4.6	6.6	20.8282 MDL
Ukraine <sup>(4)</sup>	-3.7	-1.2	35.1	71.8	0.6	14.4	30.0 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 consolidated budget of the Republic of Belarus.

(4) General government debt: based on public and publicly guaranteed debt. Consumer prices, 2017: 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](#))

## Science and technology

	Mobile phone penetration rate	Percentage of:	
		households who have internet access at home	persons aged 16-74 who use the internet, on average, at least once a week
2017			
<b>EU-28</b>	:	87	81
Armenia (1)	1 171	53	:
Azerbaijan	1 040	78	98
Belarus (2)	1 203	71	86
Georgia	1 399	71	61
Moldova	1 256	51	:
Ukraine (3)	1 314	60	71

(1) Internet access: 2014.

(2) Internet access and internet use: persons aged 16-72 years.

(3) Internet use: persons aged 15-74 years. 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: *isoc\_ci\_in\_h* and *isoc\_ci\_ifp\_fu*)

	R & D intensity		R & D personnel as a share of all persons employed
	(%)		
	2007	2017	2017
<b>EU-28</b>	1.77	2.07	1.4
Armenia (1)	0.21	0.23	0.5
Azerbaijan	0.17	0.19	0.5
Belarus	0.96	0.59	:
Georgia (2)	0.14	0.11	:
Moldova (3)	0.53	0.26	0.3
Ukraine (4)	0.82	0.45	:

(1) R & D intensity: higher education and government expenditure only; 2016 instead of 2017. R & D personnel as a share of all persons employed: 2014.

(2) R & D intensity: 2014 instead of 2017.

(3) R & D intensity: 2008 instead of 2007.

(4) 2017: 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 code: *tsc00001*)

## Industry and retail trade

	Industrial production index (2010 = 100)					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>EU-28</b>	101.0	100.5	101.7	103.9	105.6	109.1
Armenia	123.9	132.4	136.0	142.8	152.7	171.8
Azerbaijan	92.8	94.5	93.8	96.1	95.6	92.3
Belarus	115.5	109.8	111.9	104.5	104.1	110.5
Georgia	:	:	:	:	:	:
Moldova	110.7	120.2	129.0	129.9	131.1	143.8
Ukraine (1)	107.3	102.8	92.6	80.3	82.5	83.1

(1) 2012-2013: excluding the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol. 2014-2017: 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)					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>EU-28</b>	109.1	109.1	107.4	103.9	101.9	105.4
Armenia (1)	115.8	121.2	131.3	130.9	132.0	137.1
Azerbaijan	139.6	134.1	127.3	88.4	112.8	154.3
Belarus	296.6	337.2	379.1	444.4	497.8	546.8
Georgia	:	:	:	:	:	:
Moldova (2)	104.0	106.1	110.8	116.9	122.5	129.0
Ukraine (3)	123.4	123.3	144.4	196.3	:	:

(1) Total producer price index.

(2) 2011 = 100.

(3) 2014 and 2015: 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)					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>EU-28</b>	98.6	98.6	100.7	104.1	106.7	109.5
Armenia	:	:	:	:	:	:
Azerbaijan	120.8	132.7	146.0	161.9	164.4	168.5
Belarus	124.4	146.8	155.6	153.6	147.1	153.6
Georgia	:	:	:	:	:	:
Moldova (1)	:	:	107.5	93.6	106.3	100.8
Ukraine (2)	132.0	143.5	130.7	104.8	109.3	106.5

(1) Previous year = 100.

(2) Including retail trade of motor vehicles and fuel. 2017: break in series. 2014-2017: 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*)

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 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), excluding the territories which are not under effective 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 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: [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/European\\_Neighbourhood\\_Policy\\_countries\\_-\\_statistical\\_overview](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/European_Neighbourhood_Policy_countries_-_statistical_overview).

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	Motorisation rate (cars per 1 000 inhabitants)	Road freight transport		Rail freight transport	
		(% of inland freight, based on tonne-kilometres)			
	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017
<b>EU-28 (*)</b>	510	74.7	76.4	18.5	17.4
Armenia	:	:	:	:	:
Azerbaijan	117	92.0	94.9	8.0	5.1
Belarus	326	31.2	35.7	68.6	64.2
Georgia (‡)	277	9.6	18.7	90.4	81.3
Moldova	166	:	:	:	:
Ukraine (‡)	:	31.7	38.1	68.1	61.6

(\*) Motorisation rate: rounded estimate based on the closest reference period available for each EU Member State; 2016 instead of 2017. Road freight and rail freight: 2016 instead of 2017.

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

(‡) Road freight and rail freight, 2017: 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\\_fmrod](#))

	Primary energy production (thousand toe)			Gross inland energy consumption (thousand toe)
	Solid fuels	Oil	Gas	
	2017			
<b>EU-28 (*)</b>	131 850	74 354	107 238	1 640 615
Armenia (†)	0	0	0	3 122
Azerbaijan	0	39 810	16 968	15 472
Belarus (‡)	458	1 652	237	25 795
Georgia (†)	120	39	6	4 790
Moldova	0	5	0	2 939
Ukraine (†)(‡)	:	:	:	91 658

(†) 2016.

(‡) 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 effective control of the Ukrainian government and the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [nrg\\_100a](#))