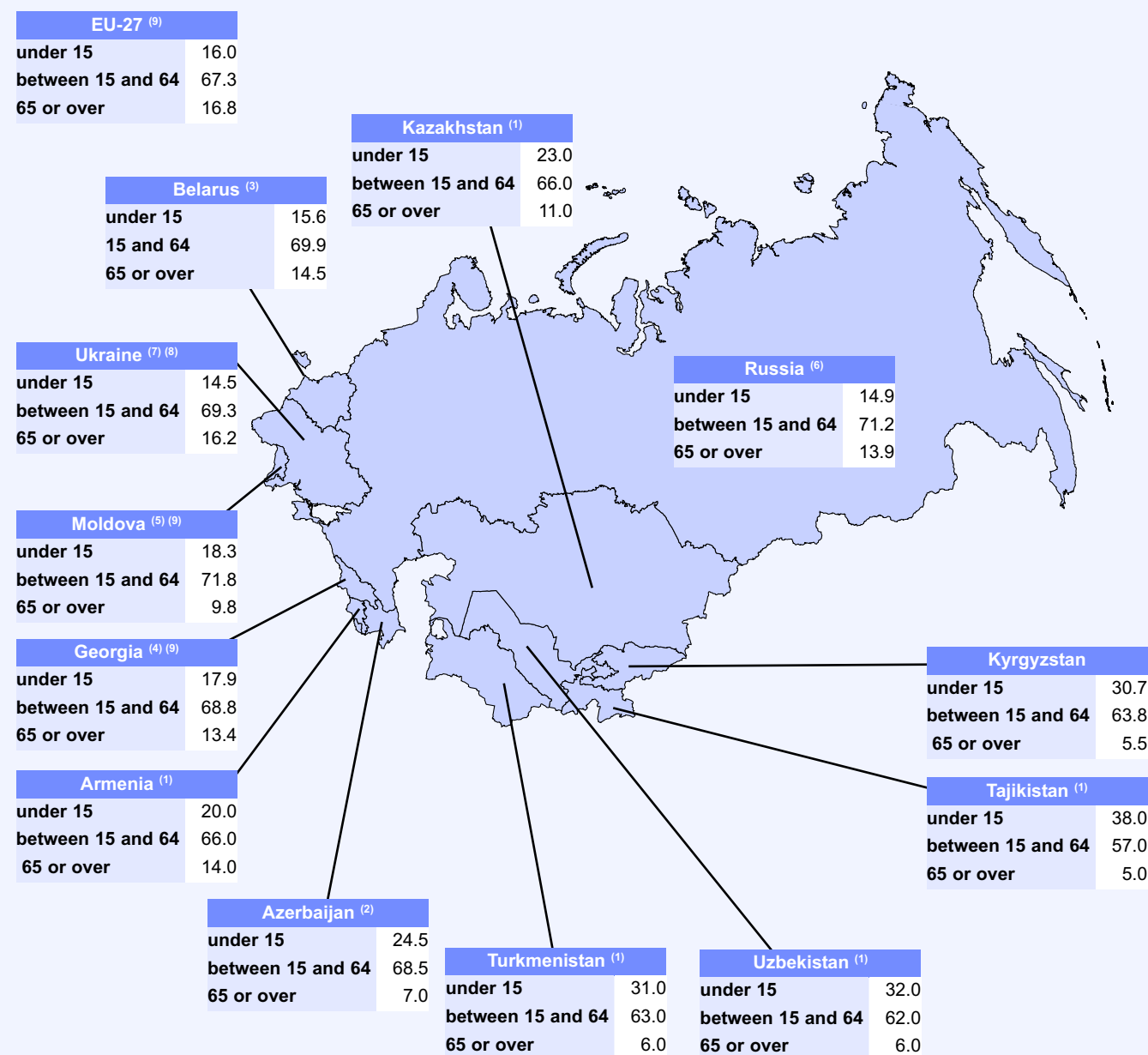


### Population in New Independent States by age classes as share of total population, 2006 (%)



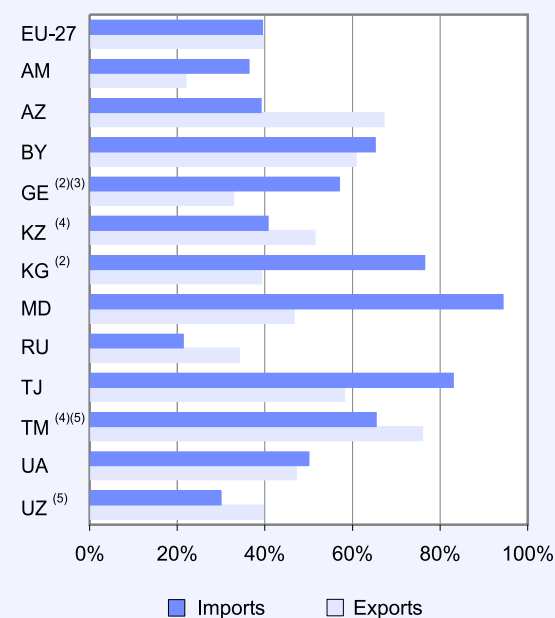
(1) Source: Asian Development Bank; the estimate is based on the 2006 age groups 0–14, 15–60, and 60 and over. (2) Source: State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan. (3) 2005 data. (4) Source: State Department for Statistics of Georgia. (5) Source: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova. (6) Source: Federal state statistics service. (7) Source: State statistical committee of Ukraine. (8) As of the end of the year. (9) The sum of age classes as share of total population is not equal to 100 due to rounding problems.

### GDP Expenditure

Expenditure component of GDP, 2006 (% share of GDP)

	Final consumption expenditure		Gross capital formation	External balance of goods and services
	Household	General govt.		
EU-27	57.8	20.8	21.2	0.2
Armenia <sup>(1)</sup>	71.8	11.3	33.6	-14.4
Azerbaijan	34.1	7.7	30.2	28.0
Belarus	53.2	20.2	30.9	-4.3
Georgia <sup>(1) (2) (3)</sup>	78.8	15.4	26.7	-24.1
Kazakhstan <sup>(1) (4)</sup>	45.7	10.3	33.0	10.8
Kyrgyzstan <sup>(1) (2)</sup>	100.8	18.9	17.4	-37.2
Moldova	95.1	18.3	34.3	-47.7
Russia	49.1	17.7	20.4	12.8
Tajikistan	:	:	:	-24.8
Turkmenistan <sup>(4) (5)</sup>	47.0	12.9	29.6	10.5
Ukraine	59.7	18.9	24.3	-2.9
Uzbekistan <sup>(5)</sup>	50.9	16.4	23.0	9.7

Exports and imports of goods and services as a share of GDP, 2006 (%)



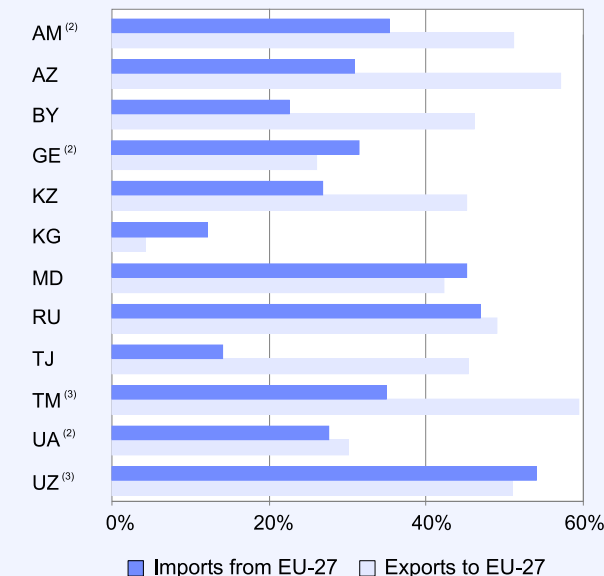
(1) The sum of GDP aggregates according to the expenditure approach is not equal to 100 due to statistical discrepancies or rounding problems. (2) Provisional values. (3) Includes territories not controlled by the central government of Georgia. (4) Source: Asian Development Bank. (5) 2005 data.

### External trade, 2006

External trade of goods, 2006 (EUR million)

	Total imports	Total exports	Trade Balance
EU-27 <sup>(1)</sup>	1 348 862	1 156 258	-192 604
Armenia <sup>(2)</sup>	1 367	650	-717
Azerbaijan	4 176	5 056	880
Belarus	17 744	15 707	-2 037
Georgia <sup>(2)</sup>	2 003	658	-1 345
Kazakhstan	18 767	30 361	11 594
Kyrgyzstan	900	406	-494
Moldova	2 138	567	-1 571
Russia	103 647	229 311	125 664
Tajikistan	1 374	1 114	-260
Turkmenistan <sup>(3)</sup>	3 163	4 727	1 564
Ukraine <sup>(2)</sup>	35 722	27 851	-7 871
Uzbekistan <sup>(3)</sup>	3 501	5 089	1 588

Trade with the EU-27, 2006 (% of total)



(1) Trade with partner outside of the EU-27 (Extra-EU trade). (2) 2005 data. (3) Source : Asian Development Bank.

### MORE INFORMATION

**European Commission**  
 For general information regarding European statistics, please go to Eurostat's web site, at <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>  
 For information on statistical classifications, please go to Eurostat's classifications server RAMON: [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/index.cfm?TargetUrl=DSP\\_UB\\_WELC](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/index.cfm?TargetUrl=DSP_UB_WELC)  
 For more specific questions on statistics in relation to the transition countries, please contact:  
**Eurostat Unit E4 - Statistical Cooperation with European and Mediterranean Countries**  
 5, rue Alphonse Weicker, L-2721, Luxembourg  
 e-mail: ESTAT-E4-REQUESTS@ec.europa.eu  
 fax: (352) 4301-32139  
 For more information on European policies in this area, please go to:  
[http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/projects/tacis/foreword\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/projects/tacis/foreword_en.htm)  
[http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/index_en.htm)

### National Statistical Institutes of the NIS

- Armenia: <http://www.armstat.am>
- Azerbaijan: <http://www.azstat.org>
- Belarus: <http://www.belstat.gov.by>
- Georgia: <http://www.statistics.ge>
- Kazakhstan: <http://www.stat.kz>
- Kyrgyzstan: <http://www.stat.kg>
- Moldova: <http://www.statistica.md>
- Russia Federation: <http://www.gks.ru>
- Tajikistan: <http://www.stat.tj>
- Turkmenistan: no website available
- Ukraine: <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua>
- Uzbekistan: <http://www.stat.uz>

### KEY PUBLICATIONS

**Leaflets on New Independent States**  
 Available in PDF format at site:  
[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?\\_pageid=2313,62283173,2313\\_62509280&\\_dad=portal&\\_schema=PORTAL#LEAF](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=2313,62283173,2313_62509280&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL#LEAF)

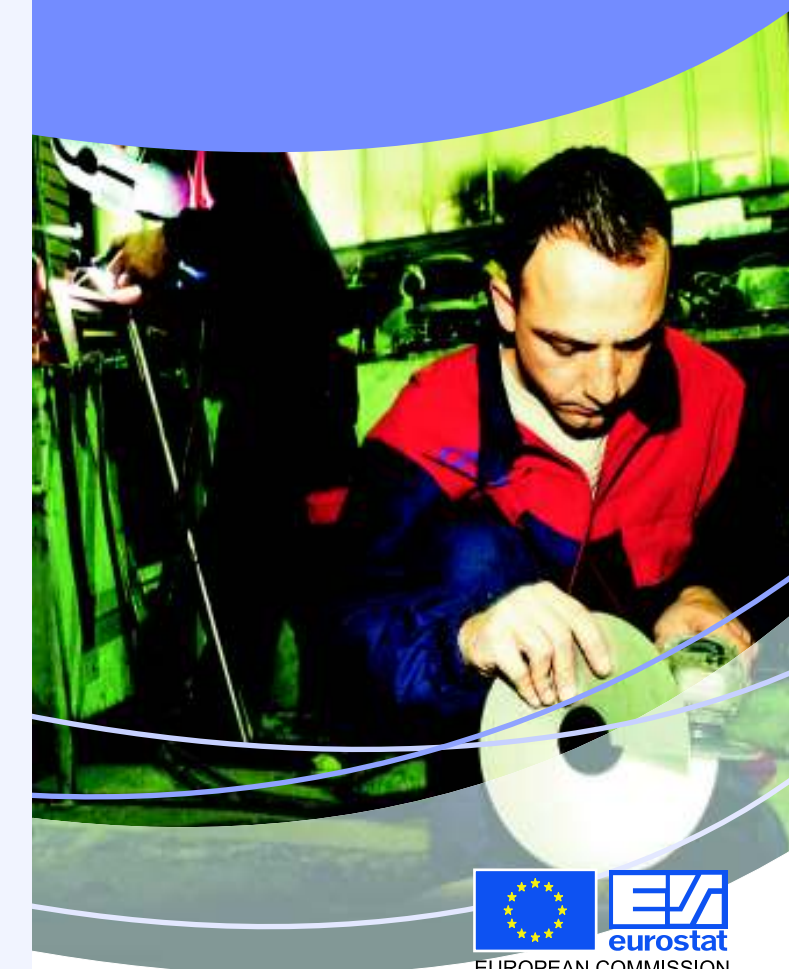


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## New Independent States

Key indicators  
- a comparison with the European Union



INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

New Independent States (NIS)

Launched by the European Union in 1991, the TACIS programme provides grant-financed technical assistance to 11 countries from Eastern Europe and Central Asia, i.e. Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan, and until recently, the Russian Federation.

The programme is designed to encourage democratisation, the strengthening of the rule of law, and the transition to a market economy in the New Independent States (NIS), created as a result of the break-up of the Soviet Union.

Assistance is targeted at the following key areas of activity:

- Support for institutional, legal and administrative reform;
- Support for the private sector and assistance for economic development;
- Support for addressing the social consequences of transition;
- Development of infrastructure networks;
- Promotion of environmental protection and management of natural resources;
- Development of the rural economy.

The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) was designed with the objective of sharing the benefits of the EU's 2004 enlargement with neighbouring countries through strengthening stability, security and wellbeing for all concerned. The ENP is distinct from the issue of potential membership, offering a privileged relationship with neighbours, which builds on mutual commitment to common values principally within the fields of the rule of law, good governance, the respect for human rights, including minority rights, the promotion of good neighbourly relations, and the principles of market economy and sustainable development.

Among the New Independent States, the ENP currently covers Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine.

Data collection

The information that is presented within this leaflet has been provided by the relevant national statistical institutes (NSIs). However, the figures may not be directly comparable with statistics published by other international organisations, because of differences in data collection and calculation methodologies. The majority of the data for European Neighbourhood Policy countries, as well as the Russian Federation is taken from key indicators that are collected on a regular basis by Eurostat Unit E4, while for the remaining NIS a special one-off data collection exercise was launched during the summer of 2007.

The countries provided data during the period August – September 2007. No data were provided by Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Therefore, alternative data sources were used (the websites of the countries, the Asian Development Bank, World Bank and European Central Bank).

Indicator definitions

**Total area:** includes all land area and inland water.

**Population:** inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question.

**GDP:** gross domestic product is the final result of the production activity of resident producer units. From the expenditure approach, GDP is the sum of final uses of goods and services by resident institutional units (actual final consumption and gross capital formation), plus exports and minus imports of goods and services.

**Gross value added by sector:** the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption by NACE Rev.1.1 sectors.

**Average exchange rate:** average annual rates based on daily concentration procedure between central banks within and outside the European System of Central Banks.

**Export:** external trade leaving the reporting country.

**Imports:** external trade coming into the reporting country.

**Trade balance:** exports minus imports.

**Unemployment rate:** persons aged 15 to 74 who were not employed, had actively sought work during the past four weeks and were ready to begin working within two weeks, as a proportion of the total number of active persons of the same age.

**Employment:** all persons aged 15 years and more and who did any work for pay or profit during the reference week (employees and the self-employed). Employment by sector is broken down by NACE Rev.1.1.

**Employment rate:** the proportion of population aged 15-64 that is in employment.

**Nominal wages and salaries:** all incomes and remunerations received by employees in relation to their work. The value of interest on loans provided by employers to employees at reduced or zero rates of interest, which are paid for from a profit-share fund, are included.

**Public expenditure on education:** covers all organised and sustained learning opportunities for children, youth and adults, including those with special educational needs.

**Health expenditure:** the final use of resident units of health care goods and services (total current expenditure on health) plus gross capital formation (investment) in health care provider industries.

**Consumer Price Indices (CPIs):** the change in the price of consumer goods and services acquired, used or paid for by households.

Symbols and abbreviations

- : not available
- not applicable, not relevant

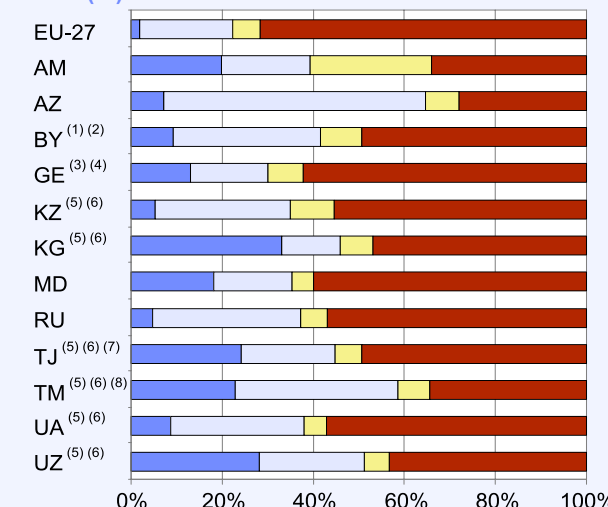
Key indicators, 2006

	Total area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population on 1 January (1 000)	Unemployment rate (% of labour force aged 15-74)
<b>EU-27</b>	4 324 434 <sup>(1)</sup>	492 965	7.9
<b>Armenia</b>	29 743	3 219	28.1
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	86 600	8 436	1.3 <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>Belarus</b>	207 598	9 751	1.4 <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>Georgia</b>	69 494 <sup>(4)</sup>	4 401	13.6
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	2 724 902 <sup>(1)</sup>	15 397 <sup>(5)</sup>	7.8 <sup>(5)</sup>
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	199 951	5 192	8.1 <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Moldova</b>	33 846 <sup>(6)</sup>	3 590	7.4 <sup>(7)</sup>
<b>Russia</b>	17 098 242 <sup>(8)</sup>	142 754	7.2
<b>Tajikistan</b>	142 554	6 992 <sup>(9)</sup>	2.1 <sup>(10)</sup>
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	488 100 <sup>(11)</sup>	6 680 <sup>(12)</sup>	2.6 <sup>(10)</sup> 13)
<b>Ukraine</b>	603 548	46 749	6.8 <sup>(14)</sup>
<b>Uzbekistan</b>	448 900 <sup>(1)</sup>	26 700 <sup>(10)</sup>	0.3 <sup>(1)</sup>

	GDP Current prices (million EUR)	GDP Constant prices (% change on previous year)	Average exchange rates (1 EUR = ... national currency)
<b>EU-27</b>	11 536 166	3.0	~
<b>Armenia</b>	5 098	13.3 <sup>(15)</sup>	521.20
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	15 871	34.5	1.1175 <sup>(10)</sup>
<b>Belarus</b>	29 431	9.9	2 692.07 <sup>(16)</sup>
<b>Georgia</b>	6 183 <sup>(4)</sup> 17)	9.4 <sup>(4)</sup> 17)	2.2295
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	64 045 <sup>(5)</sup>	10.6 <sup>(5)</sup>	158.32 <sup>(5)</sup>
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	2 245 <sup>(17)</sup>	2.7 <sup>(17)</sup>	50.387
<b>Moldova</b>	2 672	4.0	16.4918
<b>Russia</b>	785 100 <sup>(5)</sup>	6.7	34.112 <sup>(18)</sup>
<b>Tajikistan</b>	2 241	7.0	4.1377
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	12 567 <sup>(10)</sup>	9.0 <sup>(10)</sup>	6 469.3 <sup>(10)</sup>
<b>Ukraine</b>	84 847	7.1	6.3369
<b>Uzbekistan</b>	15 210 <sup>(1)</sup>	7.3 <sup>(10)</sup>	1 468.0 <sup>(1)</sup> 10)

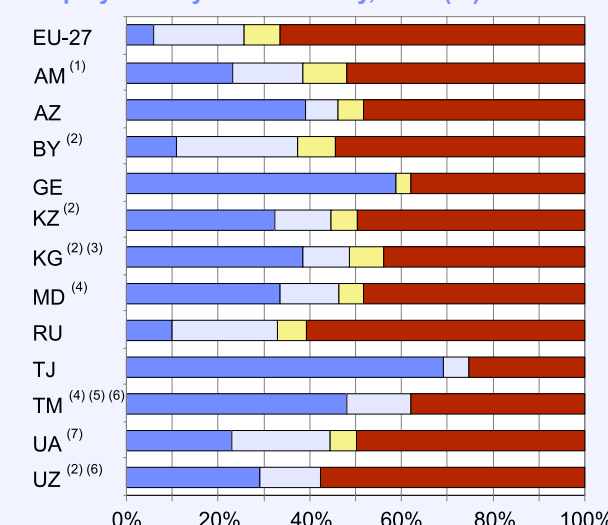
(1) 2005 data. (2) Based on data for men aged 15-61 and women aged 15-56. (3) Registered unemployment, annual average. (4) Includes territories not controlled by the central government of Georgia. (5) Source: country website. (6) Including Transnistria. (7) Estimated value. (8) Source: Federal Real Estate Cadastral Agency. (9) Annual average. (10) Source: Asian Development Bank (ADP). (11) Source: World Bank. (12) ADB estimates based on year-end data provided by statistical office. (13) 2004 data. (14) Population aged 15-70. (15) In constant 1998 prices. (16) Source: National Bank of the Republic of Belarus. (17) Provisional value. (18) Source: European Central Bank.

Share of total gross value added by NACE activity, 2006 (%)



(1) Based on all Union Classification of National Economy Branches (OKONKh). (2) Excluding FISIM. (3) Includes territories not controlled by the central government of Georgia. (4) Provisional values. (5) Source: Asian Development Bank. (6) Mining, electricity, gas and water are included in industry. (7) Based on GDP at current factor cost. (8) 2005 data.

Employment by NACE activity, 2006 (%)

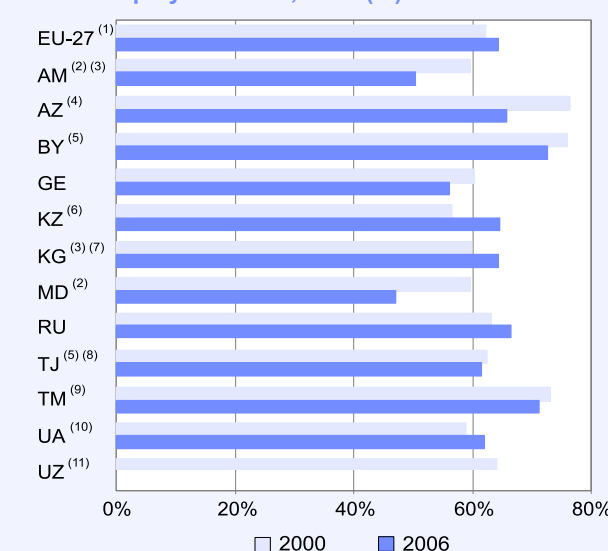


(1) According to OKONKh. (2) Population aged 15 and more. (3) Estimated values. (4) Source: Asian Development Bank; 2004 data. (5) Provisional values. (6) Construction is included in the industry sector. (7) Number of persons in employment aged 15-70; source: LFS.

- Agriculture, forestry and fishing (NACE Sections A+B)
- Industry (NACE Sections C to E)
- Construction (NACE Sections F)
- Services (NACE Sections G to P)

Employment

Total employment rate, 2006 (%)



(1) 2006, provisional value. (2) Estimated values. (3) 2005 instead of 2006. (4) 2000, men aged 16-60 and women aged 16-55. (5) Men aged 16-59 and women aged 16-54. (6) Source for 2006: Kazakhstan website. (7) 2002 instead of 2000. (8) 2000, data from Population Census 2000; 2004 instead of 2006, Work force survey. (9) Men aged 16-61 and women aged 16-56; 2003 instead of 2006. (10) LFS data. (11) Uzbekistan website.

Employment rate by sex (%)

	Male		Female	
	2000	2006	2000	2006
<b>EU-27</b>	70.8	71.6 <sup>(1)</sup>	53.7	57.2 <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Armenia</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	68.1 <sup>(3)</sup>	61.6 <sup>(4)</sup>	51.8 <sup>(3)</sup>	39.5 <sup>(4)</sup>
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	80.6 <sup>(5)</sup>	70.9	72.3 <sup>(5)</sup>	60.6
<b>Belarus</b> <sup>(6)</sup>	71.0	66.6	81.3	78.9
<b>Georgia</b>	68.5	63.1	53.6	49.8
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	61.0 <sup>(6)</sup>	65.9 <sup>(4)</sup>	54.1 <sup>(6)</sup>	61.8 <sup>(4)</sup>
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	68.7 <sup>(7)</sup>	74.4 <sup>(4)</sup>	51.3 <sup>(7)</sup>	54.6 <sup>(4)</sup>
<b>Moldova</b> <sup>(8)</sup>	61.5	48.6	57.8	45.7
<b>Russia</b>	67.6	69.6	59.3	63.5
<b>Tajikistan</b> <sup>(9)</sup>	68.0	72.1 <sup>(10)</sup>	57.1	50.9 <sup>(10)</sup>
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	:	:	:	:
<b>Ukraine</b> <sup>(11)</sup>	63.3	67.1	55.1	57.5
<b>Uzbekistan</b> <sup>(12)</sup>	72.0	:	56.8	:

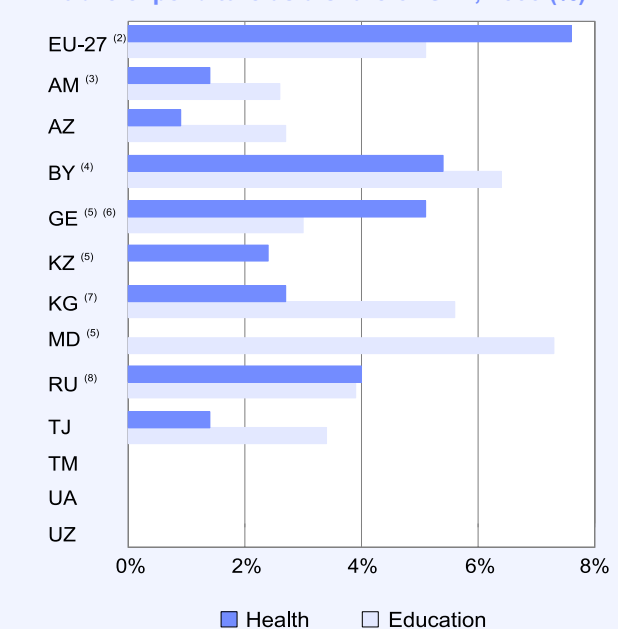
(1) Provisional value. (2) Eurostat estimate. (3) 2001 data. (4) 2005 data. (5) Men aged 16-60 and women aged 16-55. (6) Share of employed population of all ages in the total population of working-age (men aged 16-59, women aged 16-54). (7) 2002 data. (8) Estimated values. (9) Data from Population Census 2000 (male 15-59 age and female 15-54 age). (10) Work force survey; 2004 data. (11) LFS data. (12) Uzbekistan website.

Social, 2006 (% change compared to the previous year)

	Average nominal monthly wages and salaries		Consumer price indices	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
<b>EU-27</b>	2.8 <sup>(1)</sup>	2.9 <sup>(1)</sup>	2.3	2.3
<b>Armenia</b>	19.8	23.9 <sup>(2)</sup>	0.6	2.9
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	24.3 <sup>(3)</sup>	14.3	9.6	8.3
<b>Belarus</b>	33.4	25.5	10.3 <sup>(4)</sup>	7.0 <sup>(4)</sup>
<b>Georgia</b>	24.4 <sup>(5)</sup>	30.4 <sup>(6)</sup>	8.2	9.2
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	22.5 <sup>(5)</sup>	20.2 <sup>(6)</sup>	7.6 <sup>(7)</sup>	8.6 <sup>(7)</sup>
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	16.6	25.2	4.3	5.6
<b>Moldova</b>	28.8 <sup>(5)</sup> 2)	23.8 <sup>(5)</sup> 2)	11.9	12.7
<b>Russia</b>	26.9 <sup>(8)</sup>	25.4 <sup>(8)</sup>	12.7	9.7
<b>Tajikistan</b>	35.2	39.1	7.1	12.5
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	:	:	10.7 <sup>(7)</sup>	10.5 <sup>(7)</sup>
<b>Ukraine</b>	36.7 <sup>(9)</sup>	29.2 <sup>(9)</sup>	13.5	9.1
<b>Uzbekistan</b>	:	:	6.4 <sup>(7)</sup>	6.8 <sup>(7)</sup>

(1) Excluding agriculture, fishing and private households with employed persons. (2) Estimated value. (3) Provisional value. (4) Source: Ministry of Statistics and Analysis of the Republic of Belarus. (5) 2004 data. (6) 2005 data. (7) Source: Asian Development Bank. (8) Source: country website. (9) Excludes employees of small entities and self-employed.

Public expenditure as a share of GDP, 2006 (%)<sup>(1)</sup>



(1) Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan not available (2) Education, 2004 estimated value; Health, 2003 EU-25 data. (3) Education, 2005 data; Health, estimated value. (4) According to OKONH. (5) 2005 data. (6) Includes state budget expenditure, household expenditure and investment in fixed capital within the sphere of health care. (7) Expenditures of the government budget. (8) Source: country website; public health and sport.