Russia: Economic indicators and trade with EU

**GDP per capita (€) and annual growth (%) in Russia and the EU-28**

![GDP per capita chart]

**Russian total unemployment and female labour market participation**

![Unemployment and female labor participation chart]

**Public finances, monetary and financial data**

![Public finances chart]

**FDI and remittances to Russia and the EU-28**

![FDI and remittances chart]

**Russian business environment and socio-economic indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ease of Doing Business</td>
<td>71/189</td>
<td>51/189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Development Index</td>
<td>79.8/188</td>
<td>50/188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corruption Perception Index</td>
<td>29/168</td>
<td>119/168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GINI Index</td>
<td>39.7/142</td>
<td>80/142</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The **Ease of Doing Business**’s ‘distance to frontier’ score assesses the overall level of regulatory performance of a country. It ranges from 0=’lowest performance’ to 100=’the frontier’, the best performance observed worldwide at each year.

The **Human Development Index** (HDI) measures the average achievement in key dimensions of human development. It is based on life expectancy at birth, average duration of education and GDP per capita. It ranges from 0 to 100. ‘High human development countries’ (UN) are in the range between 70 and 80.

The **Corruption Perception Index** measures the perceived levels of public sector corruption worldwide. Scores range from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). In 2015, two thirds of the countries score below 50.

The **GINI Index** measures the deviation of the distribution of income among individuals or households within a country from a perfectly equal distribution. It is hence a measure of inequality in income distribution. A value of 0 represents absolute equality, a value of 100 absolute inequality.
EU trade with Russia

Main trade partners (2015)

Trade in goods, exports plus imports

EU

- US: 17.6%
- China: 14.8%
- Switzerland: 10.6%
- Russia: 8.2%
- Others: 33.7%

Russia

- EU: 54.4%
- China: 30.7%
- EEU: 12.1%
- Turkey: 4.1%
- Other: 0.4%

Top EU partners (2015)

Trade in goods

- CZ: 6
- LT: 7
- FI: 9
- UK: 9
- FR: 11
- BE: 11
- PL: 18
- IT: 21
- NL: 23
- DE: 49

EU imports from Russia
EU exports to Russia

EU grants paid to Russian beneficiaries (2015)

- Education: 17.0 million €
- Support for human rights: 1.6 million €
- Support for civil society: 1.7 million €
- Research: 3 million €
- Other: 10.7 million €

Preferential loans to Russia

Outstanding loans as of March 2016. No new loans issued to Russia since July 2014

- EBRD: 5.2 billion €
- EIB: 0.3 billion €

EU grants paid to Russia in 2014 amount to 0.2% of total EU grants

Notes

GlobalStat is a project developed by the European University Institute’s Global Governance Programme (Italy) and the Francisco Manuel dos Santos Foundation (Portugal). Data sources for page 1: GDP figures, inflation and exchange rates are from IMF WEO (April 2016) and Eurostat (2016); Labour market data are from ILO KILM (2015); FDI and remittances data are estimates from World Bank staff based on IMF BoP data (2016); HDI and Gini indexes are from UNDP HDR (2015) and are re-scaled (*) from 0-1 to 0-100 for better comparability; CPI is from Transparency International (2015); Doing Business data are from the World Bank Group - Doing Business Unit (2016).

Data sources for page 2: EU trade with Russia, Main trade partners (EU), Top 10 Member States partners (goods), EU exports to Russia (%) and Russian exports to EU (%) are from ComExt, Eurostat; main trade partners (Russia) are from Russian Federal State Statistics Service (FSSS); EEU = Eurasian Economic Union; EU grants paid to Russian beneficiaries (2015) are from European Commission. Preferential loans to Russia are from European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and European Investment Bank (EIB).

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