

# INTRODUCTION

“*What do they know of England who only England know?*” Rudyard Kipling’s famous remark is as suitable for Ukraine, as it is for every other country on the globe: Without knowledge of the external world you don’t know your own country. Comparing the progress of nations is a useful thing, if you want to know where your nation stands. And without this knowledge, how can you judge the progress or regress of the country?

Comparing the development of Ukraine with that of its neighbours, as well as its „reference group” of EU-countries like Poland, countries in transition, or even highly developed Western states shows where Ukraine stands. Especially in its 20th year of independence, Ukraine needs to know the experience of others who have successfully mastered the thorny path of transition.

*Ukraine in the World 2011* with its international statistics thus comes at the right time. Be it politics, economy, energy, demographics, or the military – the reader can easily compare and (re)think the achievements of the Ukrainian society, economy and the state. Readable descriptions of indexes help to understand what each table or graph is about: From GDP per capita to the number of dealers of luxury cars interesting statistics are all around in this booklet. As this is already the second edition of *Ukraine in the World* the reader can also compare the development of Ukraine vis-à-vis the previous year(s).

And he can critically judge: One’s own actions as a citizen, politician, businessman, clerk or worker as well as the behavior of political and economic leaders.

As knowing is always the best guideline for acting, the reader may choose to act to bring Ukraine forward in its efforts at a successful transition to democracy, the rule of law, market economy and, last but not least, European integration.

I wish you an inspiring and critical reading!

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Nico Lange', with a stylized, cursive script.

Nico Lange  
Director of the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung Ukraine

*Kiev, march 2011*

## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



The gross domestic product (GDP) is a basic measure of a country's overall economic output. It is the market value of all final goods and services made within the borders of a country in a year. It is often positively related to the standard of living.

### Gross domestic product, current prices (billions of U.S.-Dollars)

COUNTRY	2009	2010	year
European Union	16 447 259	16 543 219	↑
USA	14 119 050	14 624 184	↑
China	4 984 730	5 745 133	↑
Japan	5 068 890	5 390 897	↑
Germany	3 338 680	3 305 898	↓
United Kingdom	2 178 860	2 258 565	↑
Russia	1 231 890	1 476 912	↑
India	1 236 940	1 430 020	↑
Poland	430 736	438 884	↑
South Africa	287 219	354 414	↑
Argentina	310 057	351 015	↑
Romania	161 521	158 393	↓
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>117404</b>	<b>136561</b>	<b>↑</b>
Hungary	129 540	132 276	↑
Slovak Republic	88 210	86 262	↓
Belarus	48 975	52 887	↑
Bulgaria	47 101	44 843	↓
Georgia	10 745	11 234	↑
Moldova	5 403	5 357	↓

## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER CAPITA

The gross domestic product per capita (GDP per capita) indicator gives us understanding of the share of each person in goods and services produced in the country during a year. Per capita income is often used as a measure of wealth of population of the country, particularly for comparison of countries with each other.

### Gross domestic product per capita, current prices, (thousands of U.S. Dollars)

COUNTRY	2009	2010	year
USA	45934	47132	↑
Japan	39740	42325	↑
Germany	40831	40512	↓
United Kingdom	35257	36298	↑
Slovak Republic	16281	15906	↓
Hungary	12914	13210	↑
Poland	11302	11521	↑
Russia	8681	10521	↑
Argentina	7725	8663	↑
Romania	7523	7390	↓
South Africa	5823	7101	↑
Bulgaria	6223	5955	↓
Belarus	5166	5607	↑
China	3734	4283	↑
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>2568</b>	<b>3002</b>	<b>↑</b>
Georgia	2450	2559	↑
Moldova	1514	1503	↓
India	1031	1176	↑

## GDP AT PURCHASING POWER PARITY (PPP)

The gross domestic product (GDP) on purchasing power parity (PPP) basis is more useful when comparing differences in living standards on the whole between nations because PPP takes into account the relative cost of living and the inflation rates of different countries, rather than just a nominal gross domestic product (GDP) comparison.

### GDP at purchasing power parity PPP exchange rates, (thousands of U.S. Dollars)

COUNTRY	Rank	2009	Rank	2010	year
European Union	1	14 940 000	1	14 890 000	↓
USA	2	14 440 000	2	14 720 000	↑
China	3	7 992 000	3	9 854 000	↑
Japan	4	4 340 000	4	4 338 000	↓
India	5	3 304 000	5	4 046 000	↑
Germany	6	2 925 000	6	2 951 000	↑
Russia	7	2 271 000	7	2 229 000	↓
United Kingdom	8	2 236 000	9	2 189 000	↓
Poland	22	670 700	21	721 700	↑
Argentina	24	575 200	24	621 700	↑
South Africa	26	492 200	26	527 500	↑
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>338 600</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>306 300</b>	<b>↓</b>
Romania	42	272 000	49	253 300	↓
Hungary	54	196 700	55	190 000	↓
Belarus	62	114 300	60	128 400	↑
Slovak Republic	60	119 800	62	121 300	↑
Georgia	119	21 560	122	22 070	↑
Moldova	146	10 800	147	10 600	↓
Liechtenstein	165	4 160	168	4 160	→

## GDP ON PURCHASING POWER PARITY BASIS PER CAPITA

The gross domestic product (GDP) on purchasing power parity (PPP) basis per capita is more useful when comparing differences in living standards on the whole between nations because PPP takes into account the relative cost of living and the inflation rates of different countries, rather than just a nominal gross domestic product (GDP) comparison.

### GDP on purchasing power parity basis per capita, (thousands of U.S. Dollars)

COUNTRY	Rank	2009	Rank	2010	year
Qatar	1	121000	1	145300	↑
Liechtenstein	2	118000	2	122100	↑
USA	10	47500	11	47400	↓
Germany	33	35500	32	35900	↑
United Kingdom	32	36700	36	35100	↓
Japan	37	34100	39	34200	↑
European Union	38	33700	42	32900	↓
Slovak Republic	55	22000	57	22200	↑
Hungary	63	19800	64	19000	↓
Poland	71	17400	65	18800	↑
Russia	73	16100	72	15900	↓
Argentina	80	14200	75	15000	↑
Belarus	93	11800	88	13400	↑
Romania	90	12200	97	11500	↓
World	101	10500	101	11100	↑
South Africa	105	10100	106	10700	↑
China	133	6000	128	7400	↑
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>7400</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>6700</b>	<b>↓</b>
Georgia	142	4700	153	4800	↑
India	167	2900	164	3400	↑
Moldova	172	2500	179	2500	→

## GDP GROWTH RATE

The GDP growth rate shows the dynamics of the economic development of a country. The statistics should be read cautiously, as GDP growth rates are by trend higher in developing countries like China or Brazil or in transition economies like Ukraine or Russia and lower in advanced economies such as the countries of Western Europe or the United States.

### GDP growth rate

COUNTRY	2007	2008	2009	2010	year
China	14,2%	9,6%	9,1%	10,5%	↓
Brazil	6,1%	5,1%	-0,2%	7,5%	↑
Hungary	1,0%	0,6%	-6,3%	6,0%	↑
Russia	8,5%	5,2%	-7,9%	4,0%	↓
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>7,9%</b>	<b>2,1%</b>	<b>-15,1%</b>	<b>3,7%</b>	<b>↓</b>
Poland	6,8%	5,0%	1,7%	3,4%	↓
Germany	2,7%	1,0%	-4,7%	3,3%	↑
South Africa	5,5%	3,7%	-1,8%	3,0%	↓
Czech Republic	6,1%	2,5%	-4,1%	2,0%	↓
United Kingdom	2,7%	-0,1%	-4,9%	1,7%	↓
USA	1,9%	0,0%	-3,1%	1,6%	↓
France	2,3%	0,1%	-2,5%	1,6%	↓
Portugal	2,4%	0,0%	-2,6%	1,1%	↓
Italy	1,5%	-1,3%	-5,0%	1,0%	↓
Spain	3,6%	0,9%	-3,7%	-0,3%	↓
Ireland	5,6%	-3,5%	-7,6%	-0,3%	↓
Iceland	6,0%	1,0%	-6,8%	-3,0%	↓
Greece	4,5%	2,0%	-2,0%	-4,0%	↓

\* All data for 2010 are estimates

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook 2010

## INFLATION RATE

In economics, inflation is a rise in general level of prices of goods and services in economy over a period of time. When the price level rises, each unit of currency buys fewer goods and services; consequently, inflation also decreases the purchasing power of money.

### Inflation Rate, %

COUNTRY	2000	2010	year
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>25,66</b>	<b>8,20</b>	<b>↓</b>
Romania	20,20	7,86	↓
Estonia	5,05	3,85	↓
Poland	8,50	2,44	↓
Czech Republic	4,02	2,26	↓
Denmark	2,44	2,17	↓
Italy	2,75	1,74	↓
Sweden	1,34	1,65	↑
Germany	2,18	1,32	↓
Austria	2,13	1,14	↓
Portugal	3,81	0,93	↓
Lithuania	1,62	0,53	↓
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>→</b>

Source: IMF, End-Of-Year Values, not average; all data for 2010 are forecasts; for Ukraine: Ukrstat, average inflation rate for Jan.-Nov. 2010

## FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

Foreign direct investment is investment of foreign assets into domestic structures, equipment, and organizations. It does not include foreign investment into the stock markets. Foreign direct investment is thought to be more useful to a country than investments in the equity of its companies because equity investments are potentially "hot money" which one can take away at the first sign of trouble, whereas FDI is durable and generally useful whether things go well or badly.

### Foreign Direct Investment, (billions of U.S.-Dollars)

COUNTRY	1990-2000	2009	year
Europe	215,8	378,4	↑
European Union	207,0	361,9	↑
CIS States	3,9	62,4	↑
Africa	6,9	58,6	↑
Russia	1,9	38,7	↑
Germany	28,4	35,6	↑
Chile	3,4	12,7	↑
Kazakhstan	0,9	12,6	↑
Poland	3,7	11,4	↑
South Africa	0,9	5,7	↑
Argentina	7,1	4,9	↓
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>4,8</b>	<b>↑</b>
Belarus	1,26	1,9	↑
Turkmenistan*	0,95	1,4	↑
Armenia	0,55	0,8	↑
Georgia	0,1	0,8	↑
Uzbekistan	0,7	0,8	↑
Moldova	0,46	0,08	↓
World	490,2	1 114,19	↑

\*Data from 1993 to 2000

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS

International trade in goods is exchange of goods across international borders or territories. In most countries it represents a significant share of gross domestic product (GDP). Industrialization, advanced transportation, globalization, multinational corporations, and outsourcing are all having a major impact on the international trade system. Increasing international trade is crucial for the continuance of globalization. Without international trade nations would be limited to the goods and services produced within their own borders.

### International Trade in Goods, (million of U.S.-Dollars)

COUNTRY	Saldo 2000	2010	year
China*	195,85	134,10	↓
Russia*	111,59	126,21	↑
Brazil	19,33	36,85	↑
Hungary*	5,60	12,81	↑
Czech Republic*	8,26	4,85	↓
South Africa*	-10,57	-1,00	↑
<b>Ukraine**</b>	<b>-5,73</b>	<b>-7,96</b>	<b>↓</b>
Poland*	-12,16	-13,02	↓
United Kingdom*	-129,22	-121,11	↑
USA*	-549,25	-277,18	↑

\*Data for Hungary, Russian Federation, Czech Republic, United Kingdom, United States Imports and Exports 2010: Jan.-Oct. only; for South Africa, Poland Imports and Exports 2010: Jan.-Sept. only; for China Imports and Exports 2010: Jan.-Aug. 2010 only

\*\*Data for Ukraine Imports and Exports 2010: Jan.-Nov. only

Source: for 2009: WTO, International Trade Statistics 2010; for 2010: OECD, International Trade, 2011; for Ukraine 2010: Ukrstat

## RESERVES OF FOREIGN CURRENCY

This entry gives the dollar value for the stock of all financial assets that are available to the central monetary authority for use in meeting a country's balance of payments needs as of the end-date of the period specified. This category includes not only foreign currency and gold, but also a country's holdings of Special Drawing Rights in the International Monetary Fund, and its reserve position in the Fund. A vast reserve is necessary for financial stabilisation or growth promotion, especially in the aftermath of a (global) economic crisis.

### Reserves of foreign currency and gold, (thousands of U.S.-Dollars)

COUNTRY	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Brazil	180,300	193,800	238,500	290,900	↑↑
USA	70,570	77,650	130,800	no data	↑↑
China	1,534,000	1,955,000	2,426,000	2,622,000	↑
Hungary	24,050	33,870	44,180	45,730	↑
Poland	65,750	62,180	79,580	99,760	↑
South Africa	32,940	34,070	39,680	45,520	↑
Czech Republic	34,590	36,680	41,200	38,670	↑
United Kingdom	57,300	52,980	66,720	no data	↑
Germany	136,200	138,000	180,800	no data	↑
France	115,700	102,900	133,100	no data	↑
Greece	3,658	3,473	5,546	no data	↑
Portugal	11,550	11,950	16,030	no data	↑
Spain	19,050	20,250	28,200	no data	↑
Italy	94,330	105,300	132,800	no data	↑
Ireland**	0,926*	1,023	2,154	no data	↑
Iceland	2,436	2,500	3,883	4,206	↑
Russia	476,400	427,100	439,400	483,100**	↑
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>32,480</b>	<b>31,540</b>	<b>26,510</b>	<b>32,910</b>	<b>↑</b>

All values for 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 estimated, if not stated otherwise.

\*Russian Federation: value for the 30. November 2010, not estimated; value for 2009

not estimated \*\*value for 2006, estimated

Sources: CIA, The World Factbook 2011, 2009, 2008

## CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES

State regulation of the exchange rate of the national currency is a major policy instrument. For example, by devaluing it's own currency, a state can promote export growth of it's own industry, as other states can now buy it's products cheaper with their stronger currency.

### Currency exchange rates (average per year, national currency vs 1 U.S.-Dollar)

COUNTRY	2009 year	2010 year	
Hungary	202,37	207,94	↓
Russia	31,82	30,37	↑
Czech Republic	11,00	19,10	↓
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>7,79</b>	<b>7,94</b>	<b>↓</b>
South Africa	8,45	7,32	↑
China	6,84	6,77	↑
Poland	3,12	3,02	↑
Brazil	2,01	1,76	↑
United Kingdom	0,64	1,55	↓
USA	1,00	1,00	→



Source: for 2009 if not stated otherwise: IRS; United States Department of the Treasury; for 2010 unless otherwise stated Federal Reserve (USA); for Hungary in 2010: Central Bank of Hungary; for Czech republic 2009 and 2010, Poland 2009 and 2010, and Russia 2010: gocurrency.com; for Ukraine: National Bank of Ukraine



Doing Business provides a quantitative measure of regulations for starting a business, dealing with construction permits, employing workers, registering property, getting credit, protecting investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts and closing a business—as they apply to domestic small and medium-size enterprises.

## Doing Business

COUNTRY	Ease of Doing Business Rank	2009	2010 year
Singapore		1	1 →
USA		5	4 ↑
Georgia		12	11 ↑
Germany		22	25 ↓
France		26	31 ↓
Kyrgyzstan		44	41 ↑
Armenia		48	43 ↑
Bulgaria		51	45 ↑
Chile		43	40 ↑
Belarus		56	85 ↓
Spain		49	49 →
Kazakhstan		59	63 ↓
Poland		70	72 ↓
China		79	89 ↓
Moldova		90	94 ↓
Russia		123	120 ↑
Costa Rica		125	117 ↑
Honduras		131	141 ↓
<b>Ukraine</b>		<b>145</b>	<b>142 ↑</b>
Arab Republic		144	137 ↑
Philippines		148	140 ↑
Uzbekistan		150	150 →



Doing Business records all procedures that are officially required for an entrepreneur to start up and formally operate an industrial or commercial business. These include obtaining all necessary licenses and permits and completing any required notifications, verifications or inscriptions for the company and employees with relevant authorities. To make the data comparable across countries, several assumptions about the business and the procedures are used. Time is recorded in calendar days. The measure captures the median duration that incorporation lawyers indicate is necessary to complete a procedure with minimum follow-up with government agencies and no extra payments. “Median” means that 50 % per cent of enterprises, which complete all procedures successfully are lying above and 50 % per cent are lying below the time given.

## Time required to start a business, (days)

COUNTRY	2009 year	2010 year
Georgia	5 ↑	3
Hungary	39 ↑	4
Belarus	7 ↑	5
USA	8 ↑	6
France	22 ↑	7
Azerbaijan	17 ↑	8
Romania	42 ↑	10
Moldova	77 ↑	10
United Kingdom	8 ↓	13
Armenia	21 ↑	15
Germany	50 ↑	15
Slovak Republic	66 ↑	16
Bulgaria	50 ↑	18
Kazakhstan	82 ↑	19
South Africa	67 ↑	22
Argentina	138 ↑	26
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>134</b> ↑	<b>27</b>
Russia	106 ↑	30
Poland	117 ↑	32
China	151 ↑	38



## CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX

The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) measures the perceived level of public-sector corruption in 180 countries and territories around the world. The CPI is a "survey of surveys", based on 13 different expert and business surveys. The CPI values range from 0 to 10, with 0 indicating „total“ and 10 indicating „zero“ corruption.

### Corruption Perceptions Index

COUNTRY	2009	2010	year
Germany	8,0	7,9	↓
United Kingdom	7,7	7,6	↓
Chile	6,7	7,2	↑
USA	7,5	7,1	↓
France	6,9	6,8	↓
Poland	5,0	5,3	↑
Hungary	5,1	4,7	↓
South Africa	4,7	4,5	↓
Turkey	4,4	4,4	↑
Slovak Republic	4,5	4,3	↓
Georgia	4,1	3,8	↓
Brazil	3,7	3,7	→
Romania	3,8	3,7	↓
Bulgaria	3,8	3,6	↓
China	3,6	3,5	↓
Argentina	2,9	2,9	→
Kazakhstan	2,7	2,9	↑
Moldova	3,3	2,9	↓
Armenia	2,7	2,6	↓
Belarus	2,4	2,5	↑
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>2,4</b>	<b>↑</b>
Russia	2,2	2,1	↓
Turkmenistan	1,8	1,6	↓
Uzbekistan	1,7	1,6	↓



## UNEMPLOYMENT



Unemployment describes the state of a worker who is able and willing to work but cannot find any job. As indicated by the unemployment rate and other yardsticks, unemployment is an important measure of the economy's strength. A high unemployment rate generally indicates an economy in recession with few job opportunities, while a low unemployment rate points to an economy running at or near full throttle.

COUNTRY	Unemployment, %	2000	2009	year
Spain		11,1	18,0	↑
Latvia		13,7	17,1	↑
Estonia		12,8	13,8	↑
Lithuania		16,4	13,7	↓
Slovak Republic		18,8	12,0	↓
Ireland		4,3	11,9	↑
Hungary		6,4	10,0	↑
Portugal		4,0	9,6	↑
<b>Ukraine</b>		<b>11,6</b>	<b>9,6</b>	<b>↓</b>
France		9,0	9,5	↑
Greece		11,2	9,5	↓
EU-27		8,7	8,9	↑
Sweden		6,7	8,3	↑
Finland		9,8	8,2	↓
Poland		16,1	8,2	↓
Belgium		6,9	7,9	↑
Italy		10,1	7,8	↓
United Kingdom		5,4	7,6	↑
Germany		7,5	7,5	→





An annual Freedom House survey monitors the progress and decline of political rights and civil liberties in 193 countries and 15 selected related and disputed territories. The survey rates each country and territory on a seven-point scale for both political rights and civil liberties, with 1 representing the most free and 7 the least free, and then assigns each country and territory a broad category status of Free (for countries whose ratings average 1.0 to 2.5), Partly Free (3.0 to 5.0), or Not Free (5.5 to 7.0).

## Freedom in the World

COUNTRY	2010 year			2011 year			
	PR	CL	Freedom Rating	PR	CL	Freedom Rating	
France*	1	1	Free	1	1	Free	→
Germany*	1	1	Free	1	1	Free	→
Hungary*	1	1	Free	1	1	Free	→
Poland*	1	1	Free	1	1	Free	→
USA*	1	1	Free	1	1	Free	→
Bulgaria*	2	2	Free	2	2	Free	→
Romania*	2	2	Free	2	2	Free	→
<b>Ukraine*</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Free</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Partly Free</b>	<b>↓↓</b>
Moldova*	3	4	Partly Free	3	3	Partly Free	↑
Georgia	4	4	Partly Free	4	3	Partly Free	↑
Russia	6	5	Not Free	6	5	Not Free	→
Belarus	7	6	Not Free	7	6	Not Free	→

**PR** and **CL** stand for political rights and civil liberties, respectively; 1 represents the most free and 7 the least free rating. The ratings reflect an overall judgment based on survey results.

\*indicates a country's status as an electoral democracy.

The Press Freedom Index is an annual ranking of countries compiled and published by Reporters Without Borders based upon the organization's assessment of their press freedom records. The survey asks questions about direct attacks on journalists and the media as well as other indirect sources of pressure against the free press. Reporters Without Borders is careful to note that the index only deals with press freedom, and does not measure the quality of journalism. Due to the nature of the survey's methodology based on individual perceptions, there are often wide contrasts in a country's ranking from year to year.

## Press Freedom Index

COUNTRY	2008	2009	2010	year
Finland	2,00	0,00	0,00	↑
Germany	4,50	3,50	4,25	↑
Czech Republic	4,00	5,00	7,50	↓
Poland	9,00	9,50	8,88	↑
France	7,67	10,67	13,38	↓
Romania	9,00	12,50	16,00	↓
Bulgaria	12,50	15,61	19,00	↓
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>19,25</b>	<b>22,00</b>	<b>46,83</b>	<b>↓↓</b>
Kazakhstan	35,33	49,67	68,50	↓↓
Russia	47,50	60,88	49,90	↑
Turkmenistan	95,50	107,00	95,33	↑



## TOTAL NATURAL GAS CONSUMPTION

Natural gas consumption is the total natural gas consumed in cubic meters (cu m).

### Total natural gas consumption, (cubic meters (cu m))

COUNTRY	Rank	2008	Rank	2009	year
USA	2	604,000,000,000	1	657,200,000,000	↑
European Union	3	496,300,000,000	2	516,900,000,000	↑
Russia	1	614,700,000,000	3	475,700,000,000	↓
Iran	4	98,190,000,000	4	119,000,000,000	↑
Japan	8	83,670,000,000	5	101,100,000,000	↑
Germany	5	96,840,000,000	6	95,790,000,000	↓
United Kingdom	7	91,160,000,000	7	95,940,000,000	↑
Italy	9	82,640,000,000	8	84,880,000,000	↑
Canada	6	92,760,000,000	9	82,930,000,000	↓
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>73,940,000,000</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>84,000,000,000</b>	<b>↑</b>
China	12	55,600,000,000	11	77,180,000,000	↑



## GDP PER GAS CUBIC METER

GDP per gas cubic meter is generated from IMF GDP Data and CIA Factbook gas consumption data. It is an indicator for efficiency of energy use.

### GDP per gas cubic meter, (U.S.-Dollars/cu m)

COUNTRY	2000	2009	year
USA	23,90	21,97	↓
European Union*	30,78	35,57	↑
Russia	2,72	3,52	↑
Iran	3,89	2,82	↓
Japan	57,90	48,57	↓
Germany	37,93	38,35	↑
United Kingdom	29,40	27,93	↓
Italy	29,03	27,26	↓
Canada	16,86	18,08	↑
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>2,43</b>	<b>2,14</b>	<b>↓</b>
China	77,83	64,59	↓

\*Data for GDP: GDP (PPP), in constant 2010 US-Dollars



## ENERGY USE

Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport. Energy use per capita is an important indicator for ecological sustainability and economical efficiency.

### Energy use, (tonne of oil equivalent per capita)

COUNTRY	2007	2008	year
USA	7,77	7,50	↓
Russia	4,73	4,84	↑
Kazakhstan	4,29	4,52	↑
France	4,26	4,16	↓
Germany	4,03	4,08	↑
Japan	4,02	3,88	↓
Turkmenistan	3,63	3,74	↑
Former Soviet Union	3,59	3,65	↑
United Kingdom	3,46	3,40	↓
Slovak Republic	3,31	3,39	↑
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>2,95</b>	<b>2,94</b>	<b>↓</b>
Belarus	2,89	2,91	↑
Bulgaria	2,64	2,59	↓
Poland	2,55	2,57	↑
Romania	1,81	1,83	↑
World	1,82	1,83	↑
China	1,48	1,60	↑
Armenia	0,93	0,97	↑
Moldova	0,91	0,87	↓
Georgia	0,77	0,68	↓



## ELECTRIC POWER CONSUMPTION

Electric power consumption measures the production of power plants and combined heat and power plants less transmission, distribution, and transformation losses and own use by heat and power plants. It is an indicator for the efficiency of energy use.

### Electric power consumption, (kW·h per capita)

COUNTRY	2007	2008	year
USA	13 638	13 647	↑
Germany	7 184	7 148	↓
Russia	6 317	6 443	↑
United Kingdom	6 123	6 067	↓
Kazakhstan	4 448	4 689	↑
Hungary	3 977	3 989	↑
Poland	3 662	3 733	↑
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>3 529</b>	<b>3 534</b>	<b>↑</b>
Belarus	3 345	3 427	↑
China	2 332	2 453	↑
Azerbaijan	2 394	2 318	↓
Turkmenistan	2 279	2 280	↑
Tajikistan	2 176	2 072	↓
Georgia	1 620	1 657	↑
Uzbekistan	1 658	1 646	↓
Armenia	1 692	1 578	↓
Kyrgyzstan	1 772	1 449	↓
Moldova	1 319	1 287	↓



## BIG MAC INDEX

The Big Mac Index is published by The Economist as an informal way of measuring the purchasing power parity (PPP) between two currencies and provides a test of the extent to which market exchange rates result in difference of price on the same goods in different countries.

### Big Mac Index, (U.S.-Dollars)

COUNTRY	2009	2010	year
Norway	6,15	7,20	↑
Euro Zone	4,62	4,33	↓
USA	3,57	3,73	↑
United Kingdom	3,69	3,48	↓
Hungary	3,52	3,33	↓
South Afrika	2,17	2,82	↑
Poland	2,41	2,60	↑
Russia	3,69	2,33	↓
Ukraine	1,83	1,95	↑
China	1,83	1,84	↑



## IPOD INDEX

The iPod index is similar to the concept used for The Economist's Big Mac index. Comparing the cost of an iPod in one economy against the price in another should indicate whether a currency is over- or undervalued. The theory is that since the iPod is manufactured at a single place, the value of iPods should be more consistent globally. However, this theory can be criticized for ignoring shipping costs, which will vary depending on how far the product is delivered from its "single place" of manufacture.

### iPod Index, (U.S.-Dollars)

COUNTRY	iPod Price	2009	2010	year
Argentina		336,43	336,05	↓
Russia		218,26	255,64	↑
Ukraine		248,00	249,00	↑
Norway		222,45	212,32	↓
Bulgaria		234,34	198,25	↓
Germany		207,15	188,47	↓
Poland		208,22	187,94	↓
United Kingdom		188,03	178,17	↓
China		175,22	175,24	↑
US A		149,00	149,00	→

COUNTRY	Price Difference to U.S. Price of iPod, %		
Argentina	125,80%	125,50%	↓
Russia	46,50%	71,60%	↑
Ukraine	66,40%	67,10%	↑
Norway	49,30%	42,50%	↓
Bulgaria	57,30%	33,10%	↓
Germany	39,00%	26,50%	↓
Poland	39,70%	26,10%	↓
United Kingdom	26,20%	19,60%	↓
China	17,60%	17,60%	→
USA	0,00%	0,00%	→

## BTI – STATUS-INDEX

The Status Index explores the state of development achieved by 128 countries on their way to democracy under the rule of law and a market economy flanked by socio-political safeguards. In contrast to minimalist definitions of electoral democracy, the BTI's understanding of democracy includes the rule of law and representativeness.

### Bertelsmann Transformation Index - Status Index

COUNTRY	Rank	2008	2010	year
Czech Republic	1	9,56	9,65	↑
Slovak Republic	6	9,14	9,14	→
Hungary	8	9,18	9,00	↓
Chile	9	8,99	8,99	→
Poland	10	8,76	8,86	↑
Bulgaria	14	8,44	8,36	↓
Brazil	17	7,90	8,05	↑
Turkey	20	7,17	7,54	↑
Argentina	29	7,34	7,25	↓
South Africa	31	7,98	7,16	↓
Peru	36	6,6	6,74	↑
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>6,93</b>	<b>6,55</b>	<b>↓</b>
Kosovo	38	-	6,48	-
Indonesia	40	5,27	6,39	↑
Paraguay	41	5,73	6,34	↑
Georgia	52	6,36	6,03	↓
Moldova	61	4,48	5,79	↑
Armenia	62	5,14	5,75	↑
Russia	65	3,84	5,70	↑
Azerbaijan	86	3,83	4,85	↑
Belarus	96	2,89	4,52	↑
Somalia	128	1,04	1,34	↑

Source: Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2010, 2008

## BTI – MANAGEMENT-INDEX

The Management-Index reviews and evaluates the reform activities of political decision makers, thus providing valuable information on the key factors of success and failure for states on their way to democracy and a market economy. Governments must be determined in pursuing their goals, they must be prudent and effective in using their resources, and they must combine the capacity to govern with consensus-building while cooperating reliably with neighbouring states and external support organizations. The BTI is the only ranking worldwide index to focus so thoroughly on political leaders' management performance with self-collected data.

### Bertelsmann Transformation Index - Management Index

COUNTRY	Rank	2008	2010	year
Uruguay	1	6,93	7,52	↑
Brazil	5	6,7	7,18	↑
Slovak Republic	8	7,2	7,03	↓
Bulgaria	14	6,73	6,67	↓
Poland	19	5,27	6,52	↑
Hungary	20	6,67	6,51	↓
Turkey	23	6,63	6,34	↓
Romania	25	6,49	6,27	↓
South Africa	33	6,86	5,99	↓
Georgia	42	6,36	5,68	↓
Argentina	52	5,81	5,51	↓
Kosovo	57	-	5,40	-
China	64	4,92	5,00	↑
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>5,21</b>	<b>4,92</b>	<b>↓</b>
Vietnam	66	4,73	4,92	↑
Bangladesh	68	4,14	4,87	↑
Moldova	79	4,48	4,49	↑
Armenia	85	5,14	4,36	↓
Azerbaijan	95	3,83	4,05	↑
Russia	107	3,84	3,41	↓
Belarus	110	2,89	3,26	↑
North Korea	128	1,9	1,46	↓

Source: Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2010, 2008

The growth of number of mobile cellular subscriptions is an indirect indicator of the rapidness of economic development. The data should be interpreted carefully because cellular subscriptions rate does not mean in reality that every other person is using a mobile phone. The statistics reflect the number of subscriptions, not people. Double counting could occur if people have multiple cellular subscriptions, while some could be sharing their phone with others.

### Number of Mobile Cellular Subscriptions, (per 100 people)

COUNTRY	2007	2008	year
Uzbekistan	21	47	↑
China	42	56	↑
Georgia	60	64	↑
Moldova	51	67	↑
Azerbaijan	53	75	↑
Brazil	87	87	→
USA	64	90	↑
South Africa	88	91	↑
France	89	93	↑
Kazakhstan	112	102	↓
Slovak Republic	80	104	↑
Romania	95	115	↑
Poland	109	115	↑
Argentina	102	117	↑
Hungary	110	118	↑
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>↑</b>
United Kingdom	121	126	↑
Germany	117	129	↑
Bulgaria	129	138	↑
Russia	120	141	↑

Over the last years, the revolution in information technology has resulted in innovations that are having increasingly visible effects on the life of people. These developments affect not only how people work, but where they work, how much they work, or with whom they interact face to face or electronically. These same IT innovations are revolutionizing information and entertainment delivery, affecting their production and consumption, transforming our social life and behaviour, even our political institutions and the role of citizens within them. Internet usage is one of the key success factors for development of the Information Society.

### Percentage of Internet Users, %

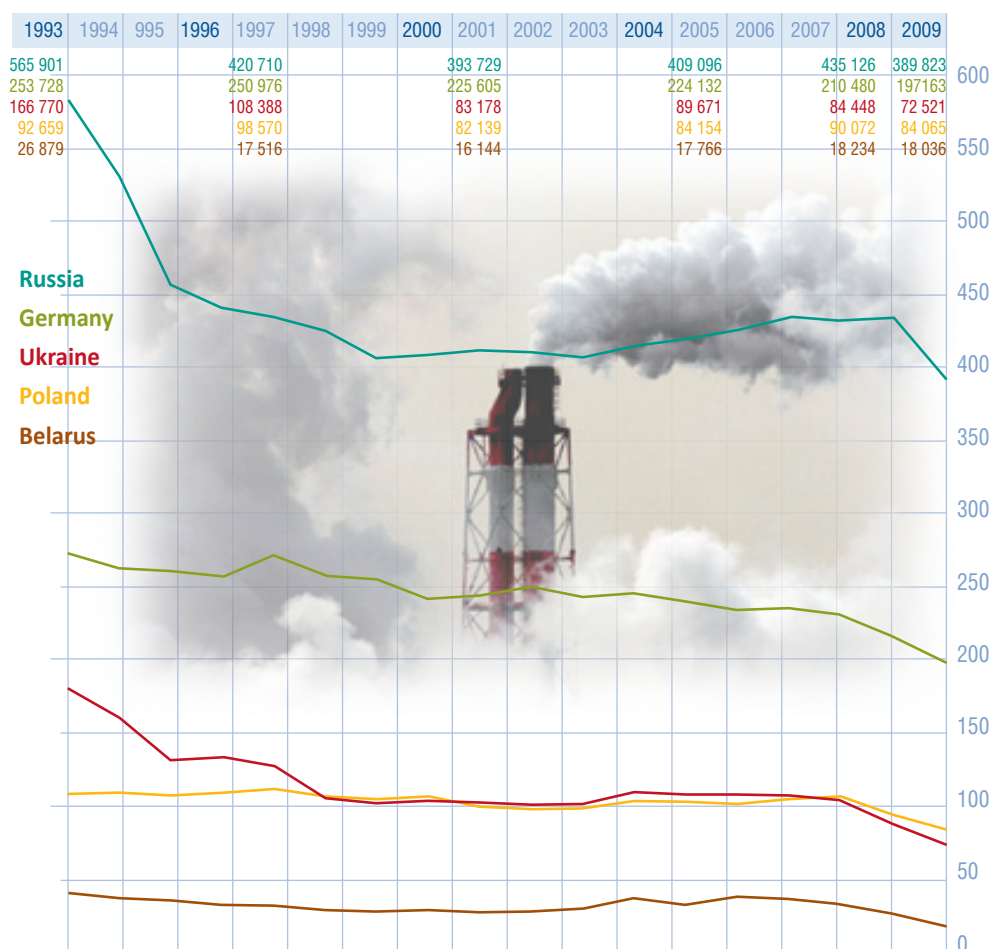
COUNTRY	2008	2010	year
United Kingdom	76	83	↑
Germany	75	79	↑
USA	76	77	↑
France	68	69	↑
European Union	59	67	↑
Argentina	28	64	↑
Hungary	59	62	↑
Poland	49	58	↑
Bulgaria	35	48	↑
Belarus	32	46	↑
Turkey	34	45	↑
Russia	32	43	↑
Brazil	38	38	→
Kazakhstan	11	34	↑
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>↑</b>
China	23	32	↑
Moldova	23	30	↑
Georgia	24	28	↑
South Africa	9	11	↑



## CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSION

72% of the totally emitted greenhouse gases is carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), 18% - methane, and 9% - nitrous oxide (NO<sub>x</sub>). Carbon dioxide emissions therefore are the most important cause of global warming. CO<sub>2</sub> is inevitably created by burning fuels like e.g. oil, natural gas, diesel, organic-diesel, petrol, organic-petrol, and ethanol.

### Preliminary 2008-09 Global & National Estimates of CO<sub>2</sub> Emission, (thousand metric tons of carbon)



Source: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, 2010

## TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

Global consumption of cigarettes has been rising steadily since manufactured cigarettes were introduced at the beginning of the 20th century. Scientific evidence has shown conclusively that all forms of tobacco cause health problems throughout life, frequently resulting in death or disability. Tobacco's cost to governments, to employers and to the environment includes social, welfare and health care spending, loss of foreign exchange in importing cigarettes; loss of food and space for growing food; costs of fires and damage to buildings caused by careless smoking; environmental costs ranging from deforestation to collection of smokers' litter, absenteeism, decreased productivity, higher numbers of accidents and higher insurance premiums.

### Tobacco consumption, Top-10 OECD countries (Percentage % of population who are daily smokers)

COUNTRY	2005	2008	year
Greece**	38,6%	40,0%	↑
Netherlands	31,0%	28,0%	↓
Turkey**	32,1%	27,0%	↓
France**	23,0%	26,0%	↑
South Korea	25,3%	26,0%	↑
Japan	29,2%	26,0%	↓
Czech Republic	24,3%	24,0%	↓
Denmark**	26,0%	23,0%	↓
Italy	22,3%	22,0%	↓
Israel	-	22,0%	-
USA	16,9%	17,0%	↑
Ukraine*	37,4%	26,0%	↓
Poland*	26,3%	27,3%	↑
Russia*	-	33,8%	-

\*Ukraine, Poland, Russian Federation: Data for 2010

\*\*Greece, France, Denmark: Data for 2004; Turkey: Data for 2003

Source: OECD, 2010; OECD, 2007; for Ukraine, Poland, Russia: Global Adult Tobacco Survey, 2010; for Ukraine 2005: ICPS, 2005

## PASSENGER CARS

Passenger cars refer to road motor vehicles, intended for the carriage of passengers and designed to seat no more than nine people (including the driver).

### Passenger cars per 1000 people

COUNTRY	2003	2007	year
Germany	546	566	↑
France	495	498	↑
USA	482	451	↓
Czech Republic*	358	414	↑
Poland	294	383	↑
Belarus	168	240	↑
Russia*	140	206	↑
Ukraine	114	128	↑

\*USA: Data for 2001; Russian Federation: Data for 2000, Czech Republic: Data for 2002



Source: Worldbank, World Development Indicators, 2009, 2006

## DEALERS OF LUXURY VEHICLES

Luxury vehicle is a marketing term for a vehicle that provides luxury — pleasant or desirable features beyond strict necessity—at increased expense. The number of official dealers of luxury cars in a country is a good indicator for the purchasing power and number of (extraordinary) rich people. Hereby it is necessary also to look at the population size or the total area of a state: For sure countries like the United States will have a greater number of dealers than Luxembourg - so it is rather useful to compare countries of equal population and/or size like Poland and Ukraine.

### Official dealers of luxury cars in 2011, (number per country)

COUNTRY	Hummer	Bentley	Lexus	Maybach	Total
USA	153	40	229	32	454
Germany	41	14	33	3	91
Russia	32	2	25	5	64
Ukraine	12*	1	6	4*	23
Poland	5	3	9	1	18
Czech Republic	3	1	6	1	11
France	5	2	no data	1	8
Belarus	0	0	0	0	0

\*For Ukraine: Inofficial, independent Maybach dealers; inofficial, independent Hummer dealers

Source: Hummer, Bentley, Lexus, Maybach

### Dealers of Vertu luxury phones in 2011, (number per country)

COUNTRY	Vertu
USA	62
Russia	52
Germany	44
France	30
Ukraine	8
Poland	8
Czech Republic	6
Belarus	1



Source: Vertu

## PREVALENCE OF HIV

The HIV infection rate indicates the state of the health system of a country and also the rate of education concerning the disease. A high HIV infection rate can impact on economic growth and increase poverty.

### Prevalence of HIV, (% of population ages 15-49)

COUNTRY	2008	2009	year
South Africa*	18,10%	17,80%	↓
Ghana	1,90%	1,80%	↓
Jamaica	1,60%	1,70%	↑
Liberia	1,70%	1,50%	↓
Guinea	1,60%	1,30%	↓
Thailand	1,40%	1,30%	↓
Burkina Faso	1,60%	1,20%	↓
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>1,60%</b>	<b>1,10%</b>	<b>↓</b>
Sudan	1,40%	1,10%	↓
Russia	1,10%	1,00%	↓
Peru	0,50%	0,40%	↓
Germany	0,10%	0,10%	→
Georgia	0,10%	0,10%	→
Romania	0,10%	0,10%	→



\*Data for 2007

## SUICIDE RATE

Suicide is among the top 20 leading causes of death globally for all ages. Every year, nearly one million people die from suicide. Mental illness, primarily depression and alcohol addiction, abuse, violence, loss, cultural and social background, represent major risk factors for suicide.

### Suicide rate (per 100 000 by country, year, and sex)

Rank	COUNTRY	Most recent year available	Males	Females
1	Belarus*	2003	63,3	10,3
2	Lithuania*	2007	53,9	9,8
3	Russia*	2006	53,9	9,5
4	Kazakhstan	2007	46,2	9,0
5	Hungary*	2005	42,3	11,2
<b>6</b>	<b>Ukraine*</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>40,9</b>	<b>7,0</b>
7	Japan	2007	35,8	13,7
8	Estonia	2005	35,5	7,3
9	Latvia*	2007	34,1	7,7
10	Guayana*	2005	33,8	11,6



Sex ratio at birth (number of males for each female) has recently emerged as an indicator of certain kinds of sex discrimination in some countries. For instance, high sex ratios at birth in some Asian countries are now attributed to sex-selective abortion and infanticide due to a strong preference for sons. This will affect future marriage patterns and fertility patterns. Eventually, it could cause social problems because of young adult males who are unable to find partners.

### Number of males for each female for the total population

COUNTRY	2009	2010 <i>year</i>
Armenia	0,89	0,89
Azerbaijan	0,97	0,97
Belarus	0,87	0,87
China	1,06	1,06
France	0,96	0,96
Georgia	0,91	0,91
Germany	0,97	0,97
Kazakhstan	0,93	0,93
Moldova	0,91	0,91
Poland	0,94	0,94
Russia	0,86	0,85
Tajikistan	0,99	0,99
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>0,86</b>	<b>0,85</b>
United Kingdom	0,98	0,98
USA	0,97	0,97
Uzbekistan	0,99	0,99



Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship-except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, which are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin. World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices and household surveys conducted by national agencies.

### Annual population growth rate, %

COUNTRY	2009	2010 <i>year</i>
Tajikistan	1,6	1,7 ↑
Uzbekistan	1,7	1,6 ↓
Kazakhstan	1,2	1,4 ↑
Azerbaijan	1,1	1,2 ↑
USA	0,9	0,9 ↓
United Kingdom	0,7	0,7 ↑
China	0,6	0,5 ↓
France	0,6	0,5 ↓
Armenia	0,2	0,2 ↑
Poland	0,0	0,1 ↑
Russia	-0,2	-0,1 ↑
Belarus	-0,2	-0,2 ↑
Germany	-0,2	-0,3 ↓
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>-0,5</b>	<b>-0,5 ↑</b>
Moldova	-0,9	-0,8 ↑
Georgia	-0,8	-1,1 ↓

## LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years to be lived by a group of people born in the same year, if mortality at each age remains constant in the future. The entry includes total population as well as the male and female components. Life expectancy at birth is also a measure of overall quality of life in a country and summarizes the mortality at all ages. It can also be thought of as indicating the potential return on investment in human capital and is necessary for the calculation of various measures by insurance companies.

### Life expectancy at birth, (years)

COUNTRY	2008	2009	year
Macau	84,36	84,38	↑
Japan	82,12	82,17	↑
Canada	81,23	81,29	↑
France	80,98	81,09	↑
Germany	79,26	79,41	↑
European Union	78,67	78,82	↑
USA	78,11	78,24	↑
Georgia	76,72	76,93	↑
Poland	75,63	75,85	↑
China	73,47	74,51	↑
Belarus	70,63	70,92	↑
Kyrgyzstan	69,43	69,74	↑
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>68,25</b>	<b>68,46</b>	<b>↑</b>
Turkmenistan	67,87	68,20	↑
Kazakhstan	67,87	68,19	↑
Azerbaijan	66,66	67,01	↑
Russia	66,03	66,16	↑
World	66,57	66,12	↑

## AGEING INDEX



Ageing Index shows population aged 60 or over (for 2009), or 65 or over (for 1980) as a percentage of the whole population. An ageing population can lead to major socio-economic problems, like lack of workforce, innovation or pressure on the social systems of a country.

### Ageing Index, %

COUNTRY	1980	2009	year
Japan	9,0%	30,0%	↑
Italy	13,1%	26,0%	↑
Germany	15,6%	26,0%	↑
Sweden	16,3%	25,0%	↑
Bulgaria	11,9%	24,0%	↑
Greece	13,1%	24,0%	↑
Croatia	-	23,0%	-
Latvia	-	22,0%	-
Czech Republic	13,4%	22,0%	↑
Spain	-	22,0%	-
Hungary	13,4%	22,0%	↑
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>11,9%</b>	<b>21,0%</b>	<b>↑</b>
Romania	-	20,0%	-
Canada	9,4%	20,0%	↑
Poland	10,1%	19,0%	↑
Georgia	-	19,0%	-
Belarus	-	18,0%	-
Russia	10,2%	18,0%	↑
USA	11,2%	18,0%	↑
Slovak Republic	13,4%	17,0%	↑



**Private Health Expenditure:** The sum of expenditures on health by prepaid plans and risk-pooling arrangements, firms' expenditure on health, non-profit institutions serving mainly households, and household out-of-pocket spending. **Total Expenditure on Health:** The sum of general government health expenditures and private health expenditures in a given year, calculated in national currency units in current prices.

### Private Expenditure on Health, (% of total expenditure on health)

COUNTRY	2000	2007	year
USA	56,8%	54,5%	↓
Moldova	49,7%	49,2%	↓
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>51,1%</b>	<b>42,4%</b>	<b>↓</b>
Russia	40,1%	35,8%	↓
Hungary	29,3%	29,4%	↑
Poland	30,0%	29,1%	↓
Belarus	23,4%	25,1%	↑
Germany	20,3%	23,1%	↑
France	20,6%	21,0%	↑

Source: WHO, World Health Statistics 2010

### Physicians (per 1000 people)

COUNTRY	2006 year	2007 year
Belarus	5	5
Russia*	4	4
France	3	4
Czech Republic	4	4
Moldova	3	3
Hungary	3	3
Germany	3	3
<b>Ukraine*</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
Poland*	2	2

Physicians include generalist and specialist medical practitioners.

\*Russian Federation: 2005 and 2007;  
Poland: 2005 and 2006; Ukraine: values  
for 2003 and 2006

**Net Migration Index** shows the difference between the number of persons entering and leaving a country during the year per 1,000 persons (based on midyear population). An excess of persons entering the country is referred to as net immigration (e.g., 3.56 migrants/1,000 population); an excess of persons leaving the country as net emigration (e.g., -9.26 migrants/1,000 population). The net migration rate indicates the contribution of migration to the overall level of population change. High levels of migration can cause problems such as increasing unemployment and potential ethnic strife (if people are coming in) or a reduction in the labour force, perhaps in certain key sectors (if people are leaving).

### Net Migration Rate

COUNTRY	2009	2010	year
Germany	2,19	2,19	→
Hungary	0,87	1,40	↑
Belarus	0,38	0,38	→
Slovak Republic	0,30	0,29	↓
Russia	0,28	0,28	→
North Korea	-0,09	-0,09	→
Nigeria	-0,10	-0,10	→
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>-0,11</b>	<b>-0,10</b>	<b>↑</b>
Romania	-0,13	-0,27	↓
Poland	-0,13	-0,47	↓
Moldova	-0,47	-1,13	↓
Bulgaria	-1,13	-2,80	↓
South Africa	-3,11	-3,13	↓
Kazakhstan	-3,30	-3,28	↑
Georgia	-4,26	-4,16	↑
Armenia	-4,56	-4,16	↑

Source: CIA Factbook, 2010, all data are estimates; CIA Factbook, 2009



The GMI analyses: military spending in relation to GDP and health services, the ratio of (para)military personnel, reserve forces, and physicians in relation to total population and heavy weapons (armoured vehicles, artillery, combat aircraft and major fighting ships) in relation to population. It represents the relative weight and importance of the military apparatus of a state in relation to society as a whole. Militarization is thus defined, in a narrow sense, as the resources and capacities available to a state's armed forces. A low level of militarization is not necessary „good“, as such a level is often reached in failed states, which are not able to defend themselves and their citizens against internal or external threats. On the contrary, a high level of militarization is not necessary „positive“ either, if it is not matched by enough financial means to sustain the combat-readiness of the armed forces or if the state spends too much on the military in comparison with such key sectors as health, education, infrastructure etc.

## Global Militarization Index, 2010

COUNTRY	Rank	2010	year
Eritrea*	1	1000	
Russia	13	613	
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>484</b>	
USA	38	468	
Romania	51	425	
Poland	59	394	
France	68	375	
Hungary	72	357	
Slovak Republic	75	344	
Kazakhstan	79	332	
China	82	323	
Czech Republic	93	297	
Germany	94	292	
Japan	123	198	

\*Eritrea: Value for 2003

A military budget (military expenditure) of a state is the budget and financial resources dedicated to raising and maintaining armed forces for that entity. Military budgets reflect how much an entity perceives the likelihood of threats against it, or the amount of aggression it wishes to employ. It also provides an idea of how much finances could be provided for the upcoming year. Generally excluded expenditures are: internal law enforcement, disabled veteran rehabilitation. The most authoritative source for military expenditure worldwide is the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI).

## Global Military Expenditure, (in constant 2008 billions of U.S.-Dollars at exchange rates as of 2008)

COUNTRY	2000	2009	year
USA	377,23	663,26	↑
China*	31,20	98,8	↑
France	62,71	67,32	↑
Russia*	29,70	61,00	↑
Germany	51,49	48,02	↓
Japan	47,50	46,86	↓
Poland*	7,07	10,86	↑
<b>Ukraine*</b>	<b>2,66</b>	<b>4,26</b>	<b>↑</b>
Czech Republic	3,28	3,25	↓
Romania	2,25	2,62	↑
Hungary	2,08	1,90	↓
Kazakhstan*	0,34	1,54	↑
Slovak Republic*	1,10	1,32	↑
Eritrea**	0,47	0,33	↓

\*Poland, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Slovak Republic 2009: estimates; China, Russian Federation 2000: estimate

\*\*Eritrea: value for 2003

Expenditure on R&D shows the propensity and capacity of governments to invest in potential future innovations generated by scientific research, which, when implemented, can lead to sustainable economic growth

### Expenditure on research and development (R&D)

COUNTRY	R&D in 2002 pik.		R&D in 2007 pik.		
	% of GDP	thous. \$ USA	% of GDP	thous. \$ USA	
USA	2,66%	277 066 000	2,70%	398 086 000	↑
Japan	3,17%	108 166 135	3,50%	147 938 883	↑
China	1,07%	39 200 833	1,50%	102 428 349	↑
Germany	2,49%	56 657 086	2,60%	72 241 917	↑
Russia	1,25%	15 941 227	1,10%	23 382 745	↓
Sweden	no data	10 360 405	3,70%	12 781 239	-
Netherlands	1,72%	8 890 819	1,80%	10 973 542	↑
Switzerland	no data	5 765 769	2,90%	7 470 175	-
Finland	3,36%	4 814 673	3,50%	6 659 038	↑
Singapore	2,15%	3 043 455	2,60%	5 819 930	↑
Denmark	2,51%	4 174 211	2,60%	5 498 242	↑
Norway	1,66%	2 792 174	1,70%	4 522 390	↑
Poland	0,56%	2 472 248	0,60%	3 990 922	↑
Czech Republic	1,20%	2 063 863	1,60%	3 767 938	↑
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>1,00%</b>	<b>1 921 261</b>	<b>0,90%</b>	<b>2 753 653</b>	<b>↓</b>
China	0,59%	1 105 994	no data	2 174 326	-
Hungary	1,00%	1 492 605	1,00%	1 824 527	→
Romania	0,38%	603 468	0,50%	1 711 354	↑
New Zealand	no data	1 106 484	1,30%	1 389 264	-
Slovak Republic	0,57%	398 306	0,50%	563 470	↓
Bulgaria	0,49%	296 118	0,50%	438 976	↑
Kazakhstan	0,26%	235 752	0,20%	384 342	↓
Iceland	2,95%	263 812	2,80%	313 181	↓
Georgia	0,19%	20 922	no data	27 805	-

The Global Innovation Index is a global index measuring the level of innovation of a country, produced jointly by The Boston Consulting Group (BCG), the National Association of Manufacturers (NAM), and The Manufacturing Institute (MI), the NAM's nonpartisan research affiliate. NAM describes it as the "largest and most comprehensive global index of its kind". The International Innovation Index is part of a large research study that takes into account both the business outcomes of innovation and government's ability to encourage and support innovation through public policy.

### Global Innovation Index

COUNTRY	Rank 2009	2010	year
Iceland	4	1	↑
Sweden	10	2	↑
Hong Kong	6	3	↑
Switzerland	3	4	↓
Denmark	11	5	↑
Finland	7	6	↑
Singapore	1	7	↓
Netherlands	12	8	↑
USA	18	11	↓
Japan	8	13	↓
Germany	9	16	↑
Czech Republic	19	27	↑
China	27	43	↓
Poland	52	47	↑
Bulgaria	53	49	↑
Romania	61	52	↑
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>↑</b>
Kazakhstan	60	63	↓
Russia	49	64	↓
Georgia	77	84	↓

The life satisfaction data we have used for HPI 2.0 derive from the life satisfaction question in the 2005 Gallup World Poll, and also from the World Values Survey (2008). Responses are made on numerical scales, typically from 0 to 10, where 0 is dissatisfied and 10 is satisfied. Years of research have demonstrated that, despite its apparent simplicity, the question produces meaningful results. Individuals' responses correlate with the size and strength of their social networks, relationship status, level of education, presence of disability, as well as with their material conditions, such as income and employment. The averages for countries tend to be higher where people within that country enjoy higher levels of social capital, better climate, richer natural resources, higher life expectancy, better standards of living, and more voice within government.

## Life satisfaction

COUNTRY	2006	2008	year
Costa Rica	7,5	8,5	↑
Germany	7,2	7,2	→
Poland	5,9	6,5	↑
Slovak Republic	5,4	6,1	↑
Kazakhstan	5,8	6,1	↑
Russia	4,3	5,9	↑
Romania	5,2	5,9	↑
Belarus	4,0	5,8	↑
Hungary	5,7	5,7	→
Moldova	3,5	5,7	↑
Bulgaria	4,3	5,5	↑
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>3,6</b>	<b>5,3</b>	<b>↑</b>
South Africa	5,7	5,0	↓
Armenia	3,7	5,0	↑
Nigeria	5,5	4,8	↓
Georgia	4,1	4,3	↑

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