

Basic figures on enlargement countries

2020 edition



General information

Enlargement policy has proven to be a powerful tool for transformation: countries that have already become members of the EU as well as candidate countries and potential candidates on the road to join the EU have undergone far-reaching changes driven by democratic, societal and economic reforms.

Eurostat monitors the progress of candidate countries and potential candidates in complying with the EU *acquis* (the body of EU law) in the field of statistics, collecting a wide range of data from each of them. These statistics are considered essential for measuring progress and providing information about the effectiveness of enlargement policies and assistance programmes. Candidate countries and potential candidates are expected to increase progressively the volume and quality of their data and to transmit these data to Eurostat. In return, Eurostat provides technical assistance and support to national statistical authorities. The ultimate goal is the provision of harmonised, high-quality data that conform to European and international standards.

Symbols and abbreviations

:	not available
–	not applicable
Billion	1 000 million

Figures in *italics* are estimates, provisional or forecasts.

Extraction date

Data were extracted on 11 March 2020.

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

Eurostat's website: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

European Commission website on enlargement policy:
https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/index_en

Demography

	Total population (millions)	Share of age group in total population (%)		Population density (inhab./km ²)	Life expectancy at birth (years)	
		< 15	≥ 65		Male	Female
	1 January 2019			2018	2018	
EU-27	446.8	15.5	20.0	108.8	78.2	83.7
Montenegro	0.6	18.0	15.2	45.1	74.5	79.3
North Macedonia	2.1	16.4	14.1	80.7	74.6	78.8
Albania	2.9	17.2	14.1	99.8	77.4	80.5
Serbia	7.0	14.3	20.4	90.2	73.5	78.4
Turkey	82.0	23.4	8.8	105.0	76.2	81.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁽¹⁾	3.5	:	:	68.4	:	:
Kosovo ⁽²⁾	1.8	25.0	8.1	164.6	75.9	81.6

(1) Total population: 1 January 2018. Population density: 2017.

(2) Population age structure: 1 January 2018. Life expectancy: 2016.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [demo_pjan](#), [demo_pjanbroad](#), [demo_r_d3dens](#) 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)
	2008	2018	2008	2018	2018	2018
EU-27 ⁽¹⁾	10.6	9.5	9.8	10.5	1.55	3.4
Montenegro ⁽¹⁾	13.4	11.7	9.3	10.5	1.76	1.7
North Macedonia	11.2	10.3	9.3	9.5	1.42	5.7
Albania	11.3	10.1	5.4	7.6	1.37	8.9
Serbia ⁽¹⁾	9.4	9.2	14.0	14.6	1.49	4.9
Turkey	18.2	15.3	5.5	5.2	1.99	9.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁽²⁾	8.9	8.3	8.9	10.4	:	:
Kosovo ⁽¹⁾ ⁽³⁾	15.9	16.2	3.2	5.9	1.65	9.7

(1) Crude birth rate and crude death rate: break in series.

(2) Crude birth rate and crude death rate: 2017 instead of 2018.

(3) Total fertility rate and infant mortality rate: 2017.

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 20-64				Aged 15-74					Youth, aged 15-24
	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Long- term, > 12 months	
	2013	2018	2018		2013	2018	2018		2018	2018
EU-27	67.5	72.4	78.3	66.5	11.4	7.3	7.0	7.6	3.2	16.1
Montenegro	52.6	59.8	66.7	52.9	19.5	15.2	15.3	15.1	11.4	29.4
North Macedonia	50.3	56.1	66.6	45.2	29.0	20.7	21.3	19.9	15.5	45.4
Albania	56.7	65.6	73.9	57.4	15.9	12.3	12.7	11.9	8.3	28.3
Serbia ⁽¹⁾	51.3	63.1	70.5	55.8	22.3	12.8	12.1	13.8	7.6	29.7
Turkey ⁽²⁾	53.4	55.6	76.0	35.2	8.8	10.9	9.5	13.8	2.5	20.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	42.8	47.7	59.5	35.8	27.6	18.5	17.3	20.5	15.2	38.8
Kosovo	33.0	33.2	52.6	14.1	30.0	29.4	28.3	33.3	17.2	55.4

⁽¹⁾ Employment rate and total unemployment rate: break in series.

⁽²⁾ Unemployment rate: based on 4 weeks criterion and using only active jobs search methods.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [lfsi_emp_a](#), [une_rt_a](#) and [une_ttu_a](#))

	Inequality of income distribution (income quintile share ratio)		Early leavers from education and training (%) ⁽¹⁾			Tertiary educational attainment (%) ⁽²⁾		Ratio of students enrolled in tertiary education (per 100 inhabitants)		
			Total	Male	Female					
	2013	2018	2013	2018	2018	2013	2018	2013	2018	
EU-27 ⁽³⁾	5.1	5.1	11.8	10.5	12.2	8.8	35.6	39.4	3.8	3.9
Montenegro ⁽⁴⁾	8.5	7.4	5.8	4.6	4.4	4.9	28.0	32.4	4.2	3.6
North Macedonia	8.4	6.2	11.4	7.1	5.6	8.5	23.1	33.2	2.9	2.9
Albania ⁽⁵⁾	:	7.0	30.6	17.4	18.3	16.4	15.7	27.3	6.0	4.6
Serbia ⁽⁶⁾	8.6	8.6	8.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	25.4	32.8	3.4	3.6
Turkey ⁽⁷⁾	8.7	8.7	37.6	31.1	30.4	31.7	19.5	28.8	7.2	9.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	:	:	6.7	5.4	5.6	5.2	15.7	23.5	2.9	2.7
Kosovo ⁽⁸⁾	:	:	18.4	9.6	:	:	:	:	3.9	6.1

⁽¹⁾ Percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most a lower secondary education and not in further education or training.

⁽²⁾ Percentage of the population aged 30-34 with a tertiary level of education.

⁽³⁾ Early leavers and tertiary educational attainment:

break in series. Ratio of students enrolled in tertiary education: 2017 instead of 2018.

⁽⁴⁾ Early leavers analysis by sex: low reliability.

⁽⁵⁾ Ratio of students enrolled in tertiary education: also includes students enrolled in post-secondary non-tertiary education.

⁽⁶⁾ Early leavers and tertiary educational attainment: break in series.

⁽⁷⁾ Inequality of income distribution: 2017 instead of 2018.

⁽⁸⁾ Ratio of students enrolled in tertiary education: break in series.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [ilc_di11](#), [edat_lfse_14](#), [edat_lfse_03](#), [educ_uoe_ent01](#) 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
	2018		2016	2017	2018	2018	
EU-27	13 484.8	30 970	2.1	2.7	2.1	45.0	49.2
Montenegro	4.7	7 490	2.9	4.7	5.1	66.7	42.9
North Macedonia	10.7	5 150	2.8	1.1	2.7	73.2	60.6
Albania	12.8	4 460	3.3	3.8	4.1	45.4	31.7
Serbia	42.9	6 140	3.3	2.0	4.4	59.3	50.8
Turkey	652.5	8 020	3.2	7.5	2.8	30.6	29.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina (1)	16.8	4 780	3.1	3.2	3.1	56.9	41.4
Kosovo	6.7	3 740	4.1	4.2	3.8	55.6	26.4

(1) GDP per inhabitant: calculated relative to population on 1 January.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nama_10_gdp and prc_ppp_ind)

	General government deficit (—)/surplus (+) (1)		General government debt (1)		Consumer prices (% change year-on-year)		Average exchange rate (1 EUR = ...)
			(% of GDP)				
	2013	2018	2013	2018	2014	2019	2018
EU-27	-2.9	-0.4	86.4	79.7	1.3	1.4	-
Montenegro (2)	-5.3	-3.9	57.5	70.9	-0.5	0.5	1 EUR
North Macedonia	-3.8	-1.8	34.0	40.6	0.0	0.7	61.511 MKD
Albania (2)	-5.0	-1.6	61.7	65.1	1.6	1.7	127.59 ALL
Serbia	-5.1	0.6	57.5	54.4	2.3	1.9	118.27 RSD
Turkey	0.2	-2.8	31.4	30.4	8.9	15.2	5.7077 TRY
Bosnia and Herzegovina (2)	-2.2	1.6	37.7	40.8	-0.9	0.6	1.9558 BAM
Kosovo (2)	:	:	8.9	17.1	0.4	2.7	1 EUR

(1) The government statistics of the candidate countries and potential candidates are published on an 'as is' basis and without any assurance as regards their quality and adherence to ESA rules.

(2) The euro is used as a *de facto* domestic currency.

(2) Consumer prices: 2014, not based on a harmonised index of consumer prices.

(2) Consumer prices: not based on a harmonised index of consumer prices.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: gov_10dd_edpt1, prc_hicp_aind and ert_bil_eur_a)

Agriculture

	Utilised agricultural area		Harvested production of cereals (thousand tonnes)
	(thousand hectares)	(% of total area)	
	2018		
EU-27 (¹)	161 394	38.2	274 274
Montenegro	257	18.6	8
North Macedonia	1 264	49.7	579
Albania	1 174	40.8	678
Serbia	3 487	45.0	10 529
Turkey	37 797	48.5	33 469
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 780	34.8	1 744
Kosovo	419	38.5	442

(¹) Utilised agricultural area: 2016.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tag00025, reg_area3 and apro_cpnh1)

	Livestock (thousand heads)		
	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep and goats
	December 2018		
EU-27 (¹)	77 840	143 519	75 200
Montenegro	83	24	216
North Macedonia	256	196	844
Albania	467	184	2 782
Serbia	878	2 782	1 908
Turkey (²)	17 043	2	46 117
Bosnia and Herzegovina	438	542	1 086
Kosovo	259	40	210

(¹) Sheep and goats: rounded estimate made for the purpose of this publication based on latest data available for each EU Member State.

(²) Cattle: excluding buffaloes.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: apro_mt_lscat1, apro_mt_lspig, apro_mt_ls sheep and apro_mt_lsgoat)

Industry and retail trade

	Industrial production index (2015 = 100)					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
EU-27	97.4	100.0	101.8	105.2	106.6	105.4
Montenegro	92.7	100.0	97.1	93.0	113.8	106.6
North Macedonia	95.3	100.0	103.4	103.6	109.2	113.2
Albania	102.1	100.0	82.0	81.4	96.6	:
Serbia	93.2	100.0	104.9	109.3	110.8	111.2
Turkey	94.5	100.0	103.4	112.7	114.2	113.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	97.2	100.0	104.4	107.6	109.4	103.4
Kosovo	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sts_inpr_a)

	Domestic industrial producer price index (2015 = 100)					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
EU-27	102.7	100.0	98.0	101.0	104.4	105.3
Montenegro	99.6	100.0	99.6	100.0	101.7	104.1
North Macedonia	104.1	100.0	99.8	100.6	100.3	101.1
Albania	103.2	100.0	100.2	101.0	102.1	:
Serbia	99.6	100.0	100.0	103.3	105.8	106.5
Turkey	95.0	100.0	104.3	120.8	153.4	180.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kosovo	97.4	100.0	99.9	100.5	101.9	:

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sts_inppd_a)

	Volume of retail sales index (2015 = 100)					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
EU-27	96.8	100.0	102.1	105.1	107.2	110.0
Montenegro	97.9	100.0	102.4	105.8	109.4	115.1
North Macedonia	95.9	100.1	108.9	107.2	114.4	124.1
Albania	94.4	100.0	106.5	107.9	110.5	:
Serbia (¹)	98.5	99.8	107.5	111.8	116.5	128.0
Turkey	93.7	100.0	102.2	108.0	109.6	109.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	92.9	100.0	107.0	112.5	121.7	127.8
Kosovo	:	:	:	:	:	:

(¹) Gross index.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sts_trtu_a)

Transport, the environment and energy

	Motorisation rate (cars per 1 000 inhabitants)	Road freight transport (% of inland freight)	Quantity of municipal waste collected per person (kg)	
			2018	2013 2018
EU-27 (*)	519.0	75.6	478	492
Montenegro	331.7	55.7	497	530
North Macedonia	200.0	97.2	384	412
Albania	160.3	:	393	531
Serbia	285.7	63.1	336	319
Turkey	153.4	94.8	409	427
Bosnia and Herzegovina (*)	262.9	78.9	311	352
Kosovo	155.9	:	317	226

(*) Motorisation rate: 2017; including 2016 data for Greece and Poland. Road freight: 2017.

(*) Road freight transport: 2017; data show the road share of inland freight transport based on road and rail transport only. Waste generated: 2017.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [tran_r_vehst](#) and [demo_gind](#), [tran_hv_fmrod](#) and [env_wasmun](#)) and the Directorate-General for Mobility and Transport (EU transport in figures, available at: http://ec.europa.eu/transport/facts-fundings/statistics_en)

	Primary energy production (thousand toe)			Gross inland energy consumption (thousand toe)
	Solid fuels	Oil	Gas	
	2018			
EU-27	123 796	24 504	59 085	1 478 084
Montenegro	366	0	0	1 078
North Macedonia	800	0	0	2 572
Albania	144	911	32	2 351
Serbia	6 609	976	358	15 528
Turkey	16 547	3 015	351	148 079
Bosnia and Herzegovina (*)	3 612	0	0	6 754
Kosovo	1 428	0	0	2 585

(*) 2017.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [nrg_bal_s](#))

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 **enlargement countries**. The Treaty on European Union (Article 49) states that any European country may apply for membership if it respects the democratic values of the EU — a regard for human dignity and human rights, freedom, democracy, equality and the rule of law — and is committed to promoting them. The EU has granted the perspective of EU membership to five countries which have candidate country status — Albania, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey — as well as to two potential candidates — Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo*.

Eurostat releases a range of publications, all of which are **free of charge**, on its website in PDF format. *Key figures on enlargement countries* provides a comprehensive set of information for a wide-range of statistical themes comparing data for the EU with data for the candidate countries and potential candidates.

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.



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