

## Basic figures on enlargement countries

2014 edition

### General information

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

Eurostat monitors the progress of enlargement countries in complying with the EU *acquis* (the body of EU law) in the field of statistics, collecting a wide range of data from each country. These statistics are considered essential for measuring progress and providing information about the effectiveness of enlargement policies and assistance programmes.

Enlargement countries 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 each national statistical office. The ultimate goal is the provision of harmonised, high-quality data that conforms to European and international standards.

### Symbols and abbreviations

: not available

Billion 1 000 million

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

### Extraction date

Data were extracted on 8 October 2014.

### Data codes

The Eurostat online data code, which is given in the source under each table, provides 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 long time series.

### Further information

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

European Commission policy on enlargement countries:  
[http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/index_en.htm)

# Demography

	Total population (millions)	Share of age group in total population (%)		Population density (inhab. / km <sup>2</sup> )	Life expectancy at birth (years)	
		< 15	65 +		Male	Female
	1 January 2013	1 January 2013		2013	2013	
<b>EU-28 <sup>(1)</sup></b>	505.7	15.6	18.2	116.3	77.5	83.1
Montenegro	0.6	18.8	13.1	45.0	74.1	79.0
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2.1	17.0	12.0	82.8	73.2	77.2
Albania	2.9	19.9	11.6	100.8	76.0	80.3
Serbia <sup>(2)</sup>	7.2	14.4	17.6	81.5	72.5	77.7
Turkey	75.6	24.9	7.5	96.5	74.7	79.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina <sup>(3)</sup>	3.8	16.4	15.8	74.8	73.7	78.8
Kosovo <sup>(4)</sup>	1.8	28.0	6.7	166.8	74.1	79.4

<sup>(1)</sup> Population density and life expectancy: 2012.

<sup>(2)</sup> Population density: 2012.

<sup>(3)</sup> Mid-year population.

<sup>(4)</sup> Population data relate to the situation as of 1 January 2012. Population density and life expectancy: 2012.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [cpc\\_psdemo](#), [cpc\\_agmain](#), [demo\\_gind](#), [demo\\_pjanbroad](#), [demo\\_r\\_d3dens](#) and [demo\\_mlexpec](#))

	Crude birth rate (per 1 000 inhabitants)		Crude death rate (per 1 000 inhabitants)		Fertility rate (children / woman)	Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)
	2003	2013	2003	2013	2013	
<b>EU-28 <sup>(1)</sup>(<sup>2</sup>)</b>	10.3	10.0	10.1	9.9	1.58	3.8
Montenegro <sup>(2)</sup>	13.5	12.0	9.2	9.5	1.73	4.4
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	13.3	11.2	8.9	9.3	1.48	10.2
Albania	14.9	12.3	7.0	7.1	1.76	7.9
Serbia	10.6	9.2	13.9	14.0	1.40	6.3
Turkey <sup>(2)</sup>	17.9	16.1	6.3	5.4	2.10	10.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina <sup>(3)</sup>	9.2	8.0	8.3	9.3	1.35	5.2
Kosovo <sup>(2)</sup> ( <sup>4</sup> )	16.0	15.3	3.2	4.0	1.90	11.4

<sup>(1)</sup> Fertility rate and infant mortality rate: 2012.

<sup>(2)</sup> Crude birth rate and crude death rate: break in series.

<sup>(3)</sup> Fertility rate: 2012.

<sup>(4)</sup> 2012.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [cpc\\_psdemo](#), [demo\\_gind](#), [demo\\_find](#) and [demo\\_minfind](#))

## Labour market, income distribution and education

	Employment rate, aged 20–64 (% of population)				Unemployment rate (% of the labour force)					
	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Youth, aged 15–24	Long- term, > 12 months
	2008	2013	2013		2008	2013	2013			
<b>EU-28</b>	70.3	68.4	74.2	62.5	7.0	10.8	10.8	10.9	23.5	5.1
Montenegro	:	52.6	57.8	47.5	16.8	19.5	20.1	18.8	41.6	16.0
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	46.3	50.3	59.7	40.7	33.8	29.0	29.0	29.0	51.9	23.9
Albania	60.8	57.2	65.1	49.9	13.0	15.6	17.5	13.2	30.2	11.4
Serbia	58.0	51.2	59.5	43.1	13.6	22.1	20.8	23.8	49.4	16.8
Turkey <sup>(1)</sup>	48.4	53.4	75.3	31.8	9.8	8.8	8.0	10.6	16.9	2.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	:	:	:	:	23.4	27.5	26.5	29.0	59.1	22.8
Kosovo	:	:	:	:	47.5	30.0	26.9	38.8	55.9	68.9

(1) Unemployment, 2013: definition differs.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [cpc\\_pslm](#), [lfsi\\_emp\\_a](#), [une\\_rt\\_a](#) and [une\\_ltu\\_a](#))

	Inequality of income distribution (income quintile share ratio)		Early leavers from education and training (%) <sup>(1)</sup>			Tertiary educational attainment (%) <sup>(2)</sup>		Ratio of students enrolled in tertiary education (per 100 inhabitants)		
	2007	2012	Total	Male	Female	2008	2013	2008	2012	
			2008	2013	2013					
<b>EU-28<sup>(3)</sup></b>	5.0	5.1	14.7	12.0	13.6	10.2	31.2	36.9	3.8	4.0
Montenegro <sup>(4)</sup>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3.6	4.2
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia <sup>(4)(5)(6)</sup>	:	12.0	19.6	11.4	11.1	12.3	12.4	23.1	3.2	2.9
Albania <sup>(4)(5)(7)</sup>	4.1	:	39.0	30.5	31.8	31.4	8.8	16.8	3.0	6.0
Serbia	6.4	:	11.6	8.7	8.0	9.5	17.1	25.3	3.2	3.3
Turkey	8.1	8.0	45.5	37.6	35.0	39.9	13.0	19.5	4.1	5.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina <sup>(4)</sup>	:	:	:	6.7	6.6	6.9	:	15.7	2.8	2.7
Kosovo <sup>(8)</sup>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.2	2.7

(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) Inequality of income distribution: EU-27 instead of EU-28 for 2007.

(4) Ratio of students enrolled in tertiary education: 2013

(5) Male and female rates of early leavers: 2012.

(6) Inequality of income distribution: 2011 instead of 2012.

(7) Inequality of income distribution: 2008 instead of 2007. Tertiary educational attainment: 2012. Ratio of students enrolled in tertiary education, 2008: excluding students in second stage of tertiary education.

(8) Excluding students in second stage of tertiary education.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [cpc\\_psilc](#), [cpc\\_pseduc](#), [cpc\\_psdemo](#), [ilc\\_di11](#), [edat\\_lfse\\_14](#), [edat\\_lfse\\_07](#), [educ\\_iterp](#) 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)	2011	2012	2013	Imports	Exports
	2013					2013	
<b>EU-28</b>	13 068.6	25 700	1.6	-0.4	0.1	42.1	44.9
Montenegro (1)	3.1	5 063	3.2	-2.5	:	68.8	44.1
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	7.7	3 726	2.8	-0.4	2.9	72.8	53.9
Albania	9.6	3 312	2.5	1.6	1.4	60.7	40.2
Serbia	32.0	4 453	1.6	-1.5	2.5	56.4	44.7
Turkey	618.4	8 131	8.8	2.1	4.0	32.3	25.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	13.4	3 509	1.0	-1.2	2.5	49.8	30.0
Kosovo	5.3	2 935	4.4	2.8	3.4	49.0	17.4

(1) GDP, GDP per capita and exports and imports relative to GDP: 2012. GDP per capita: excluding financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM).

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [cpc\\_ecnagdp](#), [nama\\_gdp\\_c](#) and [nama\\_gdp\\_k](#))

	General government surplus (+) / deficit (-)		General government debt		Consumer prices (% change)		Average exchange rate (1 EUR = ...)
	(% of GDP)				2008	2013	2013
	2009	2013	2009	2013			
<b>EU-28 (1)</b>	-6.9	-3.3	74.4	87.1	3.7	1.5	-
Montenegro (2)	-5.4	-2.3	38.2	58.0	9.2	1.8	1.00
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	-2.6	-4.1	23.8	36.0	8.3	2.8	61.566
Albania (3)(4)	-7.1	-3.4	59.9	62.0	2.2	1.9	140.26
Serbia	-4.5	-5.0	34.0	63.2	11.7	7.8	113.14
Turkey (1)(5)	-6.5	-0.3	46.1	36.2	10.4	7.5	2.5335
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-4.4	-2.2	:	:	7.4	-0.2	1.9558
Kosovo	:	:	:	:	9.4	1.8	1.00

(1) Consumer prices: based on harmonised index of consumer prices.

(2) Consumer prices: 2008. Harmonised index of consumer prices: 2013.

(3) General government surplus / deficit and general government debt as a % of GDP: 2012 instead of 2013.

(4) Consumer prices, 2008: variation between December 2008 and December 2007.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [cpc\\_ecgov](#), [cpc\\_ecprice](#), [cpc\\_ecexint](#), [gov\\_dd\\_edpt1](#) and [prc\\_hicp\\_aind](#))

## Agriculture

	Utilised agricultural area		Harvested production of cereals (thousand tonnes)
	(thousand hectares)	(% of total area)	
	2013		
<b>EU-28<sup>(1)</sup></b>	175 815	39.4	282 140
Montenegro <sup>(2)</sup>	516	37.3	18
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1 260	49.0	562
Albania	1 190	41.4	662
Serbia	5 069	65.4	9 157
Turkey	38 428	49.0	37 489
Bosnia and Herzegovina <sup>(3)</sup>	1 670	32.6	1 224
Kosovo	295	27.1	556

(<sup>1</sup>) Utilised agricultural area: 2010. Utilised agricultural area (% of total area): the EU-28 value is an estimate based on available information for each of the EU Member States (including data on land area and not total area for Croatia). Harvested production of cereals: 2012.

(<sup>2</sup>) 2011.

(<sup>3</sup>) Utilised agricultural area: consists of arable land, kitchen gardens, permanent crops and permanent grassland as cadastral data.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [cpc\\_agmain](#), [ef\\_kvaareg](#), [demo\\_r\\_d3area](#) and [apro\\_cpp\\_crop](#))

	Livestock (thousand heads)		
	Bovines	Pigs	Sheep and goats
	December 2013		
<b>EU-28<sup>(1)</sup></b>	87 645	146 129	98 014
Montenegro	89	20	220
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	238	167	807
Albania	468	112	2 734
Serbia	913	3 144	1 841
Turkey <sup>(2)</sup>	14 415	3	38 510
Bosnia and Herzegovina	447	530	1 089
Kosovo	321	49	160

(<sup>1</sup>) Sheep and goats: estimate based on latest available information for each of the EU Member States.

(<sup>2</sup>) Excluding buffaloes.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [cpc\\_agmain](#), [apro\\_mt\\_lscatl](#), [apro\\_mt\\_lspig](#), [apro\\_mt\\_lssheep](#) and [apro\\_mt\\_lsgoat](#))

## Industry and retail trade

	Industrial production index (2010 = 100)				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>EU-28</b>	93.6	100.0	103.1	100.9	100.4
Montenegro	85.1	100.0	89.8	83.5	92.3
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	105.1	100.0	107.0	104.1	107.4
Albania	84.4	100.0	111.9	118.7	135.1
Serbia	98.8	100.0	102.5	100.2	105.6
Turkey <sup>(1)</sup>	88.6	100.0	110.1	112.9	116.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina <sup>(1)</sup>	95.8	100.0	102.4	98.4	103.4
Kosovo	:	:	:	:	:

(<sup>1</sup>) Gross index.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [cpc\\_insts](#) and [sts\\_inpr\\_a](#))

	Domestic industrial producer price index (2010 = 100)				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>EU-28</b>	97.0	100.0	106.1	109.1	109.1
Montenegro	100.5	100.0	103.2	105.0	106.9
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	92.0	100.0	112.4	117.6	118.1
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	88.7	100.0	114.2	120.6	124.5
Turkey	94.2	100.0	112.3	119.2	126.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	:	:	:	:	:
Kosovo <sup>(1)</sup>	95.5	100.0	105.7	107.5	110.3

(<sup>1</sup>) Based on NACE Rev. 1.1.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [cpc\\_insts](#) and [sts\\_inppd\\_a](#))

	Volume of retail sales index (2010 = 100)				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>EU-28</b>	99.8	100.0	99.4	98.3	98.2
Montenegro	100.5	100.0	120.3	125.6	137.5
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	94.4
Albania	97.6	100.0	106.5	111.6	118.6
Serbia	99.1	100.0	81.7	79.5	74.8
Turkey	95.8	100.0	109.0	114.8	119.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	85.1	100.0	107.0	109.1	114.8
Kosovo	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [cpc\\_insts](#) and [sts\\_trtu\\_a](#))

## Transport and energy

	Motorisation rate (cars per 1 000 inhabitants)	Road freight transport (% of inland freight)	Quantity of municipal waste collected per person per year (kg)	
	2013		2008	2013
<b>EU-28</b> <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(2)</sup>	455.0	75.1	:	:
Montenegro <sup>(2)</sup>	288.3	51.0	607	460
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	168.3	92.4	259	269
Albania	117.6	:	259	359
Serbia	246.5	43.1	210	272
Turkey <sup>(3)</sup>	122.8	95.4	339	342
Bosnia and Herzegovina <sup>(3)</sup>	175.6	68.1	261	252
Kosovo <sup>(3)</sup> <sup>(4)</sup>	111.3	:	167	334

<sup>(1)</sup> Motorisation rate: EU-27 instead of EU-28; data for 2006 instead of 2013.

<sup>(2)</sup> Road freight transport: 2012.

<sup>(3)</sup> Quantity of municipal waste collected: 2012 instead of 2013.

<sup>(4)</sup> Motorisation rate: 2012.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [cpc\\_transp](#), [cpc\\_psdemo](#), [road\\_eqs\\_carhad](#) and [tran\\_hv\\_fmrdm](#))

	Energy: primary production (thousand toe)			Energy: gross inland consumption (thousand toe)
	Solid fuels	Oil	Gas	
	2012			
<b>EU-28</b>	166 060	76 649	133 149	1 683 495
Montenegro	393	0	0	1 078
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1 246	0	0	2 974
Albania	2	1 031	15	2 014
Serbia	7 276	1 224	472	13 997
Turkey	17 018	2 440	533	120 093
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 933	:	:	:
Kosovo <sup>(1)</sup>	8 028	:	:	:

<sup>(1)</sup> Thousand tonnes.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [cpc\\_enclimwa](#), [cpc\\_energy](#) and [nrg\\_100a](#))

## Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union

Eurostat's mission is to be the *leading provider of high quality statistics on 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 — respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights — and is committed to promoting them. The EU has granted the perspective of EU membership to eight enlargement countries, six of which have candidate country status — Albania, Iceland (<sup>(1)</sup>), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey. The other two, namely, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo (<sup>(2)</sup>) are potential candidates.

<sup>(1)</sup> Accession negotiations started in July 2010 and were put on hold by the Icelandic government in May 2013.

<sup>(2)</sup> This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

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



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