

Basic figures on enlargement countries

2015 edition

General information

Enlargement policy has proven to be a powerful tool for 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 national statistical authorities. 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 24 September 2015.

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: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

European Commission policy on enlargement countries:
http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/index_en.htm

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 2014			2014	2014	
EU-28 ⁽¹⁾	506.8	15.6	18.5	116.4	77.8	83.3
Montenegro ⁽²⁾	0.6	18.6	13.3	45.0	73.9	78.9
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ⁽¹⁾	2.1	16.9	12.4	82.8	73.2	77.2
Albania	2.9	19.2	12.0	100.7	76.4	80.3
Serbia	7.2	14.3	18.0	92.3	72.6	77.7
Turkey	75.6	24.6	7.7	97.6	74.8	79.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁽³⁾	3.8	16.4	15.8	74.7	73.7	78.8
Kosovo	1.8	28.1	6.8	165.5	74.2	79.5

⁽¹⁾ Population density and life expectancy: 2013.

⁽²⁾ Population density: 2013.

⁽³⁾ Mid-year population.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [cpc_psdemo](#), [demo_gind](#), [demo_pjanbroad](#), [tps00003](#) 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)
	2004	2014	2004	2014	2014	
	EU-28 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	10.4	10.1	9.7	9.7	1.55
Montenegro	12.6	12.1	9.2	9.7	1.75	4.9
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾	11.5	11.2	8.8	9.3	1.48	10.2
Albania	13.5	12.4	6.7	7.1	1.78	7.9
Serbia	10.5	9.3	14.0	14.2	1.50	5.7
Turkey	18.1	17.3	6.1	5.1	2.17	11.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁽⁴⁾	8.9	7.6	8.3	9.1	1.35	4.8
Kosovo	17.3	17.9	3.2	4.5	2.20	6.6

⁽¹⁾ Fertility rate and infant mortality rate: 2013.

⁽²⁾ Crude birth rate and crude death rate: break in series.

⁽³⁾ Crude birth rate and crude death rate: 2013 instead of 2014.

⁽⁴⁾ Fertility rate: 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
	2009	2014	2014		2009	2014	2014			
EU-28	69.0	69.2	75.0	63.5	8.9	10.2	10.1	10.3	22.2	5.1
Montenegro ⁽¹⁾	:	55.6	61.4	49.4	19.1	18.0	17.8	18.2	35.8	14.0
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ⁽²⁾	47.9	51.3	61.6	40.8	32.2	28.0	27.7	28.6	53.1	23.9
Albania	60.4	56.6	65.2	48.5	13.8	17.5	19.2	15.2	39.0	11.2
Serbia	54.5	53.5	61.2	46.0	16.1	18.9	18.3	19.6	47.1	12.8
Turkey ⁽³⁾	47.8	53.2	75.0	31.6	12.7	9.9	9.1	11.9	17.8	2.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	44.2	43.2	54.6	31.9	24.1	27.6	25.3	31.2	62.7	23.4
Kosovo ⁽¹⁾	26.1	31.3	48.4	14.5	45.4	35.3	33.1	41.6	61.0	26.1

(1) Employment rate, 2009: based on persons aged 15–64.

(2) Long-term unemployment rate: 2013.

(3) Unemployment rates, 2014: based on 4 weeks criterion and using only active jobs search methods.

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 (%) ⁽¹⁾				Tertiary educational attainment (%) ⁽²⁾		Ratio of students enrolled in tertiary education (per 100 inhabitants)		
	2008	2013	Total	Male	Female	2009	2014	2009	2014	2009	2014
			2009	2014	2014						
EU-28 ⁽³⁾	5.0	5.0	14.2	11.1	12.7	9.5	32.3	37.9	3.9	4.0	
Montenegro ⁽⁴⁾	:	:	7.0	5.1	5.8	4.2	18.7	28.3	3.9	4.3	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	:	8.4	16.2	12.5	11.0	14.0	14.3	24.9	3.2	2.9	
Albania ⁽⁵⁾	4.1	:	35.5	26.0	26.1	25.9	8.8	16.8	4.2	6.0	
Serbia ⁽⁶⁾	5.5	8.6	9.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	19.2	27.2	3.1	3.4	
Turkey ⁽⁷⁾	8.1	7.7	44.3	38.3	35.5	41.0	14.7	21.5	4.9	5.9	
Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁽⁸⁾	:	:	33.1	25.2	29.8	20.3	9.4	18.9	2.8	2.6	
Kosovo	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	3.7	

(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 for 2008. Early leavers from education and training and tertiary educational attainment: break in series; 2014 data are classified according to ISCED 2011. Ratio of students enrolled in tertiary education: 2012 instead of 2014.

(4) Tertiary educational attainment: 2010 instead of 2009.

(5) Inequality of income distribution: calculated on the basis of consumption per capita. Tertiary educational attainment: 2008 instead of 2009 and 2012 instead of 2014. Ratio of students enrolled in tertiary education: 2010 instead of 2009 and 2013 instead of 2014.

(6) Ratio of students enrolled in tertiary education: 2013 instead of 2014.

(7) Ratio of students enrolled in tertiary education: 2012 instead of 2014.

(8) Ratio of students enrolled in tertiary education: data for ISCED level 6 refer to the sum of masters of science, specialists and doctors of science.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [cpc_psilc](#), [cpc_pseduc](#), [cpc_psdemo](#), [ilc_di11](#), [edat_lfse_14](#), [edat_lfse_07](#), [educ_itertp](#) 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)	2012	2013	2014	Imports	Exports
	2014					2014	
EU-28 (1)	13 920.0	27 300	-0.5	0.1	1.3	40.2	43.0
Montenegro (2)(3)	5.4	5 436	-2.5	3.3	:	62.1	41.8
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (1)	8.5	4 127	-0.5	2.7	3.8	65.1	47.9
Albania (1)	10.0	3 440	1.4	1.1	2.1	49.0	29.9
Serbia (1)	33.1	4 635	-1.0	2.6	-1.8	54.3	44.3
Turkey	601.3	7 819	2.1	4.2	2.9	32.1	27.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina (3)	13.9	3 641	-1.2	2.5	1.1	49.8	30.0
Kosovo (3)(4)	5.3	2 935	2.8	3.4	:	49.0	17.4

(1) Based on ESA 2010.

(2) GDP for 2014: source Eurostat.

(3) International trade in goods and services relative to GDP: 2013 instead of 2014.

(4) GDP in current prices: 2013 instead of 2014.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [cpc_ecnagdp](#), [nama_10_gdp](#) and [nama_10_pc](#))

	General government surplus (+)/deficit (-) (1)		General government debt (1)		Consumer prices (% change)		Average exchange rate (1 EUR = ...)
	(1) (% of GDP)				2009	2014	2014
	2009	2014	2009	2014			
EU-28 (2)	:	-2.9	:	86.8	1.0	0.6	-
Montenegro (3)(4)	-5.4	-3.1	38.2	56.7	3.3	-0.5	1.00 EUR
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	-2.6	-4.2	23.6	38.2	-0.8	-0.3	61.623 MKD
Albania (4)	-7.1	-5.1	59.7	71.8	3.5	0.7	139.97 ALL
Serbia	-4.4	-6.7	32.1	68.9	8.4	2.9	117.31 RSD
Turkey (3)(5)	-6.5	0.2	46.3	36.0	6.3	8.9	2.9065 TRY
Bosnia and Herzegovina (6)	-4.4	-2.2	:	:	-0.4	-0.2	1.9558 BAM
Kosovo (7)	:	:	5.9	9.0	-2.4	0.4	1.00 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) Consumer prices: based on the harmonised index of consumer prices.

(3) Consumer prices: 2010 instead of 2008.

(4) Consumer prices, 2009: variation between December 2009 and December 2008.

(5) Government statistics: 2013 instead of 2014.

(6) Government surplus/deficit and consumer prices: 2013 instead of 2014.

(7) Government debt: the value of GDP is obtained from the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (various years); 2013 instead of 2014.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [cpc_ecgov](#), [cpc_ecprice](#), [cpc_ecexint](#), [gov_10dd_edtp1](#) and [prc_hicp_aind](#))

Agriculture

	Utilised agricultural area		Harvested production of cereals (thousand tonnes)
	(thousand hectares)	(% of total area)	
	2014		
EU-28 (¹)	180 528	41.7	334 182
Montenegro (²)	223	49.1	8
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (²)	1 263	49.1	562
Albania	1 178	45.3	700
Serbia	3 507	41.0	10 848
Turkey	38 560	32.3	32 714
Bosnia and Herzegovina (³)	1 652	23.7	1 081
Kosovo (²)	258	16.2	540

(¹) Utilised agricultural area (thousand hectares): 2012. Utilised agricultural area (% of total area): 2007.

(²) 2013.

(³) Harvested production of cereals: 2013.

(⁴) 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_kvareg](#), [demo_r_d3area](#) and [apro_cpp_crop](#))

	Livestock (thousand heads)		
	Bovines	Pigs	Sheep and goats
	December 2014		
EU-28 (¹)	88 388	148 311	101 800
Montenegro	94	22	237
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	242	165	822
Albania	500	172	2 804
Serbia	920	3 236	1 967
Turkey (²)	14 123	3	41 462
Bosnia and Herzegovina	444	533	1 099
Kosovo	235	49	199

(¹) Sheep and goats: 2009 instead of 2014; estimate (excluding Belgium) made for the purpose of this publication.

(²) Excluding buffaloes.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [cpc_agmain](#), [apro_mt_lscat1](#), [apro_mt_lspig](#), [apro_mt_lsheep](#) and [apro_mt_lsgoat](#))

Industry and retail trade

	Industrial production index (2010 = 100)				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
EU-28	100.0	103.1	100.9	100.4	101.5
Montenegro	100.0	89.8	83.5	92.3	81.8
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	100.0	107.0	104.1	107.4	112.5
Albania	100.0	111.9	118.7	135.1	138.9
Serbia	100.0	102.5	100.2	105.6	98.8
Turkey (¹)	100.0	110.1	112.9	116.3	120.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina (¹)	100.0	102.4	98.4	103.4	103.6
Kosovo	:	:	:	:	:

(¹) Gross index.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [cpc_insts](#) and [sts_inpr_a](#))

	Domestic industrial producer price index (2010 = 100)				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
EU-28	100.0	106.1	109.1	109.1	107.4
Montenegro	100.0	103.2	105.0	106.9	107.3
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	100.0	112.4	117.6	118.1	116.7
Albania	100.0	102.1	103.2	102.8	102.1
Serbia	100.0	114.2	120.6	124.5	:
Turkey	100.0	112.3	119.2	126.0	138.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	:	:	:	:	:
Kosovo (¹)	100.0	105.7	107.5	110.3	110.9

(¹) Based on NACE Rev. 1.1.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [cpc_insts](#) and [sts_inppd_a](#))

	Volume of retail sales index (2010 = 100)				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
EU-28	100.0	99.3	98.2	98.1	99.9
Montenegro (¹)	100.0	120.3	125.6	137.5	142.6
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	:	:	:	94.4	88.3
Albania	100.0	106.5	111.6	118.6	124.6
Serbia (²)	100.0	81.7	79.5	74.8	76.3
Turkey	100.0	109.0	114.7	119.5	124.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100.0	106.9	109.0	114.5	116.6
Kosovo	:	:	:	:	:

(¹) Gross index.

(²) 2014: source Eurostat.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [cpc_insts](#) and [sts_trtu_a](#))

Transport, waste 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)	
			2014	2009 2014
EU-28 ⁽¹⁾ (²)	487.2	75.4	511	481
Montenegro ⁽³⁾	280.1	100.0	735	489
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ⁽²⁾	179.8	92.4	269	269
Albania ⁽⁴⁾	131.0	:	293	359
Serbia ⁽⁴⁾	246.5	44.1	216	240
Turkey ⁽²⁾	126.9	94.9	361	350
Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁽²⁾	211.3	70.3	268	230
Kosovo ⁽²⁾	158.0	:	193	317

(1) Motorisation rate: 2012. Road freight transport: 2013.

(2) Quantity of municipal waste collected: 2013 instead of 2014.

(3) Road freight transport: 2012.

(4) Motorisation rate: 2013.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [cpc_transp](#), [cpc_psdemo](#),
[road_eqs_carhab](#), [tran_hv_fmrod](#) and [env_wasmun](#))

	Primary energy production (thousand toe)			Gross inland energy consumption (thousand toe)
	Solid fuels	Oil	Gas	
	2013			
EU-28	155 822	72 041	131 755	1 666 318
Montenegro	372	0	0	1 000
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ⁽¹⁾	1 069	0	0	2 722
Albania	2	1 207	16	2 346
Serbia	7 668	1 263	470	15 172
Turkey	15 451	2 485	443	120 290
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 515	:	:	:
Kosovo ⁽²⁾	8 219	:	:	:

(1) Gross inland energy consumption: source Eurostat.

(2) Thousand tonnes.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [cpc_enclimwa](#) , [cpc_energy](#) and
[nrg_100a](#))

Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union

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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 seven enlargement countries, five of which have candidate country status — Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey. The other two, namely, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo (*) are potential candidates.

(*) 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 the potential candidates with similar information for the EU.

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