

Basic figures on enlargement countries

2018 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 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 5 March 2018.

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:
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 2017			2017	2015	
EU-28 ⁽¹⁾	511.5	15.6	19.4	117.1	77.9	83.3
Montenegro ⁽²⁾	0.6	18.2	14.4	45.1	74.4	78.6
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ⁽²⁾	2.1	16.6	13.3	80.5	73.5	77.4
Albania	2.9	18.2	13.1	100.1	76.2	79.7
Serbia	7.0	14.4	19.4	90.7	72.8	77.9
Turkey	79.8	23.7	8.3	103.7	75.4	81.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁽²⁾	3.5	:	:	68.6	:	:
Kosovo ⁽²⁾	1.8	27.3	7.1	164.0	:	:

⁽¹⁾ Population density: 2015.

⁽²⁾ Population density: 2016.

⁽³⁾ Population, population structure and density: 1 January 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)
	2006	2016	2006	2016		
EU-28 ⁽¹⁾	10.6	10.1	9.6	10.0	1.58	3.6
Montenegro ⁽¹⁾	12.3	12.2	9.7	10.4	1.74	2.2
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	11.1	11.1	9.1	9.9	1.50	8.6
Albania	10.9	11.0	5.4	7.4	1.67	7.1
Serbia ⁽¹⁾	9.6	9.2	13.9	14.3	1.46	5.3
Turkey	18.1	16.5	5.7	5.3	2.14	10.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁽²⁾	8.9	8.3	8.6	10.1	:	5.4
Kosovo ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	16.2	13.8	3.5	4.6	2.20	11.4

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

⁽²⁾ Infant mortality rate: 2012.

⁽³⁾ Crude birth rate and crude death rate: 2015 instead of 2016. Total fertility rate: 2016.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [demo_gind](#), [demo_find](#) and [demo_minfind](#))

Labour market, income distribution and education

	Employment rate (% of population) Aged 20-64				Unemployment rate (% of the labour force) Aged 15-74					Youth, aged 15-24
	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Long-term, > 12 months	
	2011	2016	2016		2011	2016	2016		2016	
EU-28	68.6	71.1	76.9	65.3	9.7	8.6	8.4	8.8	4.0	18.7
Montenegro	50.9	57.1	51.3	63.0	19.7	17.8	18.3	17.1	13.4	35.9
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ⁽¹⁾	48.4	53.3	63.7	42.5	31.4	23.7	24.4	22.7	19.2	48.2
Albania	64.9	62.1	69.4	55.0	14.0	15.2	15.9	14.4	10.1	36.5
Serbia ⁽²⁾	49.3	59.1	66.3	51.9	23.1	15.4	14.8	16.2	10.0	34.9
Turkey ⁽³⁾	52.2	54.3	75.5	33.2	8.8	10.9	9.6	13.6	2.2	19.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	42.5	44.2	56.4	32.0	27.6	25.5	22.6	30.2	21.7	54.3
Kosovo ⁽⁴⁾	:	32.3	49.9	14.6	:	27.5	26.2	31.7	18.0	52.4

⁽¹⁾ Long-term unemployment rate: 2013.

⁽²⁾ Employment rate and total unemployment rate: break in series.

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

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ifsi_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)		
	2011	2016	Total	Male	Female	2011	2016	2011	2016	
			2011	2016	2016					
EU-28 ⁽³⁾	5.0	5.2	13.4	10.7	12.2	9.2	34.8	39.1	4.0	3.8
Montenegro ⁽⁴⁾	:	:	6.7	5.5	4.9	6.6	23.5	33.9	4.1	4.0
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	10.6	6.6	13.5	9.9	8.9	10.9	20.4	29.1	3.1	3.0
Albania ⁽⁵⁾	:	:	35.2	19.6	21.6	17.3	16.8	20.9	4.8	5.1
Serbia ⁽⁶⁾	:	9.7	8.5	7.0	7.3	6.7	20.6	29.9	3.2	3.7
Turkey ⁽⁷⁾	9.5	8.6	41.9	34.3	32.8	35.9	16.3	26.5	5.8	9.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	:	:	8.0	4.9	4.4	5.4	13.4	23.1	3.0	2.9
Kosovo ⁽⁸⁾	:	:	:	12.7	:	:	:	:	3.9	6.7

⁽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⁾ Early leavers and tertiary educational attainment: break in series. Ratio of students enrolled in tertiary education: 2015 instead of 2016.

⁽⁴⁾ Early leavers: 2015.

⁽⁵⁾ Tertiary educational attainment: 2012 instead of 2011.

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

⁽⁷⁾ Inequality of income distribution: 2015 instead of 2016.

⁽⁸⁾ Ratio of students enrolled in tertiary education: 2013 instead of 2011; 2015 instead of 2016; break in series.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ilc_di11, edat_lfse_14, edat_lfse_03, educ_itertp, educ_uoe_enrt01 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
	2016		2014	2015	2016	2016	
EU-28	14 907.9	29 148	1.8	2.3	2.0	40.5	44.0
Montenegro	4.0	6 355	1.8	3.4	2.9	62.9	40.5
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	9.7	4 691	3.6	3.9	2.9	64.7	50.0
Albania ⁽¹⁾	10.7	3 728	1.8	2.2	3.4	44.7	27.4
Serbia	34.6	4 904	-1.8	0.8	2.8	57.5	50.0
Turkey	780.2	9 909	5.2	6.1	3.2	24.9	22.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	15.3	4 494	1.3	3.1	3.3	52.3	35.4
Kosovo	6.0	3 304	1.2	4.1	3.4	51.3	22.5

⁽¹⁾ International trade: 2015 instead of 2016.

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)				
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2012	2017	2017
EU-28	-4.6	-1.7	81.0	83.2	2.6	1.7	-
Montenegro ⁽²⁾	-5.4	-2.8	40.9	64.4	4.0	2.8	1 EUR
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ⁽²⁾	-2.5	-2.7	24.1	39.6	3.3	1.4	61.575 MKD
Albania ⁽⁴⁾	-3.5	-1.8	57.7	68.7	2.4	2.4	134.15 ALL
Serbia	-4.8	-1.3	40.8	73.0	7.4	3.3	121.34 RSD
Turkey ⁽²⁾	-0.7	1.3	40.9	27.5	9.0	11.1	4.1206 TRY
Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁽²⁾	-1.2	1.2	30.2	40.5	2.1	1.2	1.9558 BAM
Kosovo ⁽²⁾ ⁽⁶⁾	:	:	6.1	12.9	2.5	1.5	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.

⁽³⁾ Consumer prices: not based on a harmonised index of consumer prices.

⁽⁴⁾ Consumer prices: variation between December of one year and December of the previous year; 2012, not based on a harmonised index of consumer prices.

⁽⁵⁾ Government deficit/surplus and government debt: 2015 instead of 2016.

⁽⁶⁾ Government debt: 2015 instead of 2016; the value of GDP is obtained from the Medium Term Expenditure Framework. Consumer prices: 2012, 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)	
	2016		
EU-28	178 741	40.0	301 804
Montenegro	256	18.5	8
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1 267	49.3	616
Albania	1 182	41.1	698
Serbia	3 440	44.4	10 869
Turkey	38 328	48.9	34 361
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 781	34.8	1 658
Kosovo	417	38.2	563

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tag00025, demo_r_d3area and apro_cpnh1)

	Livestock (thousand heads)		
	Bovines	Pigs	Sheep and goats
	December 2016		
EU-28 (¹)	89 152	147 188	100 000
Montenegro	89	56	223
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	255	203	825
Albania	492	181	2 913
Serbia	893	3 021	1 865
Turkey (²)	14 080	1	41 329
Bosnia and Herzegovina	455	545	1 091
Kosovo	265	42	212

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

(²) Bovines: 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 (2010 = 100)					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU-28	101.0	100.5	101.7	103.9	105.6	109.1
Montenegro (¹)	83.5	92.3	81.8	88.3	84.4	81.8
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	104.0	107.3	112.5	118.0	122.0	122.2
Albania	143.5	172.7	178.0	161.7	130.5	:
Serbia (¹)	100.2	105.6	98.8	107.1	112.1	:
Turkey	112.6	116.5	120.5	124.1	126.3	134.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	99.0	104.1	104.3	107.4	112.0	115.5
Kosovo	:	:	:	:	:	:

(¹) Gross index.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sts_inpr_a)

	Domestic industrial producer price index (2010 = 100)					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU-28	109.1	109.1	107.4	103.9	101.9	105.4
Montenegro	105.0	106.9	107.3	107.7	107.3	107.7
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	117.6	118.1	116.7	112.1	112.0	112.6
Albania	103.2	102.8	102.1	99.0	99.2	:
Serbia	120.6	124.5	125.7	126.3	125.8	130.1
Turkey	119.2	126.0	138.7	146.0	152.3	176.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kosovo	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sts_inppd_a)

	Volume of retail sales index (2010 = 100)					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU-28	98.6	98.6	100.7	104.1	106.7	109.5
Montenegro	126.0	137.8	143.2	146.1	149.9	152.0
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	101.1	94.4	88.3	92.1	100.6	:
Albania	109.2	115.1	120.5	127.6	135.9	:
Serbia (¹)	79.5	74.8	76.2	77.4	83.3	86.5
Turkey	114.7	119.5	124.1	128.5	129.5	130.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	109.0	114.5	116.6	125.7	134.5	:
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)	
			2011	2016
EU-28⁽¹⁾	496.5	75.8	498	482
Montenegro	296.9	100.0	524	518
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	190.7	96.9	357	385
Albania	151.1	:	381	451
Serbia	266.8	48.7	375	268
Turkey	143.7	95.6	419	429
Bosnia and Herzegovina	235.6	:	340	354
Kosovo ⁽²⁾	189.5	:	324	223

(¹) Motorisation rate: 2015; estimate made for the purpose of this publication. Road freight: 2015 instead of 2016.

(²) Motorisation rate: 2015. Waste generated: break in series.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [road_eqs_carhab](#), [tran_hv_fmmod](#) and [env_wasmun](#))

	Primary energy production (thousand toe)			Gross inland energy consumption (thousand toe)
	Solid fuels	Oil	Gas	
	2016			
EU-28	131 923	74 354	109 077	1 640 579
Montenegro	308	:	0	988
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	745	:	0	2 684
Albania	2	1 031	35	2 267
Serbia	7 317	978	417	15 425
Turkey	15 498	2 641	302	139 687
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 521	:	0	6 735
Kosovo	1 640	:	0	2 704

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [nrg_100a](#))

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 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 (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) are potential candidates.

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-28 with that for the candidate countries and potential candidates.



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