



Enlargement countries

International trade

2013 edition

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Country codes, symbols and further information

For more information on statistics in enlargement countries, please go to the websites of the National Statistical Institutes:

HR	Croatia	http://www.dzs.hr
IS	Iceland	http://www.statice.is
ME	Montenegro	http://www.monstat.org
MK ⁽¹⁾	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	http://www.stat.gov.mk
TR	Turkey	http://www.turkstat.gov.tr
AL	Albania	http://www.instat.gov.al
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	http://www.bhas.ba
RS	Serbia	http://www.stat.gov.rs
XK	Kosovo	http://esk.rks-gov.net/eng

: No data available

% Percentage

Italic Value is either an estimate or provisional and is therefore likely to change

The data for Serbia exclude Kosovo, which is under international administration in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

⁽¹⁾ Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

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INTRODUCTION

The European Union (EU) is currently made up of 27 Member States, while there is an ongoing process for its future enlargement. The nine countries taking part in this process are at different stages of progress: acceding country, candidate country and potential candidate.

The EU initiated the accession negotiations with Croatia (HR) and Turkey (TR) in October 2005 and with Iceland in June 2010. The negotiation process with Croatia was completed in December 2011 with the signing of the Treaty of Accession. Croatia has now become an acceding country and is expected to become the 28th EU Member State on 1 July 2013.

Currently, there are five candidate countries: Iceland (IS), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (MK)⁽¹⁾, Montenegro (ME), Serbia (RS) and Turkey. Last but not least, there are three potential candidates: Albania (AL), Bosnia and Herzegovina (BA), and Kosovo (XK)⁽²⁾.

The European Commission has been mandated by the Member States to report on progress achieved by the nine enlargement countries. In its annual progress reports, the Commission describes the political and economic developments in each enlargement country and assesses the progress in adopting EU standards and fulfilling other specific conditions. In its annual strategy document, the Commission explains as well its policy on EU enlargement.

The role of Eurostat

In the framework of the enlargement of the EU, Eurostat -the statistical office of the European Union- has the mission to follow the progress of the countries in complying with the *acquis* (the body of EU law) in the field of statistics as well as to collect data from these countries. Eurostat provides technical assistance and support to the national statistical institutes of the enlargement

(1) Provisional code that does not affect the definitive denomination of the country to be attributed after the conclusion of the negotiations currently taking place in the United Nations.

(2) 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.

countries, in order to enable them to produce and disseminate harmonised and good quality data according to European and international statistical standards.

The publication

This publication presents a range of statistics on the enlargement countries related to their international trade. In addition to the standard statistics on trade flows (imports, exports, balance), this publication gives an additional focus on the exchange between enlargement countries and the EU, as well as a more detailed breakdown of the trade according to the types of products exchanged.

Data source

The information presented within this leaflet has been provided on a voluntary basis by the National Statistical Institutes (NSIs) and is under their full responsibility. The majority of the data are taken from the key indicators that are collected on a regular basis by Eurostat. All data presented in this publication were processed in December 2012.

Trade values have been converted into euro to facilitate comparisons of data between countries. However, it is important to understand that fluctuations and developments in currency markets are partially responsible for movements identified when looking at the evolution of a series for an indicator that is converted into a common currency. The annual average exchange rates between the euro and the currencies of the enlargement countries are provided in Table 12.

Summary analysis

The trade in goods plays a major role in the economies of the enlargement countries. Whereas the trade of the EU-27 has considerably suffered under the financial and economic crisis, that of the enlargement countries appears to have been less affected. The years 2010 and 2011 show a clear upward trend, largely surpassing the pre-crisis trade levels (see Tables 1 and 2).

Unsurprisingly, Turkey — the most important country in terms of population and of area among the enlargement countries — is by far the most important trader (in terms of value). In 2011, both its total exports and imports were more than 10 times higher than those of Croatia, ranking second. As the total value of imported goods largely exceeded that of exported goods, Turkey's goods trade balance was largely negative (EUR 76 billion), at nearly half of the EU-27's goods trade deficit (EUR 159 billion — see Table 3). With the exception of

Iceland, the goods trade balances of all enlargement countries were negative.

The importance of goods export in an economy as measured by a percentage of GDP becomes particularly obvious for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Iceland as well as Bosnia and Herzegovina (see Table 4). The comparatively low figure for the EU-27 may be explained by the large intra-EU market. The 12.3 % of GDP in 2011 refer to extra-EU goods exports.

Looking at the 2011 exports by product groups (Table 5), it appears that 'Other manufactured products' is the most important category for all enlargement countries, except for Croatia, where 'Machinery and vehicles' comes first. This category of goods accounted for almost 55 % of all goods exports by Albania and Kosovo, just over 50 % of exports from Montenegro and around 45 % of exports from the other enlargement countries. Noticeable is Iceland's high share for 'Food and drinks' (40.6 % of the total value of exports), consisting entirely of fishery products, primarily demersal fish products (mainly cod, mackerel and haddock). The imports are far better spread among the individual product groups, although 'Other manufactured products' often displays the highest share (Table 6). 'Energy' is the most important product group for the EU-27 (28.4 %).

The EU remains the main trading partner of all the enlargement countries. This is particularly true for Iceland and Albania, where more than 70 % of all goods exported were destined for the EU (see Table 9). The EU-27 as source of imports is slightly less important; the shares ranging between 38 % for Turkey and Kosovo and 64 % for Albania (Table 10). Still, the goods trade balance of all individual enlargement countries with the EU-27 was negative, with the exception of Iceland, although the figures are influenced by the devaluation of the Icelandic króna in 2008 (see Table 11 and Figure1).

Exchange rate fluctuations can play an important role in determining the competitiveness of an economy, particularly with respect to export performance. The fluctuations in the exchange rates in Turkey were quite strong between 2000 and 2005, while the Icelandic króna was considerably devaluated during the Icelandic financial crisis in 2008 (Table 12).

Table 1: Total exports of goods
(million EUR)

	2001	2006	2009	2010	2011
EU-27	884 707	1 161 884	1 099 158	1 356 684	1 558 415
HR	5 072	8 252	7 454	8 824	9 582
ME	:	441	277	330	454
IS	2 247	2 758	2 907	3 477	3 839
MK	1 293	1 918	1 925	2 535	3 198
RS	:	4 992	4 094	7 067	8 058
TR	35 055	68 004	73 244	85 247	96 938
AL	340	631	780	1 169	1 400
BA	:	2 730	2 835	3 623	4 203
XK	:	82	165	292	319

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [ext_lt_intratrd](#)); for the enlargement countries, Eurostat (online data code: [cpc_etmain](#)).

Table 2: Total imports of goods
(million EUR)

	2001	2006	2009	2010	2011
EU-27	979 143	1 363 882	1 233 075	1 530 844	1 717 122
HR	9 903	17 105	15 144	15 134	16 281
ME	:	1 457	1 654	1 657	1 823
IS	2 536	4 788	2 582	2 958	3 472
MK	1 893	2 980	3 616	4 137	4 986
RS	:	10 463	10 386	12 475	13 706
TR	46 256	111 096	100 759	138 715	173 099
AL	1 486	2 435	3 261	3 472	3 876
BA	:	6 020	5 996	6 957	7 939
XK	:	1 315	1 934	2 146	2 492

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [ext_lt_intratrd](#)); for the enlargement countries, Eurostat (online data code: [cpc_etmain](#)).

Exports are transactions in goods (sales, barter, gifts or grants) from residents to non-residents.

Imports are transactions in goods (purchases, barter, gifts or grants) from non-residents to residents.

Table 3: International trade balance in goods
(million EUR)

	2001	2006	2009	2010	2011
EU-27	-94 436	-201 998	-133 918	-174 160	-158 707
HR	-4 831	-8 853	-7 690	-6 310	-6 699
ME	:	-1 016	-1 377	-1 327	-1 369
IS	-289	-2 030	325	520	367
MK	-600	-1 062	-1 691	-1 602	-1 789
RS	:	-5 471	-6 293	-5 408	-5 648
TR	-11 200	-43 092	-27 516	-53 468	-76 161
AL	-1 145	-1 804	-2 481	-2 303	-2 477
BA	:	-3 290	-3 162	-3 334	-3 736
XK	:	-1 233	-1 768	-1 854	-2 173

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [ext_lt_intratrd](#)); for the enlargement countries, Eurostat (online data code: [cpc_etmain](#)).

Table 4: International trade in goods
(% of GDP)

	Exports			Imports		
	2001	2006	2011 (¹)	2001	2006	2011 (¹)
EU-27	9.2	9.9	12.3	10.2	11.7	13.6
HR	19.7	20.8	21.3	38.5	43.0	36.2
ME	:	20.5	14.1	:	67.7	56.4
IS	25.5	20.7	38.1	28.7	35.9	34.5
MK	33.7	36.7	42.6	49.3	57.0	66.4
RS	:	21.4	25.9	:	44.9	44.0
TR	16.1	16.2	17.5	21.2	26.5	31.2
AL	7.5	8.8	13.2	32.7	34.0	39.1
BA	:	27.6	32.3	:	60.9	61.0
XK	:	2.6	6.9	:	42.1	50.9

(¹) Albania and Kosovo, 2010.

Source: for EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [ext_lt_intertrd](#) and [nama_gdp_c](#)); for the enlargement countries, Eurostat (online data codes: [cpc_etmain](#) and [cpc_ecnagdp](#)).

Statistics on the international trade of goods measure the value and quantity of goods traded between Member States of the EU (known as intra-EU trade) and goods traded by EU Member States with non-member countries (known as extra-EU trade).

Trade as % of GDP is the share of total trade (exports + imports) in the gross domestic product.

Trade balance is the difference between the monetary value of exports and imports in an economy over a certain period of time. A positive balance of trade is known as a trade surplus; a negative balance of trade is known as a trade deficit.

Table 5: Exports, by group of products, 2011
(%)

	Food and drink	Raw materials	Energy	Chemicals	Machinery and vehicles	Other manufactured products	Other
EU-27	5.7	2.9	6.5	16.4	41.7	22.7	4.1
HR	10.7	8.0	12.1	11.4	29.7	27.6	0.5
ME	11.2	14.4	13.9	2.7	5.3	52.0	0.6
IS	40.6	3.4	1.9	3.0	4.6	46.0	0.5
MK	13.7	6.9	8.3	16.8	7.9	46.4	0.1
RS	20.9	7.6	4.2	8.6	15.0	42.7	1.0
TR	9.8	3.5	4.7	5.3	27.8	46.3	2.7
AL	4.0	13.3	21.2	1.0	3.9	56.5	0.1
BA	6.1	14.2	14.0	5.4	12.0	45.7	2.6
XK	8.1	25.4	5.1	1.3	5.1	55.0	0.0

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [ext_lt_intratrd](#)); for the enlargement countries, Eurostat (online data code: [cpc_etsitc](#)).

SITC — Standard International Trade Classification — is a classification of goods used to classify the exports and imports of a country to enable international comparisons over time. The classification is built of 10 headings:

- 0 Food and live animals
- 1 Beverages and tobacco
- 2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels
- 3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials
- 4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes
- 5 Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.
- 6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material
- 7 Machinery and transport equipment
- 8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
- 9 Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Some of the SITC headings were renamed and grouped together to help the presentation:

- Food and drinks cover SITC headings 0 and 1;
- Raw materials cover SITC headings 2 and 4;
- Energy corresponds to SITC heading 3;
- Chemicals correspond to SITC heading 5;
- Other manufactured products cover the SITC headings 6 and 8;
- Machinery and vehicles correspond to SITC heading 7;
- Other corresponds to SITC heading 9.

Table 6: Imports, by group of goods, 2011
(%)

	Food and drink	Raw materials	Energy	Chemicals	Machinery and vehicles	Other manufactured products	Other
EU-27	5.3	5.0	28.4	9.0	25.8	23.3	3.2
HR	10.4	2.1	21.8	13.8	22.2	29.6	0.0
ME	22.9	5.4	18.1	9.3	17.3	26.9	0.0
IS	9.8	14.5	14.5	9.3	29.7	22.2	0.1
MK	10.7	6.4	20.7	11.9	16.9	34.4	0.0
RS	6.9	4.5	20.9	15.6	23.6	28.3	0.1
TR	3.1	9.0	8.2	12.8	27.8	21.8	17.4
AL	15.4	5.2	17.6	9.7	19.7	32.3	0.1
BA	16.4	4.1	21.5	11.5	18.6	27.9	0.1
XK	21.2	4.2	18.2	10.3	16.9	28.7	0.5

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [ext_lt_intratrd](#)); for the enlargement countries, Eurostat (online data code: [cpc_etsitc](#)).

Table 7: Total exports of goods to the EU-27
(million EUR)

	2001	2006	2009	2010	2011
HR	:	5 307	4 537	5 439	5 736
ME	:	294	134	185	227
IS	1 573	1 958	2 256	2 693	3 006
MK	:	1 175	1 082	1 566	1 938
RS	:	2 903	1 913	4 145	4 753
TR	19 622	38 131	33 617	39 377	44 781
AL	311	559	661	819	1 018
BA	:	1 630	1 530	1 971	2 339
XK	:	29	71	132	137

Source: for the enlargement countries, Eurostat (online data code: [cpc_etflow](#)).

Trade by product: External trade statistics report export and import values and volumes for goods using a variety of product classifications. One of the most common is the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) of the United Nations; this classification allows a comparison of external trade statistics to be made on a worldwide basis.

Table 8: Total imports of goods from the EU-27
(million EUR)

	2001	2006	2009	2010	2011
HR	:	11 489	9 475	9 110	10 065
ME	:	690	621	625	714
IS	1 493	2 754	1 340	1 538	1 598
MK	1 120	1 578	1 886	2 199	2 721
RS	:	5 696	5 493	6 834	7 327
TR	22 145	47 277	40 437	54 026	65 404
AL	1 193	1 594	2 117	2 242	2 480
BA	:	3 194	2 942	3 193	3 601
XK	:	450	753	826	947

Source: for the enlargement countries, Eurostat (online data code: [cpc_etflow](#)).

Table 9: Exports of goods to the EU-27
(% of all goods exported)

	2001	2006	2009	2010	2011
HR	:	64.3	60.9	61.6	59.9
ME	:	66.5	48.3	55.9	50.1
IS	70.0	71.0	77.6	77.4	78.3
MK	:	61.3	56.2	61.8	60.6
RS	:	58.2	46.7	58.7	59.0
TR	56.0	56.1	45.9	46.2	46.2
AL	91.2	88.6	84.7	70.0	72.7
BA	:	59.7	54.0	54.4	55.6
XK	:	35.7	43.1	45.1	42.8

Source: for the enlargement countries, Eurostat (online data code: [cpc_etflow](#)).

Export/import ratio is obtained by dividing exports value by imports value.

Table 10: Imports of goods from the EU-27
(% of all goods imported)

		2001	2006	2009	2010	2011
HR	:		67.2	62.6	60.2	61.8
ME	:		47.4	37.5	37.7	39.2
IS		58.9	57.5	51.9	52.0	46.0
MK	:		52.9	52.2	53.2	54.6
RS	:		54.4	52.9	54.8	53.5
TR		47.9	42.6	40.1	38.9	37.8
AL		80.3	65.5	64.9	64.6	64.0
BA	:		53.0	49.1	45.9	45.4
XK	:		34.2	39.0	38.5	38.0

Source: for the enlargement countries, Eurostat (online data code: [cpc_etflow](#)).

Table 11: Trade balance in goods with the EU-27
(million EUR)

		2001	2006	2009	2010	2011
HR	:		-6 182	-4 938	-3 670	-4 330
ME	:		-397	-487	-440	-487
IS		80	-796	916	1 155	1 408
MK	:		-403	-803	-633	-783
RS	:		-2 793	-3 579	-2 689	-2 574
TR		-2 523	-9 146	-6 820	-14 648	-20 623
AL		-882	-1 035	-1 456	-1 423	-1 462
BA	:		-1 564	-1 412	-1 221	-1 263
XK	:		-421	-682	-694	-810

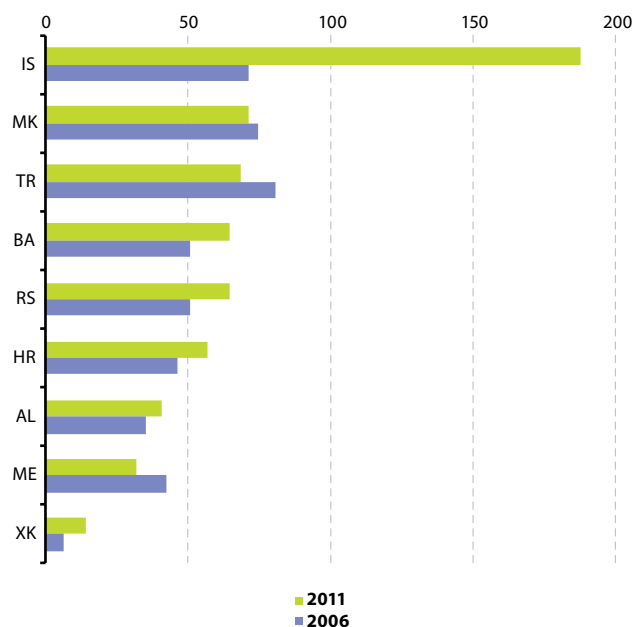
Source: for the enlargement countries, Eurostat (online data code: [cpc_etbal](#)).

Table 12: Exchange rates against the Euro
(1 EUR = ...national currency)

		2001	2006	2009	2010	2011
HR (HRK)		7.471	7.323	7.340	7.286	7.434
ME (EUR)		1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
IS (ISK)		87.490	87.720	172.670	161.890	161.424
MK (MKD)		60.913	61.189	61.273	61.515	61.529
RS (RSD)		59.458	84.110	93.952	103.043	101.950
TR (TRY)		1.102	1.809	2.163	1.997	2.338
AL (ALL)		128.470	123.080	132.060	137.790	:
BA (BAM)		1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956
XK (EUR)		1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

Source: for the enlargement countries, Eurostat (online data code: [cpc_ecexint](#)).

Figure 1: Export/import ratio in goods with EU-27
(%)



Source: for the enlargement countries, Eurostat (online data code: [cpc_etflow](#)).