

# Basic figures on enlargement countries

2019 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 6 March 2019.

## 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 policy on enlargement countries:  
[https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/index\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/index_en)

## 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 2018			2018	2017	
EU-28 <sup>(1)</sup>	512.7	15.6	19.7	117.7	78.3	83.5
Montenegro <sup>(1)</sup>	0.6	18.1	14.8	45.1	73.9	79.2
North Macedonia	2.1	16.5	13.6	80.7	74.1	77.9
Albania	2.9	17.7	13.6	99.8	77.1	80.1
Serbia	7.0	14.4	19.9	90.7	73.1	78.1
Turkey	80.8	23.6	8.5	105.0	75.7	81.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina <sup>(1)</sup>	3.5	:	:	68.4	:	:
Kosovo <sup>(2)</sup>	1.8	25.0	8.1	164.9	75.9	81.6

<sup>(1)</sup> Population density: 2017.

<sup>(2)</sup> Population structure and density: 1 January 2017. 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)
	2007	2017	2007	2017	2017	2016
EU-28 <sup>(1)</sup>	10.7	9.9	9.7	10.3	1.59	3.6
Montenegro <sup>(1)</sup>	12.7	11.9	9.7	10.5	1.78	3.4
North Macedonia	11.1	10.5	9.6	9.8	1.43	11.9
Albania	11.2	10.7	4.9	7.7	1.48	8.7
Serbia <sup>(1)</sup>	9.2	9.2	13.9	14.8	1.49	5.4
Turkey	18.4	16.1	5.6	5.3	2.07	10.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8.8	8.3	9.1	10.4	:	:
Kosovo <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(2)</sup>	15.5	16.8	3.1	5.4	1.66	8.5

<sup>(1)</sup> Crude birth rate and crude death rate: break in series.

<sup>(2)</sup> Total fertility rate: 2016.

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

## Labour market and education

	Employment rate (% of population)				Unemployment rate (% of the labour force)					
	Aged 20-64				Aged 15-74					
	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Long-term, > 12 months	Youth, aged 15-24
	2012	2017	2017		2012	2017	2017		2017	2017
<b>EU-28</b>	68.4	72.2	78.0	66.5	10.5	7.6	7.4	7.9	3.4	16.8
Montenegro	50.9	58.2	65.2	51.4	19.7	16.1	15.4	16.9	12.4	31.7
North Macedonia <sup>(1)</sup>	48.2	54.8	65.6	43.7	31.0	22.4	22.7	21.8	17.4	46.7
Albania	62.4	63.9	72.1	55.6	13.4	13.7	14.6	12.6	8.9	31.9
Serbia <sup>(2)</sup>	49.0	61.5	68.5	54.5	24.1	13.6	13.0	14.4	8.2	31.9
Turkey <sup>(3)</sup>	52.8	55.3	76.1	34.4	8.2	10.9	9.4	13.9	2.4	20.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	42.5	46.6	58.1	35.1	28.2	20.7	19.0	23.3	17.0	45.8
Kosovo	29.7	34.4	54.0	14.6	30.9	30.3	28.5	36.4	21.7	52.7

<sup>(1)</sup> Long-term unemployment rate: 2013.

<sup>(2)</sup> Employment rate and total unemployment rate: break in series.

<sup>(3)</sup> 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\\_ltu\\_a](#))

	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)	
	Total			Male	Female					
	2007	2012	2017	2017		2007	2012	2017	2012	2017
<b>EU-28 <sup>(3)</sup></b>	14.9	12.7	10.6	12.1	8.9	30.1	36.0	39.9	4.0	3.8
Montenegro	12.2	6.6	5.4	5.6	5.2	:	24.7	34.0	4.0	3.8
North Macedonia	19.9	11.7	8.5	8.3	8.7	12.2	21.7	30.6	3.1	3.0
Albania <sup>(4)</sup>	42.0	31.6	19.6	21.6	17.2	8.8	16.8	23.5	5.5	4.9
Serbia <sup>(5)</sup>	10.7	8.1	6.2	6.3	6.1	16.3	24.7	31.4	3.3	3.6
Turkey	46.9	39.6	32.5	31.1	34.0	12.4	18.0	27.3	6.6	9.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11.3	7.9	5.1	5.3	4.8	8.7	16.5	23.8	3.0	2.9
Kosovo <sup>(6)</sup>	:	18.4	12.2	:	:	:	:	:	3.9	7.0

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

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

<sup>(3)</sup> Early leavers and tertiary educational attainment, 2017: break in series. Ratio of students enrolled in tertiary education: 2016 instead of 2017.

<sup>(4)</sup> Tertiary educational attainment: 2008 instead of 2007.

<sup>(5)</sup> Early leavers and tertiary educational attainment, 2012 and 2017: breaks in series.

<sup>(6)</sup> Ratio of students enrolled in tertiary education: 2013 instead of 2012; break in series.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [ilc\\_d11](#), [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)	2015	2016	2017	Imports	Exports
	2017					2017	
<b>EU-28</b>	15 383.1	30 000	2.3	2.0	2.4	45.7	41.9
Montenegro	4.3	6 900	3.4	2.9	4.7	41.1	64.5
North Macedonia	10.0	4 800	3.9	2.8	0.2	55.4	69.2
Albania	11.6	4 000	2.2	3.4	3.8	31.5	46.6
Serbia	39.2	5 600	1.8	3.3	2.0	50.5	57.1
Turkey	753.9	9 400	6.1	3.2	7.4	24.8	29.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina (*)	15.3	4 400	3.1	3.1	:	35.4	52.3
Kosovo	6.4	3 600	4.1	4.1	4.2	26.7	52.5

(\*) GDP in current prices (billion EUR) and international trade: 2016 instead of 2017.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [nama\\_10\\_gdp](#), [nama\\_10\\_pe](#), [nama\\_10\\_pc](#) and [demo\\_gind](#))

	General government deficit (—)/surplus (+) (¹)		General government debt (¹)		Consumer prices (% change year-on-year)		Average exchange rate (1 EUR = ...)
	(% of GDP)				2013	2018	2018
	2012	2017	2012	2017			
<b>EU-28</b>	-4.3	-1.0	83.8	81.6	1.5	1.9	-
Montenegro (²)	-5.7	-5.6	53.4	64.2	1.8	2.9	1 EUR
North Macedonia	-3.8	-2.7	33.7	39.5	2.7	2.3	61.511 MKD
Albania (³)	-3.4	-2.0	58.2	66.8	1.9	1.7	127.59 ALL
Serbia	-6.4	1.1	54.6	58.7	7.7	2.0	118.27 RSD
Turkey	-0.2	-2.8	32.6	28.3	7.5	16.3	5.7077 TRY
Bosnia and Herzegovina (⁴)	-2.0	2.6	36.6	36.1	-0.1	0.5	1.9558 BAM
Kosovo (²)(⁵)	:	:	8.1	16.6	1.7	1.1	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, 2013: not based on a harmonised index of consumer prices.

(⁴) 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)	
	2017		
<b>EU-28<sup>(1)</sup></b>	178 737	40.0	310 614
Montenegro	256	18.6	8
North Macedonia	1 266	49.2	431
Albania	1 174	40.8	702
Serbia <sup>(2)</sup>	3 438	38.8	6 793
Turkey	38 002	48.7	35 233
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 762	34.4	1 163
Kosovo	417	38.2	478

(<sup>1</sup>) Utilised agricultural area; 2016.

(<sup>2</sup>) Utilised agricultural area (% of total area): underestimate as the total area includes Kosovo.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tag00025, reg\_area3 and apro\_cpnh1)

	Livestock (thousand heads)		
	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep and goats
	December 2017		
<b>EU-28<sup>(1)</sup></b>	88 819	150 257	99 600
Montenegro	87	25	219
North Macedonia	255	202	832
Albania	475	180	2 859
Serbia	899	2 911	1 887
Turkey <sup>(2)</sup>	15 944	1	44 302
Bosnia and Herzegovina	445	548	1 090
Kosovo	260	41	211

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

(<sup>2</sup>) Cattle: excluding buffaloes.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: apro\_mt\_lscat1, apro\_mt\_lspig, apro\_mt\_lsheep and apro\_mt\_lsgoat)

## Science and technology

	Percentage of households who have internet access at home (%)					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>EU-28</b>	79	81	83	85	87	89
Montenegro	56	64	68	70	71	72
North Macedonia	65	68	69	75	74	79
Albania	:	24	25	29	30	:
Serbia	56	63	64	65	68	73
Turkey	49	60	70	76	81	84
Bosnia and Herzegovina	:	:	:	62	66	69
Kosovo	:	:	:	:	89	93

Source: Eurostat (online data code: isoc\_ci\_in\_h)

	R&D intensity (%)					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>EU-28</b>	2.00	2.02	2.03	2.04	2.04	2.07
Montenegro	:	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.32	:
North Macedonia	0.33	0.44	0.52	0.44	0.44	0.36
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	0.85	0.68	0.72	0.81	0.84	0.87
Turkey	0.83	0.82	0.86	0.88	0.94	0.96
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.27	0.32	0.24	0.22	0.24	:
Kosovo	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tsc00001)

	Number of R&D personnel (thousand in full-time equivalent units)					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>EU-28</b>	2 677.5	2 720.6	2 783.6	2 883.4	2 956.0	3 046.1
Montenegro	:	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	:
North Macedonia	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	17.7	18.1	19.4	21.6	21.6	20.8
Turkey	105.1	113.0	115.4	122.3	137.0	153.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.4
Kosovo	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat (online data code: rd\_p\_persocc)

## 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)	
			2012	2017
<b>EU-28 (*)</b>	507.3	76.4	486	486
Montenegro (‡)	310.5	39.0	494	518
North Macedonia	194.7	96.4	382	379
Albania	146.7	:	392	436
Serbia	279.6	51.5	363	305
Turkey	150.8	95.4	412	428
Bosnia and Herzegovina (‡)	252.0	79	339	352
Kosovo (‡)	153.6	:	337	223

(\*) Motorisation rate: 2016; estimate made for the purpose of this publication. Road freight: 2016.

(‡) Waste generated: 2016 instead of 2017.

(‡) Road freight: as a share of road and rail only.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [demo\\_gind](#), [road\\_eqs\\_carhab](#), [tran\\_hv\\_fmmod](#) and [env\\_wasmun](#)) and the Directorate-General for Mobility and Transport (EU transport in figures, available at: [https://ec.europa.eu/transport/facts-fundings/statistics\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/transport/facts-fundings/statistics_en))

	Primary energy production (thousand toe)			Gross inland energy consumption (thousand toe)
	Solid fuels	Oil	Gas	
	2016			
<b>EU-28</b>	130 217	73 390	103 091	1 674 609
Montenegro	324	0	0	1 038
North Macedonia	853	0	0	2 762
Albania	68	959	73	2 404
Serbia	7 216	988	389	15 748
Turkey	15 682	2 700	292	150 435
Bosnia and Herzegovina (†)	3 520	0	0	6 767
Kosovo	1 412	0	0	2 569

(†) 2016.

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 seven enlargement countries, five of which have candidate country status — Albania, North 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.



### Contact details

Eurostat – Unit B3: Enlargement,  
neighbourhood and development cooperation  
5, rue Alphonse Weicker  
2721 Luxembourg  
LUXEMBOURG  
E-mail: [estat-statistical-cooperation@ec.europa.eu](mailto:estat-statistical-cooperation@ec.europa.eu)

Printed by Imprimerie Bietlot in Belgium  
Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2019

