Labour force statistics in Enlargement and ENP-South countries

2019 edition

Introduction

The accession of any country to the EU requires that country to respect a range of democratic values, as well as the consent of the EU institutions, all of the EU Member States and the citizens of the new Member State (through their national parliament or a referendum). As of March 2019, the EU had granted the perspective of membership to seven countries: Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Serbia and Turkey are candidate countries; Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo (¹) are potential candidates. The process of ensuring compliance with the EU's standards and rules (the EU *acquis* or the body of EU law) is divided into different policy fields, including statistics. Eurostat monitors the progress of enlargement countries in complying with the EU acquis in the field of statistics, collecting a wide range of data from each country. These data are considered essential for measuring the progress of reforms, while they are also used to gauge the effectiveness of enlargement policies and assistance programmes. 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. For more information: https://ec.europa.eu/info/policies/eu-enlargement_en.

The ENP-South region covers 10 non-EU Mediterranean countries: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine (²), Syria and Tunisia; note that cooperation with Syria is currently suspended and difficult with Libya and as a result no data for these two countries are shown. On 18 November 2015, the European Commission and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy set out a joint Communication providing a 'Review of the European Neighbourhood Policy' (JOIN(2015) 50 final) in response to some radical changes in several of the countries that are close to the EU.

The European Commission supports the development of statistics in the ENP South countries through a series of technical assistance programmes. The regional cooperation programme in statistics is called Medstat. The overall objective of Medstat IV, which runs from 2016 to 2019, is to promote evidence-based decision-making and to foster democratic development by improving the availability, visibility and accessibility of robust, reliable and timely statistical data in the ENP-South countries. For more information: http://eeas.europa.eu/diplomatic-network/european-neighbourhood-policy-enp_en.

The Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) regroups the EU Member States, most of the enlargement countries (but not Serbia, North Macedonia or Kosovo), the ENP-South countries (Libya is an observer and Syria suspended its membership in 2011), as well as Monaco and Mauritania. For more information: http://ufmsecretariat.org/.

(¹) 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.
(²) This designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of the EU Member States on this issue.

Background and labour force statistics

Eurostat mission is to '*provide high-quality statistics for Europe'*. This leaflet presents the latest data available for the EU, candidate countries, potential candidates and the European Neighbourhood Policy-South (ENP-South) countries in relation to labour force statistics; while it focuses on employment and unemployment, Tables 1 and 2 provide a few key background indicators.

Gross domestic product per capita increased (in euro terms, see Table 1) between 2012 and 2017 in all enlargement and ENP-South countries, except for Algeria and Egypt. The largest increase in percentage terms was in Israel.

Table 1: GDP per capita and inflation

	GDP per capita (EUR)		Average inflation rate (%)	
	2012	2017	2008-2013	2013-2018
EU-28 ([1])	26 600	30 000	2.1	0.9
Montenegro ([2])	5 100	6 900	3.1	1.3
North Macedonia ([1])	3 700	*4 800*	1.7	0.9
Albania	3 300	*4 000*	2.6	1.8
Serbia ([1])	4 700	5 600	8.1	2.1
Turkey ([1])	9 000	9 400	7.5	10.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina ([3])	3 500	4 400	1.5	−0.3
Kosovo ([1])	2 800	3 600	2.5	0.5
Algeria	4 200	3 600	*5.2*	*4.6*
Egypt ([4])	2 600	1 800	9.9	11.4
Israel ([5])	25 300	36 000	2.5	−0.1
Jordan ([3])	*3 200*	3 800	3.5	1.7
Lebanon	9 100	:	:	:
Morocco ([5])	2 300	2 800	1.2	1.1
Palestine ([5])	*2 200*	*2 900*	*2.8*	*0.8*
Tunisia ([4])([6])	3 200	3 500	4.5	4.5

Note: **gross domestic product (GDP)** *is a basic measure of a country's overall economic health. As an aggregate measure of production, it is equal to the sum of the gross value added of all resident institutional units engaged in production, plus any taxes, and minus any subsidies, on products not included in the value of their outputs. Gross value added is the difference between output and intermediate consumption. GDP is also equal to:*

- *the sum of the final uses of goods and services (all uses except intermediate consumption) measured in purchasers' prices, minus the value of imports of goods and services;*
- *the sum of primary incomes distributed by resident producer units.*

Inflation *is an increase in the general price level of goods and services. When there is inflation in an economy, the value of money decreases because a given amount will buy fewer goods and services than before. The* **inflation rate** *is calculated as the percentage change in the consumer price index for a given period compared with that recorded in a previous period; it is usually calculated on a year-on-year or annual basis. The* **consumer price index (CPI)** *measures the change over time in the price of consumer goods and services (acquired, used or paid for by households). CPIs aim to cover the whole set of goods and services consumed within the territory of a country by the population. To do this, a representative consumer basket is selected; many of these goods and services are bought frequently or consumed on a daily basis.*

([1]) Average inflation rate based on a harmonised index of consumer prices.
([2]) Average inflation rate: 2010-2013 instead of 2008-2013.
([3]) GDP per capita: 2016 instead of 2017.
([4]) Average inflation rate: 2013-2016 instead of 2013-2018.
([5]) Average inflation rate: 2013-2017 instead of 2013-2018.
([6]) GDP per capita: 2015 instead of 2017.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nama_10_pc, nama_10_gdp, demo_gind and prc_hicp_aind)

The average inflation rate per annum during the period from 2013 to 2018 was generally lower than during the preceding five-year period (2008-2013), the only exceptions being Egypt and Turkey where the five-year average inflation rate increased. Among the countries shown in Table 1 inflation rates during the most recent five-year period were generally below 5.0 % per annum, although Egypt (2013-2016) and Turkey reported rates that were more than twice this level.

In population terms (see Table 2), the largest enlargement country by far is Turkey, with a population of 80.8 million as of 1 January 2018, only slightly smaller than that of Germany, while Serbia was the only other enlargement country with a population over 4.0 million. Among the ENP-South countries, Egypt's population of 96.3 million was greater than that of any EU Member State, while the number of inhabitants of Algeria (41.3 million; 2017 data) lay between the number of inhabitants of Spain and Poland and the number of inhabitants of Morocco (34.9 million; 2017 data) was slightly smaller than the number in Poland. The share of young people (aged less than 15) in Palestine (2017 data), Jordan and Egypt was at least double the equivalent share in the EU-28 (15.6 %) in 2018; by contrast, Serbia was the only country shown in Table 2 with a higher share of older people (19.9 %; aged 65 and over) than in the EU-28 (19.7 %).

Table 2: Population and population structure, 1 January 2013 and 2018

	Total population (millions)		Structure of population (%)		
	2013	2018	<15 years	15-64 years	≥ 65 years
EU-28 (¹)	505.2	*512.7*	15.6	64.7	19.7
Montenegro	0.6	0.6	18.1	67.2	14.8
North Macedonia	2.1	2.1	16.5	69.9	13.6
Albania	2.9	2.9	17.7	68.8	13.6
Serbia	7.2	7.0	14.4	65.7	19.9
Turkey	75.6	80.8	23.6	67.9	8.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	*3.8*	3.5	:	:	:
Kosovo (¹)(²)	1.8	1.8	25.0	66.8	8.1
Algeria (³)	37.9	41.3	29.5	64.4	6.1
Egypt	83.7	96.3	34.2	61.9	3.9
Israel	8.0	8.8	28.3	60.2	11.6
Jordan	7.4	10.1	34.3	62.0	3.7
Lebanon (³)	3.8		:	:	:
Morocco (³)	33.4	34.9	27.0	66.4	6.6
Palestine (³)	4.3	4.7	38.9	57.9	3.2
Tunisia (⁴)	10.9	*11.4*	*24.7*	*66.9*	*8.4*

Note: population figures compiled by Eurostat refer to 1 January of each year. The recommended definition is the usual resident population, representing the number of inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question. The population can be based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers.
Note: the sum of population shares may differ from 100 % due to rounding effects.
(¹) Total population: break in series.
(²) Structure of population: 2017.
(³) 2017 instead of 2018.
(⁴) Mid-year population. 2017 instead of 2018.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_gind and demo_pjanbroad)

In 2017, just under three quarters (72.1 %) of people aged 20-64 in the EU-28 were employed (see Table 3). This rate was higher than those reported in any of the enlargement or ENP-South countries, with the exception of Israel (75.5 %). Employment rates were higher in 2017 than they had been in 2012 for most of the countries for which data are shown in Table 3, the exceptions being Algeria, Palestine, Morocco and Egypt.

In all enlargement and ENP-South countries, as well as in the EU-28, employment rates were higher for men than for women (see Figure 1). Among the enlargement countries, the largest gender gaps in 2017 were recorded in Turkey and Kosovo; among the ENP-South countries, female employment rates were particularly low and gender gaps were subsequently large, although this gap was considerably narrower in Israel. Between 2012 and 2017, the gender gap narrowed in the EU-28 and half of the countries for which data are shown in Table 3: the gender gap widened in Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Kosovo, Morocco and Palestine.

The employment rate of older workers (aged 55-64) in the EU-28 was 57.1 % in 2017, 15.0 percentage points lower than for all workers aged 20-64 (see Figure 2). A larger difference was observed in Turkey and Serbia; in the other enlargement countries a smaller gap was observed, most notably in Kosovo where the rate for older workers was only slightly lower than the rate for all workers aged 20-64. Among the ENP-South countries, Algeria recorded a gap between the employment rate for older workers and the overall rate for those aged 20-64 years in 2017 that was larger than in the EU-28, whereas elsewhere the gap was smaller.

Table 3: **Employment rates (persons aged 20-64 years) by sex, 2012 and 2017**

(%)

	Total		Male		Female	
	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017
EU-28	68.4	72.2	74.6	78.0	62.4	66.5
Montenegro	50.9	58.2	56.8	65.2	45.0	51.4
North Macedonia	48.2	54.8	57.5	65.6	38.7	43.7
Albania	*62.4*	63.9	*70.1*	72.1	*54.9*	55.6
Serbia (¹)	49.0	61.5	56.9	68.5	41.2	54.5
Turkey	52.8	55.3	75.0	76.1	30.9	34.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	42.5	46.6	54.2	58.1	31.1	35.1
Kosovo	29.7	34.4	46.6	54.0	12.4	14.6
Algeria	45.5	44.2	74.6	71.6	16.3	16.4
Egypt	50.9	47.7	80.8	74.4	20.8	20.0
Israel	72.5	75.5	77.7	79.9	67.5	71.2
Jordan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lebanon	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	51.7	49.6	80.0	78.1	25.8	22.5
Palestine	40.9	39.5	65.9	65.3	15.0	12.6
Tunisia	:	:	:	:	:	:

*Note: the **employment rate** is the percentage of employed persons in relation to the comparable total population. For the overall employment rate, the comparison is made with the population of working-age; but employment rates can also be calculated for a particular age group and/or gender in a specific geographical area (for example, the male employment rate for those aged 15–24 in a single EU Member State).*

(¹) Break in series.
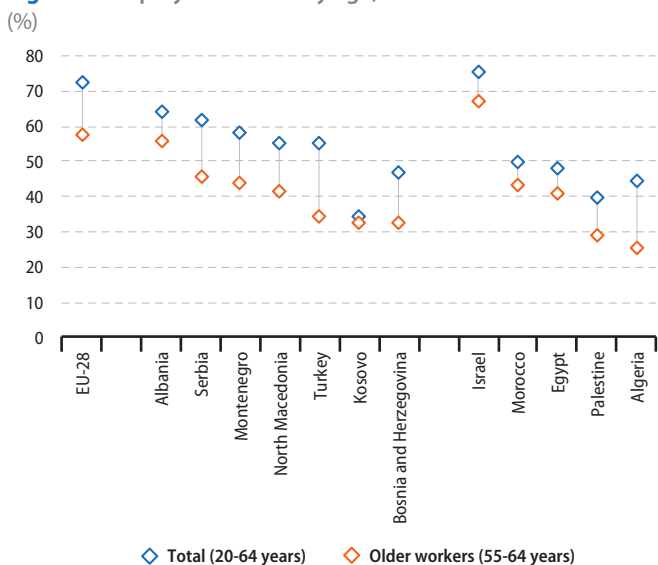
Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfsi_emp_a)

Figure 1: Employment rates (persons aged 20-64 years) by sex, 2017
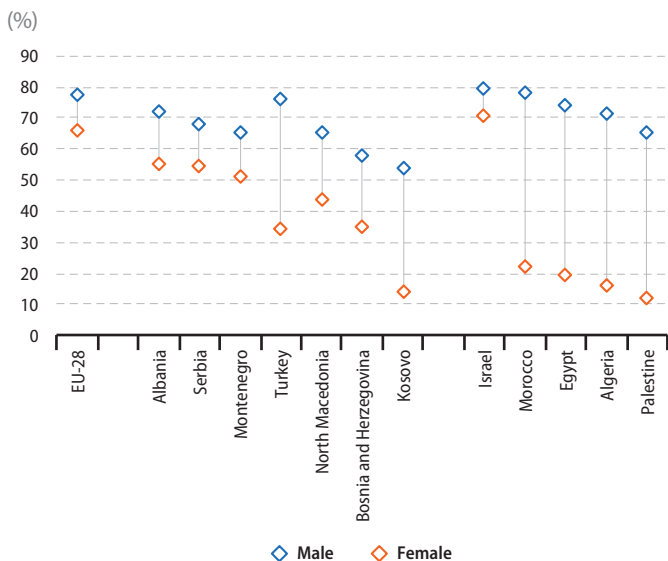
(%)

◇ **Male**   ◇ **Female**

Note: ranked on the total rate. Jordan, Lebanon and Tunisia: not available.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfsi_emp_a)

Figure 2: Employment rates by age, 2017

(%)

◇ **Total (20-64 years)**   ◇ **Older workers (55-64 years)**

Note: ranked on older workers. Jordan, Lebanon and Tunisia: not available.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfsi_emp_a)

Services employed just over 7 out of every 10 persons (71.9 %) in the EU-28's workforce in 2017, while industry had the second largest workforce with just over one sixth of those employed (17.4 %); the shares of total employment in construction (6.8 %) and agriculture, forestry and fishing (3.9 %) were much lower (see Table 4 and Figure 3 overleaf).

The relative weight of services in the enlargement and ENP-South countries was generally lower than in the EU-28; Israel and Montenegro were the only exceptions (81.5 % and 75.0 % respectively). Services accounted for less than half of the workforce in Albania, Egypt and Morocco. By contrast, the relative share of employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing was often considerably higher in the enlargement and ENP-South countries than in the EU-28: for example, between one third and two fifths of the workforce in Albania and Morocco was employed in these activities; in Egypt the share was one quarter; in Turkey and in Bosnia and Herzegovina the share was around one fifth.

Across the enlargement countries, the share of persons employed in industry was often the same as or slightly higher than the share recorded for the EU-28: Albania and Montenegro were the only exceptions. Among the ENP-South countries for which data are available the share of the total workforce employed in industry was systematically lower than in the EU-28.

**Table 4: Employment by sector, 2012 and 2017**
(%)

	Agriculture, forestry & fishing		Industry		Construction		Services	
	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017
EU-28	4.6	3.9	17.7	17.4	7.2	6.8	70.6	71.9
Montenegro	5.7	7.9	11.7	9.5	5.7	7.6	76.9	75.0
North Macedonia	17.3	16.2	23.6	22.5	6.3	7.2	52.8	54.1
Albania	*46.1*	*38.2*	*9.1*	*12.5*	*8.2*	*6.9*	*36.6*	*42.4*
Serbia (¹)	21.0	17.2	21.3	21.2	5.2	4.1	52.5	57.5
Turkey (¹)	24.6	19.4	19.1	19.1	6.9	7.4	49.4	54.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	20.6	18.9	21.5	22.2	8.9	7.3	49.1	51.6
Kosovo	4.6	4.4	19.0	17.4	9.5	12.9	66.9	65.3
Algeria	9.0	10.1	13.1	13.8	16.4	17.0	61.6	59.1
Egypt	27.1	25.0	13.1	13.6	11.8	12.9	48.0	48.4
Israel	1.2	1.0	13.2	12.2	4.7	5.2	80.9	81.5
Jordan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lebanon	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	39.2	35.1	11.5	11.7	9.9	10.8	39.3	42.2
Palestine	11.5	6.7	12.5	13.1	14.2	17.2	61.8	63.0
Tunisia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

(¹) Break in series.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfsa_egan2)

Figure 3: Employment by sector, 2017
(%)
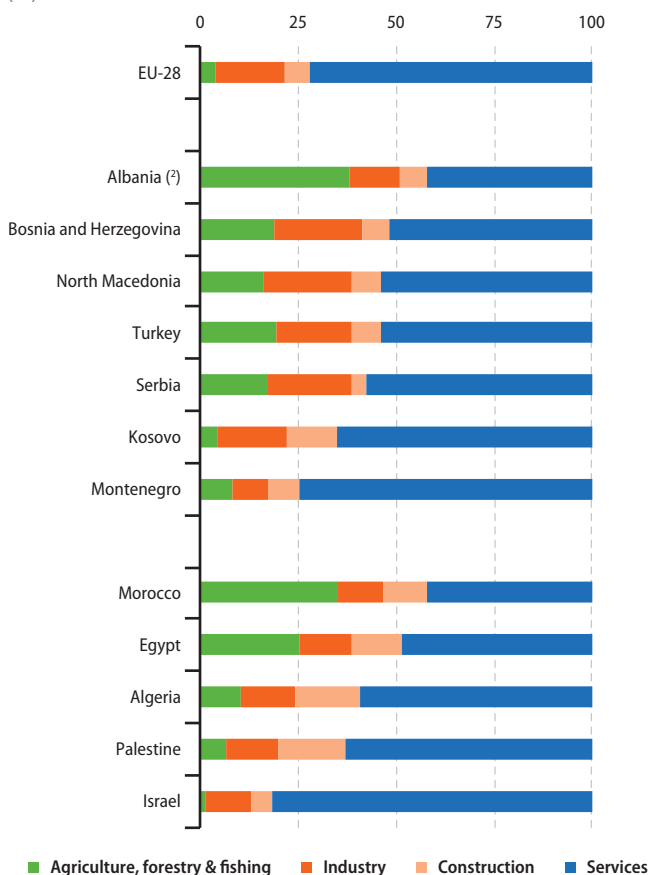
Note: ranked on services. Jordan, Lebanon and Tunisia: not available.
(¹) Estimates.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfsa_egan2)

The highest unemployment rates in the enlargement and ENP-South countries were recorded in Kosovo, where just over three tenths (30.3 %) of the labour force were without work in 2017; unemployment rates above 20 % were also recorded in North Macedonia, in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Palestine. By comparison, the rate in the EU-28 was 7.6 %, with Israel (4.2 %) the only enlargement or ENP-South country recording a rate below this level.

The EU-28's unemployment rate in 2012 was 10.5 %, having increased from a low of 7.0 % in 2008 during the global financial and economic crisis. It increased slightly in 2013, peaking at 10.9 % before falling back to 7.6 % by 2017. Comparing unemployment rates for 2012 and 2017 (see Table 5), the situation in the enlargement and ENP-South countries was more heterogeneous. In North Macedonia the unemployment rate fell 8.6 percentage points during these five years, with smaller falls in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Israel, Egypt and Kosovo; note that there was a larger fall in Serbia where there was a break in series. The unemployment rate grew most notably in Palestine and Turkey, rising by 5.5 percentage points and 2.7 points respectively.

Table 5: Unemployment rates (persons aged 15-74 years) by sex, 2012 and 2017

(% of active population)

	Total		Male		Female	
	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017
EU-28	10.5	7.6	10.4	7.4	10.6	7.9
Montenegro	19.7	16.1	19.3	15.4	20.3	16.9
North Macedonia	31.0	22.4	31.5	22.7	30.3	21.8
Albania	*13.4*	*13.7*	*14.6*	*14.6*	*11.7*	*12.6*
Serbia (¹)	24.1	13.6	23.4	13.0	25.1	14.4
Turkey	8.2	10.9	7.7	9.4	9.4	13.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28.2	20.7	26.5	19.0	30.8	23.3
Kosovo	30.9	30.3	28.1	28.5	40.0	36.4
Algeria	11.0	11.7	9.6	9.4	17.0	20.7
Egypt	12.7	11.8	9.3	8.2	24.1	23.1
Israel	6.9	4.2	6.8	4.1	7.0	4.3
Jordan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lebanon	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	9.1	10.3	8.7	8.8	10.0	14.7
Palestine	22.9	28.4	20.5	23.3	33.0	48.3
Tunisia	:	:	:	:	:	:

*Note: an **unemployed person** is defined by Eurostat, according to the guidelines of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), as: someone aged 15-74; without work during the reference week; available to start work within the next two weeks (or has already found a job to start within the next three months); actively having sought employment at some time during the last four weeks.*

*The **unemployment rate** is the number of people unemployed as a percentage of the total labour force, in other words, the sum of persons in work and persons who are unemployed.*

(¹) Break in series.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: une_rt_a)

In the EU-28, ENP-South countries and most enlargement countries, female unemployment rates were generally higher than male rates (see Figure 4), the exceptions being Albania and North Macedonia where male unemployment rates were higher. Palestine, Egypt and Algeria reported particularly large gender gaps for the unemployment rate (with higher female rates).

Around one sixth (16.8 %) of the EU-28's labour force aged 15-24 was without work in 2017 (see Table 6). In Kosovo, the youth unemployment rate exceeded 50.0 %, while it was also above 40.0 % in North Macedonia, in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Palestine. By contrast, Israel reported a rate of less than one tenth (7.3 %) and was the only one of the enlargement or ENP-South countries with a youth unemployment rate below the EU-28 average. In the EU-28 and across the enlargement and ENP-South countries, youth unemployment rates were consistently higher than overall unemployment rates (see Figure 5), between 1.6 and 2.6 times as high.

Table 6: Analysis of selected unemployment rates, 2012 and 2017

(% of active population)

	Youth (15-24 years)		Long-term (≥ 12 months) ([1])		With tertiary education (25-64 years) ([2])	
	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017
EU-28	23.3	16.8	4.6	3.4	5.6	4.2
Montenegro	43.7	31.7	15.6	12.4	10.3	10.7
North Macedonia	53.9	46.7	25.5	17.4	18.8	17.1
Albania	*29.8*	*31.9*	*10.3*	*8.9*	15.9	11.8
Serbia ([1])	51.1	31.9	18.8	8.2	15.9	11.8
Turkey	15.7	20.5	2.0	2.4	6.7	9.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	63.1	45.8	23.1	17.0	15.5	14.6
Kosovo	55.3	52.7	18.5	21.7	12.8	22.6
Algeria ([2])	27.5	28.3	7.0	7.0	:	:
Egypt	27.7	29.6	3.1	9.2	13.7	13.3
Israel	12.1	7.3	0.8	0.4	4.2	3.1
Jordan ([3])	34.1	32.1	:	:	:	:
Lebanon	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	18.6	26.5	:	:	15.6	17.5
Palestine	39.1	44.7	9.1	12.3	21.5	29.1
Tunisia ([4])	37.6	35.0	:	:	:	:

Note: the **youth unemployment rate** is the number of persons aged 15-24 years who are unemployed as a percentage of the number of persons in the labour force aged 15-24 years. It should be remembered that a large share of people between these ages are outside the labour force (since many people are studying full-time and thus are not available for work).
Long-term unemployment refers to people who are out of work and have been actively seeking employment for at least a year. The unemployment period is defined as the duration of a job search, or as the length of time since the last job was held (if shorter than the time spent on a job search).

([1]) Break in series.
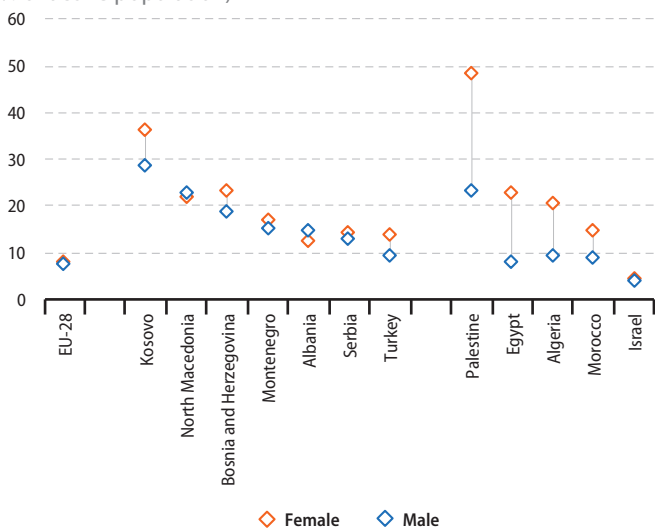([2]) Youth unemployment rate: persons aged 16-24.
([3]) 2013 instead of 2012. 2015 instead of 2017.
([4]) 2015 instead of 2017.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: une_rt_a, une_ltu_a and lfsa_urgaed)

Figure 4: Unemployment rates (persons aged 15-74 years) by sex, 2017
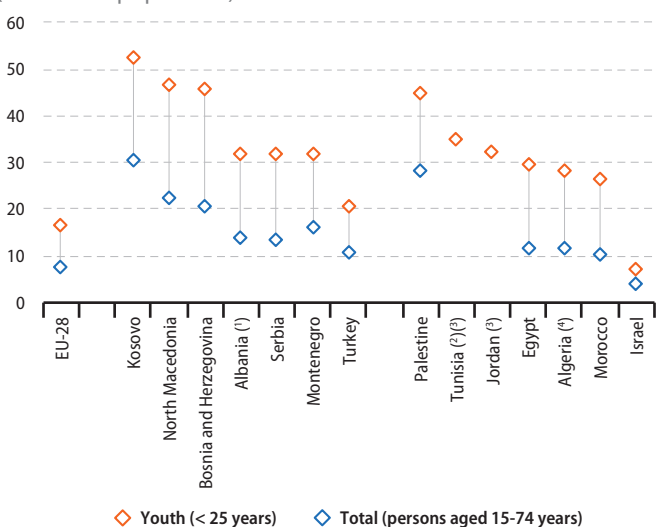
(% of active population)

◇ **Female**   ◇ **Male**

Note: ranked on the total rate. Jordan, Lebanon and Tunisia: not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: une_rt_a)

Figure 5: Unemployment rates by age, 2017

(% of active population)

◇ **Youth (< 25 years)**   ◇ **Total (persons aged 15-74 years)**

Note: ranked on the youth unemployment rate. Lebanon: not available.

(¹) Estimate.
(²) 2015.
(³) Total: not available.
(⁴) Youth unemployment rate: persons aged 16-24.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: une_rt_a)

Within the EU-28, there is a considerable difference in unemployment rates by education level: among people aged 25-64 having completed at most lower secondary education the rate was 13.9 % in 2017, more than three times the rate (4.2 %) for tertiary education graduates (see Figure 6). A similar pattern was observed for five of the enlargement countries, as in Albania and Turkey the unemployment rate for tertiary graduates was slightly higher than for people having completed at most lower secondary education. Among the ENP-South countries the situation was generally reversed: with the exception of Israel, the unemployment rate for people with a tertiary level of education was higher than for persons having completed at most lower secondary education.

Figure 6: **Unemployment rates (persons aged 25-64 years), by education level, 2017**

(% of active population)

◇ **At most lower secondary education**   ◇ **Tertiary education**
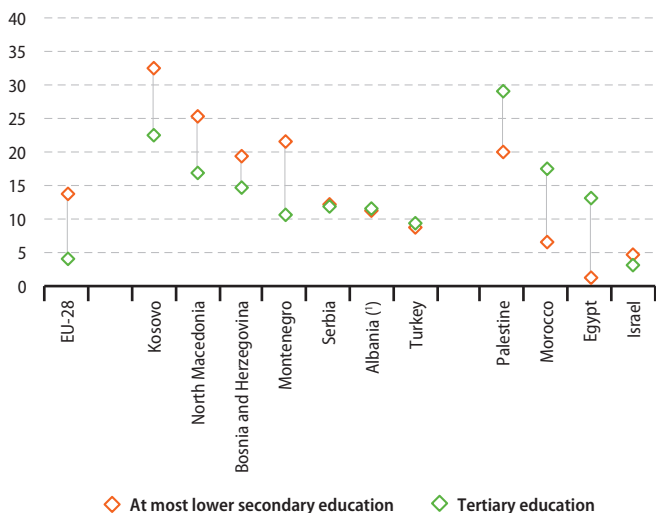
Note: the international standard classification of education (ISCED) is an instrument for compiling and analysing education statistics. Data by levels of education/educational attainment are classified according to ISCED 2011:

- *ISCED 0: Early childhood education*
- *ISCED 1: Primary education*
- *ISCED 2: Lower secondary education*
- *ISCED 3: Upper secondary education*
- *ISCED 4: Post-secondary non-tertiary education*

- *ISCED 5: Short-cycle tertiary education*
- *ISCED 6: Bachelor's or equivalent level*
- *ISCED 7: Master's or equivalent level*
- *ISCED 8: Doctoral or equivalent level*

Note: ranked on overall unemployment rate for persons aged 25-74 years. Algeria, Jordan, Lebanon and Tunisia: not available.
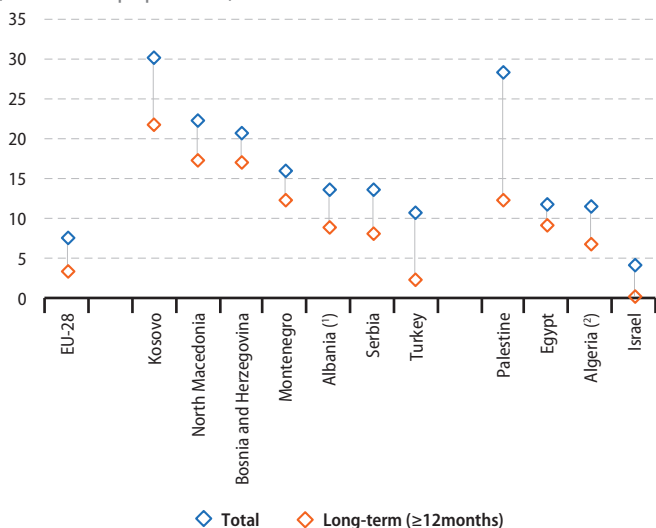
(¹) Estimate.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfsa_urgaed)

The long-term unemployment rate — persons unemployed for 12 months or longer — in the EU-28 was 3.4 % of the labour force in 2017, less than half the overall unemployment rate (see Figure 7). Turkey and Israel were the only enlargement and ENP-South countries to record long-term unemployment rates in 2017 that were below the EU-28 average. These two countries along with Palestine were the only ones where the relative difference between the overall and long-term unemployment rates was greater than in the EU-28 (indicating that a smaller share of the unemployed had been out of work for at least a year).

Figure 7: **Unemployment rates (persons aged 15-74 years) by duration, 2017**

(% of active population)

Note: ranked on long-term rate. Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia: not available.
(¹) Estimate.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: une_rt_a and une_ltu_a)

Further information

Data were extracted on 7 March 2019.

Symbols

| : | not available |
| *Italics* | value is either an estimate or provisional |

Eurostat's website (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat) provides free access to its statistics; it is available in German, English and French.

Eurostat online data codes, which are given in the source under each table or figure, 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.

Statistics Explained (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php) is a wiki-based system that presents statistical topics in an easy to understand way; it is composed of articles that together make up an encyclopaedia of statistics. There is a wide range of articles on enlargement and ENP countries.

Statistical articles on enlargement countries:

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/
Enlargement_countries_-_statistical_overview

Statistical articles on ENP countries:

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/
European_Neighbourhood_Policy_countries_-_statistical_overview

Background information:

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/
International_statistical_cooperation

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