

Basic figures on enlargement countries

2016 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 quantity 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
—	not applicable
Billion	1 000 million

Figures in *italics* are estimates or provisional.

Extraction date

Data were extracted in October 2016.

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

Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations:
http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/neighbourhood/eastern-partnership/index_en.htm

European Union External Action (EEAS):
<https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/eastern-partnership>

Demography

	Total population (millions)	Share of age group in total population (%)		Population density (inhab./km²)	Life expectancy at birth (years)	
		< 15	65 +		Male	Female
	1 January 2015			2015	2014	
EU-28 (¹)	508.5	15.6	18.9	116.7	78.1	83.6
Montenegro	0.6	18.5	13.7	45.0	74.1	78.9
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2.1	16.8	12.7	80.5	73.5	77.5
Albania	2.9	18.6	12.5	100.6	76.4	80.3
Serbia (¹)	7.1	14.4	18.5	92.3	72.8	78.0
Turkey	77.7	24.3	8.0	99.2	75.4	80.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina (¹)(²)(³)	3.8	16.4	15.8	74.7	73.7	78.8
Kosovo (¹)(³)	1.8	28.1	6.8	165.8	74.2	79.5

(¹) Population density: 2014.

(²) Mid-year population.

(³) Population structure: 2014.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [cpc_psdemo](#), [cpc_agmain](#), [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)
	2005	2015	2005	2015	2014	
EU-28 (¹)	10.4	10.0	9.8	10.3	1.58	3.7
Montenegro (¹)	12.0	11.9	9.5	10.2	1.75	4.9
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	11.0	11.1	9.0	9.9	1.52	9.9
Albania	12.6	11.5	5.4	7.8	1.78	7.9
Serbia (¹)	9.7	9.3	14.3	14.6	1.46	5.7
Turkey	18.2	16.9	5.9	5.2	2.17	11.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina (²)(³)	9.0	7.6	9.0	9.1	1.30	4.8
Kosovo (¹)(³)	18.0	17.4	3.5	5.0	2.20	6.6

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

(²) Crude birth rate and crude death rate: 2014 instead of 2015. Fertility rate: 2012.

(³) Fertility rate: rounded data.

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
	2010	2015	2015		2010	2015	2015			
EU-28	68.6	70.1	75.9	64.3	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.5	20.4	4.5
Montenegro	:	56.7	61.9	51.5	19.7	17.5	17.7	17.3	37.6	13.6
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ⁽¹⁾	48.1	51.9	61.5	42.1	32.0	26.1	26.7	25.1	47.3	21.3
Albania	60.3	59.3	68.1	50.7	14.0	17.1	17.1	17.1	39.8	11.3
Serbia ⁽²⁾	51.4	56.0	63.7	48.3	19.2	17.6	16.8	18.7	43.2	11.3
Turkey ⁽³⁾	50.0	53.9	75.3	32.6	10.8	10.3	9.3	12.6	18.4	2.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	42.8	43.2	53.9	32.4	27.3	27.9	25.9	30.9	62.3	22.8
Kosovo	:	29.1	44.9	13.2	:	32.9	31.8	36.6	57.7	23.8

(1) Long-term unemployment rate: 2013. (2) 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: [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)	
			Total		Male	Female				
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2015		2010	2015	2010	2015
EU-28 ⁽³⁾	4.9	5.2	13.9	11.0	12.4	9.5	33.8	38.7	4.0	3.7
Montenegro	:	:	6.6	5.7	4.9	6.6	18.7	31.0	4.1	4.0
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ⁽⁴⁾	10.3	7.2	15.5	11.3	10.0	12.9	17.1	24.9	3.0	3.1
Albania ⁽⁵⁾	4.1	:	31.9	21.3	22.9	19.6	16.8	:	4.2	5.6
Serbia ⁽⁶⁾	5.6	9.0	8.2	7.5	7.7	7.2	20.5	27.2	3.1	3.4
Turkey ⁽⁷⁾	9.9	9.3	43.1	36.7	35.4	37.9	15.5	23.5	5.3	8.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁽⁸⁾	:	:	31.8	26.3	30.3	21.5	11.8	17.2	2.9	2.6
Kosovo ⁽⁹⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3.9	6.8

(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: 2014 instead of 2015. Educational attainment: data are classified according to ISCED 2011. Ratio of students enrolled in tertiary education: 2014

instead of 2015. (4) Inequality of income distribution and tertiary educational attainment: 2014 instead of 2015. (5) Inequality of income distribution: calculated on the basis of consumption per capita; 2008 instead of 2010. Tertiary educational attainment: 2012 instead of 2010.

(6) Inequality of income distribution: 2009 instead of 2010. Tertiary educational attainment: 2014 instead of

2015. Ratio of students enrolled in tertiary education: 2014 instead of 2015. (7) Inequality of income distribution: 2012 instead of 2015. (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. (9) Ratio of students enrolled in tertiary education: 2013 instead of 2010; 2015 includes data for the private sector.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [cpc_psilc](#), [cpc_pseduc](#), [cpc_psdemo](#), [ilc_dil1](#), [edat_lfse_14](#), [edat_lfse_03](#), [educ_iterpt](#), [educ_uoe_enrnt01](#) 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
	2015		2013	2014	2015	2015	
EU-28	14 693.0	28 800	0.2	1.5	2.2	40.5	43.8
Montenegro	3.6	5 800	3.5	1.8	3.4	61.1	42.5
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	9.1	4 400	2.9	3.5	3.7	65.0	48.8
Albania ⁽¹⁾	10.3	3 600	1.0	1.8	2.8	47.2	28.2
Serbia	33.5	4 700	2.6	-1.8	0.8	56.4	46.7
Turkey ⁽²⁾	645.4	8 300	4.8	3.0	4.0	30.8	28.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	14.6	3 800	2.5	1.1	:	49.8	30.0
Kosovo ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	5.6	3 100	3.4	1.2	:	50.6	19.6

(1) International trade: 2014 instead of 2015.

(2) International trade: 2013 instead of 2015.

(3) Based on ESA 1995.

(4) GDP in current prices: 2014 instead of 2015.

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

	General government deficit (-)/surplus (+) (%)		General government debt (%)		Consumer prices (% change)		Average exchange rate (1 EUR = ...)
	(of GDP)						
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2015
EU-28 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	-6.4	-2.4	78.5	85.2	2.1	0.0	–
Montenegro ⁽⁴⁾	-4.6	7.7	40.9	63.3	0.5	1.5	1 EUR
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	-2.4	-3.5	24.1	38.0	1.6	-0.3	61.610 MKD
Albania	-3.1	-4.0	57.7	72.5	3.6	2.0	139.74 ALL
Serbia	-4.6	-3.8	40.8	76.4	6.5	1.9	120.73 RSD
Turkey ⁽³⁾	-2.9	1.7	40.9	31.3	8.6	7.7	3.0260 TRY
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-2.4	0.7	30.2	41.9	2.1	-1.0	1.9560 BAM
Kosovo ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	:	:	6.1	12.9	3.5	-0.5	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) Based on ESA 2010.

(3) Consumer prices: based on harmonised index of consumer prices.

(4) The euro is used as a *de facto* domestic currency.

(5) Government debt: the value of GDP is obtained from the Medium Term Expenditure Framework. Consumer prices, 2015: based on harmonised index of consumer prices.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [cpc_ecgov](#), [cpc_ecprice](#), [cpc_ecexint](#), [gov_10dd_edpt1](#) and [prc_hicp_aind](#))

Agriculture

	Utilised agricultural area		Harvested production of cereals (thousand tonnes)
	(thousand hectares)	(% of total area)	
	2015		
EU-28 (¹)	178 115	39.9	318 029
Montenegro	231	16.7	7
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1 264	49.2	489
Albania	1 175	40.9	696
Serbia	3 469	44.8	8 429
Turkey	38 551	49.1	38 637
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 728	33.7	1 138
Kosovo	421	38.7	444

(¹) Utilised agricultural area: 2014.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [cpc_agmain](#), [cpc_agmain](#), [ef_kvaareg](#), [demo_r_d3area](#) and [apro_cpp_crop](#))

	Livestock (thousand heads)		
	Bovines	Pigs	Sheep and goats
	December 2015		
EU-28 (¹)	89 152	148 724	99 000
Montenegro	93	25	224
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	253	195	822
Albania	504	171	2 850
Serbia	916	3 284	1 992
Turkey (²)	13 994	2	41 924
Bosnia and Herzegovina	455	564	1 093
Kosovo	259	41	218

(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: [cpc_agmain](#), [apro_mt_lscat](#), [apro_mt_lspig](#), [apro_mt_lssheep](#) and [apro_mt_lsgoat](#))

Industry and retail trade

	Industrial production index (2010 = 100)					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
EU-28	100.0	103.2	101.0	100.5	101.7	103.9
Montenegro	100.0	89.8	83.5	92.3	81.8	88.3
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	100.0	106.9	104.0	107.3	112.5	118.0
Albania	100.0	111.9	118.7	135.1	139.2	142.4
Serbia (¹)	100.0	102.5	100.2	105.6	98.8	107.1
Turkey	100.3	109.9	112.5	116.5	120.6	124.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100.1	102.3	98.6	103.8	103.9	107.1
Kosovo	:	:	:	:	:	:

Note: some countries calculate the base year value (2010 = 100) for the gross index and then adjust the series for calendar effects which may lead to a base year value slightly different from 100.0.

(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	2015
EU-28	100.0	106.1	109.1	109.1	107.4	104.0
Montenegro	100.0	103.2	105.0	106.9	107.3	107.7
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	100.0	112.4	117.6	118.0	116.7	112.1
Albania	100.0	102.1	103.2	102.8	102.1	99.0
Serbia	100.0	114.2	120.6	124.5	125.7	126.2
Turkey	100.0	112.3	119.2	126.0	138.7	146.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kosovo	:	:	:	:	:	:

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

	Volume of retail sales index (2010 = 100)					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
EU-28	100.0	99.5	98.6	98.6	100.7	104.0
Montenegro (¹)	100.0	120.3	125.6	137.5	142.6	145.7
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	:	:	:	94.4	88.3	92.1
Albania	100.0	106.5	111.6	118.6	124.6	131.4
Serbia	100.0	81.7	79.5	74.8	76.2	77.4
Turkey	100.0	109.0	114.7	119.5	124.1	128.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100.0	106.9	109.0	114.5	116.6	125.7
Kosovo	:	:	:	:	:	:

(¹) Gross index.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [cpc_insts](#) and [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 per year (kg)	
	2015		2010	2015
EU-28 ⁽¹⁾(2)(3)	491.0	75.4	503	474
Montenegro	282.8	100.0	532	493
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ⁽⁴⁾	185.5	96.1	266	269
Albania ⁽⁴⁾	139.6	:	367	359
Serbia	257.7	42.0	259	213
Turkey ⁽²⁾	136.3	95.8	343	361
Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁽²⁾	217.0	72.5	275	259
Kosovo ⁽²⁾ (3)	193.0	:	297	140

⁽¹⁾ Motorisation rate: 2013. Road freight transport: 2014.

⁽²⁾ Waste collected: 2014 instead of 2015.

⁽³⁾ Waste generated instead of waste collected.

⁽⁴⁾ Waste collected: 2013 instead of 2015.

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

	Primary energy production (thousand toe)			Gross inland energy consumption (thousand toe)
	Solid fuels	Oil	Gas	
	2014			
EU-28	149 335	70 030	117 019	1 605 931
Montenegro	379	0	0	975
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ⁽¹⁾	985	0	0	2 628
Albania ⁽²⁾	0	1 273	30	2 203
Serbia	5 711	1 208	493	13 574
Turkey	16 359	2 471	414	123 937
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 768	0	0	7 794
Kosovo	1 342	:	:	2 138

⁽¹⁾ Solid fuels: 2015. Oil: 2012.

⁽²⁾ 2015.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [cpc_enclimwa](#), [cpc_energy](#) and [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 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 the 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
5, rue Alphonse Weicker
2721 Luxembourg
LUXEMBOURG
E-mail: estat-statistical-cooperation@ec.europa.eu



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