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Pocketbook on the enlargement countries

2011 edition

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This publication has been produced by Unit D1 of Eurostat, responsible for statistical cooperation with European and Mediterranean countries.

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(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 negotiations currently taking place in the United Nations.

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(²) under United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1244/99.

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Introduction

Background policy

The European Union is currently made up of 27 Member States, while there is an ongoing process for its future enlargement. At the moment several countries have the candidate status and are on their way to joining the EU, while others are potential candidates for the future.

There are five candidate countries: Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Iceland, Montenegro and Turkey. The European Union started accession negotiations with Croatia and Turkey in October 2005 and with Iceland in June 2010. There are the following potential candidates: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo ([1]) and Serbia.

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

In its Communication "Enlargement Strategy and Main Challenges 2010-2011" adopted in November 2010, the European Commission concluded that it would further strengthen the monitoring of macro-economic policies of the enlargement countries, also taking into account new developments in EU economic governance. The enlargement countries were expected to pursue EU-related reforms, and to improve the business environment, thereby helping to overcome the economic crisis and to achieve sustainable growth. The European Commission expressed its will to associate the enlargement countries with initiatives taken at the EU level to meet the goals of the Europe 2020 strategy for a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy.

([1]) under United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1244/99.

The role of Eurostat

The role of Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union, is to follow the progress of the enlargement 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 countries, 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 in comparison with the European Union from 2000 to 2009. The publication includes data on demography, education, social conditions, labour force, national accounts, finance, external trade, agriculture, energy, industry and services, transport, communication and information society, research and development as well as environment. Each chapter contains also a short analytical text and definitions of the indicators presented.

Guide

Data sources

EU-27 data that are presented for the purpose of comparison have been processed and calculated by Eurostat on the basis of information provided by the NSIs (National Statistical Institutes) of the 27 Member States as of October/November 2010 with or without estimates. The information was extracted from Eurostat's free dissemination database.

For all enlargement countries with the exception of Iceland, the vast majority of the data were provided by the NSIs. Eurostat collected this information through the exchange of a questionnaire with each NSI. The only statistical themes where the data were extracted from Eurostat's free dissemination database were demography and external trade.

Data for Iceland were extracted from Eurostat's free dissemination database.

Timeliness

The data used in this publication were collected from the enlargement countries in July/August 2010. The database was completed in November 2010. Data for Iceland were extracted from Eurostat's free dissemination database in November/ December 2010. The majority of indicators are available up until the reference years 2008 or 2009 (depending upon the statistical theme and territory). The EU-27 totals that are provided for the purpose of comparison were extracted from Eurostat's free dissemination database in November/December 2010. As with the data for the enlargement countries, the information presented is generally available up until the reference years 2008 or 2009.

Exchange rates

For some indicators monetary values were requested from the enlargement countries in terms of national currency denominations. However, for the majority of the monetary indicators data were requested in euro (EUR) terms. For a limited number of cases, the information provided was sent in an alternative denomination (usually in national currency). In most of these cases, Eurostat transformed the series using official exchange rates (annual averages for the reference

year in question) so that data for all indicators foreseen in euro terms are denominated in the same currency. While the conversion to a common currency unit facilitates comparisons of data between countries, fluctuations in currency markets are partially responsible for movements identified when looking at the evolution of a series for an indicator that is denominated in euro. A table is provided with information on the annual average exchange rates between the euro and the currencies of the enlargement countries (please refer to Chapter 6 – Table 6.6).

Geographical coverage

The data presented for the EU-27 cover all 27 Member States (except otherwise indicated) throughout the period considered in each table and graph regardless of whether there were 15 or 25 or 27 members in the reference year concerned (in other words, the data have been calculated backwards with a stable coverage). Data are shown for the individual candidate countries listed by country code and for the individual potential candidates listed by country code.

Eurostat data code

Source codes have been inserted after each table and graphic in this publication to help readers access easily the most recent data on the Eurostat website. In the PDF version of this publication, the data codes under each table and graphic are presented as Internet hyperlinks.

Abbreviations and units

Billion	1 000 million
CO2	Carbon dioxide
COICOP	Classification of individual consumption according to purpose
CPI	Consumer price index
ESA95	European system of accounts (1995)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDI	Foreign direct investment
GDP	Gross domestic product
GFS	Government finance statistics
GHG	Greenhouse gases
GWh	Gigawatt hour(s) = 1 000 MWh (megawatt hour(s)) = 10^6 kWh (a kilowatt hour is a unit of energy equivalent to one kilowatt of power expended for one hour of time)
HBS	Household budget survey
Heads	Unit of measure for counting the number of animals
Hectare	Unit of area equal to 100 ares or 10 000 square meters
HICP	Harmonized Consumer Price Index
ILO	International labour organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPI	Industrial production index
ISCED	International standard classification of education (UN classification)
kg	Kilogram (1 000 grams), a unit of mass
km	Kilometre (1 000 meters), a unit of distance
km²	Square kilometre, a unit of area
LFS	Labour force survey
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Study
M1	Narrowest category of money supply, includes physical money (coins & currency); used as a measurement to quantify the amount of money in circulation
M2	A broader measure of money supply that includes M1, time-related deposits, savings deposits, and non-institutional money-market funds
NACE	Statistical classification of economic activities
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
NPISH	Non-profit institutions serving households

OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PPI	Producer price index (output price index)
R&D	Research and Development
SITC	Standard international trade classification
Tonne	1 tonne = 1 000 kg
TOE	Tonne of oil equivalent = 42 GJ (net calorific value)
Tonne-km	Unit of measure of goods transported which represents the transport of one tonne over one kilometre
UAA	Utilised agricultural area

EU aggregate and countries

EU-27	27 Member States of the European Union
HR	Croatia
IS	Iceland
ME	Montenegro
MK([1])	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
TR	Turkey
AL	Albania
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina
RS	Serbia
XK	Kosovo ([2])

Currency

EUR	Euro
HRK	Croatian kuna
ISK	Icelandic Krona
MKD	Denar (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)
TRY	Turkish lira
ALL	Albanian lek
BAM	Convertible mark (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
RSD	Serbian dinar (Republic of Serbia)

Symbols

Italic	Estimated data
%	Percentage
:	Data not available or unreliable
-	Not applicable

([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]) Under United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1244 of 10 June 1999.

Demography

1

Population increases in most countries

The population in the European Union grew steadily between 2000 and 2009. The average annual growth rate was around 0.4% between 2000 and 2009. Similar population growth was also recorded in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro. Over recent years all these territories saw annual average growth rates between 0.1% and 0.5%. Iceland, Kosovo and Turkey experienced much higher growth, averaging between 1.25% and 1.6% annually. In contrast, Croatia and Serbia recorded a decrease in their population size (0.16% and 0.29% annually, respectively) between 2000 and 2009.

In 2009, almost 500 million people lived in the European Union. The combined population of the enlargement countries represented nearly a fifth of the total EU-27 population. Turkey was by far the largest among them, with almost 72 million people, whereas Iceland and Montenegro were the smallest, with populations of 319 thousand and 630 thousand respectively in 2009.

In the EU-27 as well as in all enlargement countries (for which data are available) the working age population accounted for just over two thirds of the total population. The proportion of the population found in the age ranges below and above the working population varied widely. In the EU-27, Croatia and Serbia 15% of the population was aged below 15, compared to around 25% in Albania and Turkey. Conversely, around 17% were aged over 64 in the EU-27, Croatia and Serbia, compared to 9% in Albania and 7% in Turkey.

Iceland recorded by far the highest increase of almost 19% in the size of the working age population over recent years, compared to just over 3% in the EU-27. Croatia and Serbia were the only countries showing a decrease in the size of the working age population. Only in Iceland did the population under 15 years of age increase by just over 2%. All the other enlargement countries saw decreases in this age group larger than the EU-27 fall of around 6%. Meanwhile, the population aged over 64 years of age rose in all territories except for Serbia, where it fell by almost 5%.

Crude birth rates higher then crude death rates in most countries

A crude rate of natural increase can be calculated by subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate, with a positive result showing that the size of the population is growing, if the effects of migration are discounted. Over recent years, Croatia and Serbia were the only countries to experience crude death rates higher than crude birth rates and in both countries this discrepancy rose, indicating an increasing rate of reduction in the population. In 2009, the crude rate of natural decrease was 4.6 per thousand inhabitants in Serbia and 1.7 in Croatia. In contrast, the largest crude rate of natural increase was recorded in Kosovo, with a value of 12.5 per thousand inhabitants, closely followed by Turkey with 10.8 in 2009.

Fertility rates of over 2 children per woman in Iceland and Turkey

Only two of the enlargement countries, Iceland and Turkey, recorded fertility rates of over 2 children per woman in the latest year for which data are available. In Turkey the rate fell steadily between 2000 and 2009, while in Iceland it rose to 2.15, the highest rate in any of the enlargement countries in 2009. The EU-27 and Croatia also recorded rises in the fertility rate over recent years. In contrast, Albania experienced a particularly sharp fall in the fertility rate from 2.0 in 2000 to 1.33 in 2007, though this increased slightly to 1.4 in 2009.

Life expectancy rising

Over recent years, life expectancy for both men and women rose in the EU-27 and all the enlargement countries except for women in Albania. Turkey recorded the highest rise in life expectancy, of 2.5 years for men and 3 years for women between 2000 and 2009.

With the exception of Iceland, in all the enlargement countries life expectancy was lower than in the EU-27 for both sexes in the latest year for which data are available. Compared to the EU-27 value for men of just over 76 years (2007 data), male life expectancy in most of the enlargement countries was between 71 and 73 years. In contrast, life expectancy for men in Iceland was 80 years in 2008. For women, life expectancy in Iceland was just over 83 years, around one year higher than in the EU-27 and substantially higher than in all the other enlargement countries, where life expectancy for women was between 76 and 80 years in the latest year for which data are available.

Falls in infant mortality

Infant mortality figures have fallen across the EU-27 and all the enlargement countries over recent years. With the exception of Iceland recording the lowest value, just below 2 deaths per thousand live births in 2009, the rate in the enlargement countries was above the EU-27 value of 4.3 in 2008. Turkey recorded the highest rate of 15.3 in 2009, though this was a significant fall from the rate of almost 32 deaths per thousand live births in 2000. Albania and Montenegro also recorded a halving in their infant mortality rates over recent years, to around 6 deaths per thousand births in the latest year for which data are available.

Table 1.1: Population as of 1st January (1 000)

	2000	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**
EU-27	482 768	486 648	491 154	495 292	499 700
HR	4 498	4 443	4 444	4 441	4 435
IS	279	288	294	308	319
ME	612	619	623	625	630
MK	2 022	2 024	2 035	2 042	2 049
TR (¹)	64 259	66 873	68 582	70 256	71 897
AL	3 058	3 103	3 135	3 153	3 185
BA	*3 753*	*3 843*	*3 844*	3 844	*3 844*
RS	7 528	7 491	7 456	7 398	7 335
XK	:	1 985	2 041	2 127	2 181

(¹) Mid-year population estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_pjan and cpc_psdemo).

Figure 1.1: Population, average annual growth rates 2000 to 2009 (%)
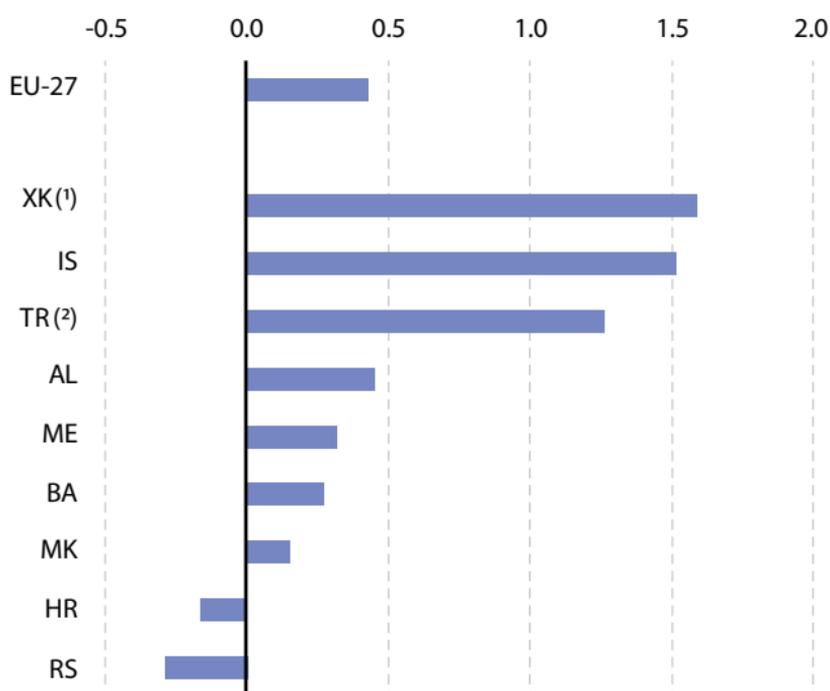
(1) Growth rate between 2003 and 2009.
(2) Mid-year population estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_pjan and cpc_psdemo).

Figure 1.2: Population by age class, 2009 (% of total population) (¹)
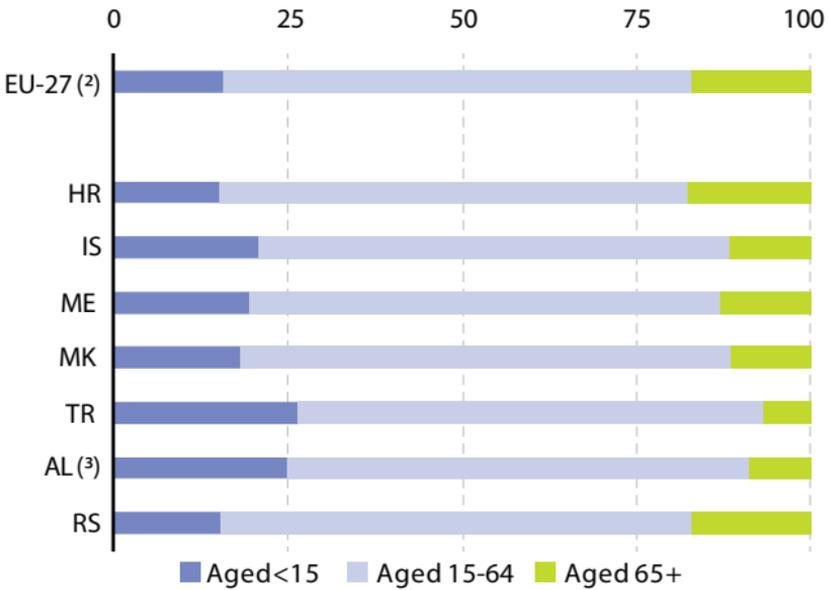
(¹) Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99, not available.
(²) 2008 instead of 2009 data.
(³) 2007 instead of 2009 data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_pjangroup).

Table 1.2: Change in the population by age class between 2000 and 2009 (%)

	<15	**15-64**	**65+**
EU-27 (¹)	-6.2	3.2	12.8
HR	-8.0	-1.7	6.4
IS	2.3	18.7	15.1
ME (²)	-6.5	2.4	12.2
MK	-18.7	5.7	17.3
TR	-6.7	10.8	36.7
AL (³)	-7.8	3.7	9.8
BA	:	:	:
RS	-10.2	-2.4	-4.9
XK	:	:	:

(¹) Change between 2000 and 2008.
(²) Change between 2003 and 2009.
(³) Change between 2004 and 2007.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_pjangroup).

Figure 1.3: Crude rate of natural increase (per 1 000 inhabitants)
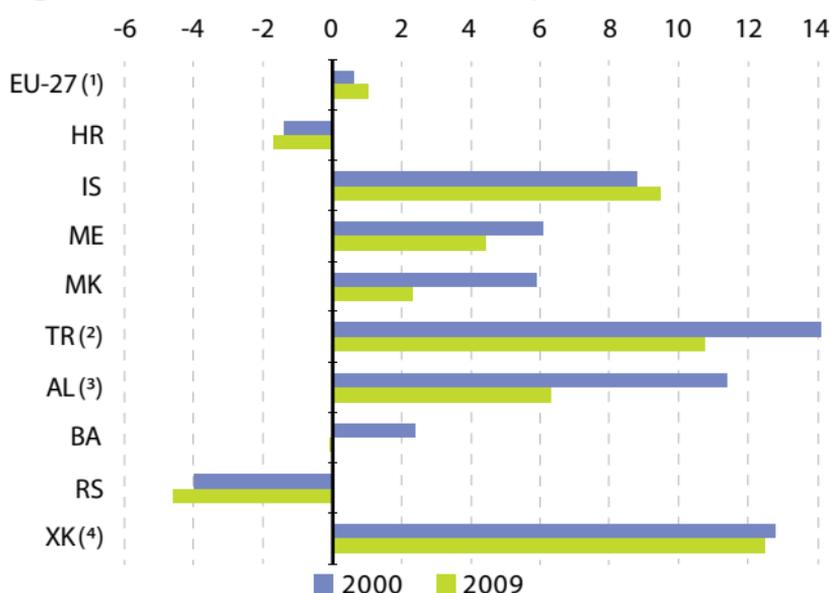
(¹) 2009: provisional.
(²) Break in series in 2007.
(³) 2008 instead of 2009.
(⁴) 2003 instead of 2000.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_gind).

Table 1.3: Crude birth and death rates (per 1 000 inhabitants)

	2000		2005		2009	
	Crude birth rate	Crude death rate	Crude birth rate	Crude death rate	Crude birth rate	Crude death rate
EU-27	10.6	10.0	10.4	9.8	*10.7*	*9.7*
HR	9.8	11.2	9.6	11.7	10.1	11.8
IS	15.3	6.5	14.4	6.2	15.8	6.3
ME	15.0	8.8	11.8	9.4	13.7	9.3
MK	14.5	8.5	11.0	9.0	11.5	9.3
TR (¹)	20.2	6.2	18.9	6.2	17.2	6.4
AL (²)	16.7	5.4	12.6	5.4	11.4	5.1
BA	10.5	8.1	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1
RS	9.8	13.8	9.7	14.3	9.6	14.2
XK (³)	16.0	3.2	18.0	3.5	15.7	3.2

(¹) Break in series in 2007.
(²) 2008 instead of 2009.
(³) 2003 instead of 2000.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_gind).

Table 1.4 : Total fertility rate (mean number of children per women)

	2000	2003	2005	2007	2009
EU-27 (¹)	*1.45*	1.47	1.51	*1.56*	:
HR	1.39	1.33	1.42	1.40	1.50
IS (²)	2.08	1.99	2.05	2.09	2.15
ME	1.85	1.83	1.60	1.65	1.85
MK (²)	1.70	1.50	1.46	1.46	1.47
TR	2.38	2.27	2.20	2.15	2.12
AL	2.00	2.00	1.78	1.33	1.40
BA	1.30	1.22	1.20	1.18	*1.20*
RS	1.50	1.59	1.45	1.38	1.40
XK	:	3.21	:	:	:

(¹) 2002 instead of 2000.
(²) 2008 instead of 2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_find and cpc_psdemo).

Table 1.5 : Life expectancy at birth (years)

	Male			Female		
	2000	2005	2009	2000	2005	2009
EU-27 (¹)	74.5	75.4	76.1	80.9	81.5	82.2
HR	70.5	71.8	72.9	77.8	78.8	79.6
IS (²)	77.8	79.6	80.0	81.6	83.5	83.3
ME	71.1	70.4	71.7	76.3	74.9	76.6
MK	70.9	*71.4*	72.0	75.6	76.2	76.1
TR	69.0	70.9	71.5	73.1	75.0	76.1
AL	72.1	72.1	72.9	:	78.6	77.8
BA	71.3	72.1	*72.4*	76.7	77.5	77.7
RS (²)	68.9	70.2	71.3	74.4	75.6	76.6
XK (³)	:	67.0	:	:	71.0	:

(¹) 2002 instead of 2000; 2007 instead of 2009.
(²) 2008 instead of 2009.
(³) 2003 instead of 2005.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_mlexpec and cpc_psdemo).

Table 1.6 : Infant mortality rates (per 1 000 live births)

	2000	2003	2005	2007	2009
EU-27 (¹)	5.9	5.3	4.9	4.5	4.3
HR	7.4	6.3	5.7	5.6	5.3
IS	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.8
ME	11.1	11.0	9.5	7.4	5.7
MK	11.8	11.3	12.8	10.3	11.6
TR	31.5	23.1	18.9	16.7	15.3
AL (¹)	13.8	8.4	7.6	5.6	6.0
BA	9.7	7.6	6.7	6.8	6.5
RS	10.6	9.0	8.0	7.1	7.0
XK (²)	11.2	15.1	9.6	11.1	*8.4*

(¹) 2008 instead of 2009.
(²) 2002 instead of 2000.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_minfind and cpc_psdemo).

Definitions

Crude birth rates and crude death rates are ratios of the number of births or deaths during a reference year to the average population of the same reference year. The value is expressed per 1 000 inhabitants.

Crude rate of natural increase is the difference between the crude birth rate and the crude death rate during a reference year. The value is expressed per 1 000 inhabitants.

Infant mortality rates are measured as the ratio of the number of deaths of children under the age of one during a given reference year to the number of live births during the same year. The value is expressed per 1 000 live births.

Life expectancy at birth: the average number of years a person would live if age-specific mortality rates observed for a certain calendar year or period were to continue. Figures are given separately for men and women.

Population: the inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31 December of the previous year). The population is 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.

Total fertility rate: the average number of children that would be born to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the average fertility rates of each year.

Education

2

Declining numbers of early school leavers

Education and training policies are central to the Europe 2020 strategy to turn the EU into a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy. One of the flagship initiatives under Europe 2020 is "Youth on the move", which aims to enhance the performance of education systems and to facilitate the entry of young people to the labour market. In particular, one of the headline targets of Europe 2020 is to reduce the share of early school leavers to below 10% of the population.

Between 2000 and 2009, the proportion of 18-24 year olds not completing upper secondary education fell in the EU-27 and in the enlargement countries for which data are available, namely Croatia, Iceland and Turkey. The decrease amounted to about 3 percentage points in the EU-27 and ranged between almost 3 percentage points in Croatia (between 2002 and 2009) and almost 14 percentage points in Turkey. In 2009, a little more than 14 % of young people did not complete upper secondary education in the EU-27. Croatia and Serbia recorded by far the lowest levels, below 10%, of early school leavers. In contrast, in both Albania and Turkey the proportion of young people who had not completed upper school education was 39% and almost 45% respectively in the latest year for which data are available. There was a significant difference between the two gender groups in Iceland and Turkey. In 2009, around 25% of men aged 18-24 in Iceland did not complete upper secondary education, compared with almost 18% of their female counterparts. This difference was reversed in Turkey where around 38% of young men did not complete upper secondary education, compared with around 50% of their female counterparts.

More students in tertiary education and graduates in science and technology

Over recent years, the number of students attending tertiary education increased in the EU-27 as well as in the enlargement countries for which data are available. All the enlargement countries saw higher growth rates than the EU-27 but on lower absolute values.

The percentage of the population aged 20-29 graduating in science and technology increased in the EU-27 and in all the enlargement countries over recent years. Across the EU-27, as well as in the enlargement countries, a higher percentage of men than women completed their tertiary education in science

and technology. Croatia and Montenegro saw a significant rise for both genders. In Croatia the percentages of both men and women graduating in science and technology roughly doubled to almost equal the EU-27 rates of around 18% for men and 9% for women in 2008. In Montenegro the percentage of both men and women graduating in these fields more than doubled between 2003 and 2009 to almost 9% for men and 7% for women.

Mixed picture on spending on education

The EU-27 public expenditure on education as proportion of GDP remained stable between 2000 and 2007 at around 5% of GDP. Iceland's public expenditure on education rose sharply from 5.8% in 2000 to 7.6% of GDP in 2005 and remained relatively stable in the following years. Over this period, Iceland's education expenditure as proportion of GDP was higher than in the EU-27. Serbia's public expenditure on education rose steadily from 2.4% in 2000 to 3.5% of GDP in 2008. Albania and Turkey also recorded increases but with some fluctuations.

Higher participation in training in most countries

The proportion of persons aged 25-64 having participated in education and training increased in the EU-27 and in most of the enlargement countries for which information is available. Only Serbia recorded a stable level. In 2009, the proportion of the population aged 25-64 having participated in education and training was more than two and a half times higher in Iceland than in the EU-27 with the proportion of around 9%. On the contrary, the proportions reached in all other countries were at least two times smaller than in the EU-27.
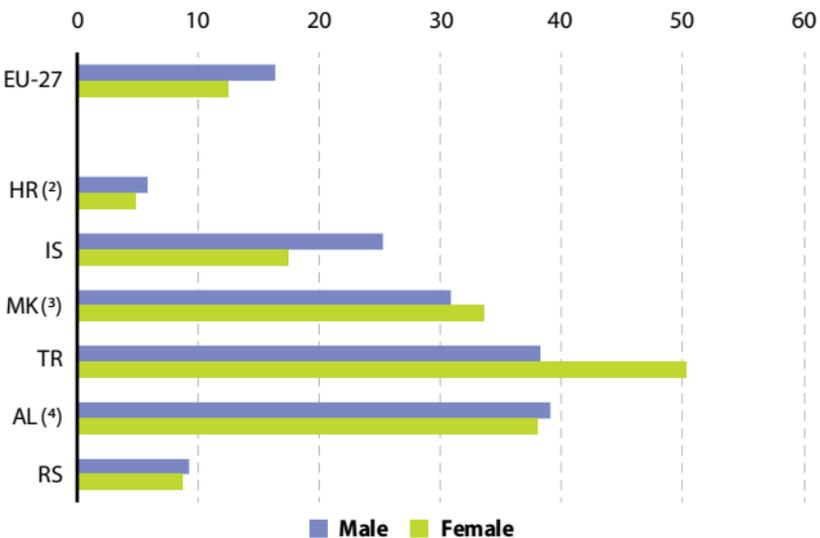
Table 2.1 : Upper secondary education, (%)

	Population aged 18-24 having not completed upper secondary education			Population aged 20-24 having completed at least upper secondary education		
	2000	**2005**	**2009**	**2000**	**2005**	**2009**
EU-27	*17.6*	15.8	14.4	76.6	77.5	78.6
HR (¹)	8.3	4.8	5.4	90.6	93.8	95.2
IS	29.8	24.9	21.4	46.1	50.8	53.6
ME	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK (²)	32.2	:	:	65.4	:	:
TR	58.1	50.0	44.6	39.8	45.6	50.0
AL (³)	:	42.0	39.0	:	:	:
BA	:	:	:	:	:	:
RS	:	11.4	9.0	:	89.0	89.1
XK	:	:	:	:	:	:

(¹) 2002 instead of 2000; since 2007 data refer to quarterly periods.
(²) 2002 instead of 2000.
(³) 2007 instead of 2005; 2008 instead of 2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: lfsi_edu_a, cpc_psilc and cpc_siinr).

Figure 2.1: Proportion of the population aged 18-24 having not completed upper secondary education (currently not in any education or training) by gender, 2009 (%) (¹)

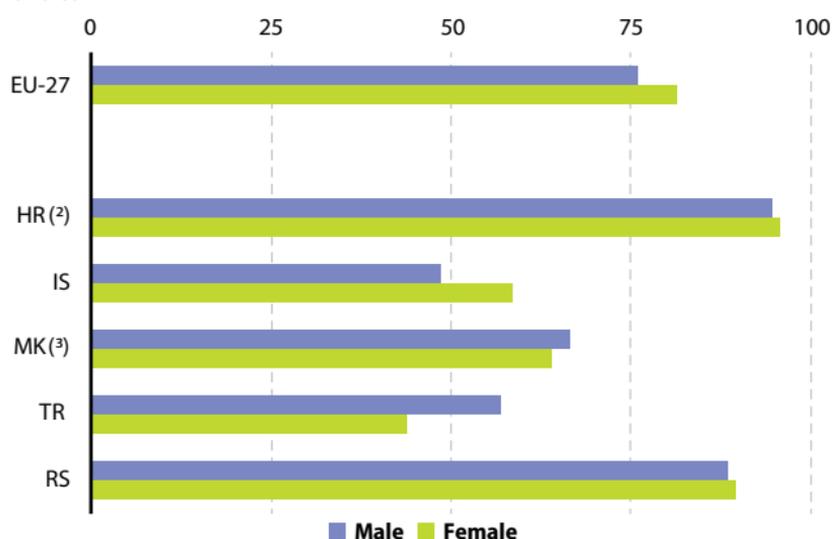(¹) Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovia and Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99, not available.
(²) Data refer to quarter periods.
(³) 2002 data.
(⁴) 2008 data.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: lfsi_edu_a and cpc_psilc).

Figure 2.2: Proportion of the population aged 20-24 having completed at least upper secondary education by gender, 2009 (%) (¹)

(¹) Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99, not available.
(²) Data refer to quarter periods.
(³) 2002 data.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: lfsi_edu_a and cpc_siinr).

Table 2.2 : Number of pupils/students by ISCED level of education, 2009 (1 000)

	ISCED 0	ISCED 1	ISCED 2	ISCED 3
EU-27 (¹)	14 401	28 289	22 194	22 002
HR	99	167	194	181
IS (¹)	12	30	14	25
ME	13	35	38	32
MK	17	113	105	94
TR	981	10 917	:	4 240
AL	75	236	222	133
BA	17	174	176	147
RS	158	282	314	283
XK	24	174	145	97

(¹) 2008 data.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: educ_ilev and cpc_pseduc).

Table 2.2 (continued): Number of pupils/students by ISCED level of education, 2009 (1 000)

	ISCED 4	**ISCED 5**	**ISCED 6 (¹)**	**Total**
EU-27 (²)	1 513	18 541	499	107 440
HR (³)	:	145	3	789
IS (²)	1	16	0	99
ME	:	24	0	142
MK (³)	1	65	0	395
TR (⁴)	:	3 463	67	19 667
AL	:	93	:	759
BA	:	*105*	*1*	*620*
RS (⁵)	1	233	3	1 274
XK	:	29	:	469

(¹) IS: 0.3; ME: 0.06; MK: 0.159.
(²) 2008 data.
(³) ISCED 6: 2008 instead of 2009.
(⁴) ISCED5: Number of students at other education institutions and upper education students
     are included; ISCED6: Number of medical interns and doctorate students at universities and
     other education institutions are included.
(⁵) ISCED 5 and ISCED 6: 2008 instead of 2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: educ_ilev and cpc_pseduc).

Figure 2.3: Numbers of students in tertiary education (ISCED 5 and ISCED6), growth rate 2000-2009 (%)

(¹) 2008 instead of 2009.
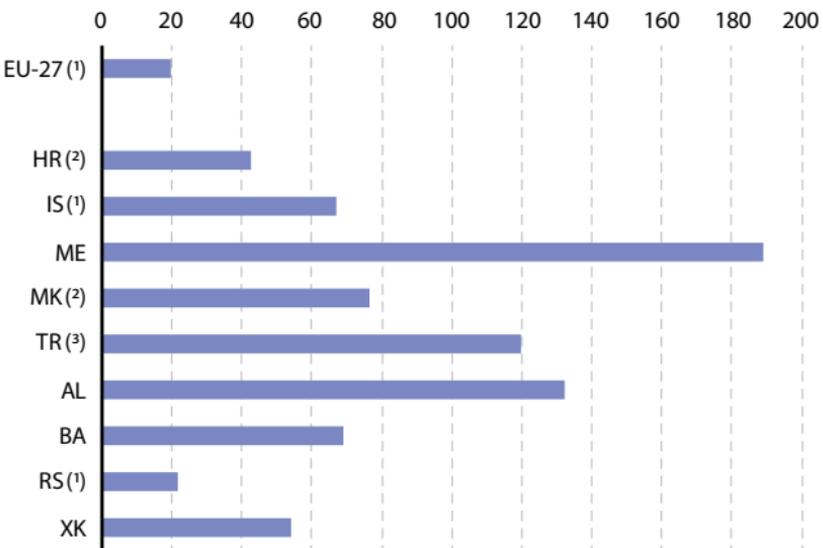(²) ISCED 6: 2008 instead of 2009.
(³) ISCED5: Number of students at other education institutions and upper education students
     are included; ISCED6: Number of medical interns and doctorate students at universities and
     other education institutions are included.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: educ_ilev and cpc_pseduc).

Table 2.3 : Tertiary graduates in science and technology
(per 1 000 inhabitants aged 20-29)

	Male			Female		
	2000	**2005**	**2009**	**2000**	**2005**	**2009**
EU-27 (¹)	*13.8*	17.8	18.4	*6.3*	8.3	9.2
HR	7.4	7.5	16.7	4.8	3.8	9.0
IS (¹)	10.3	12.5	13.0	6.5	7.6	7.5
ME (²)	*3.1*	5.0	*8.8*	*1.8*	2.5	*6.9*
MK (³)	3.5	3.9	4.6	2.6	3.4	3.3
TR	5.9	8.0	:	2.8	3.3	:
AL	:	:	:	:	:	:
BA	:	:	:	:	:	:
RS (¹)	7.2	7.4	10.3	4.9	5.0	7.8
XK	:	:	:	:	:	:

(¹) 2008 instead of 2009.
(²) 2003 instead of 2000.
(³) 2007 instead of 2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: educ_itertc and cpc_siinr).

Table 2.4 : Spending on human resources (public expenditure
on education) as a proportion of GDP (%)

|	**2000**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
EU-27	*4.9*	*5.0*	*5.0*	*5.0*	:	:
HR (¹)	4.5	4.5	:	:	:	:
IS (²)	5.8	7.6	7.6	7.4	:	:
ME	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK (³)	3.4	3.4	:	:	:	:
TR	2.6	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.0	:
AL (⁴)	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.4
BA	:	:	:	:	:	:
RS	2.4	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	:
XK	:	:	:	:	:	:

(¹) 2003 instead of 2005.
(²) 2000: Expenditure at pre-primary level of education is not available. 2005-2007: Expenditure
    for ancillary services are not available.
(³) 2002 instead of 2000; 2003 instead of 2005.
(⁴) 2009 data compiled by preliminary data from Ministry of Finance.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: educ_figdp and cpc_pseduc).

Figure 2.4: Proportion of persons aged 25-64 having participated in education and training (at any time during a four week period prior to being surveyed), (%) ([1])
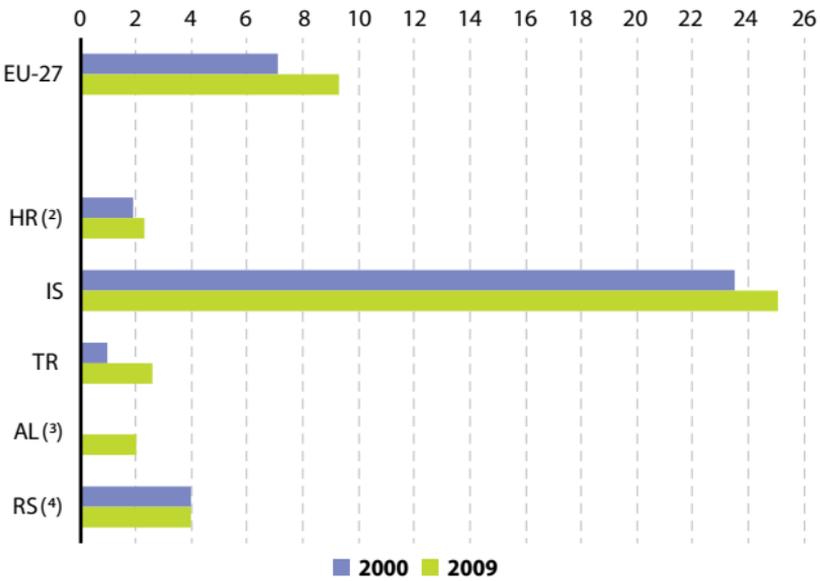
([1]) Montenegro, Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovia and Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99, not available.
([2]) 2002 instead of 2000.
([3]) 2008 instead of 2009.
([4]) 2004 instead of 2000.

Source: (online data codes: lfsi_edu_a and cpc_siemp).

Definitions

Proportion of the population aged 20 to 24 having completed at least upper secondary education is defined as the percentage of young people (aged 20 to 24) having attained (completed) at least the upper secondary education attainment level, in other words, with at least an education level of ISCED 3 (upper) secondary education). The denominator consists of the total population of the same age group (aged 20 to 24), and excludes persons having not answered questions concerning their participation in education and training. The expression 'having attained' should be associated with obtaining a certificate or diploma. In cases where there is no certification, successful completion must be associated with full attendance of the course.

The proportion of the population aged 25 to 64 who participated in education and/or training (at any time during a four week period prior to being surveyed by the LFS) relates to all education or training and includes formal and non-formal education: initial education, continuing or further training, training within an enterprise, apprenticeships, on-the-job training, seminars, distance learning, evening classes. It also includes general interest courses, such as language courses, computing, management, art/culture and health/medicine courses.

Public expenditure on education is expressed as a proportion of GDP. Generally, the public sector funds education either by bearing directly current and capital expenditure of educational institutions (direct expenditure for educational institutions) or by supporting students and their families with scholarships and public loans, as well as by transferring public subsidies for educational activities to private enterprises or non-profit organisations (transfers to private households and enterprises).

Students in tertiary education is the number of students enrolled in tertiary education (ISCED 5-6: 1st and 2nd stages of tertiary education) in a given academic-year.

Tertiary graduates in science and technology per thousand inhabitants aged 20 to 29 are calculated by dividing the number of graduates (of all ages) in the fields of science and technology by the total population aged 20 to 29 and then multiplying by a thousand.

ISCED 97 - International Standard Classification of Education

This classification is used for the breakdown of the number of pupils/students; it is also used for determining the coverage of a number of other education indicators.

ISCED description

0 Pre-primary level of education; this level is defined as the initial stage of organized instruction, designed primarily to introduce very young children to a school-type environment.

1 Primary level of education; programmes are normally designed to give students a sound basic education in reading, writing and mathematics along with an elementary understanding of other subjects such as history, geography, natural science, social science, art and music. In some cases religious instruction is featured.

2 Lower secondary level of education; this is designed to complete the provision of basic education which began at ISCED level 1. The programmes at this level are usually on a more subject-oriented pattern using more specialized teachers and more often several teachers conducting classes in their field of specialization.

3 Upper secondary education; this level of education typically begins at the end of full-time compulsory education for those countries that have a system of compulsory education. More specialization may be observed at this level than at ISCED level 2 and often teachers need to be more qualified or specialised than for ISCED level 2.

4 Post-secondary, non-tertiary education (these programmes straddle the boundary between upper secondary and post-secondary education from an international point of view, even though they might clearly be considered as upper secondary or post-secondary programmes in a national context. These programmes are often not significantly more advanced than programmes at ISCED level 3 but they serve to broaden the knowledge of participants who have already completed a programme at level 3.

5 First stage of tertiary education (not leading directly to an advanced research qualification); this level consists of tertiary programmes with an educational content more advanced than those offered at levels 3 and 4.

6 Second stage of tertiary education (leading to an advanced research qualification); this level is reserved for tertiary programmes that lead to the award of an advanced research qualification. The programmes are devoted to advanced study and original research.

Social indicators

3

Wages and salaries in the EU-27 higher than in the enlargement countries

In the latest year for which data are available, average nominal monthly wages and salaries expressed in terms of euro were higher in the EU-27 than in any of the enlargement countries. The EU-27 recorded a figure of EUR 2 609. Monthly wages and salaries in Iceland (EUR 2 508) were only slightly lower than the EU-27 average, though this comparison was affected by the dramatic fall in the Icelandic Krona against the euro between 2008 and 2009. Croatia recorded the next highest nominal wages and salaries, at just over EUR 1 000 per month, while in all the other enlargement countries for which data are available they were below EUR 500 per month.

Table 3.1 shows the index of real wages and salaries (in terms of euro or national currencies) which is deflated using the consumer price index. In real terms the EU-27 recorded a rise in wages and salaries of 34% between 2000 and 2008, a figure far outstripped by the rises of 59% in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 95% in Montenegro and an increase of 145% in Serbia. Meanwhile, Iceland saw wages and salaries in real terms fall between 2005 and 2009. Though the country still recorded a rise in real terms of 11% in wages and salaries between 2000 and 2009, this was the lowest in any of the enlargement countries for which data are available.

Inequalities of income distribution in Serbia and Turkey wider than in the EU-27

One way of measuring the inequality of income distribution is by comparing the total income received by the 20% of the population with the highest income to that received by the 20% of the population with the lowest income. This measure of income inequality in the EU-27 was just over 5 in 2008. This means that the total income received by the 20% of the population with the highest income was five times greater than that received by the 20% of the population with the lowest income. In the same year, income inequality in Turkey was substantially higher than in the EU-27, at just over 8. This was a sharp reduction from 2002, when the equivalent figure was almost 11. Serbia also experienced a significant fall in this measure of inequality from almost 8 to below 6 between 2006 and 2009. The remaining enlargement countries for which figures are available, Albania, Croatia and Iceland, recorded figures slightly lower than the EU-27 in the latest year, though Iceland experienced a rise in inequality over recent years.

Household consumption expenditure on essentials higher in the enlargement countries than in the EU-27

Total household consumption expenditure can be broken down into twelve categories by a system known as COICOP. The figures shown in Figure 3.2 account for the most essential categories of spending such as housing (including fuel), food (excluding alcoholic drinks) and transport. In total, the EU-27 recorded 50% of spending on these essential categories. It was lower than in any of the enlargement countries, though in Iceland and Bosnia and Herzegovina the figures were only slightly higher. In all the remaining enlargement countries, with the exception of Kosovo, around two thirds of household spending went on housing, food and transport. The equivalent figure for Kosovo was over 75%.

Iceland spent highest percentage of GDP on health

Iceland spent almost twice as large a proportion of GDP on health as the EU-27. In 2007, Iceland spent almost 10% compared to 5% of GPD in the EU-27. Croatia, Serbia and Turkey recorded similar figures to the EU-27. Albania and Montenegro both recorded substantially lower values of around 2% of GDP.

In the latest year for which data are available, spending on social protection was just over 25% of GDP in the EU-27. It was higher than in any of the enlargement countries for which data are available, though in Iceland the equivalent figure was just over 20%. Croatia and Serbia both recorded values of around 16%, while in Albania 10% of GDP was spent on social protection.

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Table 3.1 : Wages and salaries

	Average nominal monthly wages and salaries (EUR)			Index of real wages and salaries (2000=100) ([1])	
	2000	**2005**	**2009**	**2005**	**2009**
EU-27 ([2])	2 329	2 426	2 609	120	134
HR ([3])	638	844	1 051	113	121
IS ([4])	3 100	4 295	2 508	122	111
ME ([5])	181	213	463	140	195
MK ([6])	168	206	263	114	159
TR ([7])	260	357	:	:	:
AL	113	216	310	:	:
BA ([8])	190	275	:	:	:
RS	76	308	470	209	245
XK	:	:	:	:	:

([1]) Index is calculated on the basis of wages and salaries in euro / national currency.
([2]) Average nominal monthly wages and salaries: 2001 instead of 2000 and 2006 instead of 2009; Index of real wages and salaries: 2008 instead of 2009
([3]) For the period 1995-2003, the persons employed in crafts, trades and as free-lances, as well as in the police and defense-related activities are excluded. From 2004 onwards the number of persons employed in the police and defense-related activities are included.
([4]) Significant variations in the exchange rate for the Icelandic Krona ISK in 2009 lead to fluctuation in the average nominal monthly wages and salaries.
([5]) Index of real wages and salaries: 2008 instead of 2009
([6]) Average nominal monthly wages and salaries: 2008 instead of 2009
([7]) 2002 instead of 2000
([8]) For 1998-2004, net salary. For 2005, including data from Brcko District.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tps00175, lc_lci_r1_a and cpc_pslm).

Figure 3.1: Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20 income quintile share ratio) ([1])
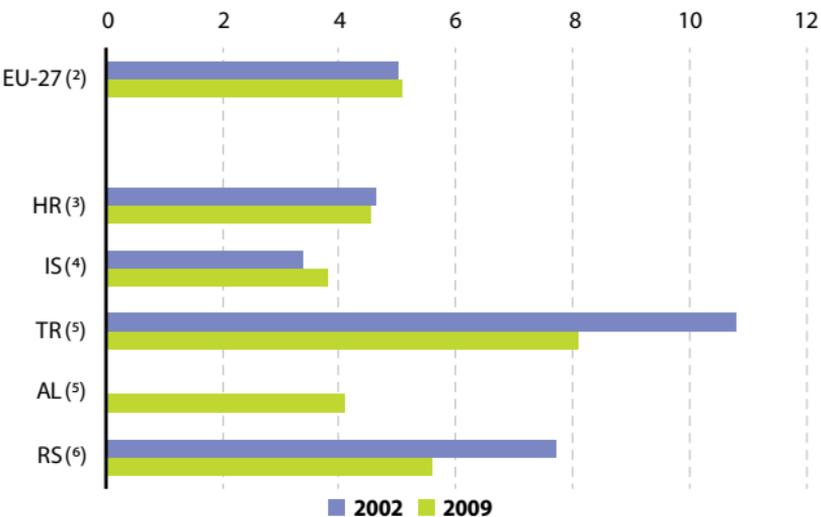
([1]) Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99, not available; Albania, not available for 2002.
([2]) 2005 instead of 2002; 2005 estimated; 2008 instead of 2009.
([3]) 2003 instead of 2002; 2008 instead of 2009.
([4]) 2004 instead of 2002; 2008 instead of 2009.
([5]) 2008 instead of 2009.
([6]) 2006 instead of 2002.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ilc_pns4 and cpc_psilc).

Table 3.2: Household expenditure as a proportion of GDP, 2009 (%)

	2000	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR (¹)	66.3	46.6	42.9	42.0	39.1	41.1
IS	58.5	57.3	56.2	55.4	51.4	48.9
ME	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK (²)	66.7	59.9	58.5	50.6	48.0	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:
AL	:	:	:	:	:	:
BA	:	:	:	:	:	:
RS (²)	83	76	76	74	74	:
XK (³)	83.1	50.5	44.8	41.2	46.8	49.0

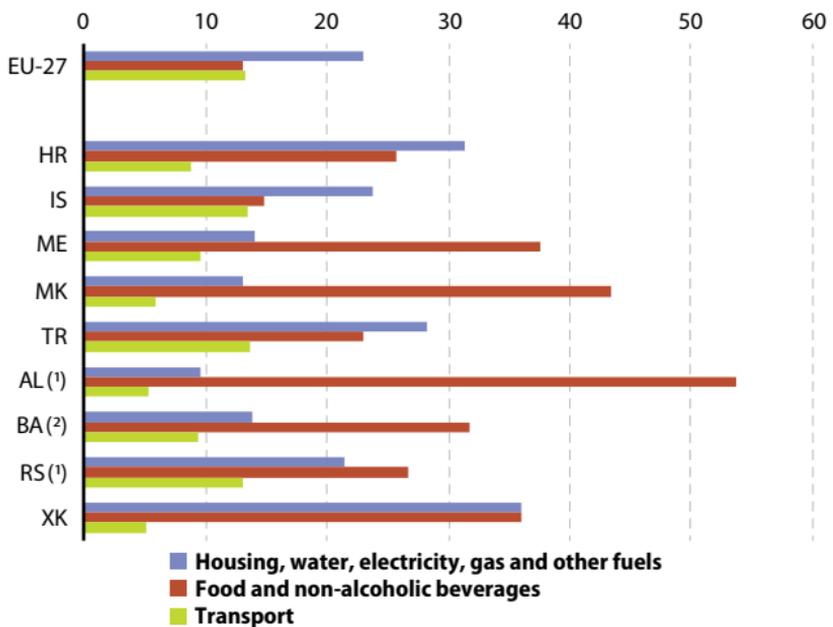(¹) Since 2006, data is calculated on the basis of the sum of quarterly values.
(²) 2002 instead of 2000
(³) 2003 instead of 2000.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nama_gdp_c, cpc_ecnacoi and cpc_ecnagdp).

Figure 3.2 : Consumption expenditure of households, 2009 (% of total household consumption expenditure)

(¹) 2008 data.
(²) 2007 data.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nama_co3_c and cpc_ecnacoi).

Table 3.3 : Persons living in jobless households (% of respective age group living in households where no-one works)

	Children aged 0-17			Adults aged 18-59		
	2000	**2005**	**2009**	**2000**	**2005**	**2009**
EU-27	*9.8*	*9.9*	*10.2*	*10.2*	*10.3*	10.1
HR (¹)	10.3	8.7	*8.7*	14.0	3.0	*12.5*
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:
ME	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK (²)	29.4	30.8	29.4	23.8	25.0	24.7
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:
AL	:	:	:	:	:	:
BA	:	:	:	:	:	:
RS (³)	9.3	9.8	11.4	10.9	12.5	14.4
XK	:	:	:	:	:	:

(¹) 2002 instead of 2000; 2006 instead of 2009.
(²) Children aged 0-17: 2004 instead of 2000; persons aged 18-59: 2003 instead of 2000; 2006 instead of 2009.
(³) 2004 instead of 2000; 2006 instead of 2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: lfsi_jhh_a and cpc_psilc).

Figure 3.3: Health expenditure as a proportion of GDP, 2008 (%) (¹)
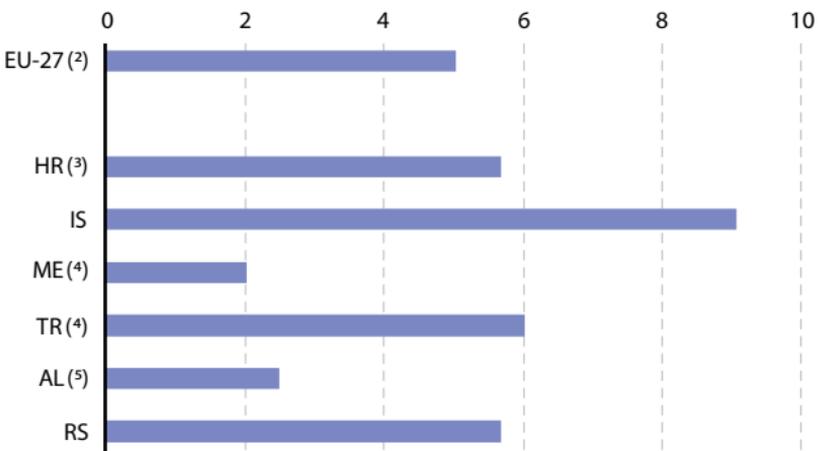
(¹) The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99, not available.
(²) Estimated data.
(³) 2003 data.
(⁴) 2007 data.
(⁵) Expenditures only in public sector.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: hlth_sha_hp and cpc_psilc).

Figure 3.4: Social protection expenditure as a proportion of GDP, 2008 (%) (¹)

(¹) Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99, not available.
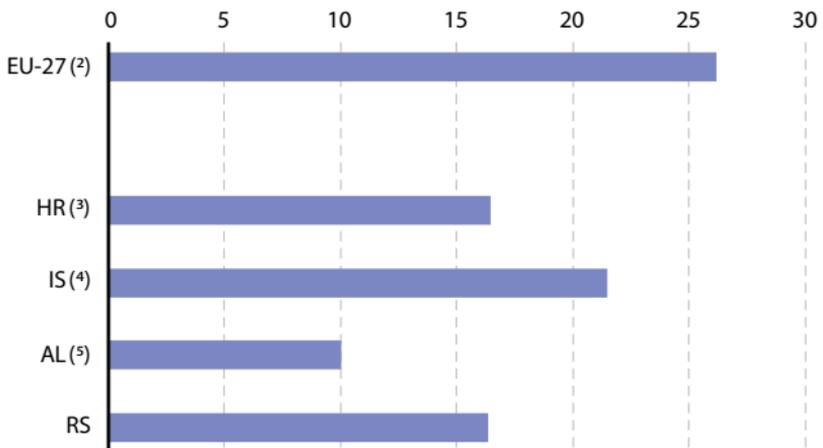(²) 2007 data, provisional.
(³) 2003 data.
(⁴) 2007 data.
(⁵) 2005 data.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: spr_exp_sum, hlth_sha_hp and cpc_psilc).

Definitions

Health expenditure should ideally be provided in relation to the System of Health Accounts (SHA), which defines total expenditure on health as 'the final use of resident units of health care goods and services plus gross capital formation in health care provider industries'. This indicator is expressed as a proportion of GDP in current price terms.

Household consumption expenditure measures the value of all goods and services that are used for directly meeting household needs. It covers actual expenditure on purchases of goods and services, own consumption such as products from kitchen gardens, and imputed rents for owner-occupied dwellings. Investment effected by households, direct duties and taxes paid to various administrations, savings, social transfers in kind and voluntary transfers in cash or in kind to charities and aid organisations are excluded. Total household consumption expenditure can be broken down into categories by a system known as COICOP (classification of individual consumption according to purpose).

Inequality of income distribution is measured as the ratio of total income received by the 20 % of the population with the highest incomes (the top quintile) to that received by the 20 % of the population with the lowest incomes (the lowest quintile). This calculation should be made on the basis of equivalised disposable income, which is calculated for each household by adding together the income received by all members of the household and dividing by the equivalised household size (which is calculated as the sum of the persons in the household on the basis of the following weights: 1.0 to the first adult, 0.5 to other persons aged 14 or over who are living in the household, and 0.3 to each child aged less than 14).

Proportion of the population living in jobless households is measured for two sub-populations, children aged 0 to 17, and persons aged 18 to 59. In both cases the number of persons living in jobless households is expressed as a proportion of the total sub-population (in other words, as a share of all children aged 0 to 17 or as a share of all persons aged 18 to 59).

The information covers all persons living in private households (except for students aged 18 to 24 who live in households composed solely of students; these are not counted in either the numerator or denominator).

Social protection expenditure is calculated in line with the ESSPROS (European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics) methodology. Expenditure includes social benefits, administration costs and other expenditure linked to social protection schemes. Social protection benefits are direct transfers, in cash or in kind, by social protection schemes to households and individuals to relieve them of the burden of one or more of the defined risks or needs. Benefits are classified according to eight social protection functions (which represent a set of risks or needs): sickness/healthcare benefits, disability benefits, old age benefits, survivors' benefits, family/children benefits, unemployment benefits, housing benefits, social exclusion benefits not elsewhere classified.

Wages and salaries include normal earnings from work as an employee or an apprentice and extra earnings for overtime work, commissions or tips. Additional payments such as 13th and 14th months salary, holiday pay or allowance, profit sharing bonus, other lump-sum payments and company shares are covered as well.

4

Labour force

Employment rates fell in almost all enlargement countries in 2009

The new Europe 2020 strategy puts forward three mutually reinforcing priorities of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. If the strategy is to succeed, employment policies will have a pivotal role to play in achieving all three of these priorities. In this respect, the EU headline employment rate target of 75% for the population aged 20-64 is the most visible demonstration of the EU's ambitions in the field of employment. The enlargement countries will be associated with initiatives taken at the EU level to meet the goals of the Europe 2020 strategy, including the EU employment rate target.

The unprecedented crisis in global financial markets which gathered pace in autumn 2008 led to the most severe recession since the Second World War, strongly impacting on labour markets in the EU as well as in most of the enlargement countries. The impact of the crisis on the labour markets of the EU-27 and the enlargement countries was relatively limited in 2008, in line with the usual lagged response, but became more manifest in 2009.

In 2009, the overall EU employment rate averaged 64.6%, down from 65.9% a year earlier. The fall between 2008 and 2009 was seen in all the enlargement countries apart from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Kosovo. It was most marked in Iceland where the employment rate fell from almost 84% in 2008 to around 78% in 2009. However, this still left Iceland's rate higher than the EU-27 rate and far higher than in the other enlargement countries, where employment rates ranged from around 26% in Kosovo to almost 57% in Croatia in 2009.

Nevertheless, even in these turbulent times, it is still worthwhile to recall the longer-term picture and highlight the progress that has been made in some European labour markets since 2000. Employment rates in the EU-27 as well as in most of the enlargement countries followed a generally upward trend, with Montenegro and Croatia seeing particularly large rises of around 12 and almost 7 percentage points respectively by 2008. In contrast, Albania, Serbia and Turkey recorded sharp falls in employment rates between 2000 and 2005.

Iceland recorded by far the lowest employment gender gap

Iceland stood out as having by far the lowest employment gender gap. In 2009, it was only 4 percentage points which was much narrower than the difference of 12 percentage points recorded for the EU-27. The employment gender gaps in Croatia, Montenegro and Serbia were similar to those for the EU-27 in 2009. All the other enlargement countries recorded substantially higher gaps, ranging from 19 percentage points in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to 40 percentage points in Turkey.

Almost three-quarters of employed persons in Iceland and Montenegro in service sector

The distribution of employment between different economic sectors highlights how the economies of the enlargement countries vary across this group, and also in comparison to the EU-27. In the latest year for which data are available, employment in the service sector accounted for just over two thirds of total employment in the EU-27, a proportion exceeded only by Iceland and Montenegro among the enlargement countries. Both these countries recorded almost 73% of employed persons in services.

Agriculture is by far the smallest of the three sectors in the EU-27, at almost 6% of the total labour force. Iceland and Montenegro recorded very similar values in the latest year for which data are available. In contrast, just over 44% of Albania's labour force was employed in agriculture in 2009, though this was a sharp fall from the 2000 figure of almost 72%.

The proportion of EU-27's labour force employed in industry and construction combined was almost 28%, exceeded only by Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Albania recorded the lowest figure with almost 20%, though this represented a sharp rise from the 2000 figure of around 7%.

Unemployment rates rose in most of the enlargement countries in 2009

The unemployment rate across the EU-27 as a whole fell steadily from just over 9% in 2000 to 7% in 2008 before rising to almost 9% in 2009 as a result of the economic crisis. Among the enlargement countries only the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Kosovo saw unemployment fall between 2008

and 2009, though these two countries nevertheless recorded by far the highest levels of unemployment of just over 32% and 45% respectively in 2009. Iceland was the only one of the enlargement countries to experience a lower unemployment rate than the EU-27 in 2009, although this rate had more than doubled from almost 3% to just over 7% between 2008 and 2009.

Iceland recorded a lower unemployment rate for women than men

The unemployment rates for men and women in the EU-27 were almost identical, around 9% for both genders, as they were in Turkey, around 14% for both genders in 2009. Iceland again stood out among the enlargement countries, in this case being the only one with a lower unemployment rate for women than men, 6% compared to 9% in 2009. In contrast, Kosovo recorded the highest gender gap of 15 percentage points as a result of 41% of men being unemployed compared to 56% of women.

Table 4.1 : Economic activity rates (%)

	2000	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
EU-27	68.6	69.8	70.3	70.5	70.9	71.1
HR (¹)	62.2	63.3	62.6	63.2	63.2	62.4
IS (²)	86.2	86.0	87.1	87.1	86.2	84.6
ME (³)	60.4	59.0	58.4	61.0	61.2	60.3
MK	59.7	60.7	62.2	62.8	63.5	64.0
TR (⁴)	52.4	49.8	49.8	49.8	50.6	51.7
AL (⁵)	66.2	57.8	53.6	65.2	61.9	61.9
BA	:	:	51.3	52.2	53.5	53.2
RS	68.2	65.2	63.6	63.4	62.7	60.6
XK (⁶)	45.6	49.2	52.3	46.8	46.2	48.1

(¹) 2000, data refers to the second half of the year; until 2006: data refers to half-year periods; 2007 onwards: data refers to quarter periods.

(²) 2000: weighted annual Labour Force Survey (LFS) results; 2005-2007: revised by the new population projection.

(³) 2000, age group refers to persons aged 15 or more years; from 2005 onwards age group 15-64 is used.

(⁴) 2003 data instead of 2000; unemployment is not defined according to the standard ILO concept. A wider definition is used resulting in higher unemployment and economic activity rates.

(⁵) For 2001-2006 administrative data (information only for the male population aged 15-59 and for the female population aged 15-54); break in series in 2007.

(⁶) 2001 instead of 2000.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: lfsi_act_a and cpc_pslm).

Figure 4.1: Economic activity rates by gender, 2009 (%)
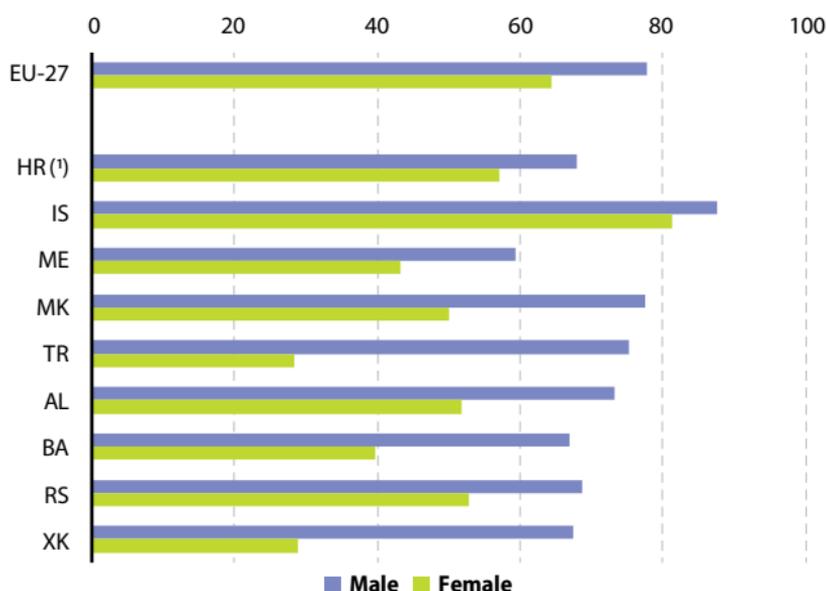
(¹) Data refers to quarter periods.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: lfsi_act_a and cpc_pslm).

Table 4.2 : Employment rates (%)

	2000	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
EU-27	62.2	63.5	64.5	65.4	65.9	64.6
HR ([1])	51.3	55.0	55.6	57.1	57.8	56.6
IS ([2])	83.3	83.8	84.6	85.1	83.6	78.3
ME ([3])	38.5	40.9	41.0	49.2	50.8	48.7
MK	40.3	37.9	39.6	40.7	41.9	43.3
TR	48.9	44.4	44.6	44.6	44.9	44.3
AL ([4])	55.1	49.7	46.2	56.4	53.8	53.4
BA	:	:	35.0	36.8	40.7	40.1
RS	59.2	51.0	49.9	51.5	53.7	50.4
XK ([5])	19.6	28.5	28.7	26.2	24.1	26.1

([1]) 2000, data refers to the second half of the year; until 2006: data refers to half-year periods; 2007 onwards: data refers to quarter periods.

([2]) 2003 instead of 2000.

([3]) 2000, age group refers to persons aged 15 or more years; from 2005 onwards age group 15-64 is used.

([4]) For 2001-2006 administrative data (information only for the male population aged 15-59 and for the female population aged 15-54); break in series in 2007.

([5]) 2001 instead of 2000.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: lfsi_emp_a and cpc_siemp).

Figure 4.2: Employment rates by gender, 2009 (%)
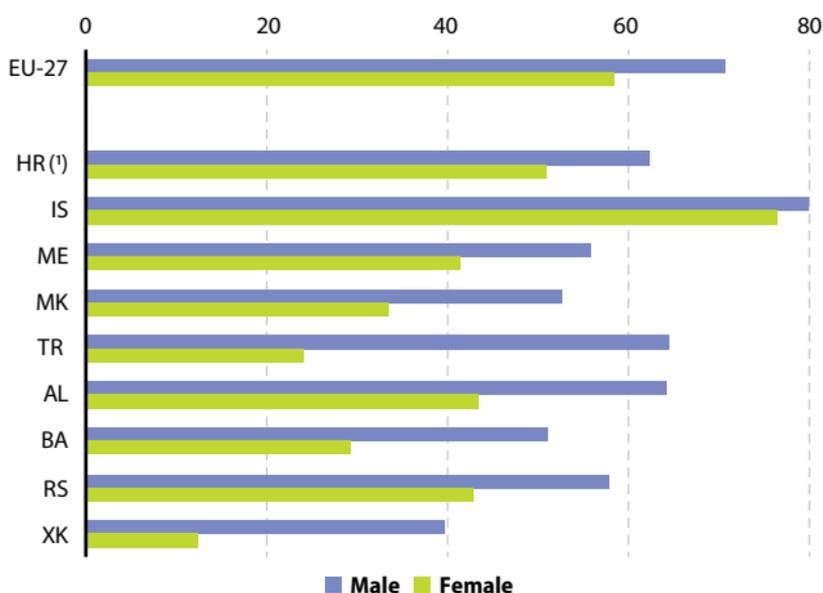
([1]) Data refers to quarter periods.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: lfsi_emp_a and cpc_siemp).

Table 4.3 : Employment by economic activity (%)

	Agriculture		Industry and construction		Services	
	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009
EU-27 (¹)	7.9	5.6	29.3	27.6	62.7	66.9
HR (²)	11.7	14.1	28.7	28.6	59.6	57.3
IS (³)	8.7	4.9	22.1	22.2	69.2	72.9
ME (⁴)	3.4	6.5	25.9	20.7	70.8	72.8
MK (⁵)	25.0	18.5	35.2	29.7	39.8	51.7
TR (⁶)	36.0	24.7	24.0	25.3	40.0	50.0
AL (⁷)	71.8	44.1	6.6	19.9	21.5	36.0
BA (⁸)	18.1	21.2	35.4	31.5	46.5	47.3
RS	:	23.9	:	25.3	:	50.8
XK (⁹)	6.2	14.6	25.5	20.7	68.3	64.8

(¹) 2007 instead of 2009; 2000: EU27 total is based on quarter 2 except for Austria and France based on quarter 1; 2007: EU totals are based on the available country data for a given quarter/year.
(²) 2000, data refers to the second half of the year; 2009: data refers to quarter periods.
(³) 2008 instead of 2009.
(⁴) From 2004 a new methodology is used, which is harmonized with the EU requirements.
(⁵) 2001 instead of 2000.
(⁶) 2009, calculated according to mid-year population estimates.
(⁷) For 2001-2006 administrative data (information only for the male population aged 15-59 and for the female population aged 15-54); break in series in 2007.
(⁸) 2003 instead of 2000.
(⁹) 2001 instead of 2000; 2007 instead of 2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: lfsa_egana and cpc_ecnabrk).

Figure 4.3: Unemployment rates by gender, 2009 (%)

■ **Male** ■ **Female**
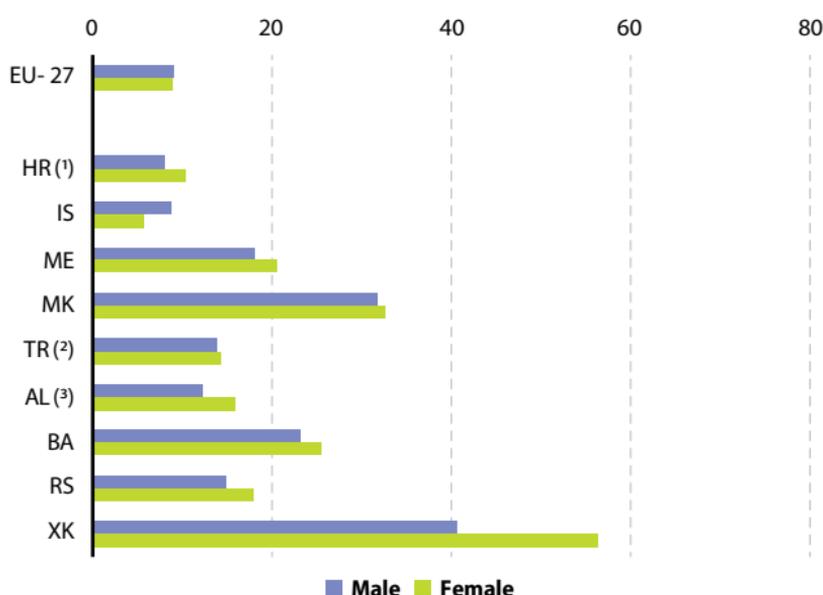
(¹) Data refers to quarter periods.
(²) Unemployment is not defined according to the standard ILO concept. A wider definition is used resulting in higher unemployment and economic activity rates.
(³) From 2000 to 2006 the unemployment indicators refer to administrative data.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: lfsa_urgan and cpc_pslm).

Table 4.4 : Unemployment rates (% of the total labour force)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	9.3	8.9	8.2	7.1	7.0	8.9
HR (¹)	17.0	12.6	11.1	9.6	8.4	9.1
IS	1.9	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.9	7.2
ME	19.3	30.3	29.6	19.3	16.8	19.1
MK	32.2	37.3	36.0	35.0	33.8	32.2
TR (²)	6.5	10.6	10.2	10.3	11.0	14.0
AL (³)	16.8	14.1	13.8	13.5	13.0	13.8
BA	39.7	43.9	31.1	29.0	23.4	24.1
RS	13.3	21.1	21.0	18.3	13.6	16.1
XK (⁴)	57.1	41.4	44.9	43.6	47.5	45.4

(¹) 2000, data refers to the second half of the year; until 2006: data refers to half-year periods; 2007 onwards: data refers to quarter periods.

(²) 2005-2007: revised by the new population projection; Unemployment is not defined according to the standard ILO concept. A wider definition is used resulting in higher unemployment and economic activity rates.

(³) From 2000 to 2006 the unemployment indicators refer to administrative data.

(⁴) 2001 instead of 2000.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: lfsa_urgan and cpc_pslm).

Table 4.5 : Long-term unemployment rates (%)

	2000			2009		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
EU-27	4.0	3.5	4.6	3.0	2.9	3.1
HR (¹)	9.1	9.0	9.4	5.2	4.2	6.3
IS (²)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4
ME	:	:	:	16.7	14.4	19.7
MK	26.9	25.4	29.2	26.3	26.2	26.5
TR (³)	1.3	1.2	1.8	3.5	3.1	4.6
AL	:	:	:	9.1	7.8	10.6
BA	:	:	:	20.0	19.1	21.6
RS	:	:	:	10.5	9.5	11.7
XK (⁴)	47.6	42.9	59.0	37.1	33.7	45.0

(¹) 2000: data refers to the second half of the year and long-term unemployment refers to thirteen months or more; 2009: data refers to quarter periods.

(²) 2003 instead of 2000.

(³) Unemployment is not defined according to the standard ILO concept. A wider definition is used resulting in higher unemployment and economic activity rates.

(⁴) 2001 instead of 2000.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: une_ltu_a and cpc_sisoc).

Table 4.6 : Youth unemployment rates by gender, 2009 (%)

	2000			2009		
	Total	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
EU-27	18.3	17.6	19.1	19.8	20.9	18.5
HR (¹)	43.1	42.1	44.3	25.1	23.1	28.5
IS (²)	12.5	12.7	12.2	15.9	19.8	12.0
ME	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	59.9	58.1	62.4	55.1	52.7	59.4
TR (³)	13.1	13.7	11.9	25.3	25.4	25.0
AL	:	:	:	27.2	26.2	28.3
BA	:	:	:	48.7	46.4	52.7
RS	50.2	45.0	56.0	41.6	39.3	44.9
XK (⁴)	80.0	75.5	87.1	73.0	68.5	81.7

(¹) 2000: data refers to the second half of the year; 2009: data refers to quarter periods.
(²) 2003 instead of 2000.
(³) Unemployment is not defined according to the standard ILO concept. A wider definition is used resulting in higher unemployment and economic activity rates.
(⁴) 2001 instead of 2000.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: lfsa_urgan and cpc_pslm).

Definitions

Economic activity rates are defined as the proportion of persons aged between 15 and 64 in the labour force in relation to the total population of the same age. Activity rates for men and for women are expressed as a percentage of the male population aged 15 to 64 and the female population aged 15 to 64 respectively, not as a share of the total (male and female) population aged 15 to 64. The labour force comprises employed and unemployed persons.

Employed persons are defined in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) as persons aged 15 and over who during the reference week did any work for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education or training.

Employment by economic activity expresses the breakdown of employment according to NACE.

Employment rates are defined as the proportion of employed persons aged between 15 and 64 in the total population of the same age. Employment rates for men and women are expressed as a percentage of the male population aged 15 to 64 and the female population aged 15 to 64 respectively, not as a share of the total (male and female) population aged 15 to 64.

Unemployed persons are defined as those aged 15 to 74 who were without work during the reference week, were currently available for work and were either actively seeking work in the past four weeks or had already found a job to start within the next three months.

The unemployment rate is the share of unemployed persons in the total number of active persons in the labour market (the labour force). Unemployment rates for men and women are expressed as a percentage of the male labour force aged 15 to 74 and the female labour force aged 15 to 74 respectively, not as a share of the total (male and female) labour force.

The long-term unemployment rate is defined as the number of persons who have been unemployed for at least 12 months, expressed as a share of the total number of active persons in the labour market

The youth unemployment rate is the share of unemployed persons aged 15 to 24 as a proportion of the total number of active persons in the labour market (the labour force) aged 15 to

24. Youth unemployment rates for men and women are expressed as a proportion of the male labour force aged 15 to 24 and the female labour force aged 15 to 24 respectively, not as a share of the total (male and female) labour force aged 15 to 24..

National accounts

5

Gross domestic product fell substantially in 2009

The unprecedented economic crisis which gathered pace in autumn 2008 has affected the EU-27 and all enlargement countries. In 2009, the gross domestic product (GDP) decreased by 4.2% in the EU-27. The impact of crisis on the enlargement countries varied depending on each country's economic structure. Croatia, Iceland, Serbia and Turkey, which are more integrated in the global market, were heavily affected and Iceland was especially hard hit due to the collapse of the financial sector. In 2009, GDP fell by 6.8% in Iceland, 5.8% in Croatia, 4.7% in Turkey and 3% in Serbia. Montenegro, which was also severely hit, due to its dependence on external financing, saw its GDP contract by 5.7% in 2009. In Bosnia and Herzegovina the impact of the crisis has been exacerbated by pro-cyclical fiscal policies with a high share of subsidies and social transfers in the budget. In 2009, GDP decreased by 2.9% in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia were least affected by the crisis, as they are less dependent on exports and their domestic markets held up well. In 2009, GDP decreased slightly, by 0.8%, in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Albania stood out with a growth rate of 3.3% in 2009.

Before the economic crisis, the enlargement countries recorded high economic growth rates. GDP in all of the enlargement countries grew faster than in the EU-27 between 2005 and 2008. The good performance of the pre-accession economies before the crisis occurred against the background of a booming global economy, easy access to international finance and ample liquidity.

Iceland's GDP per capita still above the EU-27 average

In 2009, GDP per inhabitant in Iceland, expressed in purchasing power standards (PPS), was 20% above the EU-27 average; however, this value fell from 31% in 2000. In contrast, GDP per capita in the other enlargement countries was lower than that of the EU-27 in 2009 but had risen steadily over recent years. Croatia, Montenegro and Turkey registered GDP per capita between 30% and 60% below the EU-27 average, while Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia were between 60% and 80% below the EU-27 average.

Increases in the service sector's share in gross value added

In the EU-27 and in all the enlargement countries the service sector's share in total gross value added (GVA) was by far the largest in the latest year for which data are available. The EU-27 level of 74% was well above all the enlargement countries, which recorded levels between 57% and 70%. Increases in the service sector over recent years compensated for the decline in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector and to some extent in the industry sector. The only exception was Albania, where the figure for the service sector fell between 2000 and 2008, though by less than 2 percentage points to 57% in 2007. The growth of the service sector between 2000 and 2008 was particularly pronounced in Serbia which recorded a rise of 12 percentage points.

Compared to the EU-27, the economies of the enlargement countries generated a considerably higher proportion of GVA from the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector. In 2009, the EU-27 recorded a value of below 2%, while for the latest year for which data are available, values range from just over 6% of total GVA in Croatia and Iceland to almost 19% in Albania. However, the agriculture sector's share in total GVA declined by widely varying amounts in all the enlargement countries over recent years. In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the agriculture sector diminished slightly, whereas in Serbia the share of this sector in the economy shrank by about half.

In the EU-27 the industry sector's share in total GVA declined between 2000 and 2009 by just over 4 percentage points, with similar falls recorded in Croatia, Serbia and Turkey, and an even greater fall of almost 6 percentage points in Montenegro. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia also recorded a decrease, though smaller, of almost 3 percentage points. On the other hand Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Iceland saw this sector growing slightly during recent years, by a maximum of 2 percentage points recorded in Albania.

Table 5.1: GDP growth rate at constant prices (national currency) relative to the previous year (%)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	3.9	2.0	3.2	3.0	0.5	-4.2
HR (¹)	3.0	4.2	4.7	5.5	2.4	-5.8
IS	4.3	7.5	4.6	6.0	1.0	-6.8
ME (²)	1.1	4.2	8.6	10.7	6.9	-5.7
MK	4.5	4.1	4.0	6.1	5.0	-0.8
TR	6.8	8.4	6.9	4.7	0.7	-4.7
AL	6.7	5.7	5.4	5.9	*7.7*	3.3
BA	2.0	3.9	6.1	6.2	5.7	-2.9
RS	5.3	5.6	5.2	6.9	5.5	-3.0
XK (³)	*1.2*	*3.1*	:	:	:	:

(¹) Since 2006, data is calculated on the basis of the sum of quarterly values.
(²) 2001 instead of 2000.
(³) 2002 instead of 2000; 2003 instead of 2005.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: nama_gdp_k and cpc_sigeb).

Table 5.2: GDP at current market prices (million EUR)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	9 209 155	11 071 480	11 699 068	12 395 912	12 493 843	11 785 475
HR (¹)	23 146	35 725	39 102	42 833	47 370	45 379
IS	9 421	13 124	13 316	14 932	10 276	8 692
ME	1 066	1 815	2 149	2 681	3 086	2 981
MK	3 893	4 676	5 231	5 965	6 720	*6 676*
TR	289 446	387 655	419 013	472 879	501 339	441 600
AL	3 945	6 561	7 168	7 828	*8 861*	8 500
BA	5 977	8 757	9 844	11 126	12 630	12 268
RS	25 539	20 306	23 305	28 785	33 418	*29 963*
XK (²)	1 624	*3 068*	*3 192*	*3 434*	3 841	*3 902*

(¹) Since 2006, data is calculated on the basis of the sum of quarterly values.
(²) 2001 instead of 2000.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nama_gdp_c and cpc_ecnagdp).

Table 5.3: GDP per capita in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) (EU-27 = 100)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27 (¹)	100	100	100	100	100	100
HR (¹)	49	56	57	60	63	64
IS (¹)	131	130	123	122	121	120
ME	:	31	36	40	43	*43*
MK (¹)	27	28	30	32	33	36
TR (¹)	42	40	44	44	45	46
AL	:	22	23	23	26	27
BA	:	24	27	29	31	31
RS	:	32	32	33	36	37
XK	:	:	:	:	:	:

(¹) Break in series in 2005

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nama_aux_gph and cpc_ecnagdp).

Figure 5.1: Gross value added at basic prices, 2009 (% share of total gross value added) (¹)

■ **Agriculture, forestry and fishing** ■ **Industry** ■ **Construction** ■ **Services**

(¹) Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99, not available.
(²) Calculated on the basis of the sum of quarterly values.
(³) 2008 instead of 2009 data.
(⁴) Provisional value.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nama_nace06_c and cpc_ecnabrk).

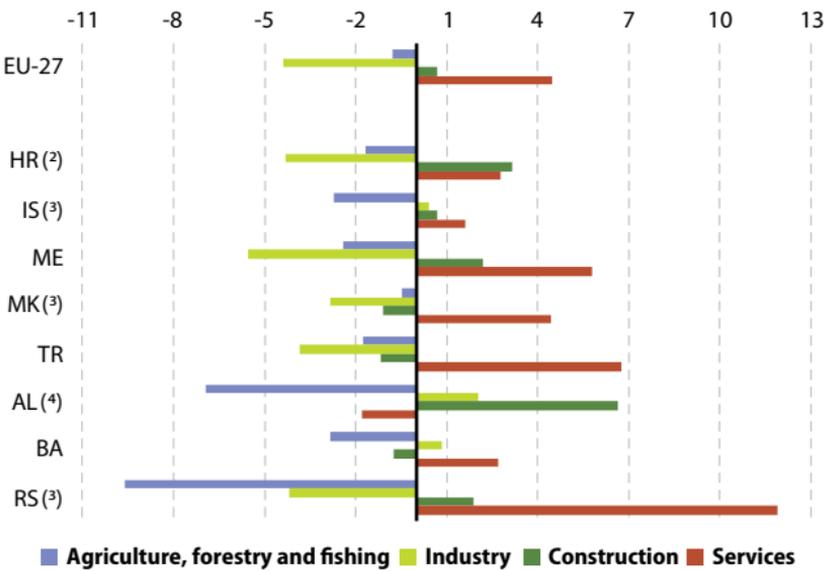**Figure 5.2:** Relative change of gross value added (GVA), 2000 to 2009 (percentage points) ([1])

(¹) Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99, not available.
(²) Calculated on the basis of the sum of quarterly values.
(³) 2008 instead of 2009 data.
(⁴) 2008 provisional value instead of 2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nama_nace06_c and cpc_ecnabrk).

Table 5.4: Expenditure components of GDP, 2009 (% share of GDP)

	Final consumption expenditure: households and NPISH	Final consumption expenditure: general government	Gross capital formation	External balance of goods and services
EU-27	58.4	22.4	18.2	1.0
HR (¹)	59.0	18.6	30.8	-8.4
IS	51.0	26.4	13.8	8.8
ME (²)	91.2	22.6	40.6	-54.4
MK (³)	80.2	18.2	26.8	-25.3
TR	71.6	14.7	14.9	-1.2
AL (³)	79.4	10.2	37.1	-26.7
BA (³)	80.8	19.8	28.2	-28.8
RS (³)	75.3	19.6	28.6	-23.5
XK	92.6	17.3	29.9	-39.9

(¹) 2008 data. Calculated on the basis of the sum of quarterly values.
(²) 2008 data. Estimation of NPISH not done.
(³) 2008 data.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nama_fcs_c, nama_gdp_c, nama_exi_c and cpc_ecnagdp).

Definitions

External balance of goods and services is the balancing item showing the difference between uses (exports of goods and services) and resources (imports of goods and services).

Final consumption expenditure (ESA95) consists of expenditure incurred by resident institutional units on goods or services that are used for the direct satisfaction of individual needs or wants or the collective needs of members of the community.

Final consumption expenditure of households and NPISHs (non-profit institutions serving households), (ESA95), includes households' and NPISH's expenditure. Households consist of employers, employees, recipients of property incomes, recipients of pensions, recipients of other transfer incomes. NPISHs consist of non-profit making institutions which are separate legal entities, which serve households and which are private non-market producers. This term is also known as private final consumption expenditure.

General government final consumption expenditure (ESA95) includes the value of goods and services produced by general government itself (other than own-account capital formation and sales) and purchases by general government of goods and services produced by market producers that are supplied to households (without transformation) as social transfers in kind.

Gross capital formation (ESA95) comprises gross fixed capital formation and stock variations. Gross fixed capital formation consists of resident producers' acquisitions (less disposals) of fixed assets (tangible or intangible) during a given period, plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realised by the productive activity of producer or institutional units.

Gross domestic product (GDP) is a basic measure of a country's overall economic health. As an aggregate measure of production, GDP is equal to the sum of the gross value-added of all resident institutional units (i.e. industries) engaged in production, plus any taxes, and minus any subsidies, on products not included in the value of their outputs.

GDP growth rate is calculated as the increase in GDP relative to the previous year, in percentage. GDP is measured at constant prices in national currency, in order to calculate a growth measure that is not influenced by price inflation and by variations in the exchange rates.

GDP per capita is an indicator that is derived through the division of GDP by the total population.

Gross value added (ESA95) is measured at market prices. It is defined as final output minus intermediate consumption measured at market prices. This indicator is also provided as a breakdown of value added according to NACE.

Purchasing power standard (PPS) shall mean the artificial common reference currency unit used in the European Union to express the volume of economic aggregates for the purpose of spatial comparisons in such a way that price level differences between countries are eliminated. Economic volume aggregates in PPS are obtained by dividing their original value in national currency units by the respective PPP. 1 PPS thus buys the same given volume of goods and services in all countries, whereas different amounts of national currency units are needed to buy this same volume of goods and services in individual countries, depending on the price level.

Finance

6

Sharp increase in general government deficit and debt

Under the terms of the EU's Stability and Growth Pact, EU Member States have pledged to keep deficits and debt below certain limits: a Member State's government deficit may not exceed 3% of gross domestic product while debt may not exceed 60% of GDP. If a Member State exceeds these deficit targets, the excessive deficit procedure is triggered at EU level. It entails some steps to encourage the Member State concerned to take measures to rectify the situation. Keeping deficit and debt below certain limits is also one of the criteria for economic and monetary union and hence for joining the euro.

The global economic downturn triggered a sharp deterioration in public finances across Europe. The general government deficit of the EU-27 widened sharply from the relatively low ratio of -0.9% of GDP in 2007 to -6.8% in 2009, more than twice the target reference value of -3.0%. Apart from Iceland all the enlargement countries recorded deficits below that of the EU-27 in 2009, ranging from -2.7% in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to -6.7% of GDP in Turkey. The particular exposure of Iceland's banks to the global financial crisis in 2008 helps explaining the drop from a surplus of 5.4% of GDP in 2007 to a deficit equivalent to -13.5% of GDP in 2008, though this reduced to -9.1% in 2009.

General government debt across the EU-27, which had remained between 58% and 63% of GDP in the period from 2000 to 2008, rose to 74% of GDP in 2009, well above the target rate of 60%. Iceland stood out among the enlargement countries, having seen general government debt levels ranging between 26% and 36% of GDP in the period from 2000 to 2007, before a sharp increase to almost 88% of GDP in 2009. The debt ratios in the other enlargement countries for which data were available were below 60 % of GDP in the latest years, though all saw a rise of public debt between 2008 and 2009.

General fall in inflation in 2009

Inflation, as measured by a consumer prices index, showed a very mixed picture across the enlargement countries in the years between 2000 and 2005. In 2000, both Serbia and Turkey recorded very high rates of inflation, around 80% and 53% respectively, but these fell sharply by 2005. The EU-27 and other enlargement countries recorded inflation rates below 6% in 2000 and 2005.

In the period from 2006 to 2009, the EU-27 and all the enlargement countries apart from Albania and Iceland saw a peak in the rate of inflation in 2008, when the rates in the enlargement countries (recording increases) ranged from 5.8% in Croatia to 13.5% in Serbia, compared to 3.7% in the EU-27. In 2009, the EU-27 and all the enlargement countries apart from Albania and Iceland, recorded a fall in the rate of inflation. Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia recorded slight deflation in 2009, as consumer prices fell by almost 1% compared to the previous year. In contrast, Iceland and Albania recorded an increase of inflation rate to 16.3% and 3.5% respectively in 2009.

Current account deficits reduced sharply in 2009 after large increases in 2008 in most countries

The EU-27 and all the enlargement countries had current account deficits in every year between 2000 and 2009. In almost all cases the deficits widened substantially between 2007 and 2008, before narrowing in 2009. In the EU-27 the deficit doubled between 2007 and 2008 to just over EUR 252 billion, before falling by more than half in 2009. Similar percentage changes were seen in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Serbia recorded a rise of 30% between 2007 and 2008, followed by a fall of just over 70% the following year. Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia also saw their current account deficits reduce sharply between 2008 and 2009 by around half, to the lowest values seen since 2006. Turkey, which recorded the largest current account deficit among the enlargement countries, saw this rise only slightly between 2007 and 2008, by 2%, before falling by 65% to around EUR 10 billion in 2009. Iceland was an exception, recording its largest current account deficit of recent years (EUR 3.25 billion) in 2006, after which it reduced to only EUR 303 million in 2009, the lowest of all the enlargement countries. In contrast, Kosovo recorded raises in current account deficit in 2008 and 2009.

In 2009, the EU-27's current account balance in percentage of GDP was much lower than that of any of the enlargement countries as it equated to only 1% of GDP. In contrast, Montenegro recorded a current account deficit equal to almost one third of its GDP in 2009, while Albania and Kosovo recorded figures between 15% and 17% of GDP in 2009. The current account deficits in the remaining enlargement countries all equalled less than 8% of GDP in 2009.

Generally increasing levels of foreign direct investment inflows

Foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows to the EU-27 increased by 70%, from just over EUR 129 billion in 2005 to almost EUR 222 billion in 2009. Albania, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia also saw an increase of FDI inflows between 2005 and 2009. Albania recorded by far the largest percentage increase, a rise from EUR 209 million in 2005 to EUR 680 million in 2009. In contrast, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland and Turkey saw a decrease of FDI inflows between 2005 and 2009. Iceland recorded by far the largest percentage decrease, a fall from almost EUR 2.5 billion in 2005 to EUR 64 million in 2009.

Mixed picture for exchange rates

Exchange rate fluctuations can play an important role in determining the competitiveness of an economy, particularly with respect to export performance. The euro has been the currency of Kosovo since 1999 and Montenegro since 2002, and the convertible mark of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BAM) is fixed against the euro. For the other enlargement countries, there have been stark differences in the development of national currencies against the euro over recent years. Albania, Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia have seen their currencies remain largely stable against the euro since 2000, while the currencies in Iceland, Serbia and Turkey all deteriorated sharply. The exchange rate changes in Serbia and Turkey were the most extreme between 2000 and 2005, while in Iceland it was the case between 2007 and 2009.

Table 6.1: General government deficit (-) / surplus (+) relative to GDP (%)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	0.6	-2.5	-1.5	-0.9	-2.3	-6.8
HR (¹)	*-6.5*	*-3.5*	*-3.0*	*-2.5*	*-1.4*	*-4.1*
IS	1.7	4.9	6.3	5.4	-13.5	-9.1
ME (²)	-2.4	-2.0	2.9	6.6	-0.4	-3.5
MK	2.3	0.2	-0.6	0.6	-1.0	-2.7
TR (¹)	-33.0	-0.6	0.8	-1.0	-2.2	-6.7
AL	-7.6	-3.5	-3.3	-3.5	-5.5	:
BA (²)	0.7	2.4	2.9	1.3	-2.0	-4.4
RS	:	1.0	-1.6	-1.9	-2.4	-4.1
XK (³)	8.4	2.7	:	:	:	:

(¹) 2001 instead of 2000.
(²) 2003 instead of 2000.
(³) 2002 instead of 2000; 2004 instead of 2005.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: gov_dd_edpt1 and cpc_ecgov).

Table 6.2: General government debt relative to GDP (%)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	61.9	62.8	61.5	58.8	61.8	74.0
HR (¹)	40.1	38.3	35.5	32.9	28.9	35.3
IS	36.0	26.0	30.3	28.5	70.5	87.8
ME	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	47.9	39.5	32.9	24.7	21.3	24.1
TR (¹)	104.4	52.3	46.1	39.4	39.5	45.4
AL	60.2	56.8	56.8	54.8	53.9	:
BA	34.7	25.3	21.1	18.2	17.2	21.8
RS (¹)	104.8	50.5	39.8	30.0	25.3	31.3
XK	:	:	:	:	:	:

(¹) 2001 instead of 2000.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: gov_dd_edpt1 and cpc_ecgov).

Table 6.3: Annual average inflation rates (HICP or CPI, % change on previous year) (¹)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	3.5	2.3	2	2.4	3.7	1.0
HR	4.5	3.0	3.3	2.7	5.8	2.2
IS	4.4	1.4	4.6	3.6	12.8	16.3
ME	:	:	:	:	7.4	3.4
MK	5.8	0.5	3.2	2.3	8.3	-0.8
TR	53.2	8.1	9.3	8.8	10.4	6.3
AL	4.2	2.0	2.5	3.1	2.2	3.5
BA (²)	4.8	3.8	6.1	1.5	7.4	-0.4
RS	79.6	16.2	11.7	7.0	13.5	8.6
XK	:	-2.1	-1.5	2.8	12.4	9.7

(¹) "HICP (Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices)": EU-27, HR, IS, TR; "CPI (Consumer Price Index)": MK, AL, BA, ME, RS, XK. HICP not strictly comparable with national CPIs.
(²) Until 2005, the growth rate of retail prices is presented; from 2006 onwards growth rate of the consumer price index (CPI) is used.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: prc_hicp_aind and cpc_ecprice).

**Table 6.4:** Current account balance with the rest of the world (million EUR)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27 (¹)	-35 736	-83 503	-139 618	-125 859	-252 174	-117 156
HR	-568	-1 976	-2 715	-3 236	-4 338	-2 448
IS	-926	-2 151	-3 253	-2 430	-2 336	-303
ME (²)	-175	-154	-531	-1 061	-1 564	-896
MK	-112	-122	-23	-421	-853	-483
TR	-10 741	-17 843	-25 640	-27 954	-28 519	-10 067
AL	-185	-589	-471	-831	-1 370	-1 346
BA	-429	-1 500	-770	-1 156	-1 909	-924
RS	-157	-1 778	-2 356	-4 615	-6 089	-1 743
XK (³)	228	-248	-226	-331	-605	-642

(¹) 2004 instead of 2000.
(²) 2002 instead of 2000.
(³) 2001 instead of 2000.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: bop_q_eu, bop_q_c and cpc_ecbop).

Figure 6.1: Current account balance relative to GDP, 2009 (%)
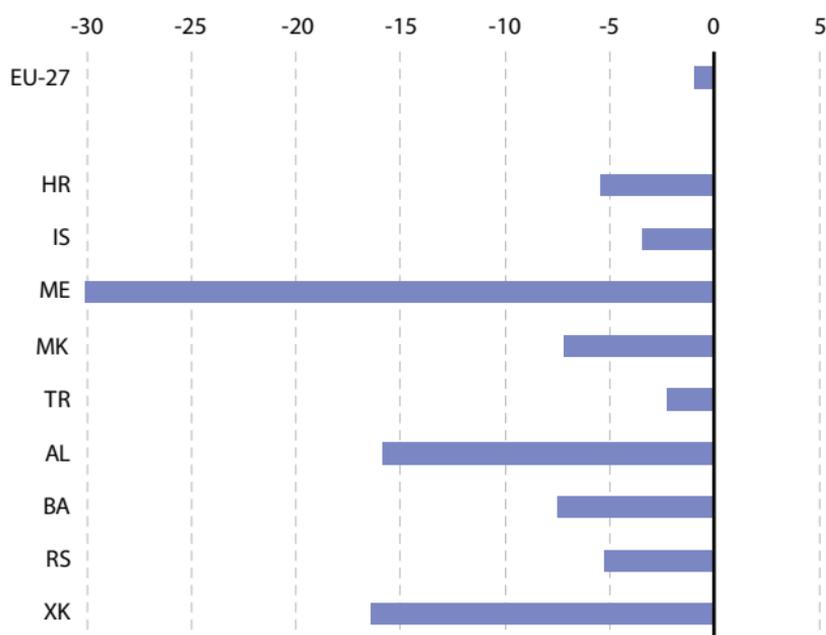
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: bop_q_eu, bop_q_c, cpc_ecbop and cpc_ecnagdp).

Table 6.5: Foreign direct investment (million EUR) (¹)

	Outward FDI			**Inward FDI**		
	2000	**2005**	**2009**	**2000**	**2005**	**2009**
EU-27 (²)	142 278	239 454	263 335	58 286	129 167	221 734
HR	5	192	919	1 141	1 468	1 875
IS	427	5 708	1 902	185	2 480	64
ME (³)	-0	4	33	76	384	944
MK	-1	2	9	233	77	181
TR	942	855	1 114	1 063	8 063	5 473
AL	0	0	0	157	209	680
BA	0	-0	3	159	493	361
RS	2	18	38	56	1 268	1 410
XK (²)	0	0	10	43	108	288

(¹) The sign convention adopted for both inward and outward FDI flows is that investment is
    always recorded with a positive sign and a disinvestment with a negative sign.
(²) 2004 instead of 2000.
(³) 2002 instead of 2000.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tec00053, tec00049 and cpc_ecbop).

Table 6.6: Average exchange rates (1 EUR =...national currency)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
HR (HRK)	7.63	7.40	7.32	7.34	7.22	7.34
IS (ISK) (¹)	72.58	78.23	87.76	87.63	143.83	172.67
ME (EUR) (²)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
MK (MKD)	60.73	61.30	61.19	61.18	61.27	:
TR (TRY)	0.57	1.67	1.80	1.78	1.90	2.15
AL (ALL)	132.58	124.19	123.08	123.62	122.80	132.06
BA (BAM) (³)	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96
RS (RSD)	49.67	82.91	84.16	79.96	81.44	93.95
XK (EUR)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

(¹) Average annual exchange rate as published by the European Central Bank for years 2000-2008. This rate is very close to the rate published by the Central Bank of Iceland for all years except 2008. For 2008, as a result of the financial crisis which lead to high exchange rate volatility and very narrow markets for the Icelandic Krona, the average annual rate published by the Central Bank of Iceland (127.46 ISK for 1 EUR) differs by more than 10% from the ECB rate. For 2009, no ECB rate is available so that the rate published by the Central Bank of Iceland is used.
(²) 2002 instead of 2000.
(³) Fixed rate against the EUR.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ert_bil_eur_a and cpc_ecexint).

Definitions

Balance of payments statistics are based on the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Balance of Payments Manual (fifth edition) and Regulation (EC) No 184/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 January 2005 on Community statistics concerning balance of payments, international trade in services and foreign direct investment. Most items entered in the current account of the standard components should show gross debits and credits.

Consumer price indices (CPIs) measure the change over time in the prices of consumer goods and services acquired, used or paid for by households.

Current account covers all transactions (other than those in financial items) that involve economic values and occur between resident and non-resident entities. Most entries in the capital and financial account should be made on a net basis, as a credit or a debit. Inflows of real resources, increases in financial assets, and decreases in liabilities should be shown as debits; outflows of real resources, decreases in financial assets, and increases in liabilities should be shown as credits.

Exchange rate is the current market price for which one currency can be exchanged for another.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is international investment made by an entity resident in one economy (the direct investor) to acquire a lasting interest in an enterprise operating in another economy. These statistics are based on the OECD's Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment, third edition (developed in line with the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual, fifth edition) and Regulation (EC) No 184/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 January 2005 on Community statistics concerning balance of payments, international trade in services and foreign direct investment.

General government debt (ESA95) is the consolidated stock of gross debt at nominal value at the end of the year. In other words, it is the accumulated total debt (over the years) of a territory.

General government deficit/surplus (ESA95) refers to the national accounts' concept of consolidated general government net borrowing/net lending. It refers to net borrowing or lending over the course of a single reference year. The general government sector comprises central government, state government, local government and social security funds.

Harmonized Indices of Consumer Prices (HICP) are a set of European Union consumer price indices (CPIs) calculated according to a harmonized approach and a single set of definitions. They are designed for international comparison of consumer price inflation.

External trade

7

Deficits on external trade in goods in most of the enlargement countries

The EU-27's exports of goods to the rest of the world grew by almost 30% between 2000 and 2009. Every enlargement country apart from Montenegro saw exports grow faster than the EU-27 over recent years. In Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Serbia and Turkey exports more than doubled over recent years. Only in Montenegro did exports fall (by almost 40%) between 2005 and 2009.

The EU-27's imports of goods grew by just over 20% between 2000 and 2009. Only in Iceland did imports fall (by 8%) between 2000 and 2009, while all the other enlargement countries recorded rises well above the EU-27's increase.

The EU-27's trade in goods deficit in 2009 was just under 5% of total trade (exports and imports combined), a decrease from almost 8% in 2000. Iceland was the only one of the enlargement countries to show a trade in goods surplus (of EUR 324 million) in 2009. In both 2000 and 2009 the deficit in Kosovo was over 80% of total trade and in Albania over 60%, the two largest values recorded in the enlargement countries. The biggest change in this measure were in Serbia, which saw its deficit reduce from 36% of total trade to 9% between 2000 and 2009, and Montenegro, which recorded an increase from 36% to 71% between 2005 and 2009.

The EU-27's exports of goods were equal to just over 9% of the gross domestic product (GDP) in 2009. In Albania, Kosovo and Montenegro the share of exports in GDP did not exceed the EU-27 value. In all the other enlargement countries the figure for exports as a percentage of GDP was much higher, in particular in Iceland and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, where exports equalled over one third of GDP in the latest year for which data are available.

The EU-27's imports were equal to just over 10% of GDP in 2009. Imports to each of the enlargement countries were equivalent to a higher proportion of the GDP than in the EU-27, most notably in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro, where imports were equal to more than one half of GDP in the latest year for which data are available.

The EU as the main trading partner for the enlargement countries

The EU-27 was the main trading partner for the enlargement countries. In the latest year for which data are available, over 75% of the exports from Albania and Iceland went to the EU-27, and even the lowest proportions, recorded in Kosovo and Turkey, were around 45%. In Kosovo and Montenegro less than 40% of the country's total imports arrived from the EU-27, while this was true of over 60% of imports into Albania and Croatia.

Manufactured goods excluding machinery and vehicles are generally the most important product category in trade

Manufactured goods excluding machinery and vehicles ('Other manufactured products' in Table 7.3) made up by far the largest category of exports for all the enlargement countries except Croatia and Iceland in the latest year for which data are available. This category of goods accounted for almost 62% of exports from Albania, almost 59% of exports from Montenegro and just over 54% of exports from Kosovo. The largest category of goods exported from Croatia in 2009 was machinery and vehicles (29.7%) as it was for the EU-27 (41.5%). In Iceland the largest category exported was food and drinks, which made up just over 41% of that country's exports.

Manufactured goods excluding machinery and vehicles had also generally the highest share in imports. Most of the enlargement countries recorded that close to 30% of their imports fell into this category in the latest year for which data are available. The exceptions were Iceland and Turkey, where machinery and vehicles, accounted for the highest share (respectively 29.3% and 29%) of imports of goods in 2009, as in the EU-27 (28.5%).

Table 7.1: International trade in goods, totals (million EUR)

|	Exports		Imports		Balance	
	2000	**2009**	**2000**	**2009**	**2000**	**2009**
EU-27	849 740	1 094 411	992 695	1 199 196	-142 956	-104 785
HR ([1])	5 188	7 458	11 327	15 144	-6 139	-7 686
IS	2 058	2 908	2 803	2 583	-745	324
ME ([2])	461	277	974	1 654	-514	-1 377
MK ([1])	1 178	1 925	2 105	3 616	-927	-1 691
TR	30 182	73 305	59 444	100 658	-29 263	-27 353
AL ([3])	348	784	1 587	3 699	-1 238	-2 915
BA ([4])	908	1 920	2 928	5 670	-2 019	-3 750
RS	1 680	5 630	3 606	6 691	-1 926	-1 061
XK ([5])	57	165	1 050	1 934	-994	-1 768

([1]) 2002 instead of 2000.
([2]) 2005 instead of 2000.
([3]) 2002 instead of 2000 and 2008 instead of 2009.
([4]) 2003 instead of 2000; 2005 instead of 2009.
([5]) 2004 instead of 2000.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ext_lt_intertrd, ext_lt_maineu and cpc_etmain).

Figure 7.1: International trade in goods, average annual growth rates, 2000-2009 (%) ([1])
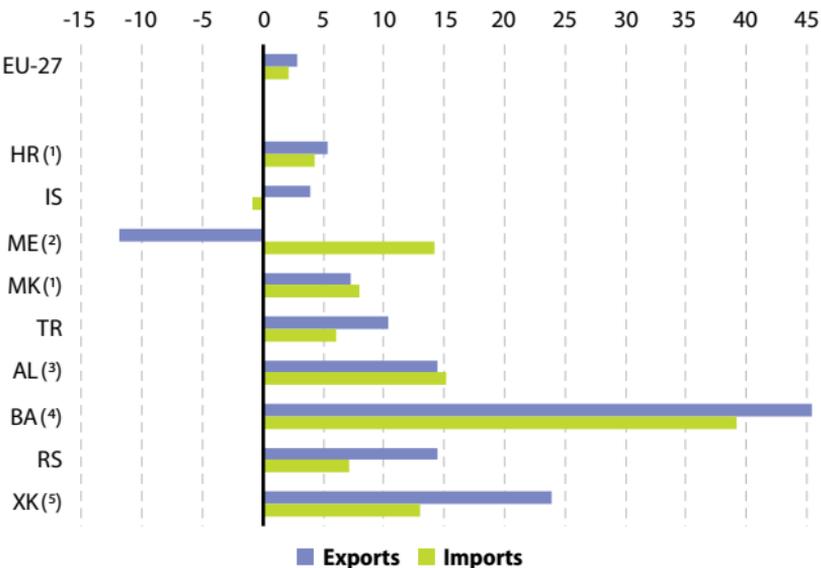
([1]) Average annual growth rates 2002-2009.
([2]) Average annual growth rates 2005-2009.
([3]) Average annual growth rates 2002-2008.
([4]) Average annual growth rates 2003-2005.
([5]) Average annual growth rates 2004-2009

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ext_lt_intertrd, ext_lt_maineu and cpc_etmain).

Table 7.2: International trade in goods as share of GDP (%)

|	Exports			Imports		
	2000	**2005**	**2009**	**2000**	**2005**	**2009**
EU-27	9.2	9.5	9.3	10.8	10.7	10.2
HR (¹)	18.5	19.8	16.4	40.3	41.8	33.4
IS	21.8	18.9	33.5	29.8	30.7	29.7
ME	:	25.4	9.3	:	53.7	55.5
MK (²)	29.4	35.1	40.1	52.6	55.6	68.3
TR	10.4	15.2	16.6	20.5	24.1	22.8
AL (²)	7.4	8.1	*8.9*	33.7	31.9	*41.7*
BA (³)	12.2	21.9	:	39.5	64.7	:
RS (⁴)	6.6	16.9	16.8	14.1	38.7	20.0
XK (⁵)	*1.9*	*1.6*	*4.2*	*34.9*	*38.5*	*49.6*

(¹) 2002 instead of 2000.
(²) 2002 instead of 2000; 2008 instead of 2009.
(³) 2003 instead of 2000.
(⁴) 2008 instead of 2009.
(⁵) 2004 instead of 2000.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ext_lt_intertrd, ext_lt_maineu, nama_gdp_c, cpc_etmain and cpc_ecnagdp).

Figure 7.2: International trade in goods with EU-27, 2009 (% share in total country exports and imports)
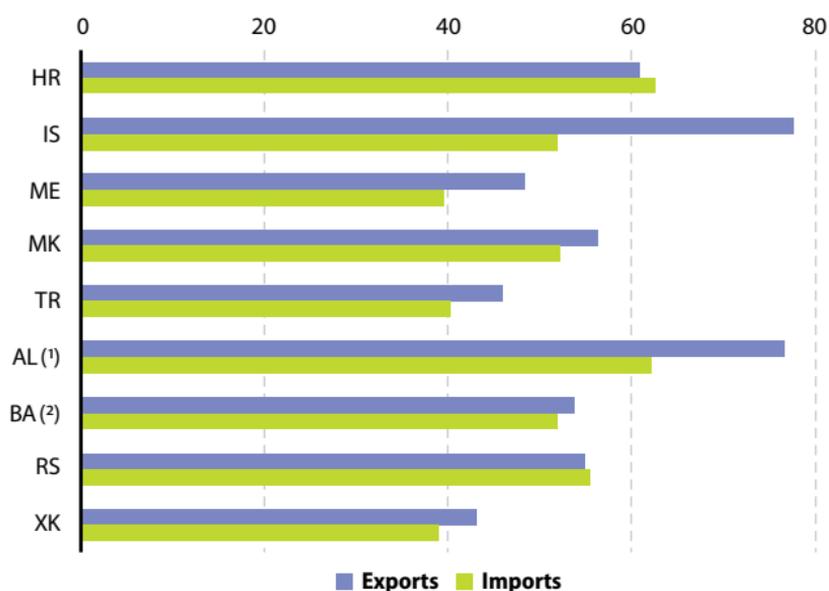
(¹) 2008 data.
(²) 2005 data.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ext_lt_intertrd and cpc_etflow).

Table 7.3: Breakdown of exports of goods, 2009 (% of total exports)

	Food and drink	Raw materials	Energy	Chemicals	Machin-ery and vehicles	Other manu-factured products	Other
EU-27	5.7	2.5	5.2	17.9	41.5	23.6	3.5
HR	12.0	6.4	12.8	9.7	29.7	29.4	0.0
IS	41.3	3.1	1.0	2.7	10.5	40.8	0.6
ME	14.5	9.2	3.0	4.3	10.0	58.9	0.1
MK	17.9	3.6	1.1	4.5	5.3	41.5	26.1
TR	9.8	2.6	3.8	4.7	28.1	45.0	6.0
AL (¹)	3.9	18.1	10.2	0.5	3.4	61.8	2.0
BA (²)	5.1	21.8	8.9	3.4	16.7	43.9	0.1
RS	22.1	5.2	4.8	8.0	15.2	43.1	1.6
XK	11.9	23.3	4.4	1.4	4.7	54.3	0.0

(¹) 2008 data.
(²) 2005 data.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ext_lt_intertrd and cpc_etsitc).

Table 7.4: Breakdown of imports of goods, 2009 (% of total imports)

	Food and drink	Raw materials	Energy	Chemicals	Machin-ery and vehicles	Other manu-factured products	Other
EU-27	6.1	3.9	24.2	9.4	28.5	24.6	3.2
HR	9.7	2.0	16.9	12.4	28.5	30.5	0.1
IS	11.0	14.2	12.3	10.3	29.3	22.8	0.1
ME	23.0	3.0	12.6	10.1	21.6	29.7	0.0
MK	12.1	2.7	7.4	11.3	21.6	31.5	13.4
TR	2.9	7.9	14.1	14.3	29.0	22.9	8.9
AL (¹)	14.6	3.3	15.3	8.3	20.2	35.7	2.5
BA (²)	16.4	4.0	13.0	10.8	25.5	30.2	0.2
RS	7.2	3.8	16.1	17.0	26.6	29.2	0.1
XK	21.3	3.3	14.6	10.0	22.6	28.4	0.0

(¹) 2008 data.
(²) 2005 data.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ext_lt_intertrd and cpc_etsitc).

Definitions

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

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

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.

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

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 of the United Nations (SITC); this classification allows a comparison of external trade statistics to be made on a worldwide basis.

Agriculture

8

Utilised agricultural area remained stable in most of the enlargement countries

The utilised agricultural area (UAA) of the EU-27 was around 177 million hectares in 2009, almost four times the size of the combined total for the enlargement countries. The UAA is estimated to have fallen from 44% to 41% of the EU-27's total land area between 2000 and 2009, while the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia recorded an even greater fall from 48% to 39% between 2000 and 2009. In all the other enlargement countries the UAA remained relatively stable. In 2009, the proportion of land taken up by the UAA varied widely across the enlargement countries, from 1% in Iceland to 66% in Serbia.

Almost all the enlargement countries had a greater area of UAA per head of population than the EU-27, where the estimated value for 2009 was 0.35 hectares per head. In 2009, the highest area per head, 0.82 hectares, was recorded in Montenegro, while the lowest, 0.29 hectares, was recorded in Croatia.

Across the EU-27 as a whole, arable land accounted for around 61% of the UAA in 2009, a proportion exceeded among the enlargement countries by only Croatia and Serbia, where around 65% of the UAA was arable land. Permanent grassland accounted for around 62% of the UAA in Bosnia and Herzegovina, a much higher proportion than in the other enlargement countries, where between 25% and 50% of the UAA was grassland. Land under permanent crops was by far the smallest part of the UAA in the EU-27 as well as in all the enlargement countries, accounting for less than 10% in all countries for which data are available.

Increased cereals production but general fall in livestock numbers

Across the EU-27 and all the enlargement countries, apart from Kosovo, cereals production rose over recent years, typically by between approximately 5% and 10% in most countries. In Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, however, production rose by almost 50% and in Serbia by almost 75% between 2000 and 2009. Iceland recorded a much higher percentage increase but from a very low base. Sugar beet production showed a more mixed picture, with falls in production recorded in the EU-27, Albania and Turkey, while production more than doubled in Croatia and Serbia between 2000 and 2009. Milk production rose in most countries for which data are available, most notably in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, where production rose

by more than 50% between 2000 and 2009.

Livestock production reflects cultural beliefs and customs, as is shown by the very limited pig production in Kosovo and Turkey. In contrast, Croatia and Serbia recorded relatively large pig herds of almost 1.3 million and 3.6 million head respectively, these numbers remaining almost unchanged between 2000 and 2009. The national herd of sheep and goats in Turkey fell sharply from almost 36 million head to almost 27 million head between 2000 and 2009, but it still remained equal to almost 30% of the whole EU-27 herd. Only Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia recorded rises of around 15% in the stock of sheep and goats over recent years, while the EU-27 and all the other enlargement countries recorded falls. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Kosovo were the only countries where the number of cattle rose over recent years.

In 2009, pig meat accounted for over 50% of meat production in Croatia and Serbia, while poultry accounted for about 50% of meat production in Bosnia and Herzegovina and just over 75% of the production in Turkey. Albania and Montenegro recorded by far the highest proportion of meat production from cattle, with around 45% and 65% respectively of the total coming from this source.

Table 8.1: Land use, 2009 (1 000 hectares)

| | Total land area | Utilised agricul-tural area | of which: | | | Total wooded area |
			Arable land	Permanent grassland	Land under permanent crops	
EU-27	*428 502*	*177 077*	*107 316*	*57 644*	*12 076*	*153 976*
HR	5 659	1 300	863	343	88	2 499
IS (¹)	10 025	*120*	:	:	:	149
ME	1 381	516	:	:	:	563
MK (²)	2 571	1 014	420	500	35	943
TR	78 356	38 935	21 375	14 617	2 943	21 189
AL (³)	2 875	1 164	567	*505*	91	*1 043*
BA	5 121	1 656	525	1 029	102	*2 434*
RS	7 747	5 097	3 301	1 459	297	2 024
XK	:	:	:	:	:	:

(¹) Total wooded area: 2005 data.
(²) Total wooded area: 2008 data.
(³) Permanent grassland, total wooded area: preliminary data.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: agr_r_landuse, demo_r_d3area, for_area and cpc_agmain).
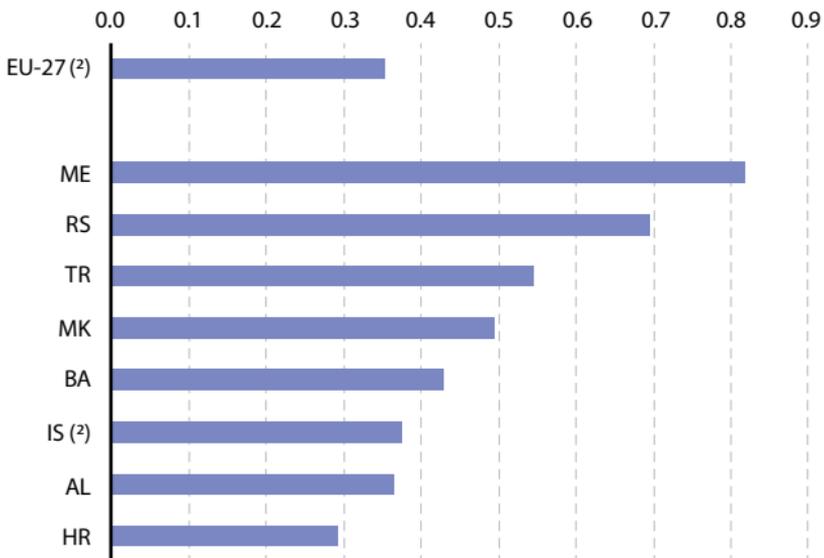
Figure 8.1: Total utilised agricultural area as a proportion of total land area (%) (¹)
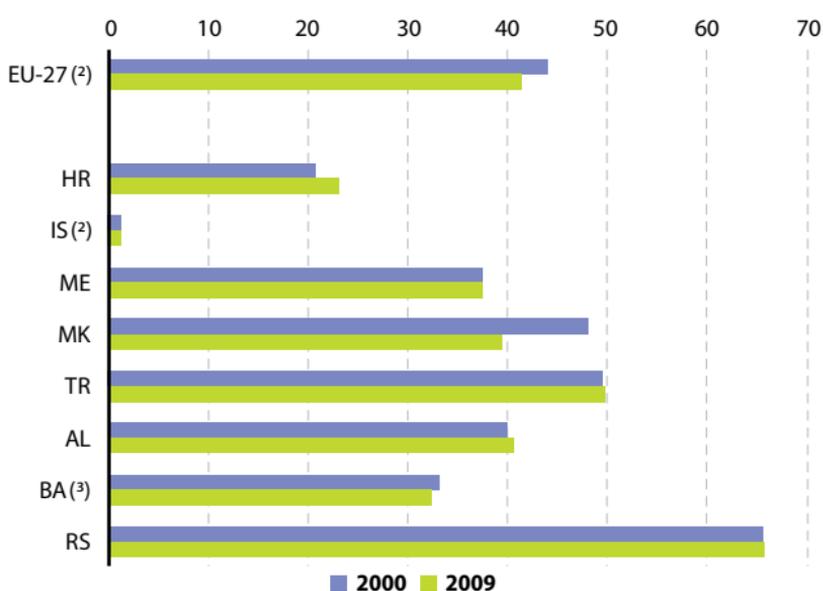
(¹) Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99, not available.
(²) Estimate.
(³) 2002 instead of 2000.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: agr_r_landuse, demo_r_d3area and cpc_agmain).

Figure 8.2: Utilised agricultural area per inhabitant, 2009 (hectares per inhabitant) (¹)

(¹) Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99, not available.
(²) Estimate.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: agr_r_landuse, demo_pjan and cpc_agmain).

Table 8.2: Selected agricultural production

	Production (1 000 tonnes)					
	Cereals		**Sugar beet**		**Milk**	
	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009
EU-27 (¹)	277 876	296 149	136 977	110 410	*132 366*	134 362
HR	2 312	3 442	482	1 217	626	838
IS (²)	3	15	:	:	110	113
ME	*3*	3	:	:	*197*	152
MK (³)	565	609	56	58	220	343
TR	32 108	33 577	18 821	17 275	:	:
AL (⁴)	566	609	42	40	948	1 045
BA (⁵)	930	1 343	:	:	583	734
RS	5 213	8 982	1 070	2 798	1 585	1 488
XK (⁶)	459	438	:	:	:	:

(¹) Cereals: 2006 instead of 2009. Milk: 2003 instead of 2000, 2008 instead of 2009.
(²) Cereals: 2008 instead of 2009. Milk: 2001 instead of 2000, 2005 instead of 2009.
(³) Sugar beet: 2005 instead of 2009.
(⁴) Cereals: 2008 instead of 2009; Sugar beet: 2005 instead of 2000.
(⁵) Cereals: Data refers to harvested year (for example -harvested production for 2009: autumn 2008 and spring 2009), not calendar year. Milk: 2004 instead of 2000.
(⁶) Cereals: 2001 instead of 2000, 2008 instead of 2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: apro_cpp_crop, apro_mk_pobta and cpc_agmain).

Table 8.2: Selected agricultural production, (continued)

	Heads (1 000 heads)					
	Cattle		**Pigs**		**Sheep and goats**	
	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009
EU-27 (¹)	93 780	*88 300*	158 153	*151 961*	102 602	91 154
HR	427	447	1 234	1 250	608	695
IS (²)	73	72	4	4	466	459
ME	*179*	101	*19*	12	*293*	200
MK	265	253	204	194	1 251	849
TR	10 761	10 724	3	2	35 693	26 878
AL	728	494	103	160	3 045	2 540
BA (³)	453	458	596	529	965	1 125
RS (⁴)	1 162	1 002	3 615	3 631	1 670	1 647
XK (⁵)	289	*342*	59	*27*	193	*180*

(¹) Cattle and pigs: 2001 instead of 2000. Sheep and goats: 2008 instead of 2009.
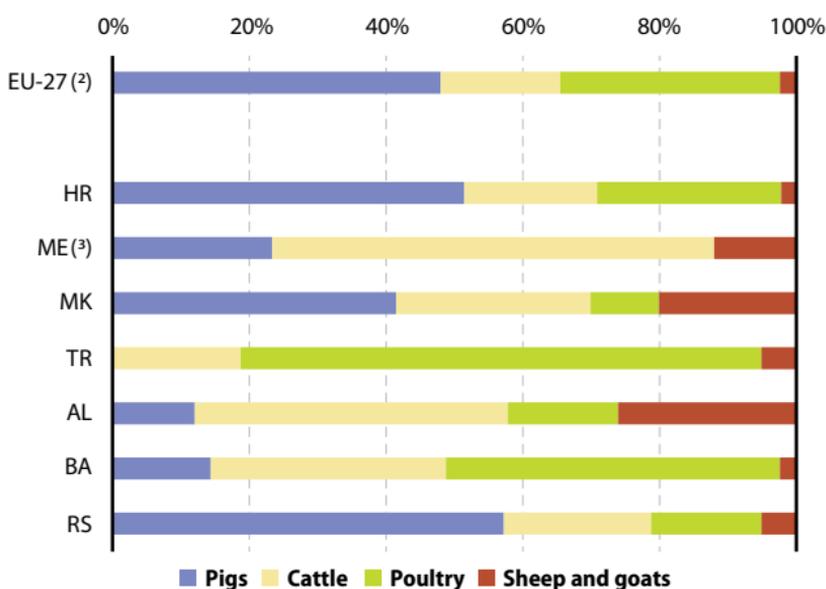
(²) 2008 instead of 2009.

(³) 2004 instead of 2000.

(⁴) 2000: reference date 15 January; 2009: reference date 1 December.

(⁵) 2008 instead of 2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: apro_mt_lscatl, apro_mt_lspig, apro_mt_lssheep and cpc_agmain).

Figure 8.3: Animals slaughtered (% of total carcass weight), 2009 (¹)

(¹) Iceland and Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99, not available.

(²) Sheeps and goats: 2007 data.

(³) Poultry not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: apro_mt_pann and cpc_agmain).

Definitions

Arable land refers to land that is worked regularly, generally under a system of crop rotation.

Cattle are domestic bovine animals, including bovine animals under one year old and dairy cows.

Cereals include the following: common wheat and spelt, durum wheat, rye, barley, oats, grain maize, sorghum, triticale, buckwheat, millet and canary seed. This heading also covers rice.

Goats are defined in a similar way and may be categorised as breeding females (female goats which have kidded) and other goats.

Milk production covers milk produced by cows, ewes and goats excluding milk directly suckled but including that obtained by milking (including colostrums) used for animal feeding stuffs (for example in buckets or by other means).

Permanent crops are crops that are not grown in rotation, which occupy the soil for a long period and yield crops over several years (grassland is excluded).

Permanent grassland is land that is not included in a crop rotation system, but instead is used for the permanent production (five years or more) of green forage crops (whether sown or self-seeded).

Pigs are domestic animals, which include piglets, breeding boars and sows, and cull boars and sows.

Production of animals for slaughter is recorded in terms of their slaughter weight.

Sheep are domestic animals divided into breeding females (female sheep which have lambed) and other sheep.

Sugar beet is a root crop, which is intended for use in the sugar industry and for alcohol production; seeds are excluded.

Total land area is measured in terms of square kilometres (km²) and should include all land area, as well as inland waterways (rivers, lakes, canals etc).

Utilised agricultural area (UAA) corresponds to arable land, permanent grassland, permanent crops (vines, orchards, etc.), kitchen gardens and crops under glass.

Wooded areas are defined as areas covered with trees or forest shrubs, including poplar plantations inside or outside woods, and forest-tree nurseries grown in woodland for the holding's own requirements, as well as forest facilities (forest roads, storage depots for timber, etc.). Commercial forest-tree nurseries and other nurseries outside woodland, heath and moor land, parks, gardens (parks and lawns), grassland and unutilised rough grazing, areas of isolated trees, small groups or lines of trees, walnut and chestnut trees grown mainly for their fruit, as well as other plantations of non-forest trees and osieries are excluded.

Energy

9

Energy production increased in most enlargement countries

In 2008, the EU-27's primary energy production was almost 843 million tonnes of oil equivalent (toe), compared to just over 29 million toe in Turkey, the largest value recorded in the enlargement countries, and around 1.1 million toe in Montenegro, the smallest. In those enlargement countries where data are available, energy production has increased over recent years in contrast to the EU-27, where it fell by around 10% between 2000 and 2008. In Iceland energy production increased by just over 41% between 2000 and 2006 (the latest year for which data are available) and rose by around 11% in Croatia, around 12% in Turkey and around 17% in Albania between 2000 and 2008.

The structure of primary energy production is largely determined by a territory's natural resources and strategic policy decisions, which affect in particular the development of nuclear energy and of renewable energy sources. In 2008, nuclear and renewable sources (under the "other" sources in Table 9.1) made up almost half of energy production in the EU-27. In contrast, 100% of Montenegro's energy production was coal and lignite, which was also the major source of primary energy production in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey. Natural gas was the most important source of primary energy production in Croatia, while crude oil was the largest source in Albania. Iceland reported 100% of renewable energy.

General increase in dependency on energy imports and fall in energy intensity

Montenegro stands out as being the only one of the enlargement countries which was a net exporter of energy in 2008. All the other countries were dependent on imports to satisfy their energy needs. However, only Croatia and Turkey, which imported just over 60% and almost 73% respectively of their energy needs, imported a higher proportion of energy than the EU-27 (almost 55%). Iceland imported the highest amount of energy per head, though it was the least dependent of the enlargement countries, after Montenegro, on energy imports to supply total needs. Over recent years Iceland saw its dependency on energy imports decreasing from around 34% of total consumption in 2000 to around 25% in 2006, while the EU-27 and the other enlargement countries recorded an increase between 2000 and the latest year for which data are available.

This rise in dependency on energy imports took place at a time of increasing energy consumption in the EU-27 and all the enlargement countries for which data are available. While gross inland energy consumption rose by around 4% between 2000 and 2008 in the EU-27, the enlargement countries saw much higher rates of growth over recent years, from around 9% in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to just over 34% in Iceland.

Over the same period, however, the energy intensity of the EU-27 and most of the enlargement countries decreased. The energy intensity of an economy is defined as the ratio of its energy consumption in kg of oil equivalent per EUR 1 000 of GDP (kgoe/1 000 EUR) at constant prices (reference year 2000) - the lower the figure, the higher the energy efficiency. In 2008, the figure for the EU-27 was 167 kg of oil equivalent, much lower than all the enlargement countries, where values ranged from 235 kg of oil equivalent in Croatia to 661 kg of oil equivalent in Serbia (in 2007). However, with the exception of Iceland, all the enlargement countries for which data are available recorded a reduction in energy intensity over recent years. In Albania and Croatia energy intensity fell by around 23% and 18% respectively, compared to reductions of just over 10% in the EU-27 and almost 12% in Turkey, and of almost 5% in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. In contrast, Iceland recorded a rise of just over 4% between 2000 and 2006.

Renewable sources contribution to electricity generation fell in the enlargement countries but still higher than in the EU-27

The EU-27's electricity generation rose steadily by almost 12% between 2000 and 2008 while in most of the enlargement countries electricity generation fluctuated over the period, generally following a slightly upward trend. Iceland and Turkey recorded the highest growths in electricity output. Turkey's electricity output grew by almost 60% between 2000 and 2008, though it decreased slightly in 2009, while Iceland, where electricity generation was less than one tenth of Turkey's, saw electricity output more than double over this period.

In the EU-27 a much smaller share of electricity is produced from renewable sources than in the enlargement countries for which data are available. In 2008, the EU-27 produced just under 6% of its electricity from these sources, compared to over 30% in Croatia and Serbia. However, the EU-27's production from renewable sources grew as a share of total electricity production

between 2000 and 2008, while the equivalent figures in every enlargement country fell substantially over the period. The greatest change in percentage terms was recorded in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, where renewable source contributed 9% to electricity generation in 2008, compared to 17% in 2000, and in Croatia and Turkey, where the share fell from 40% to 30% and 24% to 17% respectively.

Table 9.1: Energy production

	Total production (primary energy, 1 000 toe)		Share of total production, 2008 (%)			
	2000	**2008**	**Coal & lignite**	**Crude oil**	**Natural gas**	**Other (¹)**
EU-27	931 884	842 712	21	13	20	46
HR	3 562	3 964	0	22	56	22
IS (²)	2 306	3 259	-	-	-	100
ME	:	1 136	100	-	-	-
MK (³)	1 595	1 624	85	0	0	15
TR	26 047	29 257	57	8	3	32
AL	987	1 159	2	50	1	48
BA	:	:	:	:	:	:
RS	:	9 441	78	7	2	13
XK	:	:	:	:	:	:

(¹) The category 'Other' includes nuclear energy and renewable energy.
(²) 2006 instead of 2008.
(³) 2008: preliminary data.

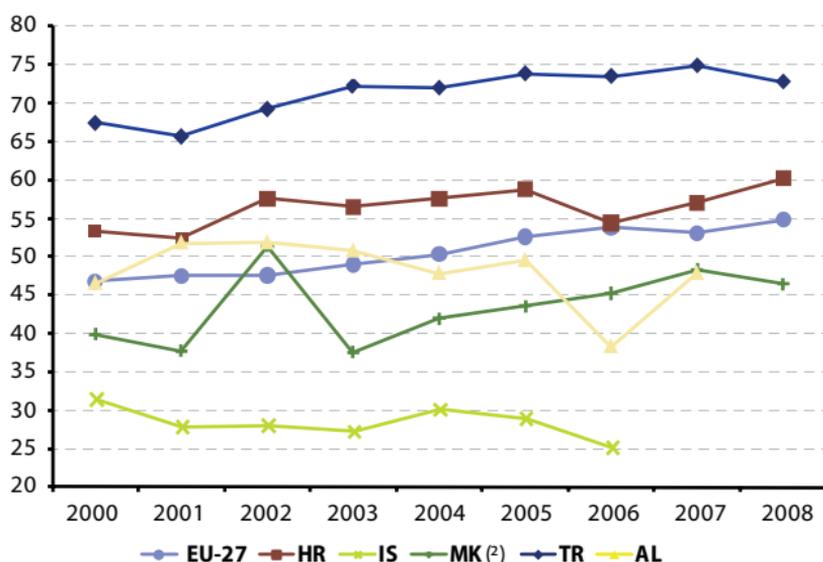*Source:* Eurostat (online data codes: ten00076, ten00077, ten00078, ten00079 and cpc_energy).

Table 9.2: Net imports of energy and energy dependency

	Net imports of energy				Energy dependency, 2008 (%)
	(1000 tonnes of oil equivalent)		(tonnes of oil equivalent per inhabitants)		
	2000	2008	2000	2008	
EU-27	826 732	1 014 961	1.71	*2.04*	54.8
HR	4 174	5 491	*0.93*	1.24	60.2
IS (¹)	1 036	*1 099*	3.71	*3.66*	25.1
ME	:	-25	:	-0.04	-2.3
MK (²)	1 104	1 403	0.55	0.69	46.4
TR	54 291	77 413	0.8	1.1	72.8
AL	858	1 033	0.28	0.33	48.8
BA	:	:	:	:	:
RS	:	7 477	:	1.02	47.9
XK	:	:	:	:	:

(¹) 2006 instead of 2008.
(²) 2008: preliminary data.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ten00083, tsdcc310, demo_gind, cpc_energy and cpc_psdemo).

Figure 9.1: Energy dependency ratio (net energy imports as % of gross inland energy consumption) (¹)

(¹) Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99 not available. Montenegro and Serbia not considered because no data for a longer period available.
(²) 2008: preliminary data.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tsdcc310 and cpc_energy).

Table 9.3: Gross inland consumption of primary energy and energy intensity

	Gross inland consumption of primary energy (million toe)		Energy intensity (kg of oil equivalent per EUR 1 000 of GDP)	
	2000	**2008**	**2000**	**2008**
EU-27	1 724 241	1 799 294	187	167
HR	7 819	9 122	286	235
IS (¹)	3 235	*4 349*	343	358
ME (²)	:	1 111	:	384
MK (³)	2 765	3 022	659	629
TR	80 500	106 338	295	261
AL (²)	1 845	2 119	401	307
BA	:	:	:	:
RS (²)	:	15 620	:	661
XK	:	:	:	:

(¹) 2006 instead of 2008.
(²) Energy intensity: 2007 instead of 2008.
(³) 2008: preliminary data.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ten00086, tsien020 and cpc_energy).

Table 9.4: Breakdown of final energy consumption (% of total)

	Industry		Transport		Households	
	2000	**2008**	**2000**	**2008**	**2000**	**2008**
EU-27	29.8	27.2	30.5	32.0	25.5	25.4
HR	26.0	25.6	28.7	32.5	31.1	27.1
IS (¹)	34.0	35.8	16.3	20.1	28.5	26.1
ME	:	38.0	:	13.0	:	49.0
MK (²)	33.5	34.6	22.9	23.3	30.1	28.6
TR	42.9	37.7	19.5	20.2	32.6	35.6
AL (³)	15.4	4.9	35.2	44.0	34.8	:
BA	:	:	:	:	:	:
RS	:	33.8	:	28.2	:	25.5
XK	27.8	44.7	:	:	72.0	55.3

(¹) 2006 instead of 2008.
(²) 2008: preliminary data.
(³) 2002 instead of 2000.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_100a and cpc_energy).

Table 9.5: Electricity generation (1 000 GWh)

	2000	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
EU-27	3 020.9	3 310.4	3 353.5	3 367.7	3 374.2	:
HR	10.7	13.1	13.0	12.4	12.6	:
IS	7.7	8.7	9.9	12.0	16.5	:
ME	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.1	2.8	2.8
MK (¹)	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.5	6.3	:
TR	124.9	162.0	176.3	191.6	198.4	194.1
AL	4.7	5.5	5.6	3.0	3.9	5.2
BA	:	:	:	13.0	14.8	:
RS	32.0	36.0	36.0	37.0	37.0	:
XK (²)	3.2	4.0	4.0	4.3	:	5.3

(¹) 2008: Preliminary data.
(²) 2002 instead of 2000.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ten00087 and cpc_energy).

Figure 9.2: Share of renewable energy in electricity consumption (%) (^{1})
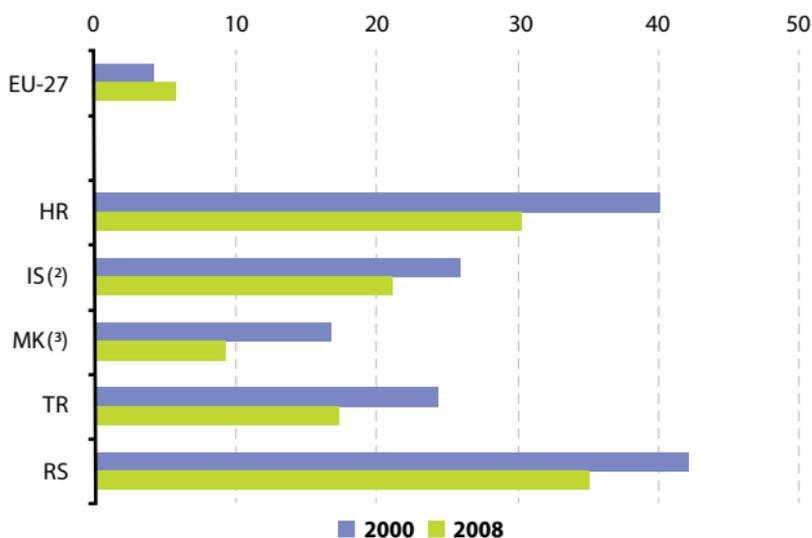
(^{1}) Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99, not available.
(^{2}) 2006 instead of 2008.
(^{3}) 2008: provisional data.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nrg_1071a, nrg_100a and cpc_energy).

Definitions

Electricity generation is the process of creating electricity from other forms of energy. Electrical energy covers electricity generated in all types of power plants (e.g. in nuclear, thermal, hydro, wind, photovoltaic or other plants) to be distributed to consumers through the grid or consumed locally.

Energy dependency ratio is defined as net energy imports as share in gross inland energy consumption.

Energy intensity (efficiency) is the ratio between the gross inland consumption of energy and the gross domestic product (GDP) for a given calendar year. It measures the energy consumption of an economy and its overall energy efficiency.

Final energy consumption covers energy supplied to the final consumer's door for all energy uses. It is composed of final energy consumption of industry, transport and household, commerce etc. It is calculated net of transformation and network losses. It excludes consumption of the energy sector.

Gross inland energy consumption is the quantity of energy consumed within the borders of a country. It may be calculated as primary production plus recovered products plus imports plus stocks changes minus exports minus bunkers (quantities supplied to sea-going ships). Gross inland energy consumption is measured in terms of tonnes of oil equivalent (TOE).

Net imports of energy products are defined as imports less exports of all energy products.

Primary production of energy is any kind of extraction of energy products from natural sources to a usable form. Primary production takes place when the natural sources are exploited, for example in coal mines, crude oil fields, hydro power plants or fabrication of bio-fuels. Transformation of energy from one form to another, such as electricity or heat generation in thermal power plants, or coke production in coke ovens, is not primary production.

Primary production of crude oil is defined as the quantities of fuel extracted or produced within national boundaries, including off-shore production, with production including only marketable production of crude oil, natural gas liquids (NGL), condensates and oil from shale and tar sands, while excluding any quantities returned to formation.

Primary production of hard coal and lignite is defined as the quantities of fuel extracted or produced after any operation for removal of inert matter. Production generally includes quantities consumed by the producer during the production process, as well as any quantities supplied to other on-site producers of energy for transformation or other uses.

Primary production of natural gas is defined as the quantities of dry gas, measured after purification and extraction of natural gas liquids and sulphur. Production includes only marketable production used within the natural gas industry, in gas extraction, pipeline systems and processing plants, while excluding any quantities re-injected, vented and flared, and any extraction losses.

Industry & services

10

Industrial production and construction fell back in 2009

In the EU-27 and almost all the enlargement countries industrial production fell in 2009 compared to 2008, in the aftermath of the global financial crisis. Only in Bosnia Herzegovina did the estimated figures show an increase in 2009. The industrial production increased of almost 31% for this country between 2005 and 2009. In the EU-27 and in some enlargement countries industrial production fell in 2009 below the values seen in 2005. In 2009, the EU-27's industrial production stood almost 9% below the 2005 level. Montenegro was severely hit by the economic crisis, with industrial production deteriorating sharply. Industrial production, which had remained rather stable in Montenegro between 2005 and 2008, slumped in 2009 to stand almost 33% below the 2005 level. In 2009, Serbia also saw a fall in industrial production to almost 4% below the 2005 level. All the other enlargement countries did not reverse all the growth between 2005 and 2008. Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey recorded production slightly higher in 2009 than in 2005 by between 1.8% and 4.5%. Iceland recorded production almost 17% above the 2005 level due to the outstanding growth of around 23% seen between 2005 and 2008.

In the EU-27 and the enlargement countries for which data are available construction output fell between 2008 and 2009. Up to 2008, construction output had grown much faster in all the enlargement countries than in the EU-27. The EU-27's construction output rose by almost 6% between 2005 and 2007 before falling by 2009 to only 93% of the 2005 level. Among the enlargement countries, only Turkey's construction output stood in 2009 below the value seen in 2005, at around 96% of the 2005 level. Montenegro recorded the most volatility in this sector, with output increasing by more than three-and-a-half times between 2005 and 2008, and standing in 2009 at almost three times the 2005 value, even though output had fallen sharply since the year before.

As measured by the domestic output price index for all industries excluding construction, prices in the EU-27 rose by almost 14% between 2005 and 2008, before falling in 2009 by just over 4 percentage points. A similar pattern of a steady rise in prices between 2005 and 2008 being reversed in 2009 was seen in Albania, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro. All recorded overall price rises of less than 25% between 2005 and 2009.

In comparison, Serbia and Turkey saw a rise in prices each year, resulting in the highest increases of around 42% and 33% respectively between 2005 and 2009.

Retail trade grew faster in some enlargement countries but fell in 2009

Between 2005 and 2008, growth in retail sales in the enlargement countries (for which data are available) outstripped the EU-27, where the volume of retail sales rose by just over 6%. In Croatia and Turkey sales rose somewhat more than in the EU-27, by 7% and 11% respectively between 2000 and 2008, while in Albania, Montenegro and Serbia growth rates were much higher, ranging from almost 28% in Montenegro to just over 74% in Albania. In 2009, however, retail sales fell in the EU-27 and all the enlargement countries for which data are available. As the volume of retail sales fell by less than 2 percentage points in the EU-27, the volume was still higher (just over 4%) in 2009 than in 2005. In Albania the large increase between 2005 and 2008 was hardly affected, as retail sales fell by only around 3 percentage points in 2009. In Serbia the volume of retail sales was just over 21% higher in 2009 than in 2005, after falling by around 26 percentage points in 2009. In contrast, Croatia and Turkey recorded the volume of retails sales slightly lower in 2009 than in 2005.

In general, growth in tourism either stalled or reversed in 2009

One way of measuring the development in tourism in a country is the count of beds available in hotels and similar establishments. Data for this are not directly comparable across the EU-27 and all the enlargement countries, in particular due to changes in methodology in Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, but some trends can be discerned. In the EU-27 the number of beds grew by just over 6% between 2005 and 2008 (the latest year for which data are available), a rate of growth far outstripped by Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina, where the number of beds rose by almost 42% and 26% respectively, and also by Iceland and Serbia, where there was an increase of almost 12% and around 14% respectively. Montenegro saw bed numbers remain rather stable between 2005 and 2008. Data for 2009 are not yet available for all territories, but for almost all of those where it is, it can be seen that growth either stalled or reversed. In Albania, Iceland, Montenegro and Serbia the number of hotel beds remained rather stable between 2008 and 2009, while in Croatia it fell by around 8%. Only in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia did the number of hotel beds increase substantially between 2008 and 2009, by around 9%.

Table 10.1: Index of production for all industries excluding construction (2005=100)

	2006	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
EU-27	104.2	107.9	105.91	91.3
HR	104.5	110.3	112.1	101.8
IS	105.4	111.1	123.1	116.9
ME	100.9	100.9	99.1	67.5
MK	103.6	107.4	113.2	104.5
TR	107.8	115.3	114.2	103.2
AL	:	:	:	:
BA	*112.5*	*119.9*	*128.7*	*130.6*
RS	104.7	108.5	109.7	96.4
XK	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sts_inpr_a and cpc_insts).

Table 10.2: Domestic output price index for all industries excluding construction (2005=100)

	2006	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
EU-27	104.7	107.0	113.7	*109.5*
HR	102.7	106.3	115.1	114.5
IS	:	:	:	:
ME	103.6	112.4	128.1	123.1
MK	107.3	110.0	121.5	113.5
TR	109.7	116.3	131.4	132.8
AL	100.1	104.3	111.1	109.2
BA	:	:	:	:
RS	113.3	120.0	134.9	142.4
XK	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sts_inpp_a and cpc_insts).

Figure 10.1: Average annual growth rates of production and domestic output prices for all industries (excluding construction), 2005-2009 (%) (¹)
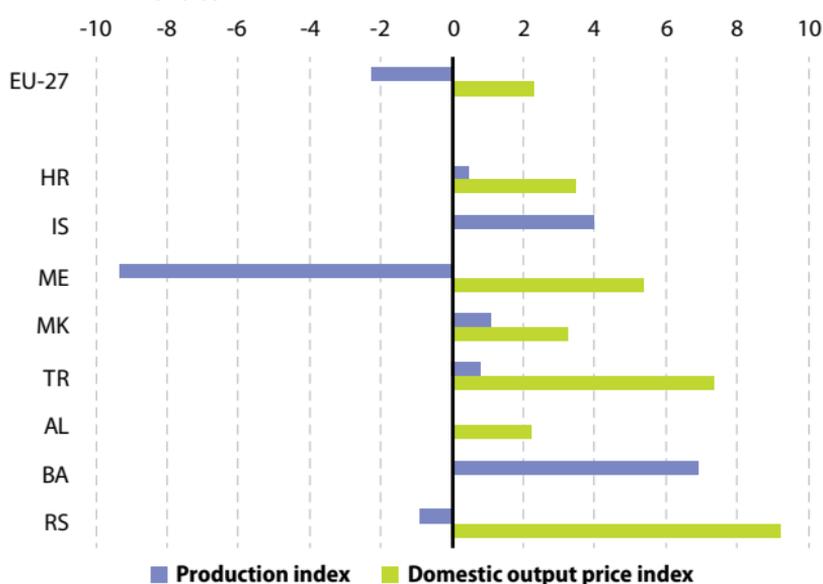
■ **Production index**   ■ **Domestic output price index**

(¹) Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99, not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sts_inpp_a and cpc_insts).

**Table 10.3:** Construction output index (2005=100)

	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	103.7	105.9	102.1	93.0
HR	109.4	112.1	125.3	117.1
IS	:	:	:	:
ME	254.7	246.5	359.2	281.9
MK	122.7	114.2	121.6	112.8
TR	118.4	124.9	115.7	96.4
AL	:	:	:	:
BA	:	:	:	:
RS	110.9	131.9	*137.5*	105.2
XK	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sts_copr_a and cpc_insts).

Table 10.4: Construction cost index (2005=100)

	2006	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
EU-27	104.8	110.1	114.1	113.0
HR	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:
ME	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:
TR	116.0	125.7	142.8	136.7
AL	101.1	103.6	104.9	105.1
BA	:	:	:	:
RS	:	:	:	:
XK	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sts_copi_a and cpc_insts).

Figure 10.2: Average annual growth rates of construction output and costs, 2005-2009 (%) (¹)

■ **Construction output**   ■ **Construction costs**
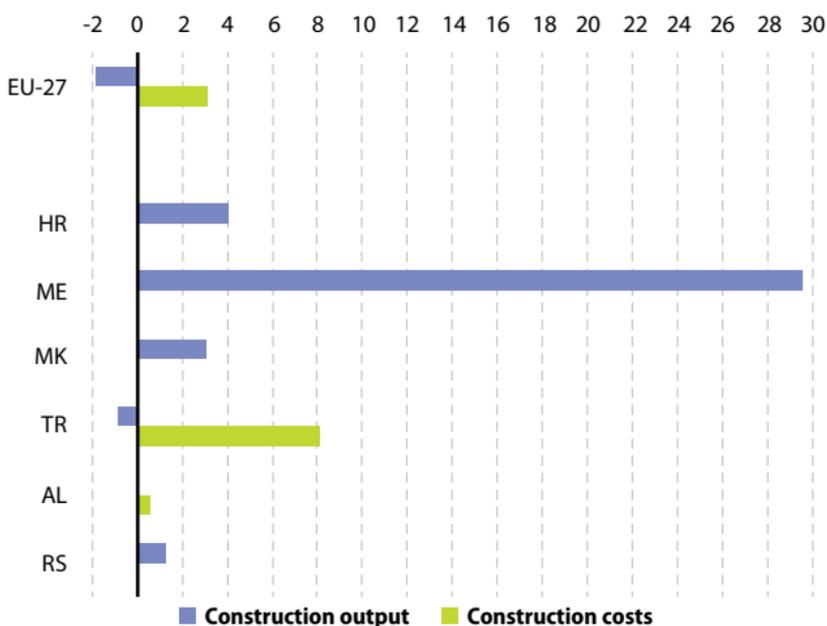
(¹) Iceland, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99, not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sts_copi_a and cpc_insts).

Table 10.5: Retail trade - volume sales index (2005=100)

	2006	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
EU-27	103.2	105.9	106.1	104.3
HR (¹)	104.2	107.3	107.0	99.0
IS	:	:	:	:
ME	80.7	110.2	127.8	:
MK	:	:	:	:
TR	112.5	111.9	111.0	99.2
AL	127.0	140.8	174.2	171.1
BA	:	:	:	:
RS	109.7	143.3	147.6	121.1
XK	:	:	:	:

(¹) Data are revised according to the Nace Rev. 2.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sts_trtu_a and cpc_insts).

Table 10.6: Tourism - index of the number of bed places in hotels and similar collective accommodation establishments (2005=100)

	2006	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
EU-27	103.1	104.6	106.2	:
HR (¹)	80.2	80.2	80.4	73.8
IS	100.0	105.9	111.8	111.8
ME	100.4	100.7	98.9	98.1
MK (²)	102.2	104.4	66.5	72.5
TR	105.2	:	:	:
AL	92.9	95.2	141.7	141.7
BA	*109.8*	121.9	125.7	:
RS (³)	101.7	109.6	114.1	116.3
XK	:	:	:	:

(¹) For period 1995-2005 data include permanent and temporary bed-places in hotels and similar establishments. From 2006 only permanent bed-places in hotels and similar establishments are included.

(²) Statistical survey for the accommodation capacities with stars was introduced for the first time in 2008. A direct link between the categorization with stars and the previous categorization cannot be established and this is the reason for the break in time series.

(³) Only bed places in hotels and simular collective establishments are included. Specialized, other collective accomodation establishments and private tourism accomodation are excluded.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tour_cap_bed and cpc_insts).

Definitions

Construction cost index is the combination of component cost indices (covering material costs and labour costs) and shows the price developments of production factors used in the construction industry. The material costs measure the evolution of the prices of the materials that are used in the construction process. The prices should be based on actual rather than list prices (excluding VAT).

The labour costs should cover wages and salaries, as well as social security charges for all persons employed. The basic form of the index is an unadjusted (gross) index.

Industrial producer price index (PPI) should reflect domestic producer prices, as determined by the residency of the third party that has ordered or purchased the product, which should be the same territory as the producer. Prices should be defined as ex-factory prices including all duties and taxes, except for VAT (and similar deductible taxes linked to turnover). The producer price index for total industry should cover NACE Sections C to E, excluding Groups 12.0, 22.1, 23.3, 29.6, 35.1 and 35.3. The basic form of the index is an unadjusted (gross) index.

Industrial production index (IPI) provides a measure of the volume trend in value added at factor cost over a given reference period. In practice, however, value added is not available on a monthly basis in most countries. Therefore, data is generally collected for variables other than value added, with possible alternatives including gross production values, volumes, turnover, work input, raw material input, energy input. The production index is a volume index, which should cover NACE Sections C and D and NACE Groups 40.1 and 40.2.

Number of arrivals of non-residents staying in collective accommodation establishments refers to arrivals of non-residents travelling in a given area that is outside their usual environment. An arrival is defined as a person who arrives at a collective accommodation establishment and checks in. Collective tourist accommodation establishments include hotels and similar establishments, specialised establishments (health establishments, work and holiday camps, conference centres and accommodation in collective means of transport), and other collective establishments (such as holiday dwellings, tourist campsites and social tourism accommodation).

Volume index of construction output measures changes in the volume of construction output and reflects the developments in value added at factor cost over a given reference period. The volume index of construction output should cover NACE Section F. The basic form of the index is working-day adjusted; if this is not available an unadjusted index should be provided.

Volume of sales index for retail trade should cover the total turnover invoiced by the observation unit during the reference period. Turnover should include all duties and taxes on the goods or services invoiced by the unit, as well as all other charges (transport, packaging, etc.) passed on to the customer, even if these charges are listed separately in the invoice.

Transport

11

Rapid rise in motorisation rates in almost all the enlargement countries

The EU-27 and all the enlargement countries, increased their motorisation rates. In the EU-27 the number of passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants grew from 422 in 2000 to 468 in 2008, an 11% increase. Much higher increases were observed in Albania, Kosovo and Montenegro. In Albania the number of passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants grew from 37 in 2004 to 91 in 2008, a 144% increase over a much shorter period. Montenegro followed with a 53% increase and a motorisation rate of 284 in 2009 compared to 185 in 2000. Kosovo had a 48% increase over a much shorter period to reach a motorisation rate of 74 in 2008 compared to 50 in 2005.

Only Iceland recorded a higher motorisation rate (646 passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants in 2009) than the EU-27. Croatia and Montenegro followed with rates of 345 and 284 respectively in 2009. The lowest rates were observed in Kosovo (a rate of 74 in 2008), Albania (a rate of 91 in 2008) and Turkey (a rate of 99 in 2009).

Continued rapid growth in the motorway network in Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

In the EU-27, the motorway network grew at an average annual rate of 3.5% between 2000 and 2008, reaching a total length of around 70 600 km in 2008. In Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the motorway network expanded at a faster rate of nearly 12% and 7.5% respectively, reaching 1 100 km for Croatia and 250 km for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in 2009. There was also growth in the motorway network in Turkey to reach 2 000 km by 2009 at an annual average rate of a little over 1% and in Serbia where the annual average growth rate of 3.5% resulted in a network of 495 km in 2009.

For the EU-27, the motorway density has risen from 12.5 km per 1 000 km^2 in 2000 to 16.5 in 2008, a growth rate of 3% per year over the period. None of the enlargement countries were near such a density, Croatia being the highest with nearly 2 km per 1 000 km^2. However, the growth rate in Croatia came to nearly 12% per annum over the period while that of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia was 6.5% per annum and Serbia 3.5% as their motorway networks expanded.

In 2008, the EU-27 had nearly 218 thousand km of railway lines in operation, with a growth rate of 1% per annum since 2000. Among the enlargement countries, only Turkey saw an increase from 8 700 km in 2000 to 9 000 km in 2009, and Bosnia and Herzegovina a rise of 10 km between 2002 and 2009 to reach 1 020 km. Iceland had no rail network.

In 2009, rail density in the EU-27 was almost 51 km per 1 000 km². All the enlargement countries were well below this level, the largest being Croatia and Serbia with around 5 km per 1 000 km². All the other countries had substantially lower figures. In terms of km per 100 000 inhabitants, the EU-27 average was almost 44 km per 100 000 inhabitants, whereas Croatia recorded almost 61 km and Serbia almost 52 km. Turkey was the lowest with almost 13 km.

Increase of the share of road in total inland freight transport in almost all countries

For the EU-27, road freight is the dominant mode, accounting for just over 1 700 billion tkm in 2009 compared to around 443 billion tkm for rail and almost 130 billion tkm for inland waterways. Most of the enlargement countries for which data are available showed similar patterns. Turkey had the highest transport performance with just over 176.4 billion tkm for road transport, just over 10.3 billion tkm for rail transport but with no inland waterway freight transport. Croatia performed just over 9.4 billion tkm by road and just over 2.6 billion tkm by rail while the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia performed around 4 billion tkm by road but only almost 0.5 billion tkm by rail. Serbia's pattern of freight transport was very different with almost 3 billion tkm for rail compared to almost 1.2 billion tkm for road and almost 0.9 billion tkm for inland waterways.

As shown in Figure 11.4, road's share of the total transport market has grown in nearly all of the enlargement countries for which data are available. The exceptions are Turkey where it declined very slightly but was still well over 90% in 2009 and Iceland where it remained 100%. For Croatia and the EU-27, road's share rose marginally to reach 78% in 2009 and 76% in 2008 respectively. Greater changes were seen in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia where road's share rose to 84% in 2008 compared to 60% in 2000. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, there was also a substantial rise in road's share to 63% in 2009 compared to 50% in 2001.

Figure 11.1: Motorisation rate of passenger cars (number of passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants)
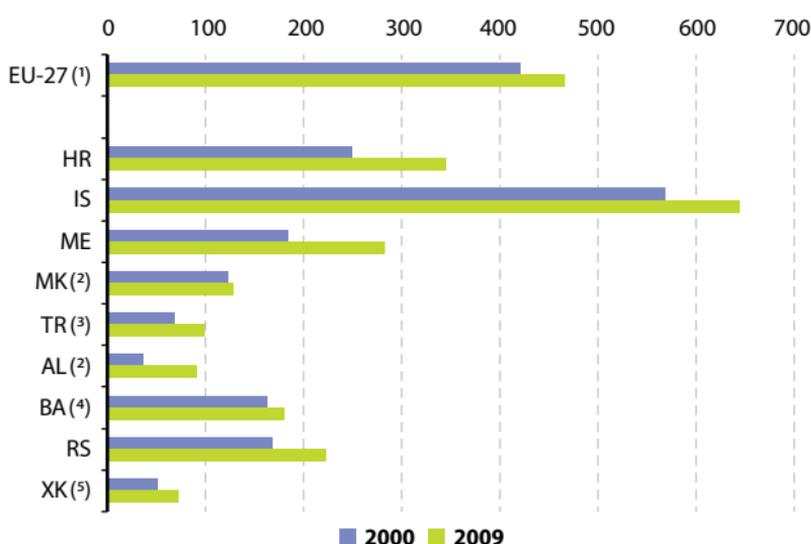
(¹) 2008 instead of 2009, estimated.
(²) 2004 instead of 2000; 2008 instead of 2009.
(³) Mid-year population estimates.
(⁴) 2006 instead of 2000.
(⁵) 2005 instead of 2000; 2008 instead of 2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: road_eqs_carmot, demo_pjan and cpc_transp).

Table 11.1: Length of main transport network (km)

	2000			2009		
	Roads (excluding motorways)	**Motor-ways**	**Rail**	**Roads (excluding motorways)**	**Motor-ways**	**Rail**
EU-27 (¹)	*3 389 655*	*54 120*	*200 989*	*3 680 677*	*70 672*	*217 823*
HR	27 700	411	2 700	28 200	1 100	2 700
IS (²)	12 998	:	-	*13 027*	*11*	-
ME (³)	7 205	:	250	7 404	:	250
MK (³)	12 520	140	700	13 920	250	700
TR (³)	415 732	1 800	8 700	360 624	2 000	9 000
AL (⁴)	2 540	:	400	3 600	:	400
BA (⁵)	16 600	:	1 010	17 500	:	1 020
RS	37 600	370	3 809	43 800	495	3 809
XK (⁶)	1 280	-	430	1 925	-	333

(¹) 2008 instead of 2009.
(²) Roads and motorways: 2005 instead of 2009.
(³) Roads (excluding motorways): 2008 instead of 2009.
(⁴) Roads (excluding motorways): 2003 instead of 2000.
(⁵) Roads (excluding motorways): 2005 instead of 2000; in the period 2005-2009 the length of local roads is not included. Rail: 2002 instead of 2000.
(⁶) Roads (excluding motorways) and rail: 2004 instead of 2000; Motorways: 2005 instead of 2000.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: road_if_motorwa, road_if_roads, rail_if_line_tr and cpc_transp).

Table 11.2: Road and railway network density by area and by population, 2009

	Roads (excluding motorways)		Rail	
	km / 1 000 km²	km / 100 000 inhabitants	km / 1 000 km²	km / 100 000 inhabitants
EU-27 (¹)	855.3	739.6	50.6	43.8
HR	49.8	635.8	4.8	60.9
IS (²)	126.5	4 437.3	-	-
ME (³)	53.6	1 179.9	1.8	39.7
MK (³)	54.1	680.6	2.7	34.2
TR (³)	46.0	510.9	1.1	12.5
AL	12.5	113.0	1.4	12.6
BA (⁴)	34.2	455.2	2.0	26.5
RS	56.5	597.1	4.9	51.9
XK	17.7	88.3	3.1	15.3

(¹) 2008 data.
(²) Roads: 2005 data.
(³) Roads: 2008 data.
(⁴) Roads: In the period 2005-2009 the length of local roads is not included.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: road_if_roads, rail_if_line_tr, demo_pjan, demo_r_d3area, cpc_transp, cpc_psdemo and cpc_agmain).

Figure 11.2: Motorway network density by area (km / 1 000 km²) (¹)
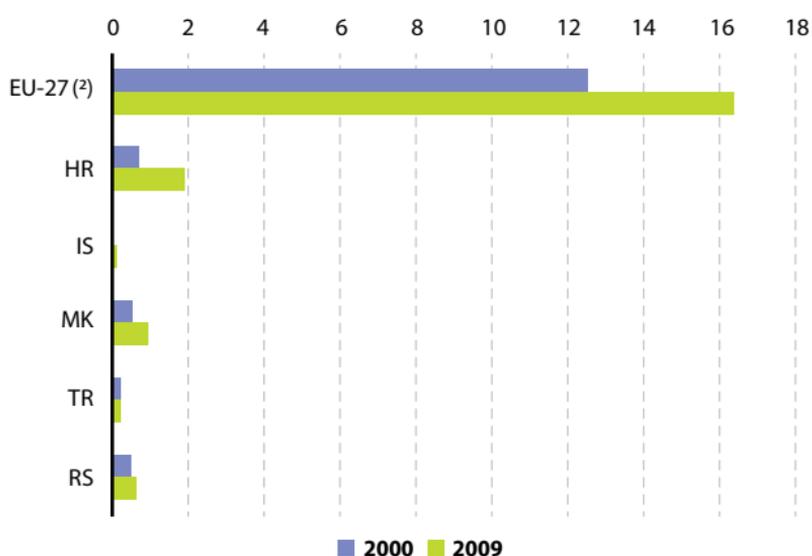
(¹) Montenegro, Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina, not available. Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99, no motorways.
(²) Estimate. 2008 instead of 2009..

*Source:* Eurostat (online data codes: road_if_motorwa, demo_r_d3area, cpc_transp and cpc_agmain).

Table 11.3: Inland and sea freight transport, 2009

	Inland freight transport (million tkm)			Sea freight transport (million t)
	Rail	**Road**	**Waterways**	
EU-27 (¹)	443 013	*1 704 013*	129 553	3 919
HR	2 641	9 429	58	23
IS	-	:	-	:
ME (²)	182	73	-	75
MK	497	4 035	-	-
TR	10 326	176 455	-	:
AL	46	:	-	:
BA	993	1 711	:	:
RS	2 967	1 185	868	-
XK	914	:	-	-

(¹) Rail and sea: 2008 data.
(²) 2006 data.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: rail_go_typeall, road_go_ta_tott, iww_go_atygo, mar_go_aa and cpc_transp).

Figure 11.3: Average annual growth rates of road and rail freight transport, 2000-2009 (%) (¹)
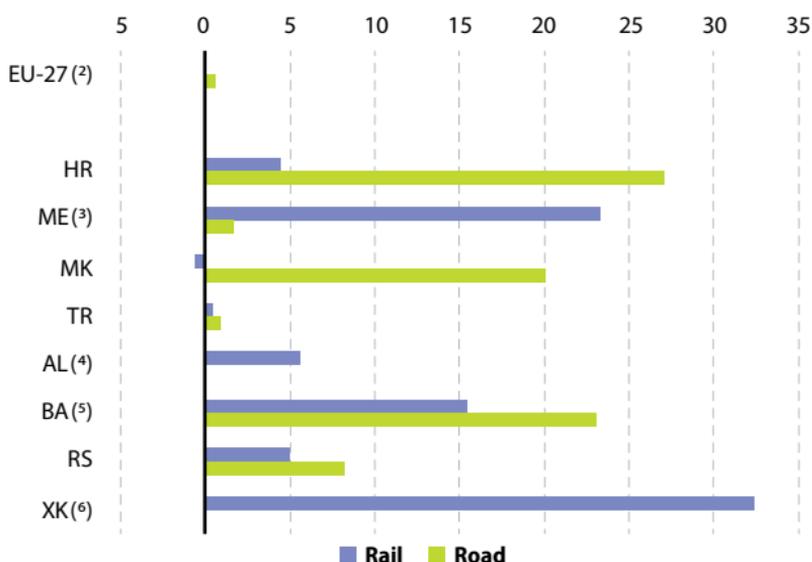
(¹) Iceland, not available.
(²) Rail: EU aggregate reliable since 2007, therefore average annual growth rate is not calculated.
(³) Average annual growth rate 2000-2006.
(⁴) Road transport not available.
(⁵) Average annual growth rate 2001-2009.
(⁶) Rail: Average annual growth rate 2005-2009; Road: no data available.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: rail_go_typeall, road_go_ta_tott and cpc_transp).

Figure 11.4: Share of road in total inland freight transport, (% tkm) (¹)
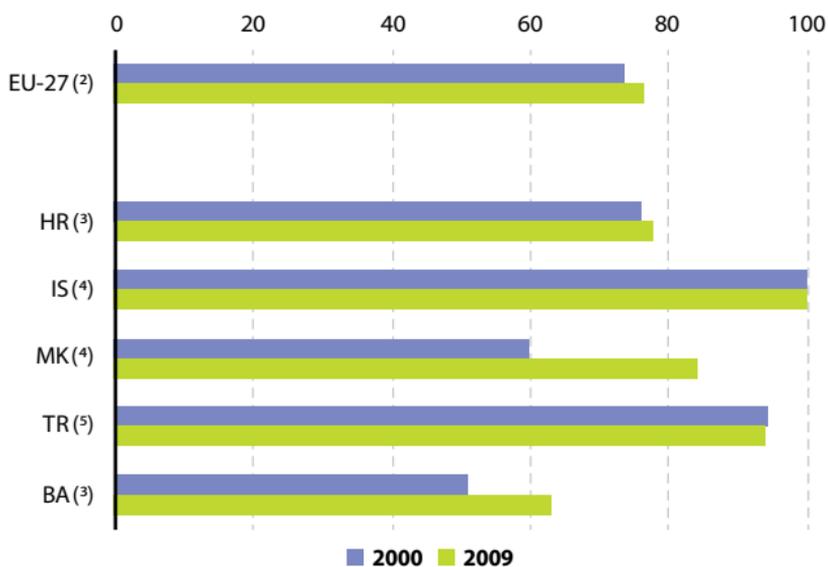
(¹) Montenegro, Albania, Serbia and Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99 , not available.
(²) 2008 instead of 2009; 2008: estimated.
(³) 2001 instead of 2000.
(⁴) 2008 instead of 2009.
(⁵) 2006 instead of 2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tsien080 and cpc_transp).

Definitions

Inland freight transport designates the transport of freight by rail, road, inland waterways and pipelines.

Inland waterways freight transport covers any goods moved by inland waterways freight vessel. This includes all packaging and equipment, such as containers, swap-bodies or pallets.

Length of railway network should measure (in kilometres) the length of railway lines operated for passenger transport, goods transport, or for both. Lines solely used for tourist purposes during a particular season are excluded, as are railways that are constructed solely to serve mines, forests or other industrial or agricultural undertakings and which are not open to public traffic.

Maritime freight transport covers any goods conveyed by merchant ships. This includes all packaging and equipment such as containers, swap-bodies, pallets or road goods vehicles. Mail is included; goods carried on or in wagons, lorries, trailers, semi-trailers or barges are also included.

Motorways are defined as roads specially designed and built for motor traffic, providing separate carriage ways for two directions of traffic that are separated from each other, while not crossing at the same level any other road, railway or tramway track, or footpath.

Network density is calculated as the number of kilometres of roads / railways the country has per 1 000 square-kilometres (km^2) of its total area.

Passenger cars are defined as road motor vehicles, other than motorcycles, that are intended for the carriage of passengers and designed to seat no more than nine persons (including the driver). Hence, the data presented should cover micro-cars (no permit required to be driven), taxis and hired passenger cars (with less than ten seats), the only exception being minibuses.

Rail freight transport covers any goods moved by rail vehicles. This includes all packaging and equipment, such as containers, swap-bodies or pallets as well as road goods vehicles carried by rail.

Rate of motorisation is the number of passenger cars registered in a country per thousand inhabitants of the country.

Road is defined as a line of communication (travelled way) open to public traffic, primarily for the use of road motor vehicles, using a stabilised base other than rails or air strips. As such, this indicator should measure the length (in kilometres) of state roads, provincial roads and communal roads, but should exclude motorways.

Road freight transport covers any movements of goods using a road freight vehicle on a given road network. This includes all packaging, but excludes the tare weight of the transport unit, e.g. containers, swap-bodies or pallets.

Road share of inland freight transport (modal split) is defined as the percentage share of road transport in total inland transport expressed in tonne-kilometres (tkm). Road transport is based on all movements of vehicles registered in the reporting country.

Sea freight transport covers any goods conveyed by merchant ships. This includes all packaging and equipment such as containers, swap-bodies, pallets or road goods vehicles. Mail is included; goods carried on or in wagons, lorries, trailers, semi-trailers or barges are also included.

Tonne-kilometre (tkm): Unit of measurement of goods transport which represents the transport of one tonne of goods over a distance of one kilometre.

12

**Communication &
information society**

The rise and rise of cellular telephony

The Digital Agenda for Europe is one of the flagship initiatives of the Europe 2020 strategy, outlining policies and actions to maximise the benefit of the Digital Revolution for all. The objective of this Agenda is to chart a course to maximise the social and economic potential of ICT (Information and Communication Technologies), most notably the internet and mobile telephony.

Mobile telephony experienced an enormous development between 2000 and 2009. The penetration of mobile phones in the EU-27 grew by nearly 10% annually between 2000 and 2009, reaching over 1200 cellular telephone subscriptions per thousand inhabitants in 2009. All the enlargement countries, except Iceland, exceeded the growth rate of the EU-27. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia showed the highest growth rate by far, averaging 40% per year between 2000 and 2009. Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as Serbia also achieved significant growth rates. In the last year for which data are available, the penetration of mobile phones in Croatia, Montenegro and Serbia was higher than in the EU-27. Montenegro achieved the highest penetration of mobile phones, reaching 1600 per thousand inhabitants in 2008, followed by Croatia and Serbia, both over 1300 in 2009.

Fixed-line telephony appeared to be vulnerable to competition from mobile telephony in the EU-27 as well as in some of the enlargement countries. In the EU-27, the number of fixed telephone lines per thousand inhabitants fell from 483 in 2000 to 434 in 2009, a 1% per year decline over the period. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Iceland, Kosovo, Montenegro and Turkey all showed a similar pattern of decline, although, with the exception of Iceland, from a lower starting point. Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia all moved against this trend and showed increases in the number of fixed lines. However, with the exception of Croatia, this was from a level much lower than in the EU-27

Large majority of enterprises had access to the internet

In the EU-27, 95% of enterprises had access to the internet in 2009. In the enlargement countries for which data are available, enterprises largely had access to the internet. In Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Iceland, Serbia and

Turkey, over 85% of enterprises had access to the internet in the most recent year for which data are available.

In the EU-27, 65% of households had access to the internet and 60% of individuals accessed the internet regularly in 2009. The corresponding figures in Iceland were much higher, 90% for both variables, while Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia recorded rates ranging between 40% and 50% in 2009. Serbia followed, with the rates for households with internet access and for individuals accessing the internet regularly both at around 35%. In Turkey, 30% of households had access to the internet. In contrast, figures in Albania were much lower, only around 3% of households had access to the internet and around 10% of individuals accessed the internet regularly in 2008.
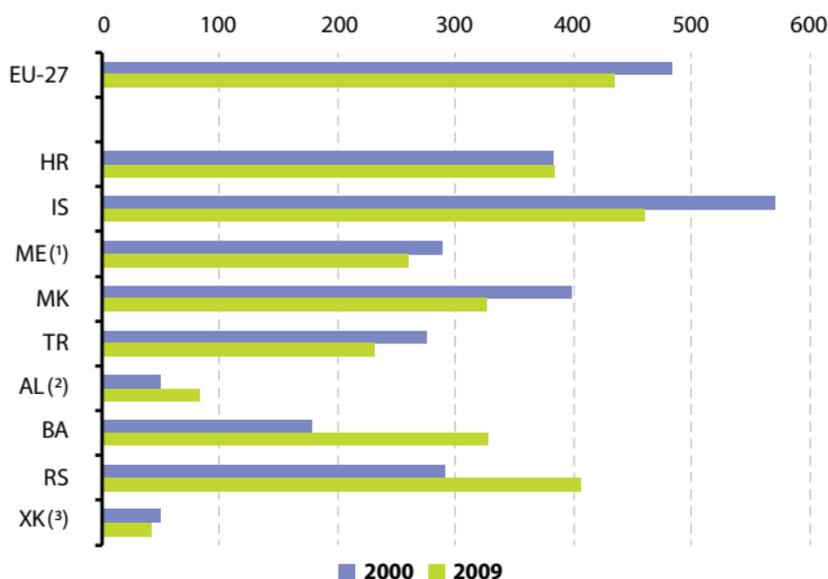
Figure 12.1: Cellular mobile telephone (subscriptions per 1 000 inhabitants)
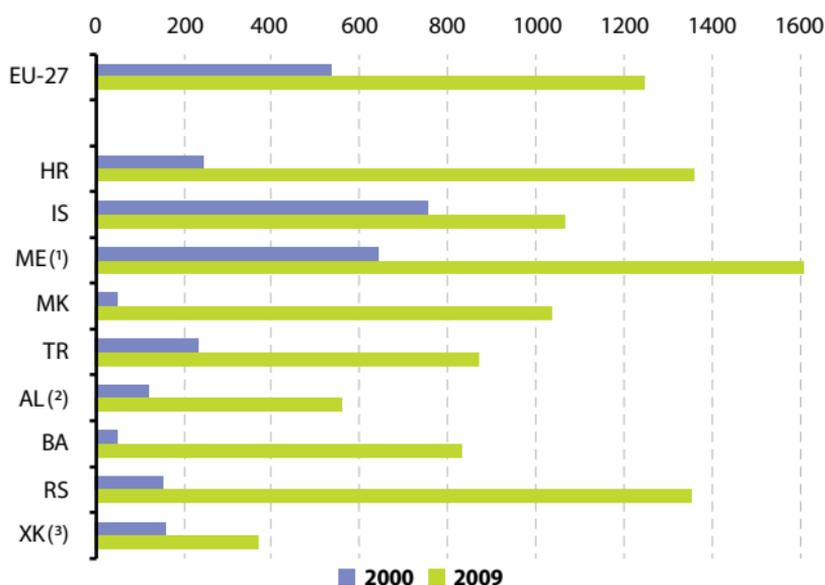
■ **2000** ■ **2009**

(¹) 2001 instead of 2000; 2008 instead of 2009.
(²) 2001 instead of 2000; 2006 instead of 2009.
(³) 2003 instead of 2000.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: isoc_tc_ac1, demo_pjan and cpc_inisoc).

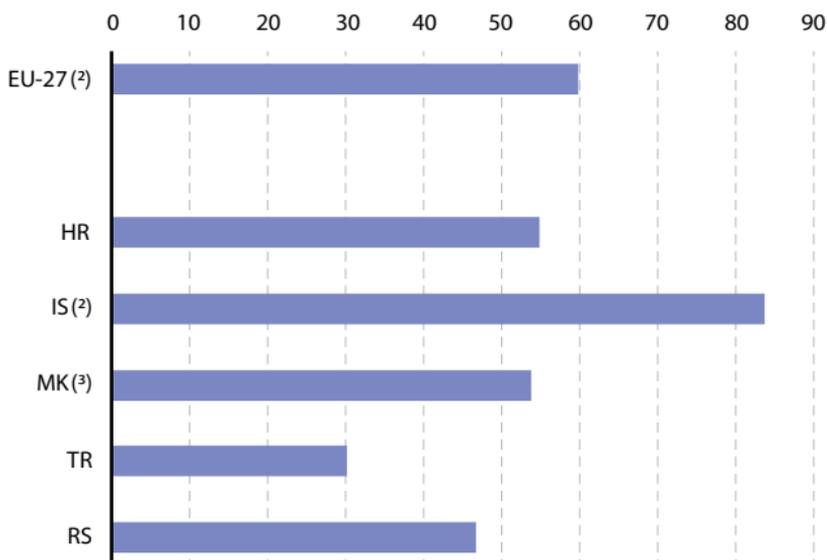**Figure 12.2:** Fixed telephone lines (per 1 000 inhabitants)

■ **2000** ■ **2009**

(¹) 2008 instead of 2009.
(²) 2006 instead of 2009.
(³) 2003 instead of 2000.

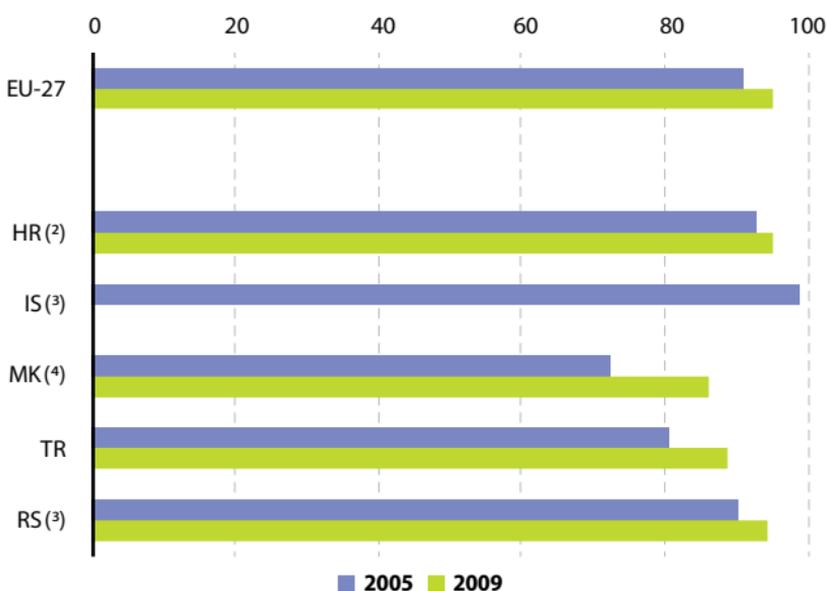*Source:* Eurostat (online data codes: isoc_tc_ac1, demo_pjan and cpc_inisoc).

Figure 12.3: Households having access to a personal computer via one of its members, 2009 (%) (¹)

(¹) Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99, not available.
(²) 2006 instead of 2009 data.
(³) Estimated data.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: isoc_ci_cm_h and cpc_inisoc).

Figure 12.4: Enterprises having access to internet (%) (¹)

(¹) Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99, not available.
(²) 2007 instead of 2005.
(³) 2006 instead of 2005.
(⁴) Estimated data; 2006 instead of 2005.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: isoc_ci_in_e and cpc_inisoc).

Figure 12.5: Internet usage by individuals, 2009 (%) (¹)
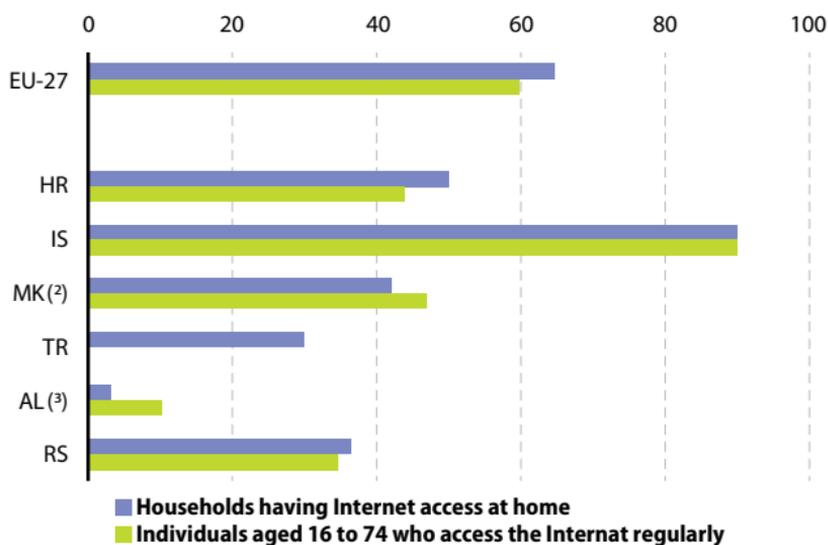
Households having Internet access at home
Individuals aged 16 to 74 who access the Internat regularly

(¹) Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99, not available.
(²) Estimated data.
(³) 2008 data.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: isoc_ci_in_h, isoc_ci_ifp_fu and cpc_inisoc).

Definitions

Fixed (or main) telephone line is one that connects the subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched telephone network, with a dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment. This is synonymous with the term 'main station' or 'direct exchange line'.

Share of households having access to a personal computer is the ratio of the number of households owning a small, single-user computer based on a micro-processor, with a keyboard for entering data, a monitor for displaying information and a storage device for saving data, to the total number of households.

Internet access within enterprises refers to all enterprises with 10 or more persons employed within NACE Sections D, G, H, I and K.

Internet usage by individuals refers to all private persons using the Internet on average once a week.

A mobile phone subscription to the use of public mobile telecommunication systems (also called mobiles or cell phones) using cellular technology. Active pre-paid cards are also treated as subscriptions. People may have more than one subscription.

13

Research & development

Iceland's R&D expenditure high

Research and development (R&D) lies at the heart of the Europe 2020 strategy in order to develop an economy based on knowledge and innovation. Indeed, one of the headline targets of the Europe 2020 strategy is that 3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&D by 2020. In 2008, the EU-27 gross domestic expenditure on R&D accounted for a 1.9% share of GDP, below the 3.0% goal and little changed from earlier years. In comparison, the percentage for Iceland was over 2.5%, close to the Europe 2020 target, while for Croatia the figure varies around 1% with Turkey somewhat lower. What information is available for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia shows a steady decline in R&D expenditure from above 0.4% in 2000 to less than 0.2% in 2007.

Turkey's R&D manpower on a sharp upward trend

The EU-27's R&D personnel has been on a steady upward trend, reaching nearly 2.5 million in 2008, showing an annual average growth of 2.5% since 2000. Turkey with the largest R&D workforce among the enlargement countries saw it reach over 65 thousand in 2008 and recorded an annual average growth rate of 12% since 2000. Montenegro saw a sustained growth in its R&D personnel, reaching 1 500 in 2009. The 10 thousand R&D workforce of Croatia has been relatively stable since 2000. While there was more variability for Iceland, the total R&D workforce was over 3 thousand in 2008. In contrast, in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia there was a decline in the R&D workforce with just under 700 in 2007.

Table 13.1: Gross domestic expenditure on research and development relative to GDP (%)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008
EU-27	*1.85*	*1.82*	*1.85*	*1.85*	*1.90*
HR	1.08	0.87	0.76	0.81	0.90
IS	*2.67*	2.77	2.99	2.70	2.65
ME	:	:	:	:	:
MK	0.44	0.25	0.21	0.18	:
TR	0.64	0.79	0.76	0.71	0.73
AL	:	:	:	:	:
BA	:	:	:	:	:
RS	:	:	:	:	:
XK	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: rd_e_gerdtot and cpc_scienc).

Table 13.2: Number of research and development personnel (full time equivalents)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	*1 996 852*	*2 186 890*	*2 280 843*	*2 359 470*	*2 455 192*	
HR	10 399	9 270	9 516	10 124	10 583	:
IS	*2 646*	3 226	3 415	2 982	3 117	
ME	1 217	1 246	1 233	1 344	1 462	1 512
MK	828	702	649	674	:	:
TR	27 003	49 251	54 444	63 377	67 244	:
AL	:	:	:	:	:	:
BA	:	:	:	:	:	:
RS	:	:	:	:	:	:
XK	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: rd_p_persocc and cpc_scienc).

Definitions

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D refers to R&D activities in the business enterprise sector, the government sector, the higher education sector, and the non-profit sector. GDP figures are compiled in accordance with ESA95. Indicators are calculated using current prices.

The basic methodological recommendations and guidelines for research and development (R&D) statistics are found in the Frascati Manual, which covers the measurement of all scientific and technological activities at the national level (Proposed Standard Practice for Surveys of Research and Experimental Development — Frascati Manual, OECD, 1994, revised 2002). R&D is defined as comprising 'creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications'.

Environment

14

Greenhouse gas emissions rising significantly in Iceland and Turkey between 1990 and 2008

Combating climate change is a top priority for the EU. Europe is working hard to cut its greenhouse gas emissions substantially while encouraging other nations and regions to do likewise. One of the main targets in the Europe 2020 strategy is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20% in 2020 compared to 1990 levels.

After a rise between 2000 and 2005, EU-27 greenhouse gas emissions declined steadily thereafter. This partly reflects the impact of the oil price rises in 2007, a level sustained thereafter. The initial impacts of the economic crisis which emerged in 2008 may also have had an impact then. In the long term period, between 1990 and 2008, EU-27 greenhouse gas emissions declined by almost 12%. If current policies are fully implemented, the EU is on track to achieve its target for 2020.

In contrast, Iceland's greenhouse gas emissions, after a small decrease between 2000 and 2005, rose rapidly thereafter. Croatia and Turkey both recorded significant rises of greenhouse gas emissions between 2000 and 2007. These movements were a reflection of strong economic growth in all three countries. In 2008, Croatia and Turkey recorded some decrease of greenhouse gas emissions which could be due to the economic crisis. In 2008, Croatia's greenhouse gas emissions were slightly below the 1990 level, while Iceland's greenhouse gas emissions were almost 43% higher and Turkey almost doubled greenhouse gas emissions in 2008 compared to 1990.

Most enlargement countries converged towards the EU-27 waste generation average

Municipal waste can be recorded according to different concepts as waste collected and waste generated. Municipal waste collected does not include waste generated in areas not covered by a collection system. This publication presents data on waste collected in the enlargement countries as most countries could not estimate the amount of waste generated in the areas not covered by a collection system. The EU-27 aggregate is for waste generated.

The majority of the enlargement countries saw some convergence of their municipal waste collection rates towards the EU-27 waste generation average. The EU-27 average changed slightly between

2000 and 2008. The convergence was particularly marked for Montenegro where the rate in 2002 was over twice the EU-27 average but was very much closer by 2008. Albania, Croatia and Iceland also followed this pattern but with waste collection rates increasing. Moving against this trend were Serbia where municipal waste collection rates have fallen substantially, as for Montenegro, but from a much lower level, and Turkey although the change was much smaller.

Table 14.1: Index of greenhouse gas emissions 1990=100 (based on tonnes of CO2 equivalent)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008
EU-27	90.9	91.9	91.6	90.5	88.7
HR	82.4	96.7	98.1	102.8	99.1
IS	110.3	109.1	124.8	132.0	142.9
ME	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:
TR	159.0	176.0	187.0	203.0	196.0
AL	:	:	:	:	:
BA	:	:	:	:	:
RS	:	:	:	:	:
XK	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: env_air_ind and cpc_enclimwa).

Figure 14.1: Quantity of municipal waste collected (kilograms per inhabitant) ([1])

■ 2000   ■ 2009
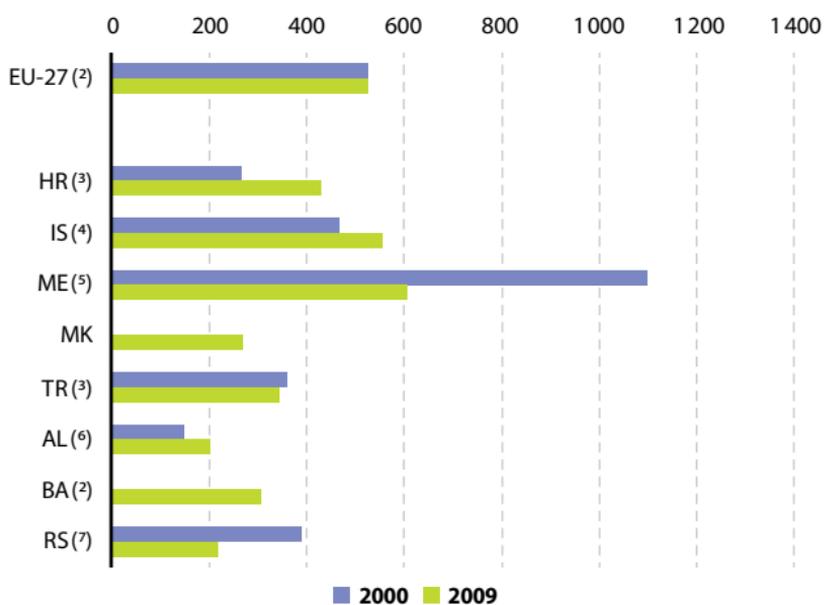
([1]) Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99, not available.
([2]) 2008 instead of 2009. Municipal waste generated, coverage close to 100%.
([3]) 2000: estimated data; 2008 instead 2009.
([4]) 2008 instead of 2009; 2008 estimated data.
([5]) 2002 instead of 2000: estimated population according to the methodology for Census 2003; 2008 instead of 2009.
([6]) 2003 instead of 2000; 2008 instead of 2009; Source: Ministry of Public Work Transportation and Telecommunication. Data are compiled with estimation only for municipal waste.
([7]) 2005 instead of 2000.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tsien120 and cpc_sienv).

Definitions

Annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are estimated and reported according to the revised 1996 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines. By using the global warming potential (GWP) concept, all six GHGs can be summed up to a single value per year. The indicator shows trends in emissions of the 'Kyoto basket': carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6). Figures are given in CO_2 equivalents based on tonnage.

Municipal waste collected includes waste originating from households, commerce and trade, small businesses, office buildings and institutions collected by or on behalf of municipalities. It also includes: waste from selected municipal services, i.e. waste from park and garden maintenance, waste from street cleaning services (street sweepings, the content of litter containers, market cleansing waste) if managed as waste. It does not include waste generated in areas not covered by a collection system.

Municipal waste generated consists of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. The bulk of this waste stream is from households, though similar wastes from sources such as commerce, offices and public institutions are included. The variable should be reported in kilogramme (kg).

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Pocketbook on the enlargement countries

2011 edition

This pocketbook presents a range of statistics on the candidate countries and potential candidates in comparison with the European Union from 2000 to 2009. The publication includes data on demography, education, social conditions, labour force, national accounts, finance, external trade, agriculture, energy, industry and services, transport, communication and information society, research and development, as well as environment.

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