



# Pocketbook on Euro-Mediterranean statistics



2010 edition



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**Pocketbook on  
Euro-Mediterranean statistics**

**2010 edition**

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## **Pocketbook on Euro-Mediterranean Statistics 2010 edition**

'Euro-Mediterranean statistics – 2010 edition' provides a balanced set of key data from the Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat). The presentation follows the statistical themes for which data have been collected from the Mediterranean partner countries and which are published within Eurostat's free dissemination database (Eurobase). Data are provided for the EU-27 and, when available, for the nine Mediterranean partner countries (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, occupied Palestinian territory, Syria and Tunisia).

### **Director of Directorate D:**

Pieter Everaers

### **Head of Unit D1:**

Claudia Junker

### **Editor-in-chief:**

Edward Cook

### **Editorial team:**

Lars Werke, Francesco Natalini Raponi and Marilena Stoenescu

### **Contact details:**

Eurostat Unit D1,

Statistical Office of the European Union

Joseph Bech Building

5, rue Alphonse Weicker

L-2721 Luxembourg

E-mail: [estat-d1-requests@ec.europa.eu](mailto:estat-d1-requests@ec.europa.eu)

### **Production and desktop publishing:**

Artemis Information Management S.A. (Luxembourg):  
Christophe Baratelli, Mario Colantonio, Christiane Gengler,  
Sandrine Herbeth, Cedric Messina, Volker Stabernak and Julien  
Tardivon.

### **Data extracted:**

June 2010

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### Contact details

#### Algeria (DZ)

National Office of Statistics  
Rue Mohamed Belkacemi - Oued Kniss - Ruisseau, Algiers  
Tel: +213 21 77 78 44  
Fax: +213 21 77 78 30  
<http://www.ons.dz>

#### Egypt (EG)

Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics  
P.O. Box 2086, Salah Salam Street, Nasr city, Cairo  
Tel: +202 24 032 169  
Fax: +202 24 024 099  
<http://www.capmas.gov.eg>

#### Israel (IL)

Central Bureau of Statistics  
P.O. Box 34525  
Jerusalem 95464  
Tel: +972 2 659 22 01  
Fax: +972 2 652 23 19  
<http://www.cbs.gov.il>

#### Jordan (JO)

Department of Statistics  
P.O. Box 2015, 11181 Amman  
Tel: +962 6 530 07 00  
Fax: +962 6 530 07 10  
<http://www.dos.gov.jo>

**Lebanon (LB)**

Central Administration of Statistics  
Trade & Finance Building, Army Street,  
Beirut, Lebanon

Tel: +961-1-373169

Fax: +961 1 373 160/1

<http://www.cas.gov.lb>

**Morocco (MA)**

Dept. of Statistics, Haut-Commissariat au Plan  
Rue Mohamed Bel Hassan El Ouzzani

Haut-Agdal,

BP178 Rabat

Tel.: +212 5 37 77 36 09

Fax: +212 5 37 77 32 17

<http://www.hcp.ma>

**Occupied Palestinian territory (PS)**

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

P.O. Box 1647, Ramallah - West Bank

Tel: +(972/970) 2 240 63 40

Fax: +(972/970) 2 240 63 43

<http://www.pcbs.gov.ps>

**Syria (SY)**

Central Bureau of Statistics  
Abdel Malek Ben Marwan Street,

Abu Rumaneh, Damascus

Tel: +963 11 333 58 30

Fax: +963 11 332 22 92

<http://www.cbssyr.org>

**Tunisia (TN)**

National Institute of Statistics

70, Rue Ech-cham

BP 265 CEDEX

Tunis, Tunisia

Tel: +216 71 891 002

Fax: +216 71 792 559

<http://www.ins.nat.tn>

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## Introduction

### Background policy

The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) ([http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/welcome\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/welcome_en.htm)) was developed in 2004, with the objective of avoiding the emergence of new dividing lines between the enlarged European Union (EU) and its neighbours to the south and east, and of strengthening the prosperity, stability and security of all concerned. Through the ENP, the EU offers its neighbours a privileged relationship, building upon a mutual commitment to common values (democracy and human rights, rule of law, good governance, market economy principles and sustainable development). The ENP goes beyond existing relationships to offer a deeper political relationship and economic integration.

Bilateral “Association Agreements” were reached with most of the Mediterranean ENP partners by 2004, and several partners (Morocco, Israel, Jordan, Egypt, Tunisia and the Palestinian Authority) are seeking further enhancement of bilateral relations. Moreover, the partnership has significantly developed in several areas such as transport, energy, environment and climate change, research, health and education.

The availability of reliable, comparable and comprehensive statistics is an essential component of evidence-based decision making and good governance. This information is also needed to inform and support the dialogue and exchanges between the EU and its partners in the Mediterranean region, Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Syria and Tunisia, within the framework of the ENP and the more recent Union for the Mediterranean. To meet this need, the EU and the nine Mediterranean partners have been working together for a number of years to strengthen the statistical systems in the region (particularly through the MEDSTAT programme).

### The publication

This is the first edition of the ‘Pocketbook on Euro-Mediterranean statistics’, a new publication in Eurostat’s pocketbook series covering the European Union’s neighbours to the south and east of the Mediterranean Sea. The publication provides a balanced set of key indicators, presenting a broad cross-section of information that is available within Eurostat’s dissemination database (Eurobase). The indicators covered were defined and agreed with the partner countries and are part of a regular process of data exchange between the countries and Eurostat.

The publication is divided into eleven chapters, each of which contains information relating to a particular topic. The mixture of tables and graphics within each chapter are supplemented by the definitions of the indicators presented and general notes. To a degree, the balance of the information presented within the publication reflects the volume of information that has been gathered from the partner countries.

## Guide

### Data sources

The EU-27 data that are presented in this publication 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, with or without estimates. The information was taken directly from the [Eurostat reference database \(Eurobase\)](#).

The data for the Mediterranean partner countries are supplied by and under the responsibility of the national statistical authorities of each of the countries or territories. Data from other sources are very limited and clearly identified.

The data and their denomination in no way constitute the expression of an opinion by the European Commission on the legal status of a country or territory or on the delimitation of its frontiers.

The Euro-Mediterranean statistics included in the Eurostat database and publications are directly accessible via the MEDSTAT website:

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/medstat/database>

### Timeliness

The data used in this publication were collected from the Mediterranean partner countries between January and April 2010. The database was completed in July 2010. The majority of indicators are available up until the reference years 2006, 2007 or 2008 (depending upon the statistical theme and territory). The EU-27 totals that are provided for the purpose of comparison were extracted from Eurobase in June 2010. As with the data for the Mediterranean countries, the information presented is generally available up until the reference years 2007 or 2008 (depending upon the indicator in question).

## Exchange rates

For some indicators monetary values were provided by the Mediterranean partner countries in terms of national currency denominations. In a limited number of cases, the information provided was sent in an alternative denomination (usually US dollars). In 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. Technically, data that are presented in euro terms prior to 1999 should be denominated in ECU. However, as the conversion rate was ECU 1 = EUR 1, for practical purposes the terms may be used interchangeably and this publication denotes all such monetary series in euro (EUR). 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 Mediterranean partner countries (please refer to Chapter 5 – Table 5.6).

## 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 Mediterranean partner countries (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, occupied Palestinian territory, Syria and Tunisia) but not for the partner grouping as a whole.

## 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. Furthermore, a distinction has been made between the codes that refer to EU-27 data and those that refer to the data for the Mediterranean partners. Within the PDF version of this publication, the data codes under each table and graphic are presented as Internet hyperlinks. The data on the website are frequently updated and may also be more detailed or have a different measurement unit.

## Symbols used for data

Statistical data are often accompanied by additional information in the form of statistical symbols (also called 'flags'). In this pocketbook, the use of statistical symbols has been kept to a minimum. The following symbols are used where necessary:

<i>Italic</i>	Provisional data, estimates and forecasts (i.e. data that are likely to change)
:	Data are not available, confidential or unreliable
-	Not applicable, not relevant or zero by default
0	Less than half the final digit shown and greater than zero
%	Percentage

In the graphs, footnotes are used to indicate those countries for which data are not available.

## Units of measurement

<b>Billion</b>	1 000 million
<b>C</b>	Celsius
<b>cSt</b>	centistoke, unit of kinematic viscosity
<b>EUR</b>	euro
<b>GWh</b>	gigawatt hour(s) = 1 000 MWh (megawatt hour(s)) = 10 <sup>6</sup> kWh
<b>ha</b>	hectare, unit of area equal to 100 ares or 10 000 square metres
<b>Head</b>	unit of measure for counting the number of animals
<b>J</b>	joule is the derived unit of energy in the <a href="#">International System of Units</a> . It is the energy expended in applying a force of one <a href="#">Newton</a> through a distance of one metre (1 Newton metre or Nm)
<b>l</b>	litre
<b>kcal</b>	kilocalorie = 1 000 calories, a unit of energy
<b>kg</b>	kilogram (1 000 grams)
<b>kgoe</b>	kilograms of oil equivalent, is a normalised unit of energy. By convention, it is equivalent to the approximate amount of energy that can be extracted from one kilogram of crude oil
<b>kJ</b>	kilo joule = 1 000 Joule
<b>km</b>	kilometre (1 000 metres), a unit of distance
<b>km<sup>2</sup></b>	square kilometre, a unit of area
<b>kWh</b>	kilowatt hour
<b>m</b>	metre

<b>m<sup>3</sup></b>	cubic metre
<b>tonne (t)</b>	tonne = 1 000 kg
<b>toe</b>	tonne of oil equivalent is a normalised unit of energy. By convention, it is equivalent to the approximate amount of energy that can be extracted from one tonne of crude oil

## European Union aggregates, countries and organisations

<b>EU-27</b>	European Union of 27 Member States from 1 January 2007 (BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE, UK)
<b>EU-25</b>	European Union of 25 Member States from 1 May 2004 to 31 December 2006 (BE, CZ, DK, DE, EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, SI, SK, FI, SE, UK)
<b>DZ</b>	Algeria
<b>EG</b>	Egypt
<b>IL</b>	Israel
<b>JO</b>	Jordan
<b>LB</b>	Lebanon
<b>MA</b>	Morocco
<b>PS</b>	Occupied Palestinian territory
<b>SY</b>	Syria
<b>TN</b>	Tunisia

## Currencies

<b>EUR</b>	euro
<b>DZD</b>	Algerian dinar
<b>EGP</b>	Egyptian pound
<b>ILS</b>	Israeli shekel
<b>JOD</b>	Jordanian dinar
<b>LBP</b>	Lebanese pound
<b>MAD</b>	Moroccan dirham
<b>SYP</b>	Syrian pound
<b>TND</b>	Tunisian dinar

The occupied Palestinian territory officially uses the Israeli shekel.

## Chemical and related symbols

<b>CH<sub>4</sub></b>	methane
<b>C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub></b>	propane
<b>C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub></b>	butane
<b>CO<sub>2</sub></b>	carbon dioxide
<b>HFC</b>	hydrofluorocarbons
<b>LPG</b>	liquefied petroleum gas
<b>NGL</b>	natural gas liquids
<b>N<sub>2</sub>O</b>	nitrous oxide
<b>PFC</b>	perfluorocarbons
<b>SF<sub>6</sub></b>	sulphur hexafluoride
<b>TEL</b>	tetraethyl lead
<b>TML</b>	tetramethyl lead

## Other abbreviations

<b>BoP</b>	balance of payments
<b>COICOP</b>	classification of individual consumption by purpose
<b>COMEXT</b>	Eurostat reference database containing external trade statistics
<b>CPIs</b>	consumer price indices
<b>ENP</b>	European neighbourhood policy
<b>ESA95</b>	European system of accounts (1995)
<b>ETS</b>	external trade statistics
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FDI</b>	foreign direct investment
<b>GDP</b>	gross domestic product
<b>GHG</b>	greenhouse gases
<b>GER</b>	gross enrolment rate
<b>GWP</b>	global warming potential
<b>HICP</b>	harmonised index of consumer prices
<b>IATA</b>	International air transport association
<b>IPCC</b>	Intergovernmental panel on climate change
<b>ISIC</b>	international standard industrial classification
<b>ISCED</b>	international standard classification of education (UN classification)
<b>LFS</b>	labour force survey
<b>NACE</b>	statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community
<b>n.e.c. / s.</b>	not elsewhere classified / specified
<b>NER</b>	net enrolment rate

<b>NPISHs</b>	non-profit institutions serving households
<b>NSIs</b>	national statistical institutes
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for economic co-operation and development
<b>SITC</b>	standard international trade classification
<b>UAA</b>	utilised agricultural area
<b>VAT</b>	value added tax





1

# Demography



**Table 1.1:** Population indicators

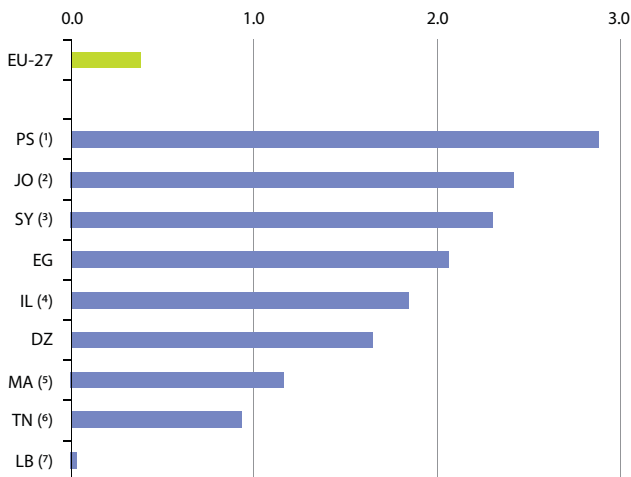
	Population, as of 1 January (1 000)		Projections (1 000)			Population density, 2008 (inhab. per km <sup>2</sup> )
	2003	2008	2020	2030	2050	
<b>EU-27</b>	486 648	497 649	513 838	519 942	515 303	116.1
DZ	31 603	34 415	40 630	44 726	49 610	14.4
EG	67 398	74 442	98 638	110 907	129 533	74.0
IL	6 631	7 244	8 307	9 219	10 649	320.9
JO <sup>(1)</sup>	5 098	5 600	7 519	8 616	10 241	63.8
LB <sup>(2)</sup>	3 755	3 759	4 587	4 858	5 033	359.7
MA	29 353	31 009	36 200	39 259	42 583	44.0
PS <sup>(3)</sup>	3 454	3 825	5 806	7 320	10 265	646.0
SY <sup>(1)</sup>	17 344	18 948	26 475	30 560	36 911	103.5
TN <sup>(3)</sup>	9 801	10 078	11 366	12 127	12 711	61.7

<sup>(1)</sup> 2007 instead of 2008.

<sup>(2)</sup> 2004 instead of 2003; 2007 instead of 2008.

<sup>(3)</sup> 2006 instead of 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([demo\\_pjan](#), [proj\\_08c2150p](#) and [tps00003](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ps111](#) and [med\\_ps112](#)) and United Nations, Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (<http://esa.un.org/unpp>).

**Figure 1.1:** Population, average annual growth rates 2000 to 2008 (%)

<sup>(1)</sup> Estimated growth rate between 2000 and 2006.

<sup>(2)</sup> Growth rate between 2000 and 2007.

<sup>(3)</sup> Estimated growth rate between 2001 and 2007.

<sup>(4)</sup> Growth rate between 2001 and 2008.

<sup>(5)</sup> Estimated.

<sup>(6)</sup> Estimated growth rate between 2001 and 2006.

<sup>(7)</sup> Estimated growth rate between 2004 and 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([demo\\_pjan](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ps112](#)).

**Table 1.2:** Ratio of women to each 100 men, by age class

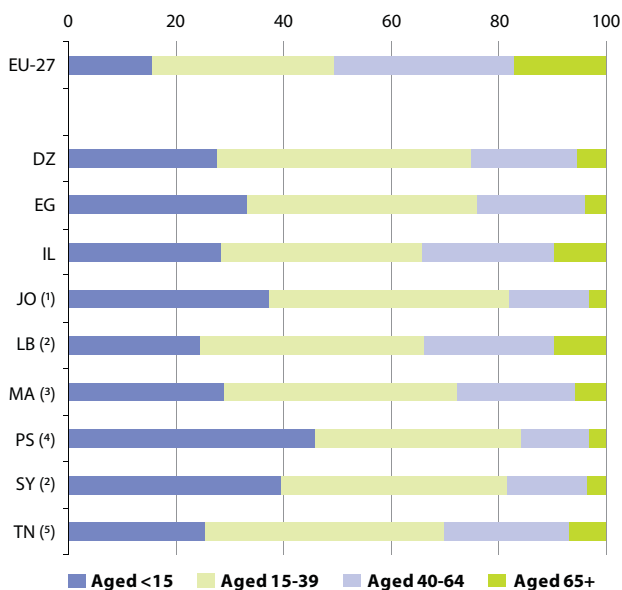
	2000 <sup>(1)</sup>				2008 <sup>(2)</sup>			
	<15	15-39	40-64	65+	<15	15-39	40-64	65+
<b>EU-27</b>	95.1	97.4	103.1	148.5	95.0	96.9	102.6	140.7
DZ	96.9	97.8	99.2	101.7	95.6	97.4	99.6	109.1
EG	94.5	96.0	98.3	90.6	94.6	94.1	101.1	95.0
IL	:	:	:	:	95.0	97.9	107.1	133.5
JO	95.2	87.4	93.7	95.1	94.8	92.5	96.0	97.6
LB	90.7	102.5	112.7	97.9	93.0	100.5	118.2	98.6
MA	96.5	104.2	102.0	107.3	96.2	104.7	103.8	112.9
PS	96.4	95.2	106.0	126.5	96.3	95.9	98.7	133.3
SY	95.4	99.8	93.2	61.6	94.5	97.8	95.0	87.6
TN	94.7	100.4	101.0	95.4	94.6	102.3	102.2	98.0

(1) Syria and Tunisia, 2001; Lebanon, 2004; Morocco, 2005.

(2) Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, 2007; occupied Palestinian territory and Tunisia, 2006.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([demo\\_pjan](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ps112](#)).

**Figure 1.2:** Population by age class, 2008 (% of total population)



(1) 2007 instead of 2008.

(2) Estimates, 2007 instead of 2008.

(3) Estimates.

(4) 2006 instead of 2008.

(5) Estimates, 2006 instead of 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([demo\\_pjan](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ps112](#)).

**Table 1.3:** Change in the population by age class between 2000 and 2008 (%)

	<15	15-39	40-64	65+
<b>EU-27</b>	-6.2	-2.7	10.0	12.8
DZ	-7.7	19.3	39.5	33.6
EG	10.5	19.8	24.8	25.6
IL	:	:	:	:
JO <sup>(1)</sup>	6.7	23.0	33.7	44.1
LB <sup>(2)</sup>	-9.3	-0.8	3.7	28.4
MA <sup>(3)</sup>	-2.9	4.6	8.9	7.5
PS <sup>(4)</sup>	21.4	24.8	35.2	12.1
SY <sup>(5)</sup>	11.7	17.3	13.3	24.6
TN <sup>(6)</sup>	-8.7	4.5	22.4	13.9

(<sup>1</sup>) Percentage change between 2000 and 2007.

(<sup>2</sup>) Percentage change between 2004 and 2007.

(<sup>3</sup>) Percentage change between 2005 and 2008.

(<sup>4</sup>) Percentage change between 2000 and 2006.

(<sup>5</sup>) Percentage change between 2001 and 2007.

(<sup>6</sup>) Percentage change between 2001 and 2006.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([demo\\_pjan](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ps112](#)).

**Table 1.4:** Age related dependency ratios (%)

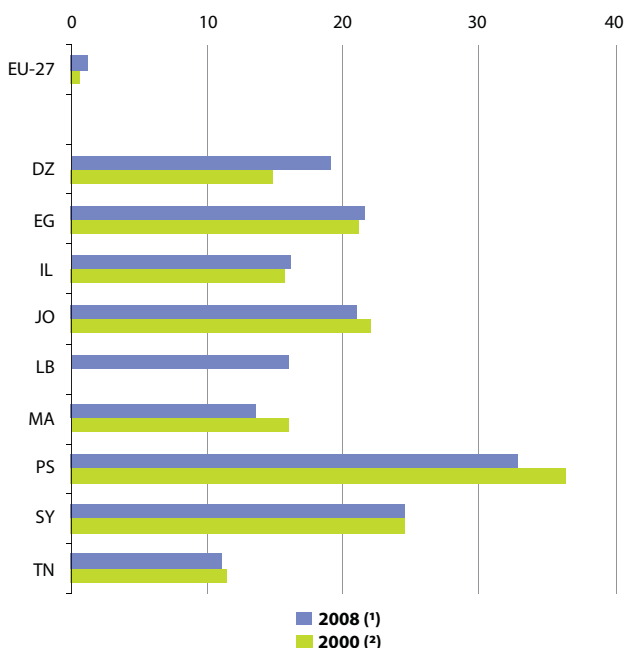
	2003 <sup>(1)</sup>		2008 <sup>(2)</sup>	
	Young age	Old age	Young age	Old age
<b>EU-27</b>	24.7	24.1	23.3	25.2
DZ	48.9	7.7	41.1	8.0
EG	55.8	5.9	52.9	6.1
IL	:	:	45.9	15.8
JO	62.8	5.4	62.8	5.4
LB	41.8	11.5	37.6	14.7
MA	48.2	8.7	44.1	8.8
PS	92.7	6.4	89.7	5.9
SY	70.6	6.4	69.0	5.8
TN	41.8	10.0	37.9	10.3

(<sup>1</sup>) Lebanon, 2004; Morocco, 2005.

(<sup>2</sup>) Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, 2007; occupied Palestinian territory and Tunisia, 2006.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([demo\\_pjan](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ps112](#)).

**Figure 1.3:** Crude rate of natural increase (per 1 000 inhabitants)



(1) Lebanon and Syria, 2007; occupied Palestinian territory and Tunisia, 2006.

(2) Lebanon not available.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([demo\\_gind](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ps12](#)).

**Table 1.5:** Crude birth and death rate (per 1 000 inhabitants)

	2000		2004		2008 (1)	
	Birth rate	Death rate	Birth rate	Death rate	Birth rate	Death rate
<b>EU-27</b>	10.6	10.0	10.4	9.6	10.9	9.7
DZ	19.4	4.6	20.7	4.4	23.5	4.4
EG	27.4	6.3	25.7	6.4	27.5	5.9
IL	21.7	6.0	21.3	5.6	21.5	5.4
JO	29.0	7.0	29.0	7.0	28.0	7.0
LB	:	:	19.7	4.7	21.5	5.6
MA	21.9	5.9	20.2	5.8	19.2	5.7
PS	40.9	4.5	38.1	4.1	36.7	3.9
SY	28.3	3.8	27.6	3.3	27.6	3.1
TN	17.1	5.6	16.8	6.0	16.8	5.8

(1) Lebanon and Syria, 2007; Jordan, occupied Palestinian territory and Tunisia, 2006.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([demo\\_gind](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ps12](#)).

**Table 1.6:** Total fertility rate (mean number of children per woman)

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008
<b>EU-27 (¹)</b>	:	1.45	1.50	1.53	1.55
DZ	2.40	2.49	2.38	2.30	:
EG (²)	3.50	:	3.20	3.10	:
IL	2.95	2.89	2.90	2.88	:
JO	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.20	:
LB	:	:	1.90	:	:
MA	2.70	2.60	2.47	2.37	2.28
PS (³)	4.90	:	4.60	4.60	:
SY (⁴)	:	3.80	3.60	3.60	3.60
TN	2.08	2.00	2.02	2.03	:

(¹) 2007 instead of 2008.

(²) 2003 instead of 2004; 2005 instead of 2006.

(³) 2003 instead of 2004.

(⁴) 2001 instead of 2002; 2007 instead of 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([demo\\_find](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ps12](#)).

**Table 1.7:** Life expectancy at birth (years)

	Male			Female		
	2000	2004	2008	2000	2004	2008
<b>EU-27 (¹)</b>	74.5	75.2	76.1	80.9	81.5	82.2
DZ	71.5	73.9	74.9	73.4	75.8	76.6
EG (²)	66.7	68.6	69.5	71.0	73.2	74.5
IL	76.7	78.0	79.1	80.9	82.4	83.0
JO (³)	68.0	70.6	70.8	71.0	72.4	72.5
LB	:	:	:	:	:	:
MA	67.7	70.6	71.4	71.8	73.0	73.9
PS (³)	70.7	71.4	71.7	72.2	72.9	73.2
SY (⁴)	70.0	72.9	:	72.1	73.9	:
TN (³)	70.1	71.4	71.9	74.2	75.3	76.0

(¹) 2002 instead of 2000; 2007 instead of 2008.

(²) 2007 instead of 2008.

(³) 2006 instead of 2008.

(⁴) 2001 instead of 2000.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([demo\\_mlexpec](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ps12](#)).

**Table 1.8:** Infant mortality rates (per 1 000 live births)

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008
<b>EU-27</b>	5.9	5.4	5.1	4.7	:
DZ	36.9	34.7	30.4	26.9	25.5
EG <sup>(1)</sup>	54.7	:	38.0	33.2	24.5
IL	5.5	5.4	4.6	4.0	3.8
JO	26.0	24.0	22.0	20.0	:
LB	:	:	16.1	:	:
MA	:	:	:	:	:
PS	25.5	:	24.2	25.3	:
SY <sup>(2)</sup>	24.0	18.1	17.1	18.0	18.0
TN	23.8	22.1	20.6	19.1	:

(1) 2003 instead of 2004; 2005 instead of 2006.

(2) 2001 instead of 2002; 2007 instead of 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([demo\\_minfind](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ps12](#)).



## Definitions

**Age related dependency ratio** is the ratio of the number of persons of an age when they are generally economically inactive to the number of persons of working age (from 15 to 64 (1<sup>st</sup> variant) or from 20 to 59 (2<sup>nd</sup> variant) depending on the context). In this publication, the **young age dependency ratio** is calculated as the population aged less than 15 years related to the population aged between 15 and 64 years. The **old age dependency ratio** is calculated as the population aged 65 years or older to the population aged between 15 and 64 years.

**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** is the mean number of years that a newborn child can expect to live if subjected throughout his / her life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying).

**Population change** is the difference between the size of the population at the end and the beginning of a period.

**Population data** should provide a count of the number of inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the reference year in question. Population data may be based on information available from the most recent census, adjusted by the components of population change (natural increase and net migration) produced since the last census, or based on population registers.

**Population density** is the ratio between (total) population and surface (land) area. This ratio can be calculated for any territorial unit for any point in time, depending on the source of the population data. The population density is calculated using the average (mid-year) population.

**Total fertility rates** are measured as the mean number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the average fertility rates by age of a given year. These rates represent, therefore, the completed fertility of a hypothetical generation of women, with the overall figure being computed as the sum of the fertility rates for each age (with the number of women at each age is assumed to be the same).

**Education**

**2**



**Table 2.1:** Education profiles, 2007

	Compulsory school years	Net enrolment rates in education (%)		Gender parity indices (ratio of girls to boys)	
		Primary (ISCED 1)	Lower-secondary (ISCED 2)	Primary (ISCED 1)	Lower-secondary (ISCED 2)
<b>EU-27<sup>(1)</sup></b>	:	98.7	97.2	0.953	0.960
DZ	9	96.8	76.5	0.985	1.044
EG <sup>(2)</sup>	9	88.6	66.3	1.012	1.070
IL <sup>(2)</sup>	13	93.1	64.4	1.008	1.027
JO <sup>(3)</sup>	10	94.6	85.4	1.035	1.045
LB	6	98.3	69.1	1.023	1.088
MA <sup>(4)</sup>	9	88.6	37.0	0.920	0.980
PS <sup>(5)</sup>	10	75.6	88.9	0.997	1.015
SY <sup>(3)</sup>	9	93.6	75.2	0.980	0.962
TN	9	97.4	91.5	1.001	1.133

(1) The enrolment rate and gender parity of 7 year-olds in primary education (ISCED 1); the participation rate and gender parity of 13 year-olds in lower secondary education (ISCED 2).

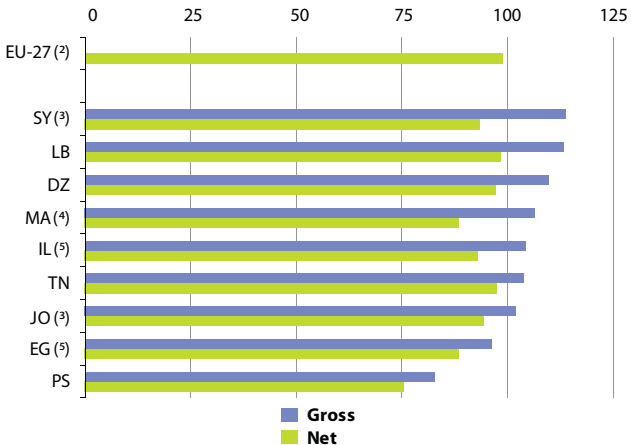
(2) 2008 instead of 2007.

(3) Net enrolment rates and gender parity ratios, 2006 instead of 2007.

(4) Net enrolment rates, 2005 instead of 2007; primary gender parity ratio, 2008 instead of 2007; lower-secondary gender parity ratio, 2005 instead of 2007.

(5) Compulsory school years, 2008 instead of 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([educ\\_ipart](#), [educ\\_enrl1t1](#) and [demo\\_pjan](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ps22](#)).

**Figure 2.1:** Primary education enrolment rate (ISCED 1), 2007 (%)<sup>(1)</sup>

(1) The primary education net enrolment rate (NER) is the share of children of official primary school age that are enrolled in primary education; NER cannot exceed 100%. The gross enrolment rate (GER) is the share of children of any age that are enrolled in primary education. In countries where many children enter school late or repeat a year, the GER can exceed 100%.

(2) The enrolment rate of 7 year-olds in primary education (ISCED 1).

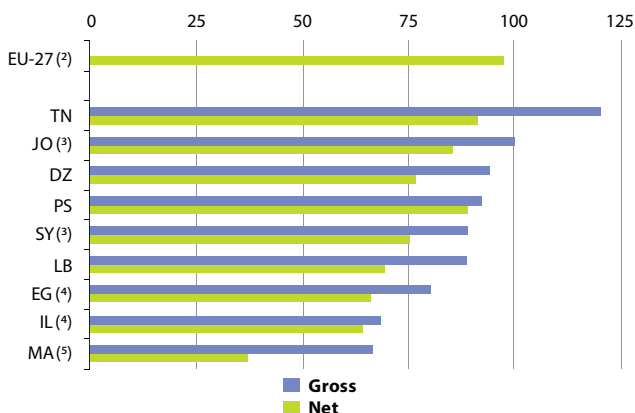
(3) 2006 instead of 2007.

(4) 2005 instead of 2007.

(5) 2008 instead of 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([educ\\_ipart](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ps22](#)).

**Figure 2.2: Lower-secondary education enrolment rate (ISCED 2), 2007 (%) <sup>(1)</sup>**



<sup>(1)</sup> The lower-secondary education net enrolment rate (NER) is the share of children of official lower-secondary school age that are enrolled in lower-secondary education; the NER cannot exceed 100 %. The gross enrolment rate (GER) is the share of children of any age that are enrolled in lower-secondary education. In countries where many children enter school late or repeat a year, the GER can exceed 100 %.

<sup>(2)</sup> The enrolment rate of 13 year-olds in lower secondary education (ISCED 2).

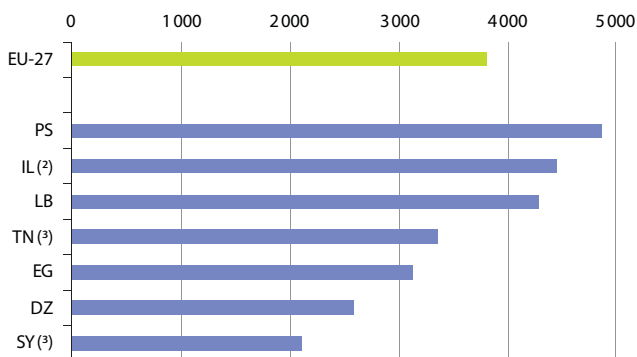
<sup>(3)</sup> 2006 instead of 2007.

<sup>(4)</sup> 2008 instead of 2007.

<sup>(5)</sup> 2005 instead of 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([educ\\_enr1tl](#) and [demo\\_pjan](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ps22](#)).

**Figure 2.3: Students in tertiary education (per 100 000 inhabitants), 2007 <sup>(1)</sup>**



<sup>(1)</sup> Jordan and Morocco, not available.

<sup>(2)</sup> 2008 instead of 2007.

<sup>(3)</sup> 2006 instead of 2007.

Sources: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([educ\\_enr15](#) and [demo\\_pjan](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ps23](#)).

**Table 2.2:** Tertiary graduates in science, mathematics and technology (1 000)

	2000	2006 (1)	2007	2008
<b>EU-27</b>	1 436.1	1 903.8	1 991.1	:
DZ	16.1	19.4	:	:
EG	15.1	21.2	:	:
IL	7.3	11.8	11.1	11.3
JO	:	:	:	:
LB	:	4.4	:	:
MA	6.3	10.4	10.9	12.9
PS	1.6	2.5	:	:
SY	7.4	8.7	:	:
TN	:	19.7	20.4	:

(1) Algeria, Egypt and Lebanon, 2004.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([educ\\_enr15](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ps23](#)).

**Table 2.3:** Literacy rates, 2007 (%) (1)

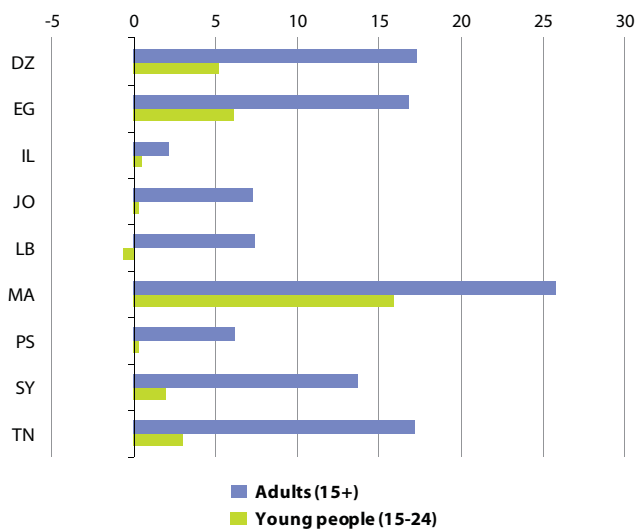
	Adults (15+)			Young people (15-24)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>EU-27 (2)</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:
DZ	72.8	81.4	64.1	91.8	94.4	89.2
EG	66.4	74.6	57.8	84.9	87.9	81.8
IL	97.5	98.6	96.4	99.6	99.8	99.3
JO	92.1	95.7	88.4	98.3	98.4	98.1
LB	89.6	93.4	86.0	98.7	98.4	99.1
MA	55.1	68.4	42.6	77.9	85.8	69.9
PS	94.1	97.1	90.9	99.2	99.3	99.0
SY	85.2	91.7	78.0	95.7	96.6	94.6
TN	76.6	85.3	68.1	96.4	97.9	94.9

(1) Morocco and the occupied Palestinian territory, 2008; Algeria, Egypt, Syria and Tunisia, 2006.

(2) The United Nations Development Programme report for 2009 ([http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR\\_2009\\_EN\\_Complete.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR_2009_EN_Complete.pdf)) assumes a 99.0 % literacy rate for the high-income countries that do not report adult literacy information. Among the six Member States that did report adult literacy rates, the lowest rate of 94.9 % was recorded in Portugal.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ps21](#)).

**Figure 2.4:** Gender gap for adult and youth literacy rates, 2007 (percentage points) (¹)



(¹) EU-27, not available; Morocco and the occupied Palestinian territory, 2008; Algeria, Egypt, Syria and Tunisia, 2006; Lebanon, estimates.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ps21](#)).



## Definitions

**Adult literacy rate** is the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on their everyday life.

**Compulsory school years** are the number of years that children are legally obliged to attend school.

**Gender gap for literacy rate** is defined as the percentage point difference between male and female literacy rates.

**Gender parity indices** correspond to the ratio of female to male values of a given indicator.

**Gross enrolment rate (GER)** is the total enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school year. In countries where many children enter school late or repeat a year, the GER can exceed 100%.

**The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)** is the basis for international education statistics, describing different levels of education among other characteristics. ISCED level 1 is primary education, which begins between 5 and 7 years of age and is compulsory in all countries. ISCED level 2 is lower-secondary education, which continues the basic programmes of the primary level, although teaching is more subject-focused.

**Net enrolment rate (NER)** corresponds to the enrolment of the official school age group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population; the NER cannot exceed 100%.

**Students in tertiary education** corresponds to the number of students enrolled in tertiary education (ISCED 5-6: 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> stages of tertiary education) in a given academic year.

**Tertiary graduates in science, mathematics and technology** corresponds to the number of students who graduate in science, mathematics and technology in tertiary education (ISCED 5-6: 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> stages of tertiary education) in a given academic year.

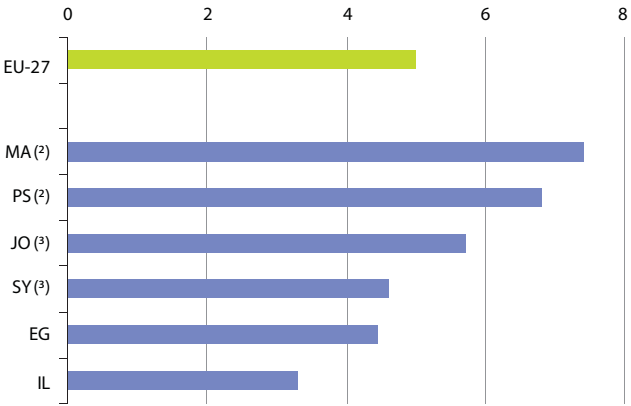
**Youth literacy rate** is the percentage of the population aged 15 to 24 years who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on their everyday life.



**Living conditions**

**3**



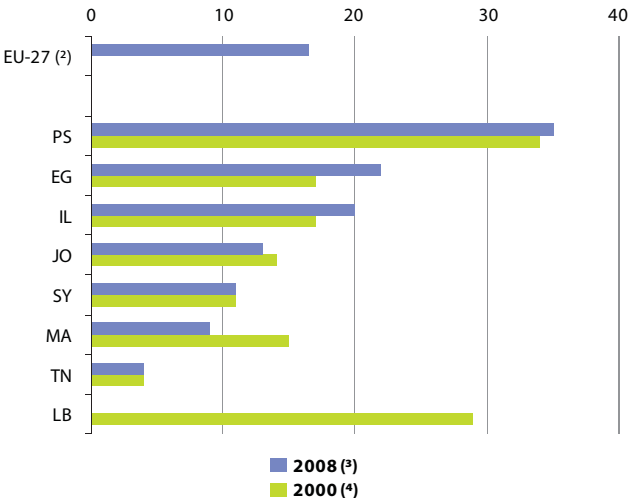
**Figure 3.1:** Inequality of income distribution, 2008 (S80/S20 income quintile share ratio) <sup>(1)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> Algeria, Tunisia and Lebanon, not available. The income reference period concerns the year preceding the survey year for most countries.

<sup>(2)</sup> 2007 instead of 2008; occupied Palestinian territory, estimate.

<sup>(3)</sup> 2006 instead of 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([ilc\\_ov2](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ps313](#)).

**Figure 3.2:** Poverty headcount ratio (%) <sup>(1)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> Algeria, not available.

<sup>(2)</sup> At-risk-of-poverty rate below 60 % of median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers); comparable data for 2000, not available.

<sup>(3)</sup> Morocco and occupied Palestinian territory, 2007; Jordan and Syria, 2006; Tunisia, 2005.

<sup>(4)</sup> Morocco and occupied Palestinian territory (estimate), 2001; Jordan, 2002; Lebanon and Syria, 2004.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([tsisc020](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ps313](#)).

**Table 3.1:** Poverty headcount ratio (%)

	Urban			Rural		
	2000 <sup>(1)</sup>	2004 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008 <sup>(3)</sup>	2000 <sup>(1)</sup>	2004 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008 <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>EU-27 <sup>(4)</sup></b>	:	:	:	:	:	:
DZ	:	:	:	:	:	:
EG	9.3	10.1	11.0	22.1	26.8	28.9
IL	17.2	19.9	19.8	16.4	17.7	15.1
JO	:	:	11.8	:	:	18.7
LB	:	:	:	:	:	:
MA	7.6	7.9	4.8	25.1	22.0	14.4
PS	32.0	24.4	33.1	38.5	24.6	30.3
SY	:	8.7	:	:	14.2	:
TN	4.9	1.9	:	2.9	7.1	:

(1) Morocco, 2001; occupied Palestinian territory, 2003.

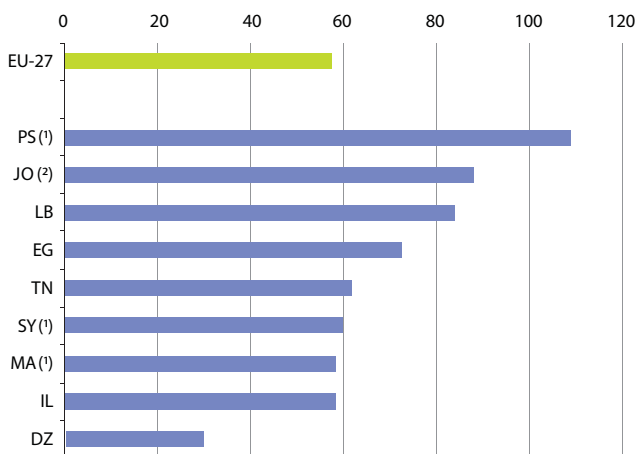
(2) Egypt and Tunisia, 2005.

(3) Jordan, 2006; Morocco and occupied Palestinian territory, 2007.

(4) Urban, rural breakdown, not available.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ps313](#)).

**Figure 3.3:** Total household consumption expenditure, 2008  
(% share of GDP)



(1) 2007 instead of 2008; Morocco, provisional.

(2) 2005 instead of 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([nama\\_gdp\\_c](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ec2](#)).

**Table 3.2:** Access to basic services and housing (% of total population)

	Sustainable access to improved water source		Sustainable access to improved sanitation		Access to secure tenure	
	2000	2008	2000	2008	2000	2008
<b>EU-27</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:
DZ <sup>(1)</sup>	71.7	84.2	93.0	92.7	94.8	94.6
EG <sup>(2)</sup>	:	96.6	:	46.6	:	85.6
IL	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
JO <sup>(1)</sup>	:	83.6	57.3	60.0	68.2	68.3
LB <sup>(3)</sup>	:	:	:	96.9	:	:
MA <sup>(4)</sup>	73.5	84.5	51.1	54.0	73.6	73.8
PS <sup>(2)</sup>	92.2	93.8	99.6	99.3	:	:
SY <sup>(2)</sup>	82.0	88.3	71.6	97.3	:	:
TN <sup>(2)</sup>	92.3	97.0	:	:	:	:

(1) 2002 instead of 2000 and 2006 instead of 2008.

(2) 2006 instead of 2008.

(3) Sustainable access to improved sanitation, 2004 instead of 2008.

(4) 2007 instead of 2008.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ps32](#)).

**Table 3.3:** Main telephone lines (per 1 000 inhabitants)

	2000 <sup>(1)</sup>	2006 <sup>(2)</sup>	2007	2008	Average annual growth rate 2000 to 2008 (%) <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	483	475	456	443	-1.1
DZ	57	85	:	:	6.9
EG	96	148	149	147	5.5
IL <sup>(4)</sup>	313	277	277	274	-1.7
JO	119	108	98	:	-4.7
LB	:	:	:	:	:
MA	39	42	:	:	1.5
PS	91	:	:	:	:
SY	103	176	:	:	9.3
TN	100	125	:	:	4.6

(1) Jordan, 2003; Morocco, 2001.

(2) Tunisia, 2005.

(3) Algeria and Syria, growth rate between 2000 and 2006; Jordan, growth rate between 2003 and 2007; Morocco, growth rate between 2001 and 2006; Tunisia, growth rate between 2000 and 2005.

(4) 2000: Percentage of households in a certain group that own or use a telephone line.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([isoc\\_tc\\_ac1](#) and [demo\\_pjan](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ps33](#)).

**Table 3.4:** Subscriptions to cellular mobile telephone services (per 1 000 inhabitants)

	2000 <sup>(1)</sup>	2006 <sup>(2)</sup>	2007	2008	Average annual growth rate 2000 to 2008 (%) <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	534	1 061	1 162	1 224	10.9
DZ	3	627	:	:	191.1
EG	21	194	299	425	45.6
IL	302	615	634	655	10.2
JO	253	775	834	:	34.7
LB	:	:	:	:	:
MA	164	525	:	:	26.2
PS	26	:	:	:	:
SY	10	254	:	:	71.4
TN	11	566	:	:	119.9

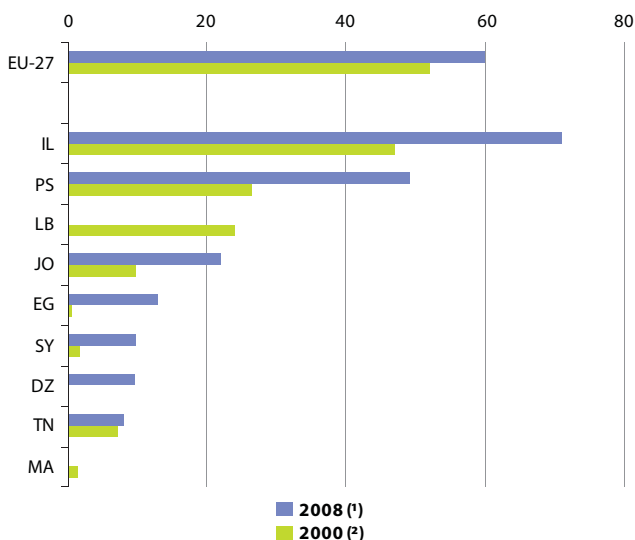
<sup>(1)</sup> Jordan, 2003; Algeria and Morocco, 2001.

<sup>(2)</sup> Tunisia, 2005.

<sup>(3)</sup> Algeria and Morocco, growth rate between 2001 and 2006; Jordan, growth rate between 2003 and 2007; occupied Palestinian territory, growth rate between 2000 and 2007; Tunisia, growth rate between 2000 and 2005.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (*isoc\_tc\_ac1* and *demo\_pjan*); for the MED countries, Eurostat (*med\_ps33*).

**Figure 3.4:** Share of households having a personal computer (%)



<sup>(1)</sup> Occupied Palestinian territory, 2009; Syria, 2007; EU-27, Algeria, Jordan (estimate) and Tunisia, 2006.

<sup>(2)</sup> EU-27, Lebanon (estimate), occupied Palestinian territory and Tunisia, 2004; Morocco, 2001.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (*isoc\_ci\_cm\_h*); for the MED countries, Eurostat (*med\_ps33*).



## Definitions

### Access of households to basic services and housing:

- **Access to secure tenure** covers the percentage of households that own or are purchasing their homes, are renting privately or are in social housing or subtenancy. Households without secure tenure are defined as squatters (whether or not they pay rent), homeless and households with no formal agreement.
- **Sustainable access to an improved water source** is expressed as the percentage of households with sustainable access to an improved water source for drinking, including: piped water, public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring or rainwater. Improved water sources do not include vendor-provided water, bottled water, tanker trucks or unprotected wells and springs, and surface water (such as rivers, dams, lakes and canals).
- **Sustainable access to improved sanitation** is expressed as percentage of households with access to facilities (not shared and not public) that hygienically separate human excreta from human, animal and insect contact. Facilities such as flush or pour-flush to piped sewers, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines and composting toilets are assumed to be adequate.

**At-risk-of-poverty rate** is the share of persons with an equivalised disposable income, after social transfers, below a defined poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). Retirement and survivor's pensions are counted as income before transfers and not as social transfers.

**Inequality of income distribution - S80/S20 income quintile share** is the ratio that compares the total income received by the 20 % of the population with the highest income (top quintile) to that received by the 20 % of the population with the lowest income (lowest quintile). Income is understood as equivalised disposable income. The income of each household is calculated by adding together the income received by all the members of the household from all sources. For each person, the equivalised income is calculated as its household income divided by equivalised household size according to the modified OECD scale (which gives a weight of 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). Consequently, each person in the same household receives the same 'equivalised income'.

The population consists of all the persons living in private households of a country. The term person therefore includes all the members of the households, whether they are adults or children.

**Main telephone lines** are lines that connect the subscriber's terminal equipment to the Public Switched Telephone Network and which have a dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment.

**Poverty headcount ratio** is the proportion of the national population whose incomes are below the National Poverty Line. National poverty lines are usually set for households of various compositions to allow for different family sizes. Where there are no official poverty lines, they may be defined as the level of income (or expenditure) required for acquiring sufficient food plus primary necessities for survival.

**Share of households having 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.

**Subscriptions to cellular mobile telephone services per 1 000 inhabitants** give the number of subscribers per 1 000 inhabitants to the services of the operators offering mobile telecommunication connected to an automatic public mobile telephone service using cellular technology. It also includes pre-paid cards.

**Total household consumption expenditure** is defined as the value of goods and services used for directly meeting human needs. It covers expenditure on purchases of goods and services, own consumption, and the imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings, as well as the estimated value of barter transactions and goods and services received in kind.

**Labour force**

**4**



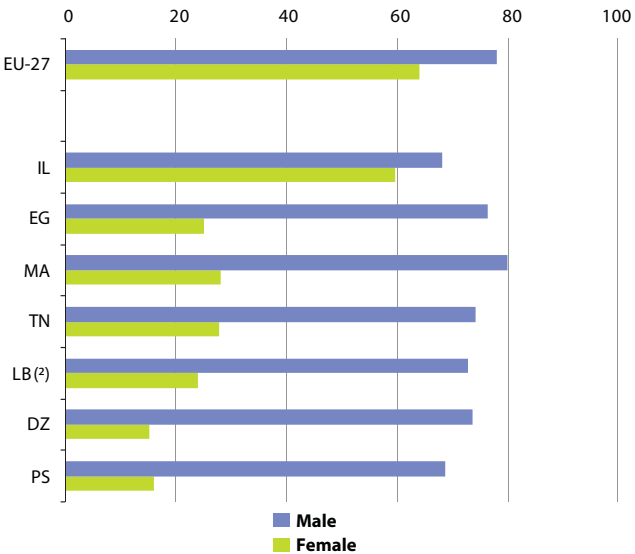
**Table 4.1:** Economic activity rate (%)

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008
<b>EU-27</b>	68.6	68.6	69.3	70.3	70.9
DZ (¹)	43.6	42.4	44.9	45.3	44.6
EG	47.7	46.4	47.5	49.4	51.2
IL	61.5	61.2	62.2	62.9	63.8
JO	:	:	:	:	:
LB (²)	:	:	47.1	:	47.6
MA	55.4	53.3	54.9	53.8	53.2
PS	43.7	39.9	42.3	42.3	42.8
SY	:	:	:	:	:
TN	48.4	48.6	49.3	50.0	50.8

(¹) 2001 instead of 2000 and 2003 instead of 2002.

(²) 2007 instead of 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([lfsi\\_act\\_a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ps412](#)).

**Figure 4.1:** Economic activity rate by gender, 2008 (%) (¹)

(¹) Syria and Jordan not available; MED countries sorted in descending order according to the total activity rate.

(²) 2007 instead of 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([lfsi\\_act\\_a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ps412](#)).

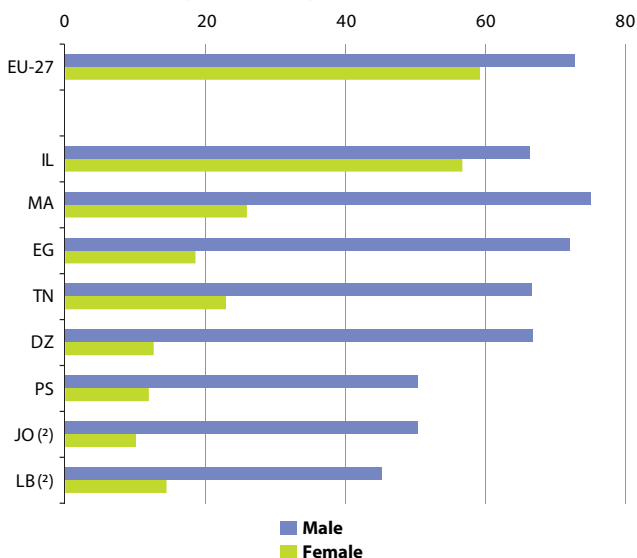
**Table 4.2:** Employment rate (%)

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008
<b>EU-27</b>	62.2	62.4	63.0	64.5	65.9
DZ (¹)	32.1	32.7	36.8	40.3	39.9
EG	42.3	41.7	42.4	44.1	46.0
IL	57.4	56.3	57.1	59.1	61.5
JO (²)	36.0	33.9	32.9	33.9	30.9
LB (²)	:	:	29.5	:	29.7
MA	49.8	48.9	50.8	50.3	49.8
PS	37.5	27.3	30.9	32.9	31.5
SY	:	:	:	:	:
TN	41.9	42.4	43.3	44.0	44.5

(¹) 2001 instead of 2000 and 2003 instead of 2002.

(²) 2007 instead of 2008.

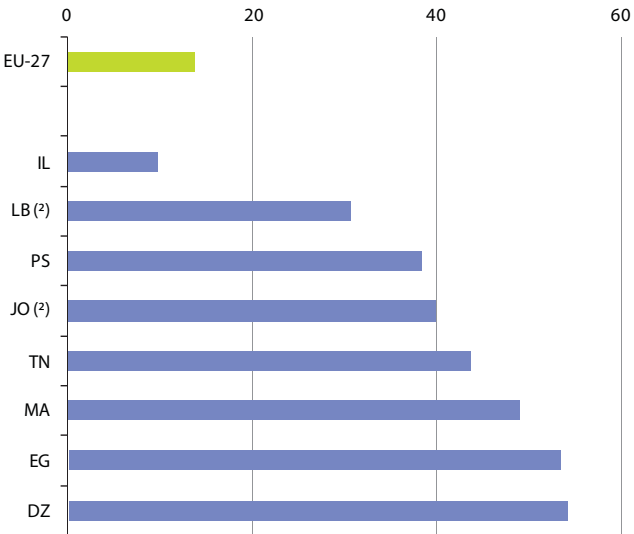
Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (*lfsi\_emp\_a*); for the MED countries, Eurostat (*med\_ps413*).

**Figure 4.2:** Employment rate by gender, 2008 (%) (¹)

(¹) Syria, not available; MED countries sorted in descending order according to the total employment rate.

(²) 2007 instead of 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (*lfsi\_emp\_a*); for the MED countries, Eurostat (*med\_ps413*).

**Figure 4.3:** Employment gender gap, 2008 (percentage points) <sup>(1)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> Syria, not available; MED countries sorted according to ascending employment gender gap.

<sup>(2)</sup> 2007 instead of 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (*lfsi\_emp\_a*); for the MED countries, Eurostat (*med\_ps413*).

**Table 4.3:** Employment by economic activity (%)

	Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	2000 <sup>(1)</sup>	2008 <sup>(2)</sup>	2000 <sup>(1)</sup>	2008 <sup>(2)</sup>	2000 <sup>(1)</sup>	2008 <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	7.3	5.7	26.9	24.9	65.9	69.4
DZ	:	:	:	:	:	:
EG	29.6	31.7	21.3	23.0	49.1	45.3
IL	2.2	1.7	24.2	21.9	73.7	76.4
JO	:	:	:	:	:	:
LB	7.5	7.2	23.7	19.4	68.8	73.4
MA	46.0	40.9	19.4	21.7	34.6	37.3
PS	13.0	13.4	34.7	23.3	52.3	63.3
SY	:	:	:	:	:	:
TN	16.3	17.8	34.3	33.1	49.4	49.1

<sup>(1)</sup> Lebanon and Tunisia, 2004.

<sup>(2)</sup> Lebanon, 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (*lfsi\_grt\_a*); for the MED countries, Eurostat (*med\_ps414*).

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

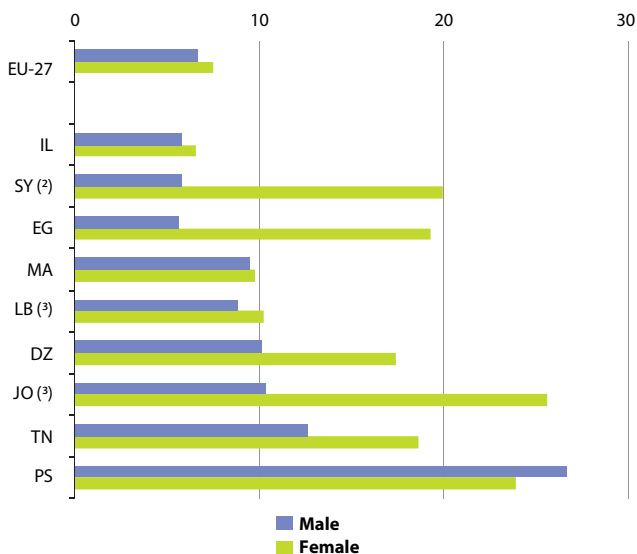
	2000 <sup>(1)</sup>	2002 <sup>(2)</sup>	2004	2006	2008 <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	8.7	8.9	9.1	8.2	7.0
DZ	28.9	27.3	17.7	12.3	11.3
EG	9.0	10.2	10.3	10.6	8.7
IL	8.9	10.5	10.5	8.5	6.2
JO	13.7	15.4	12.5	14.0	13.1
LB	:	:	8.0	:	9.2
MA	13.4	11.3	10.8	9.7	9.6
PS	14.5	31.7	27.1	23.6	26.1
SY	10.6	11.6	12.5	8.1	:
TN	15.7	15.3	14.2	14.3	14.2

<sup>(1)</sup> Syria, 2001.

<sup>(2)</sup> Algeria, 2001.

<sup>(3)</sup> Jordan and Lebanon, 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([une\\_rt\\_a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ps421](#)).

**Figure 4.4:** Unemployment rate by gender, 2008 (%) <sup>(1)</sup>

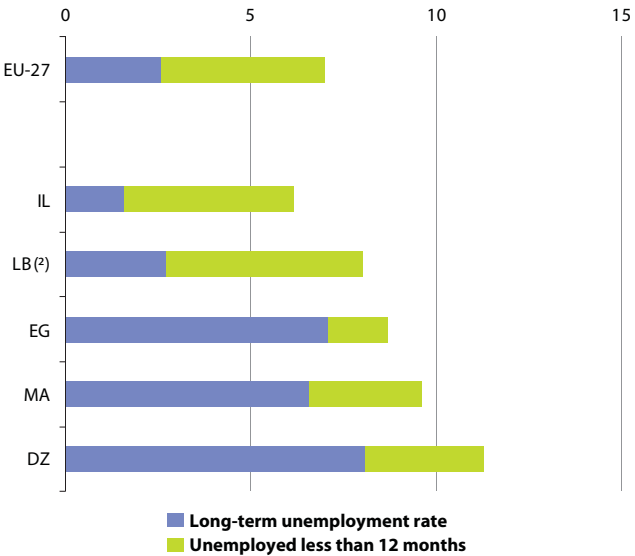
<sup>(1)</sup> MED countries sorted in ascending order according to the total unemployment rate.

<sup>(2)</sup> 2005 instead of 2008.

<sup>(3)</sup> 2007 instead of 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([une\\_rt\\_a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ps421](#)).



**Figure 4.5:** Unemployment rate by duration, 2008 (%) <sup>(1)</sup>

(1) Jordan, occupied Palestinian territory, Syria and Tunisia, breakdown not available; MED countries sorted in ascending order according to the total unemployment rate.  
 (2) Breakdown only available for 2004.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([une\\_ltu\\_a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ps421](#)).

**Table 4.5:** Youth unemployment rate (%)

	2000			2008		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>EU-27</b>	17.3	16.6	18.2	15.4	15.6	15.3
DZ <sup>(1)</sup>	54.9	46.0	57.4	23.8	21.7	34.4
EG	28.2	16.9	59.2	25.4	16.8	53.9
IL	16.9	17.1	16.8	12.6	11.9	13.4
JO <sup>(2)</sup>	26.7	24.4	40.4	34.7	34.0	44.4
LB <sup>(3)</sup>	19.9	20.2	19.0	22.0	22.0	21.0
MA	19.6	21.1	15.8	18.3	19.1	16.1
PS	20.3	19.6	23.2	40.3	38.9	47.4
SY <sup>(4)</sup>	24.5	:	:	18.3	:	:
TN	32.5	34.8	27.6	31.6	31.6	31.5

<sup>(1)</sup> Male and female, 2001 instead of 2000.

<sup>(2)</sup> 2007 instead of 2008.

<sup>(3)</sup> 2004 instead of 2000 and 2007 instead of 2008.

<sup>(4)</sup> 2001 instead of 2000 and 2005 instead of 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([une\\_rt\\_a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ps421](#)).

### Definitions

**Economic activity rates** represent the labour force as a percentage of the population of working age (15 to 64 years). Activity rates for **men** and for **women** are expressed as a percentage of the corresponding male and female same age total population respectively, not as a share of the total (male and female) population aged 15 to 64. The **labour force** comprises persons in employment and unemployed persons.

**Employment by economic activity** expresses the breakdown of employment according to the following sectors:

- Primary sector: agriculture and fishing (NACE Sections A+B);
- Secondary sector: industry and construction (NACE Sections C to F);
- Tertiary sector: services (NACE Sections G to O).

**Employment gender gap** is calculated as the difference between the employment rates for men and women. It is expressed in percentage points.

**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 rates** represent persons in employment as a percentage of the population of working age (15 to 64 years). Employment rates for **men** and **women** are expressed as a percentage of the corresponding male and female same age total population, not as a share of the total (male and female) population aged 15 to 64.

The **unemployment rate** is the share of unemployed persons over the total number of active persons in the labour market. Unemployed persons within the EU are defined as those persons 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. In the MED countries, the narrower age group of 15 to 64 years is considered.

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.

**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. The data presented generally refer to average rates of the four quarterly labour force surveys in each year. Youth unemployment rates for men and women are expressed as a percentage of the male labour force aged 15 to 24 and the female labour force aged 15 to 24 respectively, but not as a share of the total (male and female) labour force.



**Economy**

**5**



**Table 5.1:** GDP at current market prices (million EUR)

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008 (¹)	Average annual growth rate 2000-2008 (%) (²)
<b>EU-27</b>	9 203 808	9 944 839	10 611 810	11 687 188	12 506 172	3.9
DZ	59 378	60 062	68 644	93 312	116 408	8.8
EG	107 065	94 489	66 042	88 762	111 424	0.5
IL	134 991	119 567	102 076	116 207	138 075	0.3
JO	9 198	10 197	9 203	11 388	:	3.6
LB	18 070	19 790	17 267	17 862	18 282	0.2
MA	40 194	42 871	45 823	52 286	54 851	4.5
PS	4 542	3 630	3 375	3 679	3 409	-4.0
SY	20 488	20 873	18 685	26 010	29 486	5.3
TN	21 096	22 301	22 741	24 768	:	2.7

(¹) Lebanon, Morocco, occupied Palestinian territory and Syria, 2007.

(²) Lebanon, Morocco, occupied Palestinian territory and Syria, growth rate between 2000 and 2007; Jordan and Tunisia, growth rate between 2000 and 2006.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([nama\\_gdp\\_c](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ec1](#)).

**Table 5.2:** GDP per capita at current market prices (EUR)

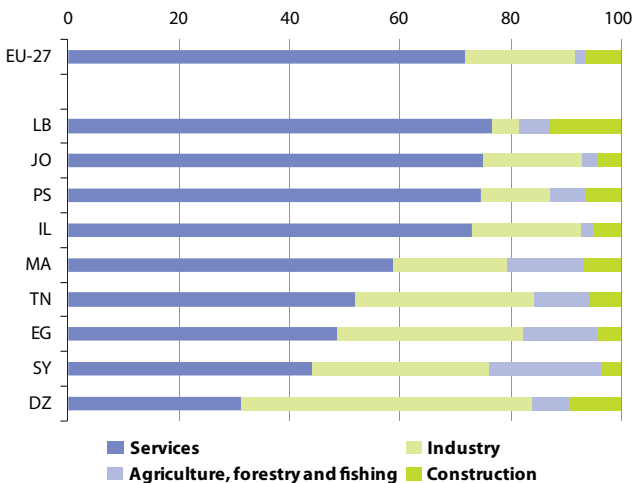
	2000	2002	2004	2006 (¹)	2008 (²)
<b>EU-27</b>	19 100	20 500	21 700	23 700	25 100
DZ	1 952	1 915	2 121	2 787	3 350
EG	1 691	1 432	962	1 244	1 497
IL	21 464	18 199	14 991	16 475	18 892
JO	1 894	2 001	1 718	1 872	:
LB	:	:	4 598	:	4 863
MA	1 412	1 452	1 536	1 714	1 779
PS	1 599	1 206	1 059	1 086	976
SY	1 255	1 219	1 027	1 373	1 538
TN	2 206	2 280	2 288	2 446	:

(¹) Jordan, 2005.

(²) Lebanon, Morocco, occupied Palestinian territory and Syria, 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([nama\\_aux\\_gph](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ec1](#)).

**Figure 5.1:** Gross value added at basic prices, 2008 (% share of total gross value added) (1)



(1) Morocco (provisional), occupied Palestinian territory, Syria, 2007; Jordan, 2005.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (nama\_nace06\_c); for the MED countries, Eurostat (med\_ec5).

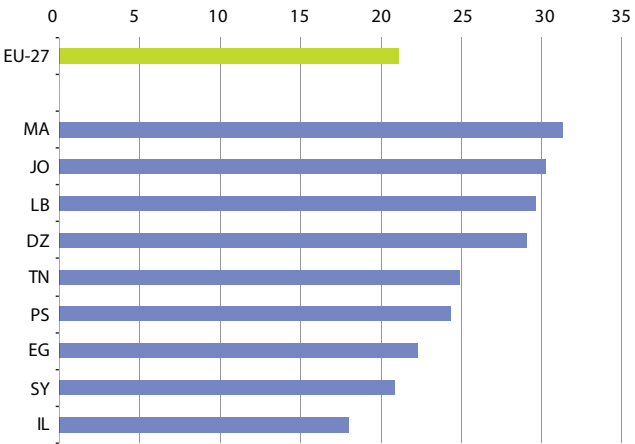
**Table 5.3:** Expenditure components of GDP, 2008 (% share of GDP) (1)

	Final consumption expenditure: households and NPISH	Final consumption expenditure: general government	Gross capital formation	External balance of goods and services
EU-27	57.4	20.8	21.5	0.3
DZ	29.8	13.2	37.6	19.4
EG	72.3	10.9	22.4	-5.6
IL	58.3	24.8	18.5	-1.6
JO	88.1	19.5	33.8	-39.9
LB	83.9	14.7	30.6	-29.2
MA	58.4	18.2	32.5	-9.1
PS	108.9	21.4	24.8	-55.1
SY	59.7	12.3	27.2	0.8
TN	62.0	13.9	27.6	-3.5

(1) Morocco, occupied Palestinian territory and Syria, 2007; Jordan, 2005.

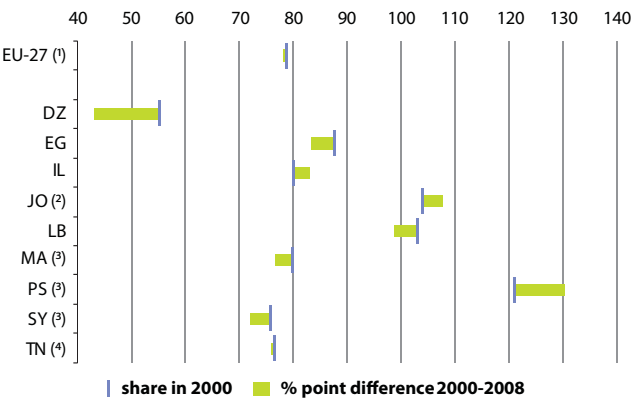
Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (nama\_fcs\_c, nama\_gdp\_c and nama\_exi\_c); for the MED countries, Eurostat (med\_ec2, med\_ec3 and med\_ec4).



**Figure 5.2:** Gross fixed capital formation, 2008 (% share of GDP) <sup>(1)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> Morocco (provisional), occupied Palestinian territory and Syria, 2007; Jordan, 2005.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([nama\\_gdp\\_c](#) and [tec00011](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ec3](#)).

**Figure 5.3:** Final consumption expenditure, as share of GDP

<sup>(1)</sup> % point difference is -0.3.

<sup>(2)</sup> 2005 instead of 2008; % point difference between 2000 and 2005.

<sup>(3)</sup> 2007 instead of 2008 (Morocco provisional); % point difference between 2000 and 2007.

<sup>(4)</sup> % point difference is -0.4.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([nama\\_gdp\\_c](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ec2](#)).

**Table 5.4:** General government deficit (-) / surplus (+) relative to GDP (%)

	2000	2002	2004	2006 (¹)	2008 (²)
<b>EU-27</b>	0.6	-2.5	-2.9	-1.4	-2.3
DZ	9.4	0.2	5.1	11.0	9.4
EG	-7.1	-10.3	-8.9	3.3	-6.5
IL	-2.2	-4.4	-4.3	-1.2	-1.9
JO	-2.0	-2.1	-2.1	-5.2	:
LB	-18.7	-13.6	-6.9	-6.8	-2.7
MA	-2.3	-2.2	-1.9	:	:
PS	:	:	:	:	:
SY	-2.1	-1.2	-5.0	-3.5	-2.4
TN	-2.5	-1.3	1.4	-1.5	0.6

(¹) Jordan, 2005.

(²) Lebanon and Syria, 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([gov\\_dd\\_edpt1](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ec6](#)).**Table 5.5:** General government debt relative to GDP (%)

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008
<b>EU-27</b>	61.9	60.4	62.2	61.4	61.6
DZ	:	:	:	:	:
EG	:	:	:	:	:
IL	85.5	97.4	98.7	84.8	77.1
JO	:	:	:	:	:
LB	139.5	157.2	153.6	166.8	138.6
MA (¹)	:	16.5	13.9	11.3	10.7
PS	:	:	:	:	:
SY	:	:	:	:	:
TN	61.9	61.5	59.4	53.7	47.5

(¹) 2003 instead of 2002 and 2007 instead of 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([gov\\_dd\\_edpt1](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ec7](#)).

**Table 5.6:** Exchange rates against the euro (1 EUR =...national currency)

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008 (¹)
DZ	69.445	75.301	89.620	91.223	94.863
EG	3.230	4.289	7.734	7.244	8.038
IL	3.768	4.478	5.569	5.592	5.252
JO	0.652	0.666	0.879	0.888	0.971
LB	1 391.440	1 425.410	1 873.990	1 893.719	2 066.181
MA	9.787	10.390	11.021	11.042	11.348
PS (²)	3.768	4.478	5.569	5.592	5.252
SY	44.120	48.700	67.600	65.300	68.500
TN	1.263	1.342	1.549	1.671	:

(¹) Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, 2007.

(²) The currency officially in use in the occupied Palestinian territory is the Israel shekel.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ec9](#)).**Table 5.7:** Consumer price index, 2000=100 (annual rate of change)

	2001	2002	2004	2006	2008	Average annual growth rate 2000-2008 (%)
<b>EU-27 (¹)</b>	3.2	2.5	2.3	2.3	3.7	2.6
DZ	4.2	1.4	4.0	2.2	4.9	3.3
EG (²)	2.3	2.7	16.4	7.9	9.4	6.7
IL	1.1	5.6	-0.4	2.2	4.6	1.9
JO (³)	1.8	1.8	3.4	2.5	:	2.4
LB (⁴)	1.3	4.2	1.7	5.6	9.3	3.2
MA (⁵)	0.6	2.8	1.5	3.4	3.9	2.0
PS	1.2	5.7	3.0	3.8	9.9	4.2
SY (⁶)	3.0	1.0	4.4	10.0	:	5.1
TN	2.0	2.6	3.6	4.5	5.1	3.2

(¹) Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP); not strictly comparable with national CPIs.

(²) 2007 instead of 2008 and growth rate between 2000 and 2007.

(³) Growth rate between 2000 and 2006.

(⁴) 2007 instead of 2008 and growth rate between 2000 and 2007; house rents and charges are not included.

(⁵) Cost of living index in urban areas.

(⁶) COICOP is applied starting from 2006; growth rate between 2000 and 2006.

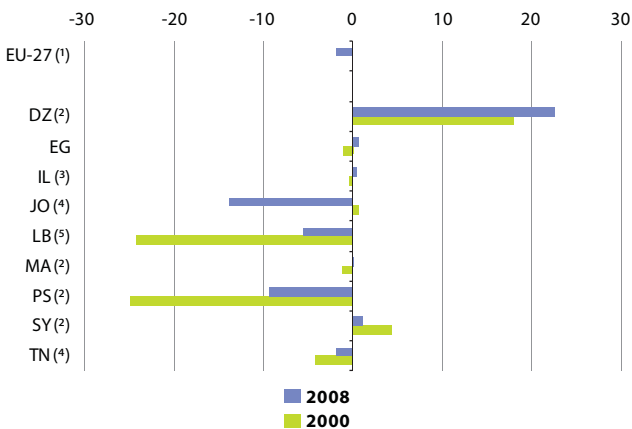
Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([prc\\_hicp\\_aind](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ec8](#)).

**Table 5.8:** Current account balance with the rest of the world (million EUR)

	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>EU-27</b>	:	-35 991	-82 910	-146 205	-127 181	-243 328
DZ	10 681	8 939	17 013	23 044	22 301	:
EG	-1 254	2 744	2 347	1 390	1 646	603
IL	-587	384	750	1 314	819	403
JO	66	-1	-1 823	-1 575	:	:
LB	:	-3 542	-2 209	-962	-1 018	:
MA	-516	776	856	1 125	-51	-3 167
PS	-1 134	-1 139	-900	-423	-321	222
SY	899	451	236	719	334	:
TN	-891	-443	-241	-493	-671	-1 169

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([bop\\_q\\_eu](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ecbp](#)).

**Figure 5.4:** Current account balance relative to GDP (%)



(1) Data for 2000 are not available.

(2) 2007 instead 2008.

(3) 2000: -0.4; 2008: 0.3.

(4) 2006 instead 2008.

(5) 2002 instead 2000 and 2007 instead 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([bop\\_q\\_eu](#) and [nama\\_gdp\\_c](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ecbp](#) and [med\\_ec1](#)).

**Table 5.9:** Current and capital account (million EUR)

	Current account		Capital account	
	2000	2008	2000	2008
<b>EU-27</b>	:	-243 328.0	:	-8 411.0
DZ <sup>(1)</sup>	10 681.2	22 300.9	0.3	-0.1
EG	-1 254.5	602.5	0.0	1.6
IL	-586.8	403.5	123.7	211.4
JO <sup>(2)</sup>	65.9	-1 575.0	70.5	50.7
LB <sup>(3)</sup>	-4 802.0	-1 017.9	13.5	430.3
MA	-515.6	-3 166.8	-6.5	-1.4
PS	-1 133.6	221.9	214.5	271.1
SY	898.7	334.3	68.2	86.0
TN	-891.1	-1 168.9	3.3	53.9

(<sup>1</sup>) 2007 instead of 2008.

(<sup>2</sup>) 2006 instead of 2008.

(<sup>3</sup>) 2002 instead of 2000 and 2007 instead of 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([bop\\_q\\_eu](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ecbp](#)).

**Table 5.10:** Foreign direct investment - outflows from the reporting economy (million EUR)

	2000 <sup>(1)</sup>	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>EU-27</b>	:	-142 278.0	-239 454.0	-313 004.0	-530 738.0	-347 658.0
DZ	-20.0	-207.4	-18.1	-60.8	-211.7	:
EG	-45.8	-125.0	-31.4	-115.3	-388.6	-754.7
IL	-885.1	-813.9	-527.7	-2 672.3	-1 241.7	-1 495.5
JO	-1.5	0.0	0.0	:	:	:
LB	-0.2	-664.9	-575.1	-696.6	-618.8	:
MA	-63.5	-24.9	-60.0	-354.4	-453.9	-331.4
PS	-230.8	40.9	-7.1	-107.1	5.9	5.6
SY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	:
TN	-1.7	-1.2	-8.3	-24.2	-12.1	-25.8

(<sup>1</sup>) Lebanon, 2002.

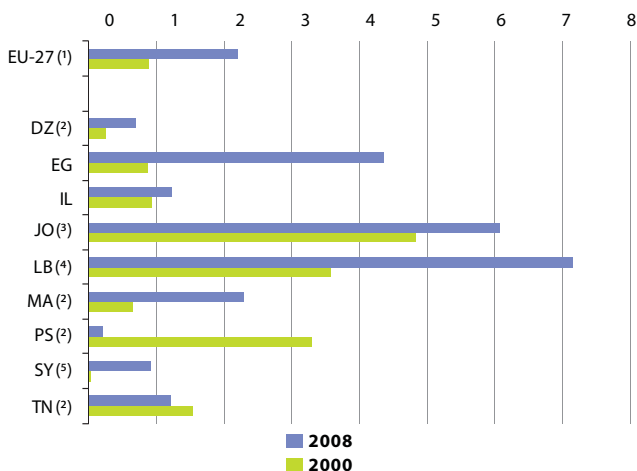
Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([tec00053](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ecbp](#)).

**Table 5.11:** Foreign direct investment - inflows into the reporting economy (million EUR)

	2000 (¹)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>EU-27</b>	:	58 286	129 167	228 954	411 373	198 693
DZ	304.3	709.1	868.6	1 398.3	1 213.5	:
EG	1 786.2	326.9	3 145.7	4 849.4	8 018.7	8 978.2
IL	1 570.9	454.1	765.4	2 639.7	1 604.4	1 835.4
JO	886.4	525.5	1 234.8	2 493.1	:	:
LB	1 412.8	1 526.5	2 108.8	2 130.1	1 992.7	:
MA	463.1	719.8	1 330.3	1 951.1	2 047.9	1 698.6
PS	67.1	39.3	37.4	14.8	20.6	35.0
SY	292.3	210.0	395.7	480.2	654.5	:
TN	816.2	477.5	581.7	2 605.1	1 120.4	1 801.8

(¹) Lebanon, 2002.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([tec00049](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ecbp](#)).

**Figure 5.5:** Foreign direct investment intensity - average value of inward and outward FDI flows divided by GDP (%)

(¹) 2004 instead of 2000.

(²) 2007 instead of 2008.

(³) 2005 instead of 2008.

(⁴) 2002 instead of 2000 and 2007 instead of 2008.

(⁵) 2006 instead of 2008; 2000: 0.02.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([tec00049](#), [tec00053](#) and [nama\\_gdp\\_c](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ecbp](#) and [med\\_ec1](#)).

**Table 5.12:** Financial account and net errors and omissions  
(million EUR)

	Financial account		Net errors and omissions Capital account	
	2000	2008	2000	2008
<b>EU-27</b>	:	-177 934.0	:	:
DZ	:	:	:	:
EG	-1 293.4	4 839.2	-716.6	-1 766.7
IL	678.9	-1 155.2	-215.8	540.4
JO <sup>(1)</sup>	-443.2	1 162.6	306.7	361.6
LB <sup>(2)</sup>	-332.9	4 682.9	5 121.4	-4 095.3
MA	397.1	3 446.8	125.0	-278.7
PS	865.3	-458.7	53.8	-34.4
SY <sup>(3)</sup>	-150.5	-256.8	:	:
TN	920.8	1 037.7	-33.0	77.3

<sup>(1)</sup> 2006 instead of 2008.

<sup>(2)</sup> 2002 instead of 2000 and 2007 instead of 2008.

<sup>(3)</sup> 2007 instead of 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([bop\\_q\\_eu](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ecbp](#)).

## Definitions

The **balance of payments** is a record of a country's international transactions with the rest of the world. This is equivalent to the transactions between residents of a country and non-residents. The balance of payments is divided up into the current account and investment and other capital transactions.

The **capital account** covers all transactions that involve the receipt or payment of capital transfers and acquisition / disposal of non-produced, non-financial assets.

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

The **current account** gauges a country's economic position in the world, covering all transactions (other than those in financial items) that involve economic values and occur between resident and non-resident entities. It refers to goods and services, income, and current transfers.

**Exchange rates** are the price or value of one country's currency in terms of another.

The **financial account** of the balance of payments records all transactions associated with changes of ownership in the foreign financial assets and liabilities of an economy. Such changes include the creation and liquidation of claims on, or by the rest of the world. All components are classified according to the type of investment or by functional subdivision (direct investment, portfolio investment, financial derivatives, other investments and reserve assets).

**Final consumption expenditure** 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 may take place on the domestic territory or abroad.

**Final consumption expenditure of households and NPISHs** (non-profit institutions serving households), also known by the term **private final consumption expenditure**, 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.



The **final consumption expenditure of government** 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.

**Foreign direct investment (FDI)** is a type of international investment where an entity that is resident in one economy (the direct investor) acquires a lasting interest (at least 10 % of the equity capital) in an enterprise operating in another economy. **Inward flows and stocks of FDI** (or FDI in the reporting economy or FDI inflow) are direct investment transactions by foreigner partners in enterprises resident in the reporting economy (recorded as a positive value in the balance of payments). **Outward flows and stocks of FDI** (or FDI abroad) are direct investment transactions by resident entities in affiliated enterprises abroad (shown as negative, unless there has been net disinvestment).

**Foreign direct investment (FDI) intensity** can be measured by averaging the value of inward and outward during a particular reference period and expressing this in relation to gross domestic product (GDP). The index measures the intensity of investment integration within the international economy. Data are expressed as percentage of GDP to remove the effect of differences in the size of the economies of the reporting countries.

**Gross domestic product (GDP)** measures the total final market value of all goods and services produced within a country during a given period. GDP is the most frequently used indicator of economic activity and is most often measured on an annual or quarterly basis to gauge the growth of a country's economy between one period and another. It is the central aggregate of national accounts. GDP at market prices is the final result of the production activity of resident producer units. It can be defined in three ways:

- GDP is the sum of gross value added of the various institutional sectors or the various industries plus taxes and less subsidies on products (which are not allocated to sectors and industries). It is also the balancing item in the total economy production account (output approach);
- GDP is the sum of final uses of goods and services by resident institutional units (actual final consumption and gross capital formation), plus exports and minus imports of goods and services (expenditure approach);

- GDP is the sum of the uses side in the generation of income account for the total economy, in other words, compensation of employees, taxes on production and imports less subsidies, gross operating surplus and mixed income of the total economy (income approach).

**GDP per capita** is a broad economic indicator of living standards, and a basic measure of the competitiveness of an economy.

**Gross fixed capital formation** consists of resident producers' acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during a given period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realised by the productive activity of producer or institutional units. **Fixed assets** are tangible or intangible assets produced as outputs from processes of production that are themselves used repeatedly, or continuously, in processes of production for more than one year; such assets may be outputs from production processes or imports. Investment may be made by public or private institutions. **Gross capital formation** comprises gross fixed capital formation, changes in stocks and acquisitions less disposals of items of value.

**General government debt** 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** 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. General government comprises central, state and local government as well as social security funds.

**Gross value added** is defined as the value of all newly generated goods and services less the value of all goods and services consumed in their creation; the depreciation of fixed assets is not included. When calculating value added, output is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices. Taxes less subsidies on products have to be added to value added to obtain GDP at market prices.

**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.

**Net errors and omissions** show the statistical discrepancies in the balance of payment accounting that arise in gathering balance of payments data. They are part of other capital flows that are not directly measured.

**External trade in goods**

**6**



**Table 6.1:** Trade (% of GDP)

	Exports			Imports		
	2000	2004	2007 (!)	2000	2004	2007 (!)
<b>EU-27</b>	9.2	9.0	10.0	10.8	9.7	11.6
DZ	40.2	37.6	44.3	16.7	21.4	20.4
EG	4.7	9.3	12.3	14.1	15.6	20.5
IL	25.2	30.4	32.3	28.7	32.3	33.9
JO	22.5	34.0	37.2	54.7	71.6	80.9
LB	4.3	8.9	9.1	37.6	47.9	37.4
MA	20.0	17.4	19.4	31.1	31.3	42.1
PS	9.6	7.4	11.0	56.8	56.5	67.2
SY	24.5	23.2	28.6	20.2	30.3	36.3
TN	32.6	34.2	37.6	47.7	45.0	48.2

(!) Jordan and Tunisia, 2006.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([ext\\_lt\\_intratrd](#) and [nama\\_gdp\\_c](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ec1](#) and [med\\_ecet](#)).

**Table 6.2:** Total exports (million EUR)

	2000	2004	2006	2007	Average annual growth rate 2000 to 2007 (%)
<b>EU-27 (!)</b>	849 740	952 955	1 160 101	1 241 498	5.6
DZ	23 853	25 792	43 495	43 899	9.1
EG	5 062	6 165	10 956	11 748	12.8
IL	34 005	31 048	37 267	39 468	2.2
JO	2 071	3 129	4 240	4 185	10.6
LB	779	1 536	1 818	1 673	11.5
MA	8 054	7 975	9 980	10 658	4.1
PS	434	251	292	374	-2.1
SY	5 017	4 327	8 697	8 424	7.7
TN	6 877	7 786	9 314	11 066	7.0

(!) Extra EU-27 exports.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([ext\\_lt\\_intratrd](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ecet](#)).

**Table 6.3:** Total imports (million EUR)

	2000	2004	2006	2007	Average annual growth rate 2000 to 2007 (%)
<b>EU-27 (*)</b>	992 695	1 027 522	1 352 787	1 434 009	5.4
DZ	9 909	14 718	17 088	20 161	10.7
EG	15 061	10 308	16 460	19 649	3.9
IL	38 699	32 936	38 097	41 313	0.9
JO	5 036	6 586	9 214	10 016	10.3
LB	6 794	8 268	7 483	6 835	0.1
MA	12 519	14 329	18 556	23 094	9.1
PS	2 580	1 908	2 197	2 292	-1.7
SY	4 131	5 667	9 150	10 693	14.6
TN	10 069	10 237	11 944	13 936	4.8

(\*) Extra EU-27 imports.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([ext\\_lt\\_intratrd](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ecet](#)).

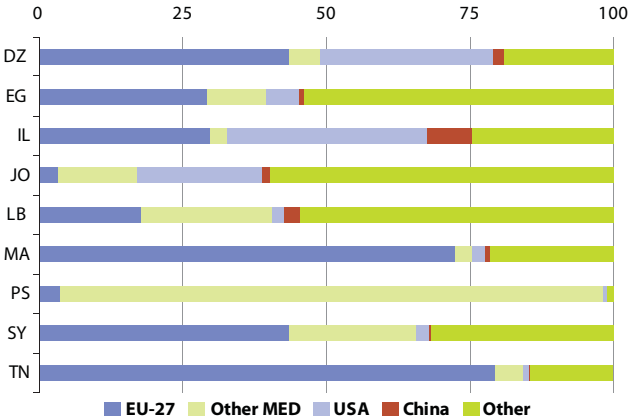
**Table 6.4:** Trade balance (million EUR)

	2000	2004	2006	2007
<b>EU-27 (*)</b>	-142 956	-74 567	-192 686	-192 511
DZ	13 944	11 074	26 407	23 737
EG	-9 998	-4 143	-5 504	-7 901
IL	-4 693	-1 889	-830	-1 845
JO	-2 965	-3 457	-4 974	-5 831
LB	-6 015	-6 732	-5 666	-5 163
MA	-4 465	-6 354	-8 576	-12 436
PS	-2 146	-1 657	-1 905	-1 918
SY	886	-1 340	-453	-2 269
TN	-3 193	-2 452	-2 630	-2 870

(\*) Extra EU-27 balance.

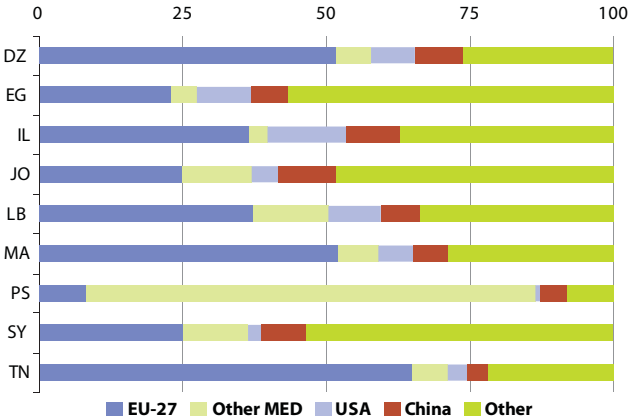
Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([ext\\_lt\\_intratrd](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ecet](#)).

**Figure 6.1:** Share of exports to various partners in total exports, 2007 (%)



Source: Eurostat, MED trade database.

**Figure 6.2:** Share of imports from various partners in total imports, 2007 (%)



Source: Eurostat, MED trade database.

**Table 6.5:** Exports, by group of goods, 2007 (% of total exports)

	Food and drinks	Raw materials	Energy	Chemicals	Machinery and vehicles	Other manufactured products	Other
<b>EU-27 (¹)</b>	5.0	2.4	5.1	15.9	43.8	25.0	2.8
DZ	0.2	0.4	98.4	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0
EG	7.7	3.1	52.2	4.6	0.4	15.1	16.9
IL	2.7	1.3	0.2	15.1	14.4	46.8	19.6
JO	12.4	5.7	0.7	25.6	11.7	35.2	8.6
LB	15.3	15.8	0.3	13.1	4.7	37.1	13.7
MA	18.7	10.1	3.8	14.7	16.7	35.9	0.1
PS	16.4	11.1	0.2	8.0	5.3	56.0	3.0
SY	18.2	4.2	41.1	5.3	4.9	25.2	0.9
TN	5.1	5.9	16.2	9.4	19.2	41.6	2.7

(¹) Extra EU-27 exports.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([ext\\_lt\\_intratrd](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ecet](#)).

**Table 6.6:** Imports, by group of goods, 2007 (% of total imports)

	Food and drinks	Raw materials	Energy	Chemicals	Machinery and vehicles	Other manufactured products	Other
<b>EU-27 (¹)</b>	5.3	4.9	23.4	8.4	29.2	26.6	2.2
DZ	17.9	4.8	1.1	11.7	37.9	26.5	0.1
EG	16.5	8.9	14.7	9.8	18.8	15.0	16.2
IL	5.2	2.3	15.8	10.7	28.5	36.7	0.8
JO	14.4	2.4	21.3	9.1	19.9	24.0	8.9
LB	18.6	4.2	27.9	14.8	3.9	27.8	2.8
MA	10.3	6.2	20.0	9.2	28.2	25.8	0.3
PS	19.3	1.7	39.0	6.2	14.2	19.4	0.3
SY	10.9	4.5	32.6	11.3	16.7	22.6	1.4
TN	8.5	4.6	12.8	9.9	29.4	33.8	1.0

(¹) Extra EU-27 imports.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([ext\\_lt\\_intratrd](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ecet](#)).



**Table 6.7:** Exports to the EU-27 (% of total exports)

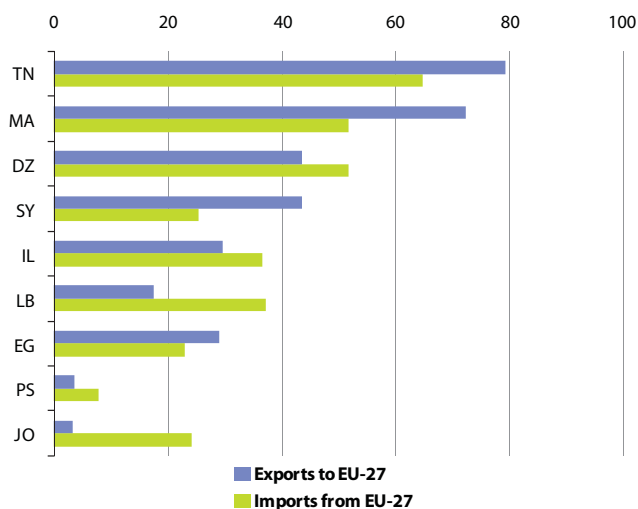
	2000	2004	2006	2007	Growth 2000 to 2007 in percentage points
DZ	63.1	54.0	52.5	43.6	-19.6
EG	34.1	30.1	33.9	29.1	-5.1
IL	29.3	28.2	27.9	29.6	0.2
JO	4.2	3.5	3.2	3.2	-1.0
LB	22.9	10.5	12.0	17.5	-5.5
MA	75.2	74.3	73.1	72.4	-2.9
PS	0.4	2.3	0.7	3.5	3.1
SY	68.3	53.9	40.7	43.5	-24.8
TN	73.9	83.4	77.2	79.3	5.4

Source: Eurostat (med\_ecet).

**Table 6.8:** Imports from the EU-27 (% of total imports)

	2000	2004	2006	2007	Growth 2000 to 2007 in percentage points
DZ	58.7	54.8	54.8	51.9	-6.8
EG	33.2	25.1	23.2	23.0	-10.3
IL	44.1	41.4	37.7	36.5	-7.6
JO	34.2	24.4	23.5	24.3	-9.9
LB	45.7	40.0	37.7	37.2	-8.5
MA	58.7	56.1	52.3	51.9	-6.8
PS	11.2	9.0	8.2	8.0	-3.2
SY	32.9	16.1	19.6	25.4	-7.4
TN	66.1	70.3	65.7	64.9	-1.1

Source: Eurostat (med\_ecet).

**Figure 6.3:** Trade with the EU-27, 2007 (% of total extra-country trade) <sup>(1)</sup>

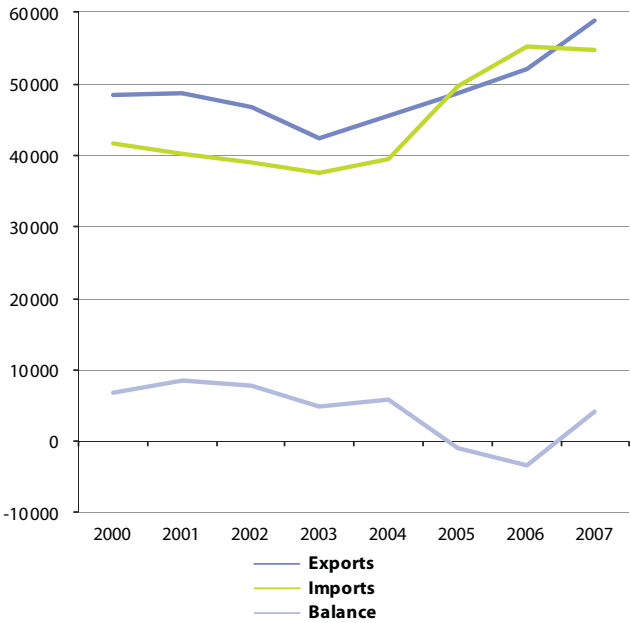
(1) Sorted in descending order according to average share of external trade (exports and imports) with the EU-27.

Source: Eurostat ([med\\_ecet](#)).

**Table 6.9:** Trade balance with the EU-27 (million EUR)

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007
DZ	9 248	5 462	5 868	13 479	8 654
EG	-3 274	-2 326	-728	-112	-1 096
IL	-7 111	-6 371	-4 874	-3 965	-3 421
JO	-1 638	-1 424	-1 501	-2 033	-2 304
LB	-2 923	-3 199	-3 147	-2 602	-2 249
MA	-1 294	-1 082	-2 118	-2 416	-4 275
PS	-288	-179	-166	-179	-170
SY	2 066	2 873	1 419	1 744	943
TN	-1 568	-1 471	-703	-659	-274

Source: Eurostat ([med\\_ecet](#)).

**Figure 6.4:** EU-27 trade with the MED region (million EUR) (1)

Source: Eurostat (med\_ecet).

### Definitions

Within the EU, there are two main sources for statistics on external trade. External trade statistics (ETS) provide information on trade in goods, collected predominantly on the basis of customs and Intrastat declarations. The second source is the balance of payments statistics (BoP) that register all the transactions of an economy with the rest of the world. For all these transactions the BoP registers the value of exports (credits) and imports (debits), the difference of which is usually referred to as the balance (surplus or deficit).

Data on external trade up to 2007 have been received from the Mediterranean partner countries, based on the BoP method.

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

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

#### SITC - Standard International Trade Classification

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

**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.

**Agriculture**

**7**



**Table 7.1:** Number of agricultural holdings (1 000)

	2000	2004	2008
<b>EU-27 (¹)</b>	15 021	14 482	13 700
DZ (²)	1 024	1 068	:
EG	4 542	:	4 320
IL	:	:	:
JO (³)	92	92	80
LB	195	:	:
MA	1 496	:	:
PS	:	109	109
SY	:	660	:
TN	471	485	516

(¹) 2003 instead of 2000, 2005 instead of 2004 and 2007 instead of 2008. The EU-27 data include small holdings that are of a size of less than 1 Economic Size Unit; of the 14.5 million holdings in 2005, 6.7 million were small holdings.

(²) 2001 instead of 2000.

(³) 2007 instead of 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([ef\\_ov\\_kvaa](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ag1](#)).

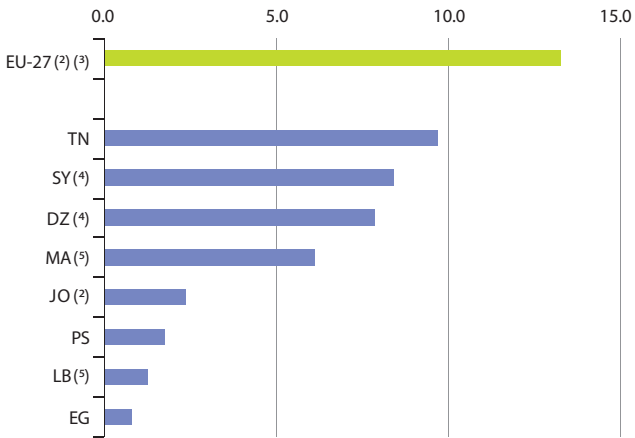
**Table 7.2:** Utilised agricultural area

	2000		2004		2008	
	1 000 ha	% of total area	1 000 ha	% of total area	1 000 ha	% of total area
<b>EU-27</b>	189 862	0.4	183 725	0.4	178 898	0.4
DZ	8 227	3.5	8 322	3.5	8 425	3.5
EG	3 242	3.2	3 477	3.4	3 542	3.5
IL	420	20.3	296	14.3	290	14.0
JO (¹)	235	2.6	271	3.1	262	2.9
LB	248	23.7	:	:	:	:
MA	9 081	12.8	9 041	12.7	8 981	12.6
PS	184	30.5	182	30.3	185	30.8
SY (²)	5 352	28.9	5 525	29.8	6 039	32.6
TN	4 990	30.4	4 945	30.1	4 962	30.2

(¹) 2007 instead of 2008 for total area.

(²) 2007 instead of 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([apro\\_cpp\\_luse](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ag1](#) and [med\\_ps111](#)).

**Figure 7.1:** Utilised agricultural area per holding, 2008 (hectares) <sup>(1)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> Israel, not available.

<sup>(2)</sup> 2007 instead of 2008.

<sup>(3)</sup> The average utilised agricultural area of commercial holdings (those above 1 Economic Size Unit) was about 20.7 hectares in the EU-27 in 2005.

<sup>(4)</sup> 2004 instead of 2008.

<sup>(5)</sup> 2000 instead of 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([ef\\_ov\\_kvaa](#) and [apro\\_cpp\\_luse](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ag1](#)).

**Table 7.3:** Production of cereals (excluding rice), (1 000 tonnes)

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	275 360	286 114	321 850	266 481	313 833
DZ	934	1 953	4 033	4 018	1 536
EG	14 079	14 059	14 933	16 203	15 289
IL	113	208	216	181	116
JO	57	114	53	62	54
LB	150	265	396	430	392
MA	1 961	5 249	8 560	9 193	5 277
PS	79	86	73	71	54
SY	3 508	5 927	5 277	6 293	5 003
TN	1 086	513	2 347	1 610	1 188

<sup>(1)</sup> Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([apro\\_cpp\\_crop](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ag2](#)).



**Table 7.4:** Cereal production, 2008 (1 000 tonnes) <sup>(1)</sup>

	Total	of which		
		Wheat (common plus durum)	Barley	Grain maize
<b>EU-27</b>	313 833	150 437	65 410	63 263
DZ	1 536	1 111	396	1
EG	15 289	7 977	133	7 401
IL	116	86	11	2
JO	54	21	14	18
LB	392	116	33	3
MA	5 277	3 769	1 353	121
PS	54	32	10	12
SY	5 003	4 041	785	177
TN	1 188	919	254	:

<sup>(1)</sup> Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([apro\\_cpp\\_crop](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ag2](#)).

**Table 7.5:** Production of grapes, dates and olives, 2008 (1 000 tonnes) <sup>(1)</sup>

	Grapes	Dates	Olives <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	:	:	11 377
DZ	402	553	254
EG	1 531	1 326	480
IL	116	30	49
JO	28	7	125
LB	119	0	76
MA	346	73	765
PS	55	4	86
SY	273	4	495
TN	122	145	1 016

<sup>(1)</sup> Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, 2007.

<sup>(2)</sup> EU-27, 2006.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([apro\\_cpp\\_fruveg](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ag2](#)).

**Table 7.6:** Other fresh fruit and vegetable production, 2008  
(1 000 tonnes)

	Fruit (including kitchen gardens)				Fresh vegetables, total (including kitchen gardens)
	Total	of which			
		Apples	Pears	Peaches	
<b>EU-27</b>	:	12 254	2 511	3 365	62 815
DZ <sup>(1)</sup>	1 065	261	177	119	6 068
EG	6 619	551	49	399	21 997
IL	1 043	96	30	71	1 443
JO <sup>(2)</sup>	207	32	4	19	1 404
LB <sup>(2)</sup>	861	125	34	41	1 301
MA <sup>(3)</sup>	2 276	404	38	75	6 913
PS	109	1	0	2	697
SY <sup>(4)</sup>	1 890	280	25	58	3 647
TN	710	110	75	110	2 693

<sup>(1)</sup> Fruit (total), 2007 instead of 2008.

<sup>(2)</sup> 2007 instead of 2008.

<sup>(3)</sup> Fresh vegetables, excluding kitchen gardens.

<sup>(4)</sup> Fruit (total), 2006 instead of 2008; fresh vegetables, apples, pears and peaches 2007 instead of 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([apro\\_cpp\\_fruveg](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ag2](#)).

**Table 7.7:** Livestock population, 2008 (1 000 head)

	Cattle		Pigs	Sheep	Goats
	Total	of which dairy cows			
<b>EU-27</b>	88 867	24 246	153 082	90 921	11 424
DZ <sup>(1)</sup>	1 641	848	-	19 946	3 751
EG <sup>(2)</sup>	4 933	:	:	5 467	4 211
IL	416	128	21	430	90
JO <sup>(2)</sup>	81	49	-	2 215	596
LB <sup>(2)</sup>	77	45	9	324	435
MA	2 651	1 559	-	1 611	5 178
PS	33	33	-	689	322
SY <sup>(2)</sup>	1 168	628	-	22 865	1 561
TN	695	449	-	7 301	1 496

<sup>(1)</sup> Cattle (total), 2007 instead of 2008; dairy cows, 2006 instead of 2008.

<sup>(2)</sup> 2007 instead of 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([apro\\_mt\\_lscatl](#), [apro\\_mt\\_lspig](#), [apro\\_mt\\_lssheep](#) and [apro\\_mt\\_lsgoat](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ag33](#)).

**Table 7.8:** Animals slaughtered by species, 2008 (1 000 tonnes)

	<b>Bovine</b>	<b>Pigs</b>	<b>Sheep</b>	<b>Goats</b>	<b>Poultry</b>
<b>EU-27 (¹)</b>	8 077	22 599	945	79	11 130
DZ (²)	114	-	172	24	306
EG (³)	763	3	86	61	780
IL	117	18	29	4	537
JO (⁴)	5	-	10	2	115
LB (³)	15	1	7	8	144
MA	180	-	121	22	490
PS	5	-	20	7	48
SY (³)	66	-	205	8	175
TN	53	-	52	11	139

(¹) Goats, 2007 instead of 2008.

(²) 2007 instead of 2008, except poultry.

(³) 2007 instead of 2008.

(⁴) 2006 instead of 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([apro\\_mt\\_pann](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ag31](#)).

**Table 7.9:** Milk production, 2008 (1 000 tonnes) (¹)

	<b>Total (²)</b>	<b>of which</b>		
		<b>Cows' milk</b>	<b>Ewes' milk</b>	<b>Goats' milk</b>
<b>EU-27</b>	153 250	148 526	2 632	2 092
DZ	2 210	1 570	423	217
EG	3 315	3 187	:	128
IL	1 375	1 335	19	21
JO	345	256	89	:
LB	242	184	25	34
MA	1 800	1 800	:	:
PS	171	95	48	27
SY	2 657	1 706	854	97
TN	1 033	1 010	23	:

(¹) Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, 2007.

(²) Total based on data available for cows', ewes' and goats' milk.

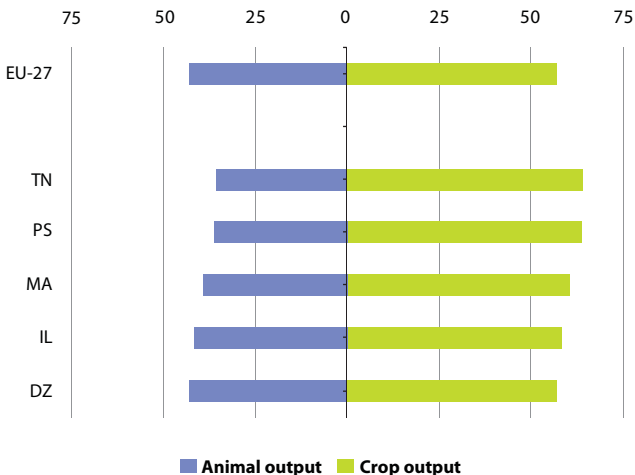
Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([apro\\_mk\\_farm](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ag32](#)).

**Table 7.10:** Output value of the agricultural industry, current producer prices (million EUR)

	2000	2002	2004	2006 (1)	2008
<b>EU-27</b>	294 751	302 539	316 094	319 016	373 890
DZ	5 170	5 564	6 963	7 323	7 305
EG	:	:	:	:	:
IL	3 741	3 616	3 268	3 812	4 781
JO	:	:	:	:	:
LB	:	:	:	:	:
MA	7 082	7 917	8 587	10 014	10 068
PS	1 061	905	756	848	566
SY	7 640	7 980	6 205	6 772	:
TN	3 146	2 768	3 373	3 458	:

(1) Syria, 2005.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([aact\\_eaa01](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ag50](#)).

**Figure 7.2:** Crop and animal output as a proportion of agricultural goods output value, current producer prices, 2008 (%) (1) (2)

(1) Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, data not available.

(2) Sorted in descending order according to proportion of agricultural goods output value, at current producer prices accounted for by crop output.

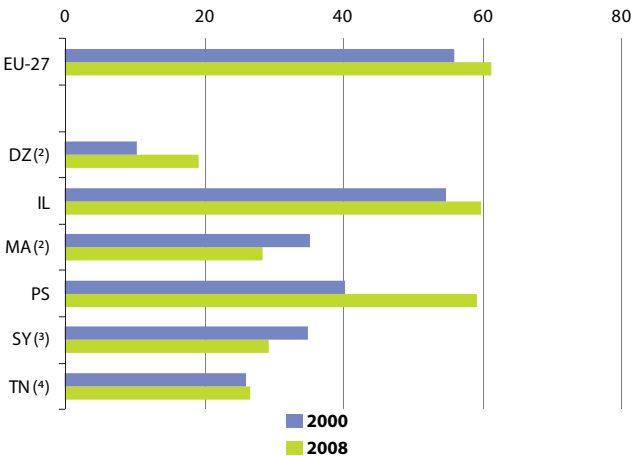
Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([aact\\_eaa01](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ag50](#)).

**Table 7.11:** Intermediate consumption at current prices, 2008 (million EUR) <sup>(1)</sup>

	Total	of which		
		Animal feeding-stuffs	Fertilisers and soil improvers	Energy and lubricants
<b>EU-27</b>	228 035	88 909	19 769	26 868
DZ	1 392	:	:	:
EG	3 579	:	:	:
IL	2 848	1 128	116	322
JO	:	:	:	:
LB	:	:	:	:
MA	2 735	1 017	266	322
PS	333	153	32	9
SY	1 978	:	:	:
TN	887	351	27	86

(<sup>1</sup>) Tunisia, 2007; Algeria, Egypt and Morocco, 2006; Syria, 2005.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([aact\\_eaa01](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ag50](#)).

**Figure 7.3:** Intermediate consumption as share of agricultural production (%) <sup>(1)</sup>

(<sup>1</sup>) Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon, not available.

(<sup>2</sup>) 2006 instead of 2008.

(<sup>3</sup>) 2005 instead of 2008.

(<sup>4</sup>) 2007 instead of 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([aact\\_eaa01](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ag50](#)).

## Definitions

An **agricultural holding** is a single unit both technically and economically, which has single management and which produces agricultural products or maintains its land, which is no longer used for production purposes in good agricultural and environmental condition. The holding may also provide other supplementary (non-agricultural) products and services.

**Cattle / bovines** are domestic animals of the species *Bos taurus*, *Bubalus bubalus* and Buffalo. A distinction can be made by the age of the animal (less than one year old, aged between one and two years, and two years and over), with a further division between male and female bovines. Female bovines aged two years and over are divided into heifers (female bovines that have not yet calved) and cows. The latter are further divided into dairy cows and others.

**Cereals** include the following: common wheat and spelt, durum wheat, rye, meslin, barley, oats, grain maize, sorghum, triticale, buckwheat, millet and canary seed. This aggregate heading can either specifically include or exclude rice.

**Dairy cows** are female bovines that have calved (including any aged less than 2 years). They are cows kept exclusively or principally for the production of milk for human consumption and / or dairy produce, including cows for slaughter (fattened or not between their last lactation and their slaughter).

**Ewe** is a female of the ovine species, which has already lambed at least once as well as those which has been put to the ram for the first time.

**Fertilizers and soil improvers** are organic or inorganic substances containing chemical elements that improve the growth of plants and the fertility of the soil. Soil improvers include, for example, lime, peat, sludge, sand and synthetic foams.

**Fresh fruit** comprises apples, pears, stoned fruits (such as apricots, peaches, plums and cherries), nuts, citrus fruits (such as oranges and lemons), soft fruits and currants, avocados, figs and quinces. Greenhouse production is also included.

**Fresh vegetables** cover all fresh vegetables (not dried pulses) and melons grown outdoor or under low non-accessible cover. Vegetables grown principally for animal feed and cultivated vegetables for seeds are excluded.

**Harvested production of crops** (cereals, grapes, dates, olives, fresh fruit and vegetables) means production including on-holding losses and wastage, quantities consumed directly on the farm and marketed quantities, indicated in units of basic product weight.

**Intermediate consumption** represents the value of all goods and services used as inputs in the production process, excluding fixed assets whose consumption is recorded as fixed capital consumption. Intermediate consumption includes goods and services consumed in ancillary activities (e.g. administration of purchases and sales, marketing, accounting, transport, storage, maintenance, etc.).

**Livestock population** data are recorded for the end of the reference year in terms of units of livestock (referred to as heads within agricultural statistics). They cover the number of animals that on the day of the survey are in the direct possession or management of a holding. The animals are not necessarily the property of the holder. These animals may be on the holding (on utilised areas or in housing used by the holding) or off the holding (on communal grazing or in the course of migration, etc.).

**Market price** (or producer price in the context of agricultural accounts): it is defined as the price received by the producer without the deduction of taxes or levies (except deductible VAT) and without the inclusion of subsidies.

**Milk production** covers production on the farm of milk from cows, ewes, goats and buffaloes, excluding milk directly suckled. A distinction should be made between milk collected by dairies and milk production on the farm. Milk collection is only a part of the total use of milk production on the farm, the remainder generally includes domestic consumption, direct sale and cattle feed.

The **output of the agricultural industry** is made up of the sum of the output of agricultural products and of the goods and services produced in inseparable non-agricultural secondary activities.

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

**Poultry** are defined as domestic animals including broilers, laying hens, turkeys, ducks (including ducks for 'foie gras'), geese (including geese for 'foie gras'), and other poultry (for example, quails, pheasants, guinea-fowl, pigeons, ostriches). It excludes, however, birds raised in confinement for hunting purposes and not for meat production.

**Producer price** is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any VAT, or similar deductible tax, invoiced to the purchaser; it excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.

The **slaughtered production of animals** covers the number and carcass weight of bovine animals, pigs, sheep, goats and poultry. The data refer not only to animals slaughtered in approved slaughterhouses but also estimates of the extent of domestic slaughtering.

The **utilised agricultural area (UAA)** covers total arable land, permanent grassland, land used for permanent crops and kitchen gardens. It does not include unutilised agricultural land, woodland and land occupied by buildings, farmyards, tracks, ponds, etc.



**Energy**

**8**



**Table 8.1:** Total primary production of energy (1 000 toe)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average annual growth rate 2004 to 2007 (%) <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	922 330	890 188	870 307	849 551	-2.7
DZ	170 595	179 741	176 629	176 459	1.1
EG	62 440	77 010	79 102	82 655	9.8
IL	1 992	2 450	3 120	:	25.2
JO	291	252	287	273	-2.1
LB	229	224	195	187	-6.4
MA	781	742	770	760	-0.9
PS	241	227	193	207	-5.0
SY	31 419	26 921	25 684	24 346	-8.2
TN	5 507	5 594	5 271	6 489	5.6

<sup>(1)</sup> Israel, 2004 to 2006.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([nrg\\_100a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_eg11](#)).

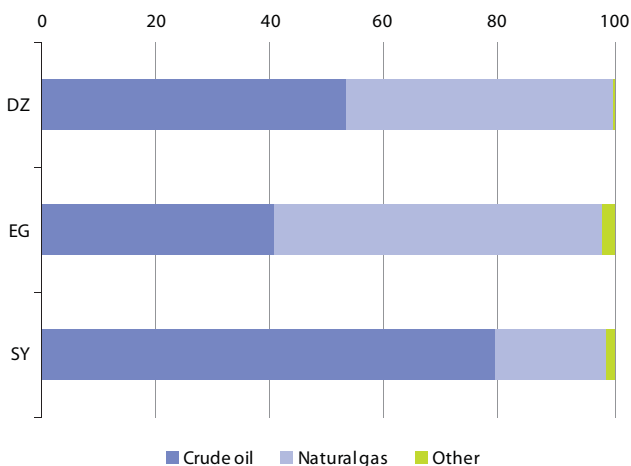
**Table 8.2:** Primary production of energy, by type of energy (1 000 toe), 2007 <sup>(1)</sup>

	Crude oil	Hard coal and lignite	Natural gas	Other <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	115 365	186 742	167 356	380 088
DZ	94 384	-	81 979	96
EG	33 612	-	47 638	1 405
IL	2	45	2 349	724
JO	1	-	165	106
LB	-	-	-	187
MA	13	-	60	687
PS	-	-	-	207
SY	19 325	-	4 718	303
TN	4 650	-	1 831	8

<sup>(1)</sup> Israel, 2006 instead of 2007.

<sup>(2)</sup> Including renewable energy.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([nrg\\_101a](#), [nrg\\_102a](#), [nrg\\_103a](#), [nrg\\_104a](#) and [nrg\\_1071a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_eg11](#)).

**Figure 8.1** : Breakdown of primary production of energy in Algeria, Egypt and Syria (%), 2007

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_eg11](#)).

**Table 8.3:** Total energy exports (1 000 toe)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average annual growth rate 2004 to 2007 (%) <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	467 286	470 718	484 382	478 189	0.8
DZ	138 816	144 391	139 258	136 971	-0.4
EG	23 360	21 493	23 428	27 081	5.1
IL	3 853	4 011	3 860	:	0.1
JO	0	:	1	15	284.4
LB	-	-	-	-	-
MA	1 441	1 378	1 165	1 273	-4.1
PS	-	-	-	-	:
SY	13 496	12 261	9 334	8 920	-12.9
TN	4 050	4 130	3 684	4 997	7.3

<sup>(1)</sup> Israel, 2004 to 2006.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([nrg\\_100a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_eg13](#)).

**Table 8.4:** Energy exports by product (1 000 toe), 2007 <sup>(1)</sup>

	Total	of which			
		Coal and lignite	Oil <sup>(2)</sup>	Natural gas	Electricity
<b>EU-27</b>	478 189	30 677	352 025	67 181	26 458
DZ	136 971	-	80 531	56 416	23
EG	27 081	-	13 398	13 614	70
IL	3 860	-	3 702	-	159
JO	15	-	-	-	15
LB	-	-	-	-	-
MA	1 273	-	1 273	-	-
PS	-	-	-	-	-
SY	8 920	-	8 835	-	85
TN	4 997	-	4 802	194	-

<sup>(1)</sup> Israel, 2006 instead of 2007.

<sup>(2)</sup> Including petroleum products.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([nrg\\_101a](#), [nrg\\_102a](#), [nrg\\_103a](#), [nrg\\_105a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_eg13](#)).

**Table 8.5:** Total energy imports (1 000 toe)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average annual growth rate 2004 to 2007 (%) <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	1 409 177	1 457 336	1 495 604	1 466 544	1.3
DZ	1 433	1 082	1 264	1 925	10.3
EG	7 080	6 290	7 330	12 045	19.4
IL	22 933	23 778	22 527	:	-0.9
JO	6 288	7 010	6 914	7 344	5.3
LB	5 130	4 634	4 523	3 779	-9.7
MA	12 735	13 912	13 999	15 028	5.7
PS	1 080	1 333	1 154	1 191	3.3
SY	4 008	5 746	5 779	7 919	25.5
TN	5 962	5 922	5 982	6 324	2.0

<sup>(1)</sup> Israel, 2004 to 2006.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([nrg\\_100a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_eg12](#)).

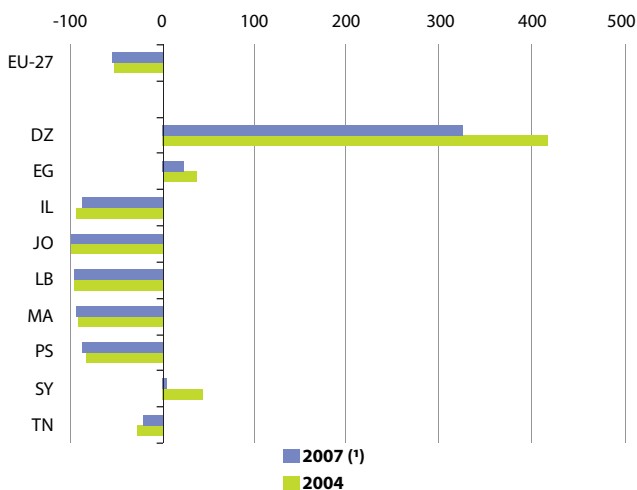
**Table 8.6:** Energy imports by product (1 000 toe), 2007 <sup>(1)</sup>

	Total	of which			
		Coal and lignite	Oil <sup>(2)</sup>	Natural gas	Electricity
<b>EU-27</b>	1 466 544	166 984	940 315	327 719	27 360
DZ	1 925	693	1 208	-	24
EG	12 045	-	12 023	-	22
IL	22 527	7 988	14 539	-	-
JO	7 344	-	5 085	2 241	18
LB	3 779	108	3 586	-	84
MA	15 028	3 312	10 941	474	302
PS	1 191	-	914	-	274
SY	7 919	-	7 799	-	120
TN	6 324		4 496	1 827	1

<sup>(1)</sup> Israel, 2006 instead of 2007.

<sup>(2)</sup> Including petroleum products.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([nrg\\_101a](#), [nrg\\_102a](#), [nrg\\_103a](#) and [nrg\\_105a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_eg12](#)).

**Figure 8.2:** Energy dependency ratio (net energy exports as % of gross inland energy consumption)

<sup>(1)</sup> Israel, 2006 instead of 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([nrg\\_100a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_eg13](#) and [med\\_eg14](#)).

**Table 8.7:** Total gross inland energy consumption (1 000 toe)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average annual growth rate 2004 to 2007 (%) (¹)
<b>EU-27</b>	1 823 916	1 825 632	1 825 523	1 806 336	-0.3
DZ	32 950	36 677	38 598	41 498	8.0
EG	44 355	60 407	61 943	65 563	13.9
IL	20 672	21 752	21 820	:	2.7
JO	6 422	7 017	7 165	7 509	5.4
LB	5 359	4 858	4 718	3 967	-9.5
MA	12 295	13 378	13 679	14 651	6.0
PS	1 320	1 560	1 347	1 398	1.9
SY	21 414	21 694	21 203	22 966	2.4
TN	7 418	7 386	7 569	7 816	1.8

(¹) Israel, growth rate between 2004 and 2006.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([nrg\\_100a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_eg14](#)).

**Table 8.8:** Gross inland energy consumption, by product (1 000 toe), 2007 (¹)

	Total	of which			
		Coal and lignite	Oil	Natural gas	Electricity
<b>EU-27 (²)</b>	1 806 336	331 191	656 931	432 412	380 991
DZ	41 498	769	15 070	25 563	96
EG	65 563	-	30 182	34 024	1 357
IL	21 820	7 886	11 019	2 349	566
JO	7 509	-	4 994	2 406	109
LB	3 967	108	3 586	-	273
MA	14 651	3 312	9 817	533	989
PS	1 398	-	914	-	483
SY	22 966	-	17 910	4 718	338
TN	7 816	-	4 344	3 463	9

(¹) Israel, 2006 instead of 2007.

(²) Including nuclear and renewable energy.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([nrg\\_101a](#), [nrg\\_102a](#), [nrg\\_103a](#) and [nrg\\_105a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_eg14](#)).

**Table 8.9:** Refinery production (1 000 toe), 2007 <sup>(1)</sup>

	Total	of which				
		Gas/Diesel oil	Fuel oil	Gasoline	Naphta	Other
<b>EU-27</b>	721 382	269 989	105 113	151 900	38 048	156 332
DZ	19 537	6 317	5 296	2 067	3 672	2 184
EG	33 455	9 370	10 668	3 574	3 942	5 902
IL	12 065	3 344	3 094	2 773	532	2 322
JO	3 972	1 292	1 215	706	:	758
LB	-	-	-	-	-	-
MA	6 105	2 050	2 221	391	628	816
PS	-	-	-	-	-	-
SY	12 037	3 900	4 108	1 367	956	1 706
TN	1 909	570	660	151	224	304

<sup>(1)</sup> Israel, 2006 instead of 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([nrg\\_102a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat, MED energy database.

**Table 8.10:** Electricity generation, total (1 000 GWh)

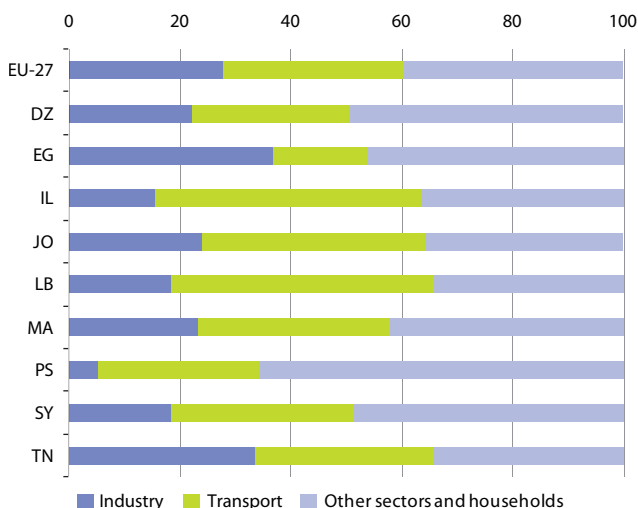
	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average annual growth rate 2004 to 2007 (%) <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	3 287.6	3 308.9	3 354.0	3 361.7	0.8
DZ	31.0	33.4	35.0	37.0	6.1
EG	95.5	95.5	101.9	108.8	4.4
IL	48.7	50.1	52.1	52.1	3.4
JO	8.9	9.6	11.1	12.9	13.2
LB	11.7	10.6	10.0	9.9	-5.4
MA	14.7	17.6	18.1	18.1	7.2
PS	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.8
SY	30.6	31.5	33.5	35.1	4.7
TN	12.3	12.8	13.3	13.9	4.2

<sup>(1)</sup> Israel, growth rate between 2004 and 2006.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([nrg\\_105a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat, MED energy database.



**Figure 8.3:** Breakdown of final energy consumption by sector (as % of total), 2007 (¹)



(¹) Israel, 2006 instead of 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (nrg\_100a); for the MED countries, Eurostat (med\_eg3, med\_eg4 and med\_eg5).

**Table 8.11:** Total consumption of petroleum products for transport (1 000 toe), 2007

	Total	of which			
		Motor gasoline	Gas/diesel oil	Kerosene jet fuels	Other petroleum products
<b>EU-27</b>	362 471	106 533	196 598	53 277	6 063
DZ	6 037	2 095	2 854	383	705
EG	8 232	4 114	3 521	597	-
IL (¹)	5 571	2 293	2 280	998	-
JO	2 000	962	726	305	8
LB	1 271	1 006	131	134	-
MA	3 714	427	2 786	501	-
PS	264	130	134	-	-
SY	4 866	1 615	3 115	129	8
TN	1 812	442	1 062	229	79

(¹) 2006 instead of 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (nrg\_102a); for the MED countries, Eurostat (med\_eg4).

**Table 8.12:** Energy consumption for transport as % of total final energy consumption

	2004	2005	2006	2007	Difference in percentage points 2004 to 2007 (¹)
<b>EU-27</b>	30.8	31.0	31.6	32.6	1.8
DZ	28.8	27.6	28.9	28.3	-0.5
EG	16.3	19.3	19.5	16.9	0.7
IL	47.0	46.7	47.9	:	0.9
JO	40.2	40.5	39.5	40.4	0.3
LB	52.4	51.1	51.6	47.6	-4.8
MA	34.5	34.1	34.4	34.5	-0.0
PS	29.2	30.8	30.6	28.9	-0.3
SY	29.0	32.3	33.6	33.1	4.0
TN	30.4	31.0	31.1	32.0	1.6

(¹) Israel, 2004 to 2006.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([nrg\\_100a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_eg4](#) and [med\\_eg14](#)).

**Table 8.13:** Total energy consumption in industry (1 000 toe), 2007 (¹)

	Total	of which			
		Petroleum products	Natural gas	Electricity	Other (²)
<b>EU-27</b>	322 846	46 071	92 933	98 876	84 966
DZ	4 786	1 144	2 327	838	477
EG	18 582	5 904	9 493	3 186	-
IL	1 801	844	7	950	-
JO	1 183	941	-	242	-
LB	488	124	-	255	108
MA	2 555	1 769	60	500	226
PS	49	31	-	18	-
SY	2 719	1 400	477	842	-
TN	1 919	861	704	355	-

(¹) Israel, 2006 instead of 2007.

(²) Other includes solid fuels and renewable energy.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat, Eurostat ([nrg\\_100a](#), [nrg\\_101a](#), [nrg\\_102a](#), [nrg\\_103a](#), [nrg\\_105a](#) and [nrg\\_1071a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat [med\\_eg3](#)).

**Table 8.14:** Energy consumption in industry as % of total final energy consumption

	2004	2005	2006	2007	Difference in percentage points 2004 to 2007 (1)
<b>EU-27</b>	28.3	27.8	27.2	27.9	-0.4
DZ	20.3	23.6	22.8	22.3	2.0
EG	39.1	42.1	40.3	36.9	-2.2
IL	15.9	16.1	15.5	:	-0.4
JO	23.4	24.1	24.5	23.9	0.5
LB	16.6	16.6	16.4	18.3	1.7
MA	24.2	24.8	23.6	23.5	-0.6
PS	9.4	7.1	7.3	5.4	-4.0
SY	22.9	22.0	19.9	18.5	-4.5
TN	35.3	33.8	34.3	33.8	-1.6

(1) Israel, 2004 to 2006.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([nrg\\_100a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_eg3](#) and [med\\_eg14](#)).

**Table 8.15:** Total energy consumption of households, agriculture, services, public authorities, etc. (1 000 toe), 2007 (1)

	Total	of which			
		Petroleum products	Natural gas	Electricity	Other (2)
<b>EU-27</b>	457 559	76 056	166 079	139 437	75 987
DZ	10 606	4 563	4 443	1 524	77
EG	23 210	12 338	4 891	5 981	-
IL	4 259	1 020	-	2 493	746
JO	1 761	1 005	-	657	100
LB	910	196	-	596	118
MA	4 560	2 802	-	1 237	521
PS	598	170	-	236	192
SY	7 138	5 330	-	1 807	-
TN	1 949	1 145	238	566	-

(1) Israel, 2006 instead of 2007.

(2) Other includes solid fuels and renewable energy.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat, Eurostat ([nrg\\_100a](#), [nrg\\_101a](#), [nrg\\_102a](#), [nrg\\_103a](#), [nrg\\_105a](#) and [nrg\\_1071a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat [med\\_eg5](#).

**Table 8.16:** Energy consumption in households and other sectors as % of total final energy consumption

	2004	2005	2006	2007	Difference in percentage points 2004 to 2007 (¹)
<b>EU-27</b>	40.9	41.2	41.3	39.5	-1.4
DZ	50.9	48.7	48.3	49.4	-1.5
EG	44.6	38.6	40.2	46.1	1.5
IL	37.2	37.2	36.6	:	-0.6
JO	36.4	35.3	36.0	35.6	-0.8
LB	31.0	32.2	31.9	34.1	3.1
MA	41.3	41.1	42.0	42.0	0.7
PS	61.4	62.1	62.1	65.7	4.3
SY	48.0	45.7	46.5	48.5	0.4
TN	34.3	35.2	34.6	34.3	-0.0

(¹) Israel, 2004 to 2006.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([nrg\\_100a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_eg5](#) and [med\\_eg14](#)).

**Table 8.17:** Consumption of petroleum products by households, by product (1 000 toe), 2007 (¹)

	Total petroleum products	of which			
		LPG	Kerosene	Gas/Diesel oil	Others
<b>EU-27</b>	42 421	7 767	3 291	30 390	973
DZ	1 439	1 439	-	-	-
EG	4 493	4 392	101	-	-
IL	204	-	109	95	-
JO	633	309	124	200	-
LB	:	:	:	:	:
MA	1 363	1 340	-	13	10
PS	148	143	3	2	-
SY	3 787	897	3	2 887	-
TN	492	341	117	33	-

(¹) Israel, 2006 instead of 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([nrg\\_102a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_eg5](#)).

**Table 8.18:** Electricity consumption per capita (kWh)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average annual growth rate 2004 to 2007 (%) <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	5 568	5 625	5 730	5 740	1.0
DZ	732	770	794	825	4.1
EG	1 236	689	713	1 461	5.7
IL	5 933	5 828	5 727	:	-1.8
JO	1 529	1 609	1 734	1 866	6.9
LB	3 058	:	:	2 634	-4.9
MA	549	588	635	670	6.9
PS	720	642	612	786	3.0
SY	1 502	1 302	1 383	1 626	2.7
TN	1 011	1 038	1 074	:	3.1

<sup>(1)</sup> Israel and Tunisia, growth rate between 2004 and 2006.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([nrg\\_105a](#) and [demo\\_pjan](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_eg13](#) and [med\\_ps112](#)).

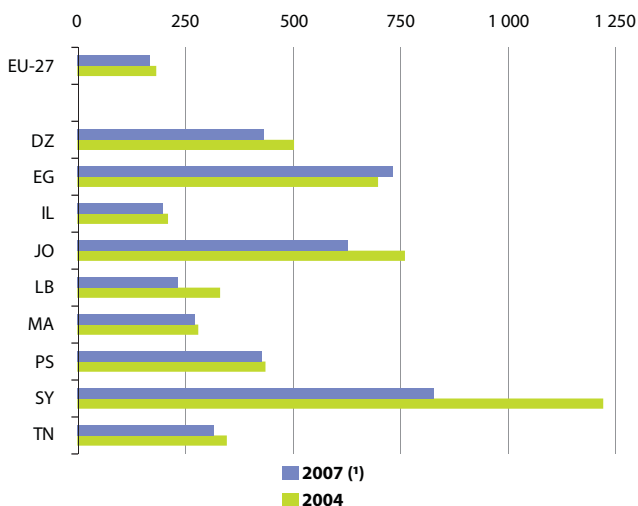
**Table 8.19:** Energy intensity of the economy (kg of oil equivalent (kgoe) per 1 000 euro GDP at constant 2000 prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average annual growth rate 2004 to 2007 (%) <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	185	181	176	169	-2.9
DZ	505	465	422	432	-5.0
EG	699	797	746	733	1.6
IL	213	212	198	:	-3.6
JO	762	742	629	:	-9.1
LB	333	279	266	233	-11.2
MA	281	288	282	274	-0.8
PS	438	455	347	430	-0.6
SY	1 223	1 028	858	828	-12.2
TN	346	328	322	318	-2.7

<sup>(1)</sup> Israel and Jordan, growth rate between 2004 and 2006.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([tsien020](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ec1](#) and [med\\_eg14](#)).

**Figure 8.4:** Energy intensity of the economy (kg of oil equivalent (kgoe) per 1 000 euro GDP at constant 2000 prices), 2004 and 2007



(\*) Israel and Jordan, 2006 instead of 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([tsien020](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ec1](#) and [med\\_eg14](#)).

## Definitions

**Consumption of petroleum products for transport** includes motor gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene jet fuels and other petroleum products for road, rail, inland waterways or air transport of goods and persons, irrespective of the sector to which they belong.

**Electricity** is an energy carrier with a very wide range of applications. It is used in almost all kinds of human activity ranging from industrial production, household use, agriculture, commerce for running machines, lighting and heating. Electricity is produced as primary as well as secondary energy. Primary electricity is obtained from natural sources such as hydro, wind, solar, tide and wave power. Secondary electricity is produced from the heat of nuclear fission of nuclear fuels, from geothermal heat and solar thermal heat, and by burning primary combustible fuels such as coal, natural gas, oil and renewables and wastes.

**Electricity generation** is the total gross amount of electricity generated in a country. It includes electricity consumed in the power station itself.

**Energy consumption** is the final energy consumption calculated net of transformation and network losses. It also excludes consumption of the energy sector.

**Energy dependency rate** is defined as net energy imports or exports divided by gross inland energy consumption, expressed as a percentage.

**Energy intensity (efficiency)** is measured as the ratio between the gross inland consumption of energy (expressed in kilogram of oil equivalent - kgoe) and the gross domestic product (GDP) for a given calendar year (expressed in EUR 1 000). To facilitate analysis over time the calculations are based on GDP in constant prices to avoid the impact of inflation. If an economy becomes more efficient in its use of energy, and its GDP remains constant, then the ratio for this indicator should fall; this energy intensity ratio is also considered as an indicator of energy efficiency.

**Energy imports and exports** cover primary energy and derived energy products, which have crossed the national territorial boundaries of the country, whether or not customs clearance has taken place. Oil and gas quantities of crude oil and oil products imported or exported under processing agreements (i.e. refining on account) are included. Electricity is considered as imported or exported when it crosses the national territorial boundaries of the country. If electricity is transited through a country, the amount is shown as both imports and exports. Other fuels in transit are excluded.

**Fuel oil** covers all residual (heavy) fuel oils (including those obtained by blending). Kinematic viscosity is above 10 cSt at 80°C. The flash point is always above 50°C and density is always more than 0.90 kg/l.

- Low sulphur content: Heavy fuel oil with sulphur content lower than 1%.
- High sulphur content: heavy fuel oil with sulphur content of 1% or higher.

**Gas / diesel oil** is primarily a medium distillate distilling between 180°C and 380°C. Several grades are available depending on uses:

- Transport diesel: on road diesel oil for diesel compression ignition (cars, trucks, etc.), usually of low sulphur content.
- Heating and other gas oil such as light heating oil for industrial and commercial uses, marine diesel and diesel used in rail traffic, and other gas oil including heavy gas oils which distil between 380°C and 540°C and which are used as petrochemical feedstocks.

**Gasoline or motor gasoline** consists of a mixture of light hydrocarbons distilling between 35°C and 215°C. It is used as a fuel for land-based spark ignition engines. Motor gasoline may include additives, oxygenates and octane enhancers, including lead compounds such as TEL (tetraethyl lead) and TML (tetramethyl lead). Motor gasoline can be divided into two groups:

- Unleaded motor gasoline: motor gasoline where lead compounds have not been added to enhance octane rating. It may contain traces of organic lead.
- Leaded motor gasoline: motor gasoline with TEL (tetraethyl lead) and / or TML (tetramethyl lead) added to enhance octane rating. This category includes motor gasoline blending components (excluding additives / oxygenates), e.g. alkylates, isomerate, reformat, cracked gasoline destined for use as finished motor gasoline.



**Gross inland energy consumption** covers the total primary energy domestic supply (sometimes referred to as energy use) and is calculated as production of fuels + inputs from other sources + imports - exports - international marine bunkers + stock changes.

**Kerosene / jet fuel** is a distillate used for aviation turbine power units. It has the same distillation characteristics between 150°C and 300°C (generally not above 250°C) and flash point as kerosene. In addition, it has particular specifications (such as freezing point) which are established by the International Air Transport Association (IATA). This category includes kerosene blending components.

**Lignite / brown coal** is non-agglomerating coal with a gross calorific value less than 17 435 kJ/kg (4 165 kcal/kg) and greater than 31% volatile matter on a dry mineral matter free basis. Oil shale and tar sands produced and combusted directly should be reported in this category. Oil shale and tar sands used as inputs for other transformation processes should also be reported in this category. This includes the portion of the oil shale or tar sands consumed in the transformation process.

**Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG)** are light paraffinic hydrocarbons derived from the refinery processes, crude oil stabilisation and natural gas processing plants. They consist mainly of propane ( $C_3H_8$ ) and butane ( $C_4H_{10}$ ) or a combination of the two. LPG are normally liquefied under pressure for transportation and storage.

**Naphtha** is a feedstock destined for either the petrochemical industry (e.g. ethylene manufacture or aromatics production) or for gasoline production by reforming or isomerisation within the refinery. Naphtha comprises material in the 30°C and 210°C distillation range or part of this range.

**Natural gas** comprises several gases, occurring in underground deposits, whether liquefied or gaseous, but consists mainly of methane ( $CH_4$ ). It includes both “non-associated” gas originating from fields producing hydrocarbons only in gaseous form, and “associated” gas produced in association with crude oil as well as methane recovered from coal mines (colliery gas).

**Petroleum products** refer to the derivatives of crude oil produced in refineries.

**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 biofuels. It is the sum of energy extraction, heat produced in reactors as a result of nuclear fission, and the use of renewable energy sources. Energy transformed 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** consists of quantities of fuel extracted or produced, calculated 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.

**Solid fuels** cover solid fossil fuels such as hard coal, coal patent fuels, coke, lignite, brown-coal briquettes, peat, peat briquettes, tar and benzol.

**Tourism**

**9**



**Table 9.1:** Hotels and similar establishments (units)

	2000	2004	2006	2008 (¹)	Average annual growth rate 2000 to 2008 (%) (²)
<b>EU-27</b>	207 739	205 252	201 168	201 802	-0.4
DZ	821	1 057	1 134	1 157	4.4
EG (³)	1 411	1 485	1 422	1 446	0.3
IL	340	336	331	335	-0.2
JO	452	463	476	:	0.9
LB	:	:	300	:	:
MA (⁴)	576	982	1 354	1 720	15.0
PS	106	80	79	87	-2.4
SY	466	523	604	631	4.4
TN (⁵)	736	800	825	836	1.6

(¹) Syria, 2007.

(²) Syria between 2000 and 2007; Jordan between 2000 and 2006; Morocco between 2004 and 2008.

(³) Hotels only.

(⁴) Classified hotels only, 2000.

(⁵) Including hotels, similar establishments, specialized establishments and campsites.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (tin00039); for the MED countries, Eurostat (med\_to21).

**Table 9.2:** Bed places in hotels and similar establishments (1 000)

	2000	2004	2006	2008 (¹)	Average annual growth rate 2000 to 2008 (%) (²)
<b>EU-27</b>	10 639	11 139	11 541	11 890	1.4
DZ	76	82	84	85	1.4
EG (³)	171	231	255	267	5.7
IL	107	115	114	116	1.0
JO	34	39	42	:	3.6
LB	:	:	26	:	:
MA (⁴)	95	119	133	153	6.5
PS	9	7	8	9	0.0
SY (⁵)	34	40	46	47	4.7
TN (⁵)	197	226	232	238	2.4

(¹) Syria, 2007.

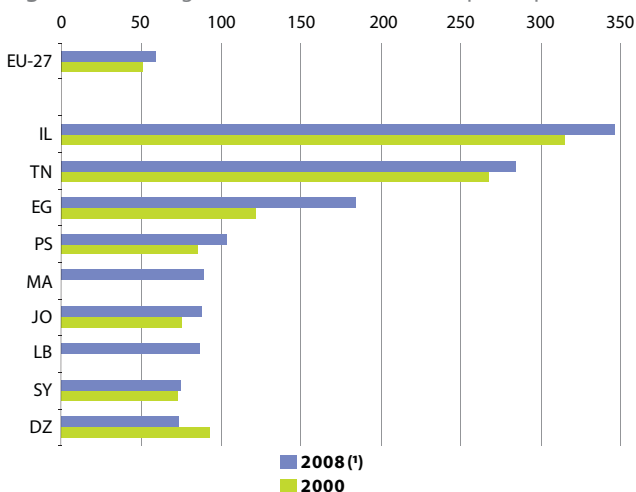
(²) Syria between 2000 and 2007; Jordan between 2000 and 2006; Morocco between 2004 and 2008.

(³) Hotels only.

(⁴) Classified hotels only, 2000.

(⁵) Including hotels, similar establishments, specialized establishments and campsites.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (tin00041); for the MED countries, Eurostat (med\_to22).

**Figure 9.1:** Average hotel size (number of bed places per hotel)

(1) Syria, 2007; Jordan and Lebanon, 2006; Algeria, estimate.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (tin00039 and tin00041); for the MED countries, Eurostat (med\_to21 and med\_to22).

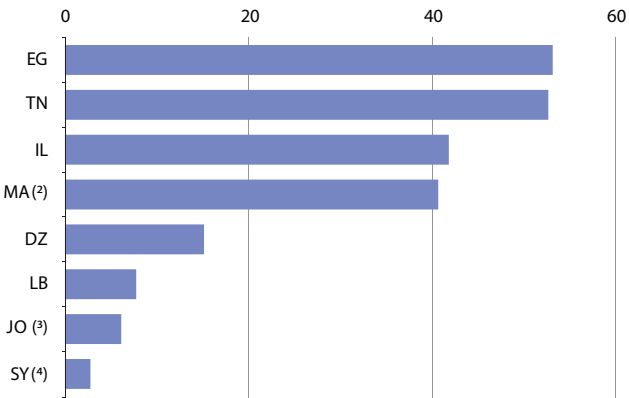
**Table 9.3:** Tourist arrivals at the border (1 000)

	2000	2004	2006	2008 (1)	Average annual growth rate 2000 to 2008 (%) (2)
<b>EU-27</b>	:	:	:	:	:
DZ	866	1 234	1 638	1 771	9.4
EG	5 506	8 104	9 083	12 835	11.2
IL	2 418	1 506	1 825	2 572	0.8
JO	:	2 853	3 225	:	14.6
LB	799	1 363	1 226	3 901	21.9
MA	4 113	5 516	:	:	7.6
PS	:	:	:	:	:
SY	3 014	6 154	6 010	6 004	10.3
TN	5 057	5 998	6 549	7 049	4.2

(1) Syria, 2007.

(2) Syria between 2000 and 2007; Jordan between 2000 and 2006; Morocco between 2004 and 2008.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat (med\_to11).

**Figure 9.2:** Tourist arrivals from EU-27, 2008 (% of all arrivals at the border) <sup>(1)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> Occupied Palestinian territory, not available.

<sup>(2)</sup> Estimate, 2004 instead of 2008.

<sup>(3)</sup> 2006 instead of 2008.

<sup>(4)</sup> 2007 instead of 2008.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_to11](#)).

**Table 9.4:** Nights spent by non-residents in hotels and similar establishments (1 000)

	2000	2004	2006	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	Average annual growth rate 2000 to 2008 (%) <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	646 903	643 927	705 289	725 747	1.5
DZ	203	394	529	596	14.4
EG	23 173	38 825	37 158	44 505	8.5
IL	9 676	4 771	6 854	10 188	0.6
JO	3 236	3 980	3 821	:	2.8
LB <sup>(3)</sup>	:	791	:	1 142	9.6
MA	11 268	10 307	13 346	13 068	1.9
PS	964	165	331	1 068	1.3
SY	5 217	7 995	9 788	10 357	10.3
TN	33 169	30 665	34 086	35 048	0.7

(1) Syria, 2007.

(2) Syria between 2000 and 2007; Jordan between 2000 and 2006; Lebanon between 2004 and 2008.

(3) Collective tourist accommodation establishments as a whole.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([tin00043](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_to13](#)).

**Table 9.5:** Nights spent by residents in hotels and similar establishments (1 000)

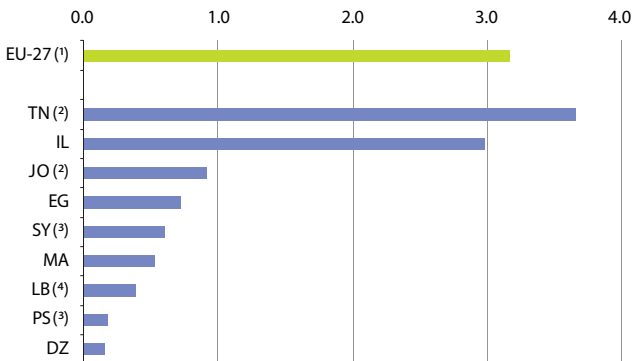
	2000	2004	2006	2008 (¹)	Average annual growth rate 2000 to 2008 (%) (²)
<b>EU-27</b>	768 648	772 601	819 700	849 221	1.2
DZ	3 545	4 129	4 310	4 751	3.7
EG	4 050	7 409	8 907	9 607	11.4
IL	9 870	12 202	12 454	11 408	1.8
JO	595	1 052	1 201	:	12.4
LB (³)	:	193	:	310	12.6
MA	2 272	2 858	2 981	3 394	5.1
PS	53	104	52	114	10.0
SY	1 081	981	1 013	1 116	0.5
TN	2 255	2 822	2 754	3 064	3.9

(¹) Syria, 2007.

(²) Syria between 2000 and 2007; Jordan between 2000 and 2006; Lebanon between 2004 and 2008.

(³) Collective tourist accommodation establishments as a whole.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([tin00043](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_to13](#)).

**Figure 9.3:** Tourism intensity (ratio of nights spent by residents and non-residents in hotels and similar establishments per inhabitant), 2008

(¹) Estimate.

(²) 2006 instead of 2008.

(³) 2007 instead of 2008.

(⁴) All accommodation establishments covered.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([tin00043](#) and [demo\\_pjan](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_to13](#) and [med\\_ps112](#)).



**Table 9.6:** Departures of residents going abroad (all holidays and business trips of 1 night or more), (1 000)

	2000	2004	2006 <sup>(1)</sup>	2008 <sup>(2)</sup>	Average annual growth rate 2000 to 2008 (%) <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	:	:	:	:	:
DZ	1 006	1 417	1 349	1 539	5.5
EG	4 666	7 700	8 462	6 816	4.9
IL	3 530	3 614	3 713	4 207	2.2
JO	:	:	:	:	:
LB	2 095	2 797	925	2 682	3.1
MA	1 578	1 764	1 940	:	4.2
PS	:	:	:	:	:
SY	3 863	5 604	4 420	4 196	1.2
TN	1 632	2 313	2 302	:	5.9

<sup>(1)</sup> Morocco, 2005.

<sup>(2)</sup> Syria, 2007.

<sup>(3)</sup> Syria between 2000 and 2007; Tunisia between 2000 and 2006; Morocco between 2000 and 2005.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_to11](#)).

## Definitions

**Arrivals of tourists at the border** are the number of international visitors who arrive during a given year in a given country and who are staying at least one night. This includes non-resident citizens of that country, and excludes foreign residents in the given country. A **tourist** is any visitor who stays at least one night in collective or private accommodation.

**Arrivals of tourists at the border coming from the European Union** are the number of tourists coming from the EU-27 to the Mediterranean countries expressed as a percentage of the total number of tourist arrivals at the border.

**Average hotel size (bed places per hotel)** shows the average accommodation capacity of the hotels in a country. It is calculated by dividing the overall capacity (number of bed places) of hotels and similar establishments by the number of establishments in the relevant category. The term **bed place** applies to a single bed. A double bed is counted as two bed places. The unit serves to measure the capacity of any type of accommodation.

**Business trip** covers the whole period for which a person travels, but for professional purposes. It is recommended that the term trip should be used to describe tourism from the standpoint of the place or country of origin.

**Departures of residents going abroad for all holidays and business trips (1 night or more)** comprise the activities of residents of a given area travelling to and staying in places outside that area (a country in this case), during a given year.

**Holiday trip** covers the whole period for which a person travels for leisure purposes. It is recommended that the term trip should be used to describe tourism from the standpoint of the place or country of origin.

**Hotels and similar establishments** are typified as being arranged in rooms, in number exceeding a specified minimum; as coming under a common management; as providing certain services including room service, daily bed-making and cleaning of sanitary facilities; as grouped in classes and categories according to the facilities and services provided; and as not falling in the category of specialised establishments.

A **night spent** is defined as each night (or overnight stay) that a guest actually spends (sleeps or stays) or is registered to stay (his / her physical presence there being unnecessary) in a hotel or similar establishment. A breakdown of nights spent is provided for **residents** and **non-residents**, the former identified as having lived for most of the past year in a country / place, or having lived in that country / place for a shorter period and intending to return within a year to live there.

The **number of bed places** in an establishment or dwelling is determined by the number of persons who can stay overnight in the beds set up in the establishment (dwelling), ignoring any extra beds that may be set up on customer request.

**Tourism intensity** shows the number of nights spent by tourists relative to the population of the host country, and is an indication of the relative importance of the size of tourism.



**Transport**

**10**



**Table 10.1:** Length of main transport networks (kilometres)

	2000			2008		
	Roads		Rail	Roads		Rail
	Total	Motorways		Total	Motorways	
<b>EU-27</b>	:	:	200 989	:	:	217 209
DZ (1)	104 450	49	3 979	109 452	107	3 309
EG (1)	71 799	:	4 693	106 854	:	5 138
IL	16 449	200	858	18 096	379	949
JO (2)	7 245	-	622	7 786	-	622
LB (3)	6 769	170	-	6 970	170	-
MA	57 652	425	1 907	57 852	866	1 907
PS (4)	4 924	-	-	5 147	-	-
SY (4)	44 575	-	2 796	51 967	-	2 833
TN	19 115	142	2 169	19 371	360	2 165

(1) For roads and motorways, 2006 instead of 2008.

(2) 2007 instead of 2008.

(3) For roads and motorways, 2005 instead of 2008.

(4) For roads 2006 instead of 2008; for rail 2007 instead of 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([rail\\_if\\_line\\_tr](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_tr1](#) and [med\\_tr2](#)).

**Table 10.2:** Road and railway network density, 2008

	Road (excluding motorways)		Rail	
	km / 1 000 km <sup>2</sup> (1)	km per 100 000 inhabitants (2)	km / 1 000 km <sup>2</sup> (3)	km per 100 000 inhabitants (4)
<b>EU-27</b>	:	:	49.8	42.8
DZ	46.0	326.9	1.5	9.6
EG	105.9	149.2	5.1	6.9
IL	863.0	246.7	44.2	13.1
JO	86.0	139.0	7.0	11.1
LB	667.0	185.0	-	-
MA	46.0	186.6	2.7	6.1
PS	855.0	134.6	-	-
SY	281.0	281.1	15.3	15.0
TN	117.4	191.2	13.1	21.5

(1) Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, occupied Palestinian territory, Syria and Tunisia, 2006; Lebanon and Morocco, 2005.

(2) Jordan, 2007; Algeria, Egypt, occupied Palestinian territory, Syria and Tunisia, 2006; Lebanon, 2004.

(3) EU-27, Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Morocco and Syria, 2006; Tunisia, 2005.

(4) Jordan and Syria, 2007; Tunisia, 2006.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([reg\\_d3area](#), [rail\\_if\\_line\\_tr](#) and [demo\\_pjan](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_tr1](#), [med\\_tr2](#) and [med\\_ps112](#)).

**Table 10.3:** Air and sea networks (metres)

	Length of paved runways over 2 438 m in principal airports		Length of quays in principal ports	
	2000	2008	2000	2008
<b>EU-27</b>	:	:	:	:
DZ	:	:	:	:
EG	:	:	:	31 128
IL	:	:	:	12 678
JO (1)	13 520	13 520	2 040	2 040
LB	10 445	10 445	:	:
MA	38 120	40 620	23 513	24 313
PS (1)	3 076	3 076	-	-
SY	:	:	:	:
TN	24 085	27 095	9 435	9 435

(1) 2007 instead of 2008.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_tr3](#) and [med\\_tr4](#)).

**Table 10.4:** Number of passenger cars (1 000)

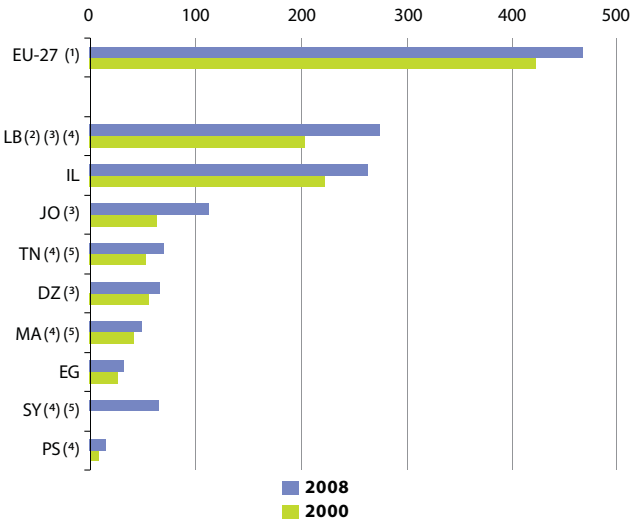
	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	Average annual growth rate 2000 to 2008 (%)
<b>EU-27</b>	205 991	215 045	202 522	230 016	233 041	1.6
DZ (1)	1 692	1 739	1 835	2 043	2 228	4.0
EG	1 685	1 846	1 960	2 237	2 422	4.5
IL	1 422	1 522	1 593	1 711	1 902	3.7
JO (1)	318	384	443	560	627	10.2
LB	769	:	:	:	1 101	4.6
MA (2)	1 211	1 296	1 384	1 492	:	3.5
PS	97	64	95	89	74	-3.3
SY	:	:	:	1 213	:	:
TN	510	576	637	707	787	5.6

(1) 2007 instead of 2008; growth rate between 2000 and 2007.

(2) Growth rate between 2000 and 2006.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([road\\_eqs\\_carmot](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_tr1](#)).



**Figure 10.1:** Rate of motorisation (passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants) <sup>(1)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> 2008 estimated.

<sup>(2)</sup> Population, 2004 instead of 2000.

<sup>(3)</sup> 2007 instead of 2008.

<sup>(4)</sup> Estimate.

<sup>(5)</sup> 2006 instead of 2008; for Syria, no data available for 2000.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([tsdpc340](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_tr1](#) and [med\\_ps112](#)).

**Table 10.5:** Number of road goods vehicles (1 000)

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	Average annual growth rate 2000 to 2008 (%)
<b>EU-27</b>	38 646	41 158	43 326	44 025	46 755	2.4
DZ <sup>(1)</sup>	953	964	989	1 063	1 120	2.3
EG	:	:	:	792	:	:
IL	349	378	388	402	415	2.2
JO <sup>(1)</sup>	90	104	122	145	153	8.0
LB <sup>(2)</sup>	64	:	:	114	121	8.4
MA <sup>(3)</sup>	400	428	450	:	:	3.0
PS	23	20	24	24	20	-1.7
SY <sup>(1)</sup>	126	138	155	184	196	6.5
TN <sup>(4)</sup>	:	292	321	344	371	4.0

<sup>(1)</sup> 2007 instead of 2008; growth rate between 2000 and 2007.

<sup>(2)</sup> 2007 instead of 2006.

<sup>(3)</sup> Growth rate between rate 2000 and 2004.

<sup>(4)</sup> Growth rate between 2002 and 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([road\\_eqs\\_lrstn](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_tr1](#)).

**Table 10.6:** Number of buses and coaches (1 000)

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	Average annual growth rate 2000 to 2008 (%)
<b>EU-27</b>	885	888	884	874	892	0.1
DZ (1)	43	46	50	55	60	4.9
EG	53	65	72	79	88	6.6
IL	18	19	19	21	23	3.1
JO (1)	11	13	14	17	18	7.0
LB (2)	6	:	:	11	12	8.3
MA (3)	15	16	16	17	:	2.1
PS	1	1	1	1	1	2.3
SY (3)	5	:	:	5	:	1.4
TN (4)	:	8	9	10	11	5.9

(1) 2007 instead of 2008; growth rate between 2000 and 2007.

(2) 2007 instead of 2006.

(3) Growth rate between 2000 and 2006.

(4) Growth rate between 2002 and 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([road\\_eqs\\_busmot](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_tr1](#)).

**Table 10.7:** Number of locomotives, goods transport wagons, total sea fleet controlled, civil passenger aircraft and civil freight aircraft, 2008 (1 000)

	Locomotives	Goods transport wagons	Total sea fleet controlled	Civil passenger aircraft	Civil freight aircraft
<b>EU-27 (1)</b>	60 668	:	11 130	4 314	374
DZ	268	9 653	31	:	2
EG (2)	772	21 314	1	41	4
IL	81	704	:	48	4
JO (3)	33	366	:	28	4
LB	-	-	27	:	:
MA	221	6 040	:	53	0
PS (4)	-	-	-	3	:
SY (3)	273	4 122	:	:	:
TN	172	3 846	476	62	0

(1) 'Locomotives' include locomotives and railcars and relate to main railways; data for civil freight and passenger aircrafts exclude combi and quick-change aircrafts.

(2) 2007 instead of 2008 for civil passenger and freight aircraft.

(3) 2007 instead of 2008.

(4) 2006 instead of 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([avia\\_eq\\_arc\\_typ](#), [rail\\_eq\\_loco\\_n](#) and [rail\\_eq\\_wagon\\_n](#)) and DG Mobility and Transport; for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_tr2](#), [med\\_tr3](#) and [med\\_tr4](#)).

**Table 10.8:** Air transport - passengers (1 000) <sup>(1)</sup>

	Arriving passengers (total)				Departing passengers (total)			
	2000	2004	2006	2008	2000	2004	2006	2008
<b>EU-27 <sup>(2)</sup></b>	:	513 214	587 855	628 725	:	513 854	588 915	629 090
DZ	2 827	3 250	2 905	3 951	3 241	3 303	2 880	3 680
EG	9 499	11 725	12 737	:	9 419	11 785	12 786	:
IL	4 794	3 962	4 438	5 551	4 814	3 774	4 459	5 583
JO <sup>(3)</sup>	1 260	1 595	1 877	2 055	1 303	1 606	1 906	2 083
LB	1 120	1 599	1 464	2 026	1 125	1 601	1 275	2 014
MA	3 499	3 690	5 069	5 917	3 526	3 759	5 083	6 361
PS <sup>(4)</sup>	44	4	6	:	44	5	3	:
SY <sup>(3)</sup>	968	1 352	1 661	1 923	961	1 375	1 789	1 952
TN	4 720	4 669	5 144	5 547	4 795	4 715	5 148	5 640

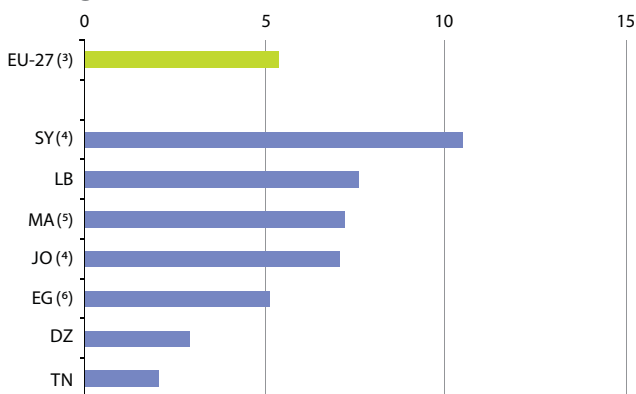
<sup>(1)</sup> Data excluding direct transit passengers.

<sup>(2)</sup> For EU-27, data refer to EU-25 plus Romania.

<sup>(3)</sup> 2007 instead of 2008.

<sup>(4)</sup> Number of passengers of regular flights of the Palestinian Airlines from Al-Arish airport (Egypt).

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([avia\\_paoc](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_tr3](#)).

**Figure 10.2:** Growth in air passenger transport <sup>(1)</sup>, average annual growth rate 2000 to 2008 (%) <sup>(2)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> Calculated as the total of arrivals and departures.

<sup>(2)</sup> Israel and occupied Palestinian territory, not available.

<sup>(3)</sup> EU-25 plus Romania; growth rate between 2004 and 2008.

<sup>(4)</sup> Growth rate between 2000 and 2007.

<sup>(5)</sup> Estimate.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat air transport database; for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_tr3](#)).

**Table 10.9:** Maritime transport - passengers (1 000) <sup>(1)</sup>

	Total embarking				Total disembarking			
	2000	2004	2006	2008	2000	2004	2006	2008
<b>EU-27</b>	:	205 882	202 658	205 450	:	207 576	203 903	207 427
DZ <sup>(2)</sup>	294	362	426	360	320	405	461	364
EG	:	1 360	1460	1 521	:	1 354	1 579	1 486
IL <sup>(3)</sup>	:	149	130	158	:	150	131	158
JO <sup>(4)</sup>	331	434	657	569	280	424	630	528
LB <sup>(5)</sup>	2	2	1	0	75	79	20	3
MA <sup>(2)</sup>	1 360	1 772	1 843	1 795	1 334	1 876	2 028	1 834
PS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SY <sup>(4)</sup>	15	7	9	4	16	7	9	4
TN	191	270	306	333	223	281	355	357

<sup>(1)</sup> EU figures include cruise passengers while other figures exclude such passengers.

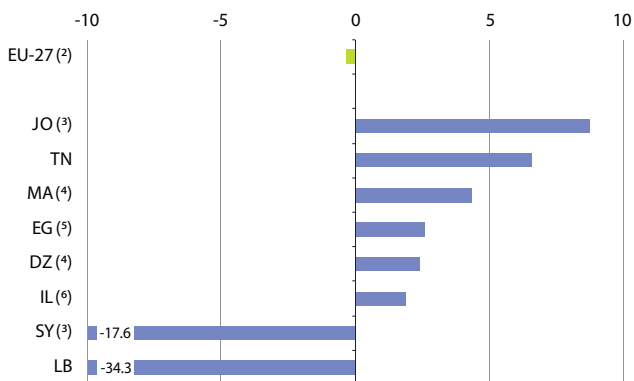
<sup>(2)</sup> 2001 instead of 2000.

<sup>(3)</sup> 2005 instead of 2004.

<sup>(4)</sup> 2007 instead of 2008.

<sup>(5)</sup> 2007 instead of 2008 for total embarking.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([mar\\_pa\\_aa](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_tr4](#)).

**Figure 10.3:** Growth in maritime passenger transport, average annual growth rate 2000 to 2008 (%) <sup>(1)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> Occupied Palestinian territory, not applicable.

<sup>(2)</sup> EU figures include cruise passengers while other figures exclude such passengers; average annual growth rate 2002-2008.

<sup>(3)</sup> Growth rate between 2000 and 2007.

<sup>(4)</sup> Growth rate between 2001 and 2008.

<sup>(5)</sup> Growth rate between 2004 and 2008.

<sup>(6)</sup> Growth rate between 2005 and 2008.

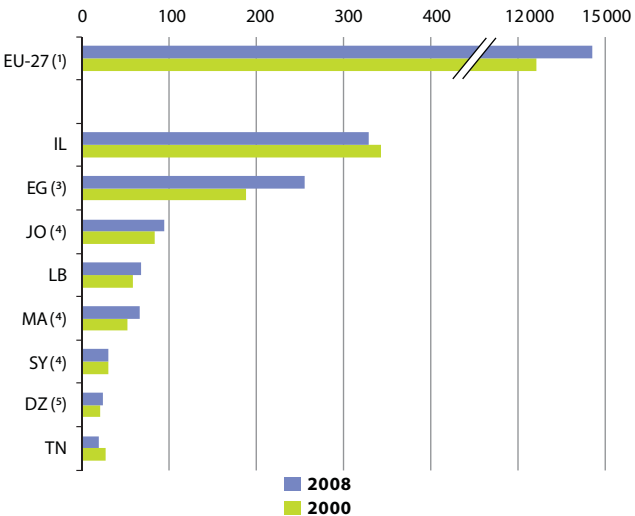
Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([mar\\_pa\\_aa](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_tr4](#)).

**Table 10.10:** Rail freight transport (million tkm)

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	Average annual growth rate 2000 to 2008 (%)
<b>EU-27</b>	403 676	383 777	409 881	441 003	442 738	2.0
DZ	1 980	2 247	1 945	1 429	1 562	-2.9
EG	4 184	4 188	4 663	3 833	2 701	-5.3
IL	1 173	1 100	1 173	1 123	1 056	-1.3
JO	0	1	1	1	:	:
LB	-	-	-	-	-	-
MA	4 650	4 973	5 563	5 873	4 986	0.9
PS	-	-	-	-	-	-
SY <sup>(1)</sup>	1 568	1 814	1 923	2 458	2 551	7.2
TN	2 281	2 251	2 084	2 173	2 073	-1.2

(1) 2007 instead of 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([rail\\_go\\_typeall](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_tr2](#)).

**Figure 10.4:** Air freight transport (1 000 tonnes)<sup>(1)</sup>

(1) Occupied Palestinian territory, not available.

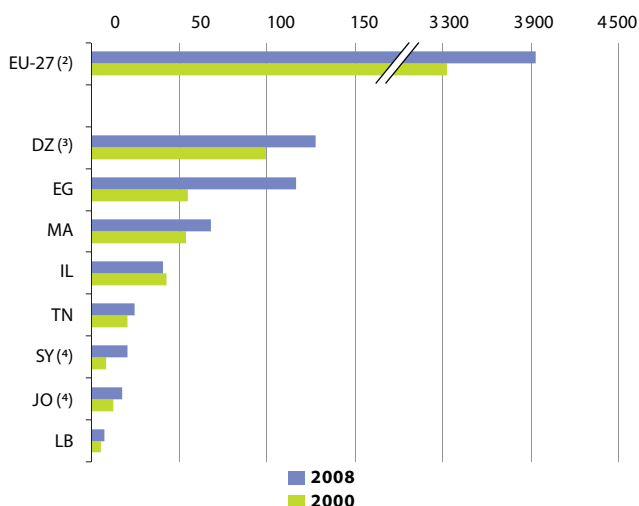
(2) EU-25 plus Romania; 2004 instead of 2000.

(3) 2006 instead of 2008.

(4) 2007 instead of 2008.

(5) Only unloaded freight and mail.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([avia\\_gooc](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_tr3](#)).

**Figure 10.5:** Sea freight transport (million tonnes) <sup>(1)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> Occupied Palestinian territory, not applicable.

<sup>(2)</sup> 2002 instead of 2000.

<sup>(3)</sup> 2001 instead of 2000.

<sup>(4)</sup> 2007 instead of 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([mar\\_go\\_aa](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_tr4](#)).

**Table 10.11:** Persons killed in road accidents

	2000	2008	Average annual growth rate 2000 to 2008 (%)	Persons killed per 1 000 vehicles, 2006
<b>EU-27 <sup>(1)</sup></b>	56 047	42 854	-3.8	0.2
DZ <sup>(2)</sup>	4 025	4 120	0.4	1.2
EG	:	:	:	:
IL	461	412	-1.4	0.2
JO <sup>(1)</sup>	686	992	5.4	1.2
LB	313	333	0.8	0.3
MA <sup>(3)</sup>	3 627	4 162	1.7	2.1
PS	190	98	-7.9	1.6
SY <sup>(1)</sup>	1 219	2 818	12.7	3.7
TN <sup>(4)</sup>	1 499	1 530	0.3	1.3

<sup>(1)</sup> 2007 instead of 2008; growth rate between 2000 and 2007.

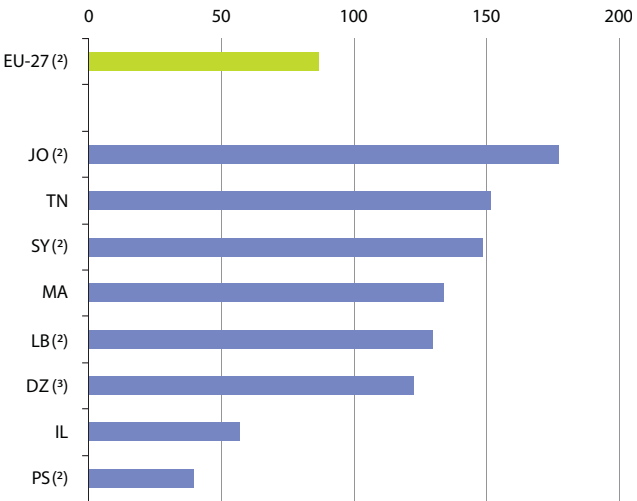
<sup>(2)</sup> 2006 instead of 2008; growth rate between 2000 and 2006.

<sup>(3)</sup> 2003 instead of 2008 for persons killed per 1 000 vehicles.

<sup>(4)</sup> 2005 instead of 2008 for persons killed per 1 000 vehicles.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([road\\_ac\\_death](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_tr1](#)).

**Figure 10.6:** Persons killed in road accidents, 2008 (persons killed per million inhabitants) <sup>(1)</sup>



<sup>(1)</sup> Egypt, not available.

<sup>(2)</sup> 2007 instead of 2008.

<sup>(3)</sup> 2006 instead of 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([road\\_ac\\_death](#) and [demo\\_pjan](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_tr1](#)).

## Definitions

**Aircraft** is any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air other than the reaction of air against the earth's surface. Dirigibles and surface effect vehicles such as hovercraft are excluded.

**Air passenger transport** covers all passengers on a particular flight (with one flight number) counted once only and not repeatedly on each individual stage of that flight. It includes all revenue and non-revenue passengers whose journey begins or terminates at the reporting airport and transfer passengers joining or leaving the flight at the reporting airport. Direct transit passengers are excluded. An **arriving passenger** is any passenger ending his trip and arriving by air at the designated airport or an arriving transfer or indirect transit passenger at this airport. A **departing passenger** is any departing passenger starting his trip by leaving the designated airport by air or a departing transfer or indirect transit passenger at this airport.

A **bus** is a passenger road motor vehicle designed to seat more than 9 persons (including the driver), and with provision to carry seated as well as standing passengers.

**Civil freight aircraft** is an aircraft configured solely for the carriage of freight and / or mail.

**Civil passenger aircraft** is an aircraft configured for the transport of passengers, their baggage and freight, including mail.

**Goods transport wagon** is a railway freight wagon normally intended for the transport of goods.

**Length of paved runways** is expressed as the total length of all runways in a country of a length of over 2 348 metres in all principal airports of a country. An **airport runway** is a rectangular area of an airport prepared for the landing and take-off of aircraft which is characterized by a declared available length of runway and suitable for the ground run, landing and take-off of aircraft. A **paved runway** is a runway having a concrete or asphalt surface.

**Length of railway network** measures (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.



**Length of road network** measures (in kilometres) the length of roads. The length of roads includes state roads, provincial roads and communal roads, but should ideally exclude motorways.

**Length of sea network** is expressed as the total length of all quays in a country in all principal ports of a country. A quay is a platform dedicated to the accosting of ships.

A **locomotive** is a tractive railway vehicle with a power of 110 kW and above at the draw hook equipped with prime mover and motor or with motor only used for hauling railway vehicles.

**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.

**Maritime transport of a passenger** is any person making a voyage on a seagoing vessel. Service staff assigned to seagoing vessels are not regarded as passengers. **Disembarking passengers** are all passengers disembarking from a merchant ship at the end of a sea passenger journey. **Embarking passengers** are all passengers who board a merchant ship to undertake a sea passenger journey.

**Motorways** refer to roads that are specially designed and built for motor traffic, which does not serve properties bordering it and which: (a) is provided, except at special points or temporarily, with separate carriageways for the two directions of traffic, separated from each other, either by a dividing strip not intended for traffic, or exceptionally by other means; (b) does not cross at level with any road, railway or tramway track, or footpath; (c) is specially sign-posted as a motorway and is reserved for specific categories of road motor vehicles.

**Network density** is calculated as the average number of kilometres of roads / railway lines a country has per 1 000 square-kilometres (km<sup>2</sup>) 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. This category may also include pick-ups.

**Persons killed in road accidents** refer to drivers and passengers of motorised vehicles and pedal cycles as well as pedestrians, killed either immediately or dying within 30 days as a result of a road accident.

**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 per 1 000 inhabitants.

**Road** is defined as a line of communication (travelled way) using a stabilised base other than rails or airstrips open to public traffic, primarily for the use of road motor vehicles running on their own wheels. Note that bridges, tunnels, supporting structures, junctions, crossings and interchanges, as well as toll roads are included, while dedicated cycle paths are excluded.

**Road motor vehicle** is a road vehicle fitted with an engine from which it derives its sole means of propulsion, which is normally used for carrying persons or goods or for drawing, on the road, vehicles used for the carriage of goods and persons. Statistics for this category exclude motor vehicles running on rails.

**Sea fleet controlled** are all merchant ships under national flag, which are registered in the reporting country.

**Environment**

**11**



**Table 11.1:** Greenhouse gases

	Total emissions (million tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalents)			Emissions per capita (tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalents)		
	2000	2004	2008	2000	2004	2008
<b>EU-27</b>	5 062.3	5 148.5	4 939.7	10.5	10.5	10.0
DZ <sup>(1)</sup>	104.8	:	:	3.7	:	:
EG <sup>(2)</sup>	55.2	60.6	77.8	0.8	0.9	1.0
IL <sup>(3)</sup>	72.4	72.7	76.8	:	10.8	10.6
JO <sup>(4)</sup>	16.4	19.6	21.5	3.5	3.7	3.7
LB <sup>(5)</sup>	16.0	:	:	4.3	:	:
MA	63.4	75.0	:	2.2	2.5	:
PS <sup>(6)</sup>	2.1	3.9	:	0.7	1.1	:
SY	:	:	:	:	:	:
TN <sup>(1)</sup>	28.9	:	:	3.2	:	:

<sup>(1)</sup> 1995 instead of 2000.

<sup>(2)</sup> 2003 instead of 2000.

<sup>(3)</sup> 2007 instead of 2008.

<sup>(4)</sup> Emissions per capita: 2007 instead of 2008.

<sup>(5)</sup> Emissions per capita: 2000 estimate using 2004 population data.

<sup>(6)</sup> 2001 instead of 2000 and 2003 instead of 2004.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([env\\_air\\_gge](#) and [demo\\_pjan](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_ps112](#) and [med\\_en11](#)).

**Table 11.2:** Emissions of carbon dioxide (million tonnes)

	2000	2004	2006	2008	Average annual growth rate 2000 to 2006 (%)
<b>EU-27</b>	4 228.5	4 449.0	4 441.5	:	0.8
DZ <sup>(1)</sup>	75.9	:	:	:	:
EG <sup>(2)</sup>	110.0	133.5	:	:	5.0
IL <sup>(3)</sup>	61.0	63.9	65.1	67.0	1.4
JO <sup>(4)</sup>	16.3	19.4	20.8	21.4	3.5
LB <sup>(1)</sup>	13.8	:	:	:	:
MA <sup>(2)</sup>	37.2	45.6	:	:	5.2
PS <sup>(5)</sup>	1.8	2.4	:	:	15.8
SY <sup>(1)</sup>	35.0	:	:	:	:
TN <sup>(6)</sup>	19.2	20.8	:	:	2.7

<sup>(1)</sup> 1995 instead of 2000.

<sup>(2)</sup> Growth rate between 2000 and 2004.

<sup>(3)</sup> 2007 instead of 2008 and growth rate between 2000 and 2007.

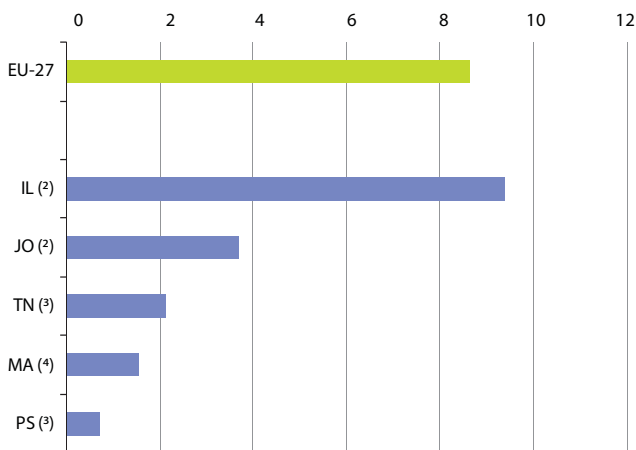
<sup>(4)</sup> Growth rate between 2000 and 2008.

<sup>(5)</sup> 2001 instead of 2000, 2003 instead of 2004 and growth rate between 2001 and 2003.

<sup>(6)</sup> 2003 instead of 2004 and growth rate between 2000 and 2003.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([env\\_ac\\_albridg](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_en12](#)).

**Figure 11.1:** Carbon dioxide emissions (tonnes per capita), 2006 <sup>(1)</sup>



<sup>(1)</sup> Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon and Syria, not available.

<sup>(2)</sup> 2007 instead of 2006.

<sup>(3)</sup> 2003 instead of 2006.

<sup>(4)</sup> 2004 instead of 2006.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([env\\_air\\_emis](#) and [demo\\_pjan](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_en12](#) and [med\\_ps112](#)).

**Table 11.3:** Water and wastewater, 2008

	Population supplied by water supply industry (%) <sup>(1)</sup>	Gross freshwater abstracted (million m <sup>3</sup> per year) <sup>(2)</sup>	Gross freshwater abstracted by inhabitant by day (l/inhabitant/day) <sup>(3)</sup>	Population connected to urban wastewater collecting systems (%) <sup>(4)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	:	:	:	:
DZ	95.0	6 950	553	75.0
EG	98.0	62 300	2 293	:
IL	100.0	1 689	650	93.8
JO	:	849	415	98.0
LB	75.6	1 250	912	67.4
MA	71.9	13 000	1 213	87.2
PS	88.4	:	:	52.1
SY	:	19 264	2 785	:
TN	81.9	2 530	681	55.9

<sup>(1)</sup> Occupied Palestinian territory, 2009; Syria, 2007; Morocco, 2006; Lebanon, 2004.

<sup>(2)</sup> Israel, Jordan, Syria and Tunisia, 2007; Lebanon, 2005; Morocco, 2003.

<sup>(3)</sup> Israel, Jordan and Syria, 2007; Tunisia, 2006; Lebanon, 2004; Morocco, 2003.

<sup>(4)</sup> Occupied Palestinian territory, 2009; Israel, Jordan and Syria, 2007; Morocco, 2005; Lebanon, 2004.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_en42](#), [med\\_en44](#), [med\\_en47](#) and [med\\_ps112](#)).

**Table 11.4:** Waste production (1 000 tonnes)

	Total waste from economic activities and households		From the manufacturing industry		Municipal waste	
	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006
<b>EU-27</b>	2 913 252	2 953 087	:	364 206	251 243	260 768
DZ <sup>(1)</sup>	11 100	:	12	:	9	:
EG <sup>(2)</sup>	67 871	:	5 000	:	29 000	:
IL	6 439	7 008	:	:	3 968	4 215
JO <sup>(3)</sup>	:	:	70	:	1 645	:
LB <sup>(4)</sup>	1 600	:	260	:	1 440	:
MA <sup>(5)</sup>	7 486	7 500	974	:	6 500	:
PS	2 077	2 053	743	984	1 166	:
SY	:	:	:	:	7 500	:
TN <sup>(6)</sup>	:	:	7 500	:	2 025	2 065

(1) 2003 instead of 2004.

(2) Total, manufacturing industry and municipal waste, 2000 instead of 2004.

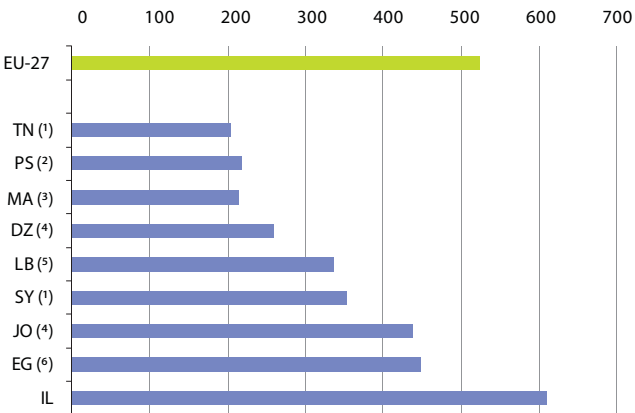
(3) Manufacturing industry, 2002 instead of 2004; municipal waste, 2003 instead of 2004.

(4) Total and municipal waste, 2001 instead of 2004; manufacturing industry, 2000 instead of 2004.

(5) 2000 instead of 2004.

(6) Manufacturing industry, 2003 instead of 2004; municipal waste, 2008 instead of 2006.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat ([env\\_wasgen](#), [tsien120](#), [ten00106](#) and [demo\\_pjan](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_en22](#)).

**Figure 11.2:** Municipal waste per capita, 2008 (kg per inhabitant)

(1) 2004 instead of 2008; Syria, estimate.

(2) 2009 instead of 2008.

(3) Estimate, 2006 data.

(4) 2003 instead of 2008.

(5) 2001 instead of 2008.

(6) 2000 instead of 2008.

Source: for the EU-27 countries, Eurostat ([tsien120](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_en22](#)).

**Table 11.5:** Composition of municipal waste, 2008 (%) <sup>(1)</sup>

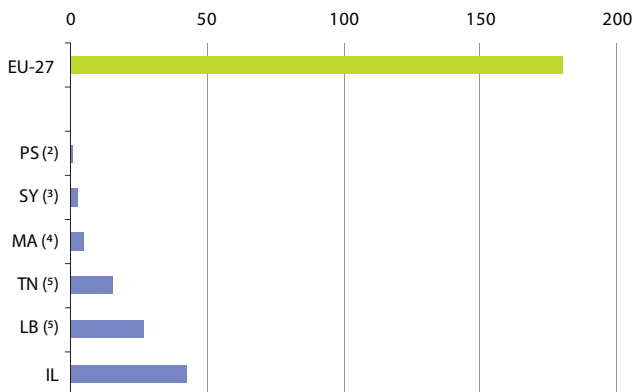
	Organic waste	Paper and cardboard	Textiles	Plastics	Glass	Metals	Other waste
<b>EU-27</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DZ	10.1	2.1	2.7	1.1	2.9	76.5	4.7
EG	55.9	15.3	2.7	4.4	5.6	4.5	11.6
IL	36.8	25.7	3.6	16.3	4.6	4.3	8.6
JO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LB	60.0	11.0	2.0	4.0	5.0	2.0	16.0
MA	68.5	19.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	2.5	0.0
PS <sup>(2)</sup>	81.9	2.2	:	0.9	:	:	15.0
SY	60.0	10.0	2.5	12.0	2.5	4.0	9.0
TN	68.0	10.0	2.0	11.0	3.0	4.0	2.0

<sup>(1)</sup> Occupied Palestinian territory, 2009; Israel, 2005; Syria, 2004; Lebanon, 2002; Algeria and Morocco, 2000.

<sup>(2)</sup> Other waste includes textiles, glass and metals.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_en23](#)).

**Figure 11.3:** Hazardous waste per capita, 2006 (kg per inhabitant) <sup>(1)</sup>



<sup>(1)</sup> Algeria, Egypt and Jordan, not available.

<sup>(2)</sup> Estimate, 0.003kg per inhabitant.

<sup>(3)</sup> Estimate, 2004 data.

<sup>(4)</sup> 2000 instead of 2006.

<sup>(5)</sup> 2002 instead of 2006, Lebanon estimate.

Source: for the EU-27 countries, Eurostat ([env\\_wasgen](#) and [demo\\_pjan](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat ([med\\_en21](#) and [med\\_ps112](#)).



## Definitions

**Carbon dioxide emissions per capita** cover carbon dioxide emitted per person and year in a country.

**Emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>** cover all carbon dioxide emissions produced by the following main source categories: Energy, Industrial Processes, Agriculture, Land-use change and Forestry, Waste and Other (IPCC classification). The total emission figures displayed do not include emissions from Land-Use Change and Forestry.

**Greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions** are officially reported under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol. The main greenhouse gases include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), as well as ozone depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) – these latter two groups of gases are not covered by the Kyoto Protocol. Converting them to CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalents makes it possible to compare them and to determine their individual and total contributions to global warming.

**Freshwater abstracted** corresponds to fresh groundwater removed from any source, either permanently or temporarily. It includes abstraction by public water supply industry and direct abstraction by other activities, and water abstracted but returned without use, such as mine water and drainage water. Water used for hydroelectricity generation is excluded.

**Hazardous waste** refers here to the categories of waste to be controlled according to the Basel Convention on the control of trans-boundary movements of hazardous waste and their disposal (Article 1 and Annex I). If data are not available according to the Basel Convention, amounts are given according to national or any other international definition.

**Industrial waste** refers to all waste produced by manufacturing industries (such as factories, mills and mines) and is non-recyclable (solids and liquids). This category refers to the Divisions 15 to 37 of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC Rev. 3).

**Municipal waste** is waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through waste management systems. Municipal waste consists mainly of waste generated by households, although it also includes similar waste from sources such as shops, offices and public institutions. 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. The following categories are part of municipal waste: Organic waste, paper and cardboard, textiles, plastics, glass, metals and other waste.

**Population supplied by water supply industry** corresponds to the percentage of the resident population connected to the water supply. This water is supplied by economic units engaged in collection, purification and distribution of water (including desalting of sea water to produce water as the principal product of interest, and excluding system operation for agricultural purposes and treatment of wastewater solely in order to prevent pollution). Deliveries of water from one public supply undertaking to another are excluded.

**Population connected to urban wastewater collecting systems** shows the percentage of the resident population connected to the wastewater collecting systems (sewerage). Wastewater collection systems may deliver wastewater to treatment plants or may discharge it without treatment to the environment. Cooling water is not considered as wastewater.

**Waste** refers to materials that are not prime products (i.e. products produced for the market) for which the generator has no further use for own purpose of production, transformation or consumption, and which he discards, or intends or is required to discard. Wastes may be generated during the extraction of raw materials during the processing of raw materials to intermediate and final products, during the consumption of final products, and during any other human activity.

Excluded in this definition are:

- Residuals directly recycled or reused at the place of generation;
- Waste materials that are directly discharged into ambient water or air.





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