

More information

For more detailed data on the Eastern and Southern European Neighbourhood Policy countries, please go to the following web site:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/european_neighbourhood_policy/introduction

For general information regarding European statistics, please go to the Eurostat web site:

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

For more specific questions on statistics for the ENP regions, please contact:

Eurostat Unit A6 - Statistical cooperation

L-2721, Luxembourg

e-mail: ESTAT-A6-REQUESTS@ec.europa.eu

fax: (352) 4301-32139

Country codes, symbols and further information

For more information on statistics in ENP countries, please go to the websites of the National Statistical Institutes:

AM	Armenia	http://www.armstat.am
AZ	Azerbaijan	http://www.stat.gov.az
BY	Belarus	http://www.belstat.gov.by
GE	Georgia	http://www.geostat.ge
MD	Moldova	http://www.statistica.md
UA	Ukraine	http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua
DZ	Algeria	http://www.ons.dz
EG	Egypt	http://www.capmas.gov.eg
IL	Israel	http://www.cbs.gov.il
JO	Jordan	http://www.dos.gov.jo
LB	Lebanon	http://www.cas.gov.lb
MA	Morocco	http://www.hcp.ma
PS	Occupied Palestinian territory	http://www.pcbs.gov.ps
SY	Syrian Arab Republic	http://www.cbssyr.org
TN	Tunisia	http://www.ins.nat.tn

: No data available

% Percentage

Italic Value is either an estimate or provisional and is therefore likely to change



European Neighbourhood Policy Countries

Essential macro-economic indicators

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Introduction

This publication examines the macro-economic indicators for the countries covered by the European Neighbourhood Policy; it presents individual time series for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine, Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, the occupied Palestinian territory, Syria and Tunisia, as well as for the EU-27. Similar tables and analyses for a broad spectrum of economic, social and environmental themes can be found in Eurostat's *Pocketbook on Euro-Mediterranean statistics — 2012 edition* (available on the Eurostat website:

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/product?code=KS-32-12-271&mode=view>).

In May 2011, partly in response to the 'Arab Spring', the European Commission and the European External Action Service launched a new and ambitious ENP confirming the EU's determined and reinforced engagement with its neighbours. It set out the main priorities and directions of a revitalised ENP strategy which seeks to strengthen individual and regional relationships between the EU and countries in its neighbourhood through a 'more funds for more reform' approach.

In light of these changes, the importance of official statistics has been reinforced and the need for international cooperation in statistics underlined; statistics need to capture the countries of the region in both their static and dynamic forms, helping policymakers identify needs, formulate objectives and orientate policies, and to enable progress towards agreed goals to be monitored and measured.

Data sources

Unless otherwise indicated, most of the information presented in this leaflet has been provided on voluntary basis by and under the full responsibility of the national statistical institutes (NSIs) of the ENP countries. All data presented in this publication were processed during the month of December 2012.

Summary Analysis

The total population of the ENP-South countries was nearly 200 million in 2011, the equivalent of almost 40% of the population of the European Union as a whole, while the ENP-East countries attested to 75.6 million. Together, the total population of all the ENP countries corresponded to almost 55% of the total population of the European Union. All ENP countries recorded an increase in their populations between 2000 and 2011, except Belarus, Moldova and the Ukraine (see Table 1).

Figure 1 shows the distribution of the population in 2011 by age. The proportion of young people (under 15 years old) in the ENP-East countries, with the exception of Azerbaijan, was close to that of the EU-27 (around 16% in 2011). In contrast, the ENP-South countries were characterised by a 'youth bulge': the population under the age of 15 represented at least 25% of the total population in 2011, which normally puts considerable pressure on the educational system, and renders social provisions difficult.

The global financial crisis has had a deep impact on the EU-27, with GDP declining -4.3% in 2009, followed in 2010 by a partial recovery (real GDP growth of 2.1%). For the majority of the ENP-East countries, GDP also contracted sharply in 2009 after a period of both sustained and rapid economic growth, rebounding strongly in 2010. In Armenia and Ukraine, GDP dropped by 14.1% and 14.8% respectively in 2009, only to rebound by 2.2% and 4.1% respectively in 2011. In contrast, GDP in most of the ENP-South countries for which data are available grew steadily between 2008 and 2011 (see Table 2).

In the majority of the ENP countries, the official unemployment rates for 2011 were lower than the EU-27 average (just under 10%). The most notable exceptions in this respect were Armenia (18.4%), Georgia (15.1%), and the occupied Palestinian territory (20.9%) (see Table 5).

The EU-27 was a key partner of the ENP countries in the trade of goods in 2011. Except for the occupied Palestinian territory, at least 20% of imports of each ENP country came from the EU-27 in 2011. The EU-27 was the most important source of imports in Tunisia (61%) and Algeria (51%). In 2010, more than 40% of imports in Moldova, Israel and Morocco had their origin in the EU-27. For Azerbaijan (47%), Algeria (49%), Morocco (60%) and Tunisia (73%), the EU-27 was the main destination of exports. The EU-27 was also an important destination for exports from Moldova (49%), Armenia (46%) and Syria (40%).

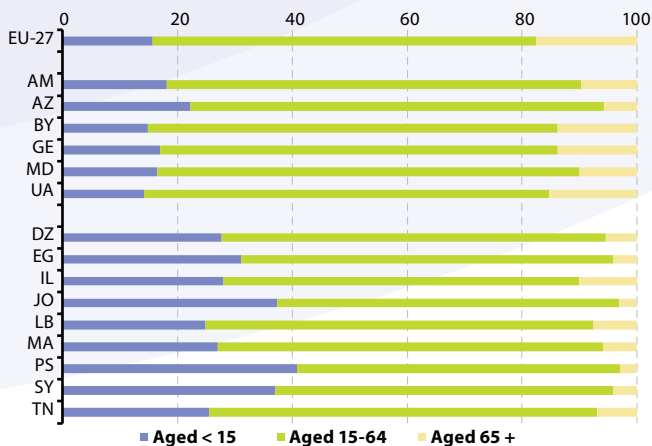
Table 1: Population indicators, 2011

	Population, as of 1 January (1 000) (1)	Male (1 000) (1)	Female (1 000) (1)	Population, average annual growth rate 2000 to 2011 (%) (2)
EU-27 (3)	502 407	245 302	257 105	0.4
AM	3 263	1 584	1 679	0.1
AZ	9 235	4 583	4 652	1.2
BY	9 481	4 408	5 073	-0.5
GE	4 469	2 127	2 342	0.1
MD	3 560	1 712	1 848	-0.2
UA	45 598	21 033	24 566	-0.7
DZ	35 613	18 019	17 594	1.7
EG	79 603	40 698	38 905	2.1
IL	7 695	3 807	3 888	1.8
JO	5 980	3 082	2 898	2.4
LB	3 786	1 905	1 880	0.2
MA	32 245	16 011	16 234	1.2
PS	4 109	2 086	2 023	2.7
SY	20 367	10 408	9 959	2.3
TN	10 547	5 263	5 284	1.0

(1) Algeria, Jordan, Syria and Tunisia, 2010; Lebanon, 2009; EU-27, break in series and provisional.

(2) Algeria and Jordan, between 2000 and 2010; Syria and Tunisia, between 2001 and 2010; Lebanon, between 2004 and 2009.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [demo_pjan](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med_ps112](#)); for Jordan, Syria and Tunisia, partner country websites or UN; for the ENP-East countries, Eurostat (online data code: [enpr_psdemo](#)).

Figure 1: Population by age class, 2011 (1)
(% of total population)

(1) Algeria, Jordan and Syria, 2010; Lebanon, 2009; Tunisia, 2006; EU-27, break in series and provisional data; Azerbaijan, estimate.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [demo_pjangroup](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med_ps112](#)); for Jordan (2010) and Syria (2010), partner country websites or UN; for ENP-East countries, Eurostat (online data code: [enpr_psdemo](#)).

Population data should provide a count of the number of inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the reference year. 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.

Table 2: Real GDP growth
(% change compared with previous year)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU-27	0.3	-4.3	2.1	1.5
AM	6.9	-14.1	2.2	4.7
AZ	10.8	9.3	5.0	0.1
BY	10.2	0.2	7.7	5.3
GE	2.3	-3.8	6.3	7.0
MD	7.8	-6.0	7.1	6.4
UA	2.3	-14.8	4.1	5.2
DZ	2.4	2.4	3.3	:
EG	7.2	4.7	5.1	1.9
IL	4.1	1.1	5.0	4.6
JO	7.2	5.5	2.3	2.6
LB	9.3	8.5	7.0	:
MA	5.6	4.9	3.6	5.0
PS	7.1	7.4	9.8	9.9
SY	4.5	5.9	3.4	:
TN	4.7	3.2	3.2	-1.0

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [nama_gdp_k](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med_ec1](#)); for the ENP-East countries, Eurostat (online data code: [enpr_ecnagdp](#)).

Gross domestic product (GDP) measures the total 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.

Table 3: Inflation

(% change compared with previous year)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU-27	3.7	1.0	2.1	3.1
AM	9.0	3.4	8.2	7.7
AZ	20.8	1.5	5.7	:
BY	14.8	13.0	7.8	53.2
GE	10.0	1.7	7.1	8.5
MD	12.7	0.0	7.4	7.6
UA	25.2	15.9	9.4	8.0
DZ	4.9	5.7	3.9	4.5
EG	18.3	11.8	11.1	10.1
IL	4.6	3.3	2.7	3.5
JO	13.9	-0.7	6.3	4.2
LB	5.5	3.4	4.6	3.1
MA	3.7	1.0	0.9	1.3
PS	9.9	2.8	3.8	2.9
SY	15.1	2.8	4.4	:
TN	4.9	3.5	4.4	3.5

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [prc_hicp_aind](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med_ec8](#)); for the ENP-East countries, Eurostat (online data code: [enpr_ecprce](#)).

Table 4: GDP per capita at current market price

(EUR)

	2000	2004	2008 ⁽¹⁾	2009	2010	2011
EU-27	19000	21700	25000	23500	24500	25100
AM	641	897	2454	1912	2147	2231
AZ	701	826	3728	3533	4397	5039
BY	1503	1908	4339	3718	4383	4498
GE	749	956	1989	1760	1978	2310
MD	382	579	1152	1091	1230	1413
UA	689	1101	2663	1828	2245	2603
DZ	1952	2120	3380	2811	3378	:
EG	1663	914	1497	1803	2085	:
IL	21440	14899	18638	18749	21410	22516
JO	1894	1718	:	:	:	:
LB	:	4598	4863	6643	:	:
MA	1412	1536	1947	2066	2152	:
PS	1603	1060	1180	1302	1649	1825
SY	1255	1027	1538	:	:	:
TN	2436	2523	2963	2990	:	:

⁽¹⁾ Lebanon and Syria, 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [nama_gdp_c](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med_ec1](#)); for the ENP-East countries, Eurostat (online data code: [enpr_ecnagdp](#)).

Inflation is an increase in the general price level of goods and services. When there is inflation in an economy, the value of

money decreases because a given amount will buy fewer goods and services than before. Inflation is often calculated by examining a basket of goods and services and comparing the changes in the prices of that basket over time.

GDP per capita is a broad economic indicator of living standards and a basic measure of the competitiveness of an economy. It is calculated by dividing GDP by the total population.

Table 5: Unemployment rate

(% of the total labour force)

	2000	2004	2008 ⁽¹⁾	2009	2010	2011
EU-27	8.8	9.3	7.1	9.0	9.7	9.6
AM ⁽²⁾	:	31.6	16.4	18.7	19.0	18.4
AZ	11.8	8.0	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.4
BY ⁽³⁾	2.1	2.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7
GE	10.3	12.6	16.5	16.9	16.3	15.1
MD	8.5	8.1	4.0	6.4	7.4	6.7
UA ⁽⁴⁾	11.6	8.6	6.4	8.8	8.1	7.9
DZ	28.9	17.7	11.3	10.2	10.0	:
EG	9.0	10.3	8.7	9.2	9.0	12.0
IL	8.9	10.5	6.2	7.7	6.7	6.8
JO	13.7	12.5	12.7	12.9	12.5	12.9
LB	:	8.0	9.2	6.4	:	:
MA	13.4	10.8	9.6	9.1	9.1	8.9
PS	14.3	26.8	26.6	24.5	23.7	20.9
SY	:	12.5	8.1	:	:	:
TN	15.7	14.2	14.2	:	:	:

⁽¹⁾ Jordan, 2007; Syria, 2006.

⁽²⁾ Data are related to the persons aged 15 to 75; from 2008, break in series, the ILO standard definition of unemployment is used.

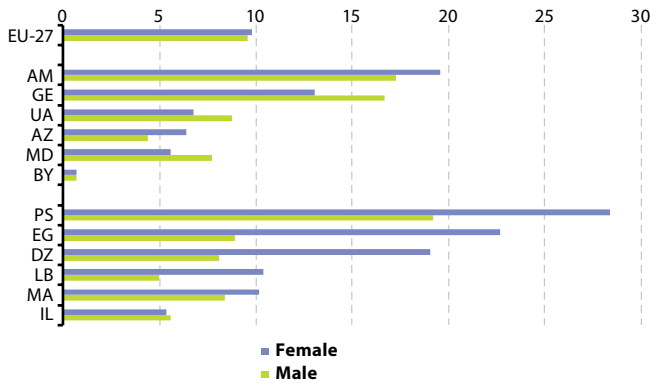
⁽³⁾ 2008–2010, registered unemployment, annual average.

⁽⁴⁾ Unemployment rates of the population aged 15 to 70.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [une_rt_a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med_ps421](#)); for the ENP-East countries, Eurostat (online data code: [enpr_pslm](#)).

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.

Figure 2: Unemployment rates by gender, 2011 (¹)
(% of the total labour force)



(¹) Algeria, 2010; Lebanon, 2009. Jordan, Tunisia and Syria, not available.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [une_rt_a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med_ps421](#)); for the ENP-East countries, Eurostat (online data code: [enpr_pslm](#)).

Table 6: Current account balance with the rest of world
(million EUR)

	2001 (¹)	2004 (²)	2006	2008 (³)	2011 (⁴)
EU-27	-93 837	-37 209	-147 109	-261 283	-26 984
AM	-223	-16	-93	-939	-796
AZ	-58	-2 082	2 953	11 173	12 317
BY	-448	-960	-1 154	-3 399	-4 151
GE	-218	-285	-937	-1 915	-1 286
MD	-30	-37	-308	-666	-579
UA	1 565	5 560	-1 289	-8 722	-7 359
DZ	7 545	8 939	23 044	22 301	:
EG	-37	2 744	1 390	-958	-3 918
IL	-2 235	1 696	5 583	1 508	1 368
JO	66	-1 138	-1 575	-1 397	-2 502
LB	:	-3 542	-962	-2 788	-7 091
MA	1 780	776	1 125	-3 167	-569
PS	-1 113	-1 220	-677	764	2 193
SY	643	451	719	334	:
TN	-939	-443	-493	-1 169	-1 876

(¹) Jordan, 2000.

(²) Armenia, break in series.

(³) Algeria and Syria, 2007.

(⁴) Lebanon, 2010.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [bop_q_eu](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med_ecbp](#)); for the ENP-East countries, Eurostat (online data code: [enpr_ecbop](#)).

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.

Table 7: Total import of goods to EU-27 from the ENP countries (¹)
(million EUR)

	2001	2004	2006	2008	2011
AM	84	247	339	318	315
AZ	1 306	1 292	5 448	10 663	14 837
BY	1 397	2 666	4 462	4 661	4 309
GE	247	314	471	735	614
MD	304	520	514	748	843
UA	5 898	8 458	9 873	14 547	15 099
DZ	16 170	15 253	24 156	28 258	27 662
EG	3 243	4 235	7 654	8 234	9 584
IL	10 215	8 750	9 992	11 217	12 685
JO	167	284	233	298	314
LB	316	243	225	357	410
MA	6 365	6 586	7 218	8 398	8 756
PS	6	6	13	7	12
SY	4 364	2 567	3 480	3 609	3 205
TN	6 287	6 754	7 628	9 497	9 884

(¹) As declared by EU-27 countries.

Source: for the ENP-East and the ENP-South countries, Eurostat (online data code: [DS_016890](#)).

Table 8: Total export of goods from EU-27 to the ENP countries (¹)
(million EUR)

	2001	2004	2006	2008	2011
AM	229	338	478	670	643
AZ	406	1 246	1 955	2 059	2 879
BY	2 028	2 649	4 393	6 371	7 214
GE	403	610	926	1 214	1 594
MD	654	915	1 183	1 707	1 859
UA	7 087	10 583	18 263	25 092	21 239
DZ	7 748	9 511	9 968	15 356	17 250
EG	7 357	7 606	9 081	12 719	13 972
IL	14 921	12 889	13 972	14 012	16 863
JO	1 899	1 988	2 677	2 942	3 262
LB	3 209	3 358	3 198	3 918	5 273
MA	7 604	8 912	10 473	14 445	15 536
PS	32	36	39	61	87
SY	2 300	2 480	3 001	3 470	3 032
TN	8 063	7 621	8 719	9 903	10 923

(¹) As declared by EU-27 countries.

Source: for the ENP-East and the ENP-South countries, Eurostat (online data code: [DS_016890](#)).

Data on external trade up to 2011 have been extracted from Comext with the EU-27 as declarant.

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

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

Table 9: EU-27 trade balance with ENP countries⁽¹⁾
(million EUR)

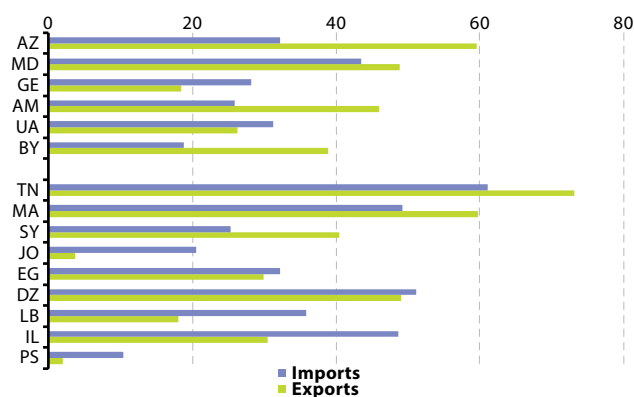
	2001	2004	2006	2008	2011
AM	144	91	138	352	328
AZ	-900	-46	-3 494	-8 604	-11 957
BY	631	-17	-69	1 711	2 905
GE	156	296	454	479	980
MD	350	395	669	959	1 017
UA	1 189	2 125	8 390	10 545	6 139
DZ	-8 423	-5 742	-14 188	-12 902	-10 412
EG	4 114	3 371	1 427	4 485	4 389
IL	4 706	4 139	3 980	2 795	4 178
JO	1 732	1 704	2 444	2 643	2 948
LB	2 892	3 114	2 973	3 561	4 863
MA	1 239	2 326	3 255	6 047	6 780
PS	27	30	26	54	75
SY	-2 064	-86	-478	-139	-174
TN	1 776	867	1 091	407	1 040

⁽¹⁾ As declared by EU-27 countries.

Source: for the ENP-East and the ENP-South countries, Eurostat (online data code: DS_016890).

The **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.

Figure 3: International trade in goods with EU-27, 2011
(% of total country exports and imports)



⁽¹⁾ Sorted in descending order according to the average share of international trade (exports and imports).

⁽²⁾ Georgia, Tunisia, Morocco, Syria, Jordan, Egypt, Algeria, Lebanon and Israel 2010.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ectet); for the ENP-East countries, Eurostat (online data code: enpr_etflow).

Statistics on the **international trade of goods** measure the value and quantity of goods traded between Member States of the EU (known as intra-EU trade) and goods traded by EU Member States with non-member countries (known as extra-EU trade).