

The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP)

The countries of the European Union have many common interests with their southern and eastern neighbours. The European Neighbourhood Policy was developed in the context of the EU's 2004 enlargement, with the objective of strengthening stability, security and well-being for all concerned.

The European Neighbourhood Policy has been set up in 2003 with the aim of developing an increasingly close relationship between the enlarged EU and their immediate neighbours: Algeria, Belarus, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Moldova, Morocco, the Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia and Ukraine.

In 2004, the ENP was extended to also include the countries of the Southern Caucasus with whom the candidate countries at that time (Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey) share either a maritime or land border: Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia. Although Russia is also a neighbour of the EU, the relations are instead developed through a Strategic Partnership.

Through the ENP, the EU offers these 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 European Neighbourhood Policy goes beyond existing bilateral and multilateral cooperation, encouraging and supporting reforms that will bring benefits in terms of economic and social development, as well as good governance.

The central element of the European Neighbourhood Policy is the bilateral ENP Action Plans agreed between the EU and each partner country. These set out an agenda of political and economic reforms with short and medium-term priorities. At present, the implementation of the first seven ENP Action Plans (agreed in early 2005 with Israel, Jordan, Moldova, Morocco, the Palestinian Authority, Tunisia and Ukraine) is underway.

Data collection

Most of the information that is presented within this leaflet has been provided by National Statistical Institutes (NSIs). The data for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine is taken from the key indicators that are collected on a regular basis by Eurostat Unit E4. The data for Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, the Palestinian Authority, Syria and Tunisia are collected by Eurostat within the framework of the MEDSTAT project. Most data presented in this publication were processed during the month of October 2006.

Regarding the foreign trade indicators, for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine, the data were extracted from the 'Taxis' domain of Eurostat's external trade database, COMEXT, whereas for Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, the Palestinian Authority, Syria and Tunisia the foreign trade data provided by the NSI were used. The imports data for Libya come from the UN database on external trade; the export data come from the Arab Monetary Fund. For EU-25, the data were taken from the 'EEC Special Trade' domain of COMEXT.

Symbols and abbreviations

: not available

- not applicable, not relevant

National statistical institutes
Algeria: National Office of Statistics of Algeria (http://www.ons.dz)
Armenia: National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia (http://www.armstat.am)
Azerbaijan: State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan (http://www.azstat.org/)
Belarus: Ministry of Statistics and Analysis of the Republic of Belarus (http://www.belstat.gov.by)
Egypt: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (http://www.capmas.gov.eg/)
Georgia: State Department for Statistics of Georgia (http://www.statistics.ge)
Israel: Central Bureau of Statistics of Israel (http://www.cbs.gov.il/)
Jordan: Department of Statistics of The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (http://www.dos.gov.jo/)
Lebanon: Central Administration for Statistics of the Lebanese Republic (http://www.cas.gov.lb)
Moldova: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova (http://www.statistica.md/)
Morocco: Direction of Statistics of Morocco (http://www.statistic-hcp.ma/)
Palestinian Authority: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (http://www.pcbs.org/)
Syria: Central Bureau of Statistics of the Syrian Arab Republic (http://www.cbssyr.org/)
Tunisia: National Statistics Institute of the Republic of Tunisia (http://www.ins.nat.tn/)
Ukraine: State Statistical Committee of Ukraine (http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua)

National accounts and key indicators, 2005

	GDP in current prices (EUR million)	GDP in constant prices (% change on previous year)	GDP in current prices per capita (EUR) (1)	Consumer price index (% change on previous year)	Average exchange rate (1 euro =... national currency)
EU-25	10 844 194	1.7	23 508	2.2	-
Algeria	82 333 ⁽²⁾	5.1	2 502	1.9	91.32
Armenia	3 934	14.0	1 223	0.6	570.39
Azerbaijan	10 056	26.4	1 216	9.6	1.18
Belarus	23 748 ⁽³⁾	9.2	2 423 ⁽⁴⁾	10.3	2 681.49
Egypt	74 640	4.9	1 067	3.1	7.19 ⁽⁵⁾
Georgia	5 131 ⁽⁶⁾	9.3 ⁽⁶⁾	1 135 ⁽⁶⁾	8.2	2.26
Israel	104 297	5.2	15 050	1.3	5.58
Jordan	10 247 ^{(2) (7)}	7.2 ⁽⁷⁾	1 872	3.5	0.88
Lebanon	:	:	:	-2.6	1 874.72 ⁽⁵⁾
Libya	31 165 ⁽⁸⁾	3.5 ⁽⁸⁾	5 324 ⁽⁸⁾	-2.2 ^{(5) (9)}	1.63 ⁽⁵⁾
Moldova	2 342	7.1	651	11.9	15.70
Morocco	47 249 ⁽⁷⁾	2.4 ⁽⁷⁾	1 576 ⁽⁷⁾	1.0	11.02 ⁽⁵⁾
Palestinian Authority	3 061 ^{(8) (10)}	-1.7 ^{(8) (10)}	871 ⁽¹¹⁾	:	5.58
Syria	22 272 ⁽²⁾	6.8	1 213	7.4 ^{(7) (12)}	66.44 ^{(12) (13)}
Tunisia	23 057 ⁽⁷⁾	4.2 ⁽⁷⁾	2 299 ⁽⁷⁾	2.0	1.61 ⁽⁵⁾
Ukraine	66 470	2.6	1 411	13.5	6.39

(1) The population figure used for the calculation of the GDP per capita could differ from the one provided in table 'Demography'. (2) SNA68. (3) Data were obtained by converting the GDP provided in national currency into Euro using the annual average exchange rate. (4) Calculated using the data on GDP in Euro and population. (5) Source: IMF. (6) Includes territories not controlled by the central government of Georgia. (7) Provisional value. (8) Source: World Bank. (9) 2004 data. (10) 2003 data. (11) Eurostat calculation. (12) Source: Central Bank. (13) Free market exchange rate.

External trade, 2005

	Total exports (EUR million)	Exports to EU-25 (% of total)	Total imports (EUR million)	Imports to EU-25 (% of total)	Trade balance (EUR million)
EU-25	1 071 011	-	1 179 848	-	-108 837
Algeria	36 937	55.7	16 346	55.3	20 591
Armenia	650	51.0	1 367	31.0	-717
Azerbaijan	3 555	46.9	3 384	29.8	171
Belarus	12 895	44.1	13 526	21.4	-631
Egypt	8 307 ⁽¹⁾	34.0	15 913 ⁽¹⁾	26.6	-7 606 ⁽¹⁾
Georgia	658	20.0	2 003	26.8	-1 345
Israel	31 048 ⁽¹⁾	28.8 ⁽¹⁾	32 936 ⁽²⁾	38.6 ⁽¹⁾	-1 889 ⁽²⁾
Jordan	3 982	3.1	8 403	24.1	-4421
Lebanon	1 510	11.4 ⁽³⁾	7 500	44.5 ⁽³⁾	-5 990
Libya	24 445 ⁽⁴⁾	81.0 ⁽³⁾	5 790 ⁽⁴⁾	47.0 ⁽²⁾	18 656 ⁽⁴⁾
Moldova	643	18.3	1 855	32.8	-1 212
Morocco	8 557 ⁽¹⁾	74.4 ⁽²⁾	16 350 ^{(1) (2)}	56.1 ⁽²⁾	-7 793 ⁽¹⁾
Palestinian Authority ⁽²⁾	251	2.2	1 908	8.6	-1 657
Syria ⁽²⁾	4 327	53.9	5 667	16.1	-1 340
Tunisia	8 379 ⁽¹⁾	83.3 ⁽²⁾	10 530 ⁽¹⁾	69.8 ⁽²⁾	-2 151 ⁽¹⁾
Ukraine	13 221	28.3	12 946	31.3	275

(1) Provisional value. (2) 2004 data. (3) 2003 data. (4) Source: IMF.

Exports by SITC, 2005 (% of total)

	Food, drinks and tobacco (SITC 0+1)	Raw materials (SITC 2+4)	Mineral fuels, lubricant and related materials (SITC 3)	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s. (SITC 5)	Other manufactured products (SITC 6+8)	Machinery and transport equipment (SITC 7)
EU-25	4.9	2.2	4.1	15.5	25.5	44.9
Algeria ⁽¹⁾	0.2	0.4	98.2	0.6	0.6	0.1
Armenia	13.4	5.1	2.2	0.3	74.8	1.7
Azerbaijan	6.3	4.5	76.9	2.3	3.2	6.8
Belarus	8.1	3.1	34.8	11.0	22.2	18.7
Egypt ⁽¹⁾	9.3	9.5	43.2	5.6	25.1	1.4
Georgia	34.5	20.1	3.4	6.4	15.5	15.5
Israel ⁽¹⁾	2.9	1.9	0.0	16.8	51.7	26.3
Jordan	12.6	12.4	0.2	19.7	37.0	17.7
Lebanon ⁽²⁾	14.4	6.5	0.2	8.7	33.6	12.8
Libya ^{(2) (3)}	0.0	0.0	95.0	4.0	1.0	0.0
Moldova	64.1	10.9	0.2	1.5	17.0	6.3
Morocco ⁽¹⁾	18.1	9.5	4.5	12.7	40.8	14.2
Palestinian Authority ⁽¹⁾	17.0	6.7	3.4	9.4	58.8	4.7
Syria ⁽¹⁾	13.8	5.4	67.6	1.5	9.1	0.9
Tunisia ⁽¹⁾	5.0	7.7	9.6	9.4	50.2	18.0
Ukraine	8.3	8.8	5.1	8.6	48.8	11.7

(1) 2004 data. (2) 2003 data. (3) Eurostat calculation based on data from the Arab Monetary Fund.

Imports by SITC, 2005 (% of total)

	Food, drinks and tobacco (SITC 0+1)	Raw materials (SITC 2+4)	Mineral fuels, lubricant and related materials (SITC 3)	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s. (SITC 5)	Other manufactured products (SITC 6+8)	Machinery and transport equipment (SITC 7)
EU-25	5.3	4.4	22.6	8.1	25.3	32.0
Algeria ⁽¹⁾	19.6	4.6	0.9	12.0	22.0	40.9
Armenia	16.2	4.2	15.5	7.8	33.3	18.5
Azerbaijan	9.6	4.0	11.9	5.6	25.5	43.3
Belarus	8.5	4.2	33.0	9.5	20.0	18.2
Egypt ⁽¹⁾	18.8	11.4	8.3	12.0	19.6	19.0
Georgia	15.9	1.9	19.7	9.5	22.2	29.4
Israel ⁽¹⁾	5.3	2.3	11.5	10.5	41.3	28.6
Jordan	12.0	3.1	23.1	8.8	25.4	25.1
Lebanon ⁽²⁾	16.6	4.0	15.6	11.8	27.6	22.0
Libya ⁽¹⁾	14.0	3.0	1.0	4.0	30.0	48.0
Moldova	11.0	4.9	21.2	13.3	30.9	18.8
Morocco ⁽¹⁾	8.7	6.9	16.6	9.9	29.4	28.4
Palestinian Authority ⁽¹⁾	24.4	2.9	27.8	8.5	24.5	11.9
Syria ⁽¹⁾	14.7	6.6	7.3	13.8	28.2	23.9
Tunisia ⁽¹⁾	7.1	5.6	10.3	9.9	36.1	30.8
Ukraine	5.9	5.0	29.8	11.4	18.3	24.4

(1) 2004 data. (2) 2003 data

Demography, 2005

	Population on 1st of January (1 000)	Life expectancy at birth, male (years)	Life expectancy at birth, female (years)	Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)
EU-25	461 479	75.8 ⁽¹⁾	81.9 ⁽¹⁾	4.5 ⁽¹⁾
Algeria	32 906 ⁽²⁾	73.6	75.6	30.4
Armenia	3 216 ⁽³⁾	70.3 ⁽⁴⁾	76.4 ⁽⁴⁾	12.3
Azerbaijan	8 436	69.6	75.1	9.3
Belarus	9 800	62.9	75.1	6.4
Egypt	70 668 ⁽²⁾	68.6	73.2	20.5 ⁽⁵⁾
Georgia ⁽⁶⁾	4 322	69.3	76.7	19.7
Israel	6 989 ⁽³⁾	78.3	82.3	4.6
Jordan	5 473 ^{(3) (5)}	70.6 ⁽⁴⁾	72.4 ⁽⁴⁾	24.0 ⁽⁴⁾
Lebanon	3 753 ^{(4) (5)}	69.1 ⁽⁷⁾	72.7 ⁽⁷⁾	18.6 ⁽⁸⁾
Libya ⁽⁹⁾	5 853	72.7 ^{(4) (10)}	75.5 ^{(4) (10)}	18.0 ⁽⁴⁾
Moldova ⁽¹¹⁾	3 600	63.8	71.7	12.4
Morocco	29 892 ^{(2) (4)}	68.7 ⁽⁴⁾	73.0 ⁽⁴⁾	40.0
Palestinian Authority	3 762 ⁽²⁾	71.7	73.0	:
Syria	18 144 ^{(3) (5)}	71.5 ⁽¹²⁾	71.5 ⁽¹²⁾	15.0 ^{(4) (9)}
Tunisia	10 031 ⁽²⁾	71.4 ⁽⁴⁾	75.3 ⁽⁴⁾	20.6 ⁽⁴⁾
Ukraine	47 101	62.2 ⁽¹³⁾	74.0 ⁽¹³⁾	10.0

(1) Provisional data. (2) Middle of year. (3) End of year. (4) 2004 data. (5) Estimated value. (6) Excludes territories not controlled by the central government of Georgia. (7) 2002 data. (8) Source: Ministry of public Health 2005 data. (9) Source: World Bank. (10) No breakdown by sex was available. Total figure is 74.1. Data were estimated based upon the average difference observed between men and women. (11) Excluding Transnistria. (12) Combined life expectancy. (13) Calculated as an average for the reference year and the following year.

Unemployment, 2005

	Unemployment rate (%)		Unemployment rate of persons < 25 years (% of labour force aged <25 years old)
	2000	2005	
EU-25	8.6	8.8	18.7
Algeria	28.9	15.3	31.0
Armenia	38.4 ⁽¹⁾	31.3	54.6
Azerbaijan	1.2 ⁽²⁾	1.4 ⁽³⁾	:
Belarus ⁽⁴⁾	2.1	1.7	:
Egypt	9.0	11.2	:
Georgia	10.3	13.8	28.3
Israel	8.9	9.2	17.8
Jordan	13.7	15.5	31.1
Lebanon ⁽⁵⁾	:	8.2	20.9
Libya	:	:	:
Moldova ⁽⁶⁾	8.5	7.3	18.7
Morocco	13.6	11.0	15.7
Palestinian Authority	14.1	23.5	36.4
Syria	10.3 ^{(1) (4)}	12.3 ^{(7) (8)}	26.3 ^{(9) (10)}
Tunisia	15.7	14.2	30.7 ⁽¹⁰⁾
Ukraine	11.6 ⁽¹¹⁾	7.2 ⁽¹¹⁾	14.9 ⁽¹²⁾

(1) 2001 data. (2) Based on data for men aged 16-60 and women aged 16-55. (3) Based on data for men aged 15-61 and women aged 15-56. (4) Share of unemployed registered with state unemployment agencies in the economically active population (employed of all ages and registered unemployed); annual average. (5) 2004 data. (6) Estimated value. (7) 2003 data. (8) Source: Central Bank of Syria. (9) 2002 data. (10) Source: ILO. (11) Based on population aged 15-70. (12) Provisional value.

Agriculture and fisheries, 2005

	Usable agricultural area (thousand hectares)	Gross agricultural production volume indices (% change on previous year)	Harvested cereal production (thousand tonnes)	Animals for slaughter (thousand tonnes of slaughter weight)	Annual fish catch (thousand tonnes live weight)
EU-25	164 055 ⁽¹⁾	:	261 997 ⁽²⁾	40 027 ⁽²⁾	5 942 ⁽³⁾
Algeria	8 390 ⁽⁴⁾	-6.3 ^{(3) (5)}	3 525 ⁽⁴⁾	453	141 ^{(3) (6)}
Armenia	1 391 ⁽⁷⁾	11.2	396	56 ⁽⁸⁾	1
Azerbaijan	4 755 ⁽⁹⁾	7.5	2 105	149 ⁽⁸⁾	26
Belarus	9 012	1.7 ⁽¹⁰⁾	6 421 ⁽¹¹⁾	697	6
Egypt	6 114 ^{(3) (12)}	3.5 ⁽⁹⁾	20 690 ^{(3) (13)}	818 ⁽³⁾	865 ⁽³⁾
Georgia	3 026 ^{(1) (14)}	12.6 ⁽⁹⁾	703	110	6
Israel	298 ⁽³⁾	3.5 ⁽¹⁵⁾	249 ^{(15) (16)}	623	28
Jordan	290 ⁽¹⁷⁾	5.5 ^{(9) (18)}	102	148 ⁽³⁾	1 ^{(3) (6)}
Lebanon	268 ⁽¹⁹⁾	2.3	396 ^{(3) (20)}	166 ^{(3) (19)}	9 ^{(2) (3) (19)}
Libya	680 ^{(6) (21)}	2.0 ^{(2) (3) (22)}	213 ⁽⁶⁾	142 ⁽⁶⁾	33 ^{(1) (6)}
Moldova	2 522 ⁽²³⁾	1.0 ⁽²⁴⁾	2 838 ⁽²⁴⁾	87 ⁽²⁴⁾	1 ^{(3) (24)}
Morocco	8 988 ⁽¹⁹⁾	-17.7 ⁽²⁵⁾	8 589 ^{(26) (27) (28)}	738 ^{(26) (27) (29)}	907 ^{(3) (27)}
Palestinian Authority ⁽³⁾	182	:	46	93	:
Syria ⁽⁸⁾	5 910 ⁽¹⁹⁾	:	5 278	216 ⁽³⁰⁾	17 ⁽¹⁹⁾
Tunisia	5 271 ⁽³⁾	1.0 ^{(3) (19)}	2 097	350	101
Ukraine	42 943	-0.1 ⁽³¹⁾	38 016	1 597	266

(1) 2003 data. (2) Estimated value. (3) 2004 data. (4) Source: 'Statistique Agricole - Serie B'. (5) Source: 'Rapport situation secteur agricole 2004'. (6) Source: FAO. (7) According to the land balance. (8) Includes pigs, cattle, poultry, sheep and goats. (9) Provisional value. (10) At the average annual sales price of the previous year. (11) Grains and legumes (weight after processing). (12) Source: 'Summer and Nile crops 2004' (Min. of Agriculture). (13) Source: 'Egypt in figures - 2004' (CAPMAS); includes wheat, barley, maize, sorghum and rice. (14) Including the territories not controlled by the central government of Georgia. (15) Source: 'Agriculture in Israel 2004-2005'. (16) Includes wheat, barley, sorghum and grain maize. (17) Source: 'DOS - Irrigated and Non-Irrigated Areas Under Tree Crops, Field Crops and Vegetables in 2005'. (18) Growth rate of gross value added in volume for the considered branch. (19) Ministry of Agriculture website. (20) Source: 'Agriculture in Lebanon 2004'. (21) Total harvested land. (22) Source: Central Bank of Libya website. (23) Data given at the beginning of year. Data include Transnistria. (24) Excluding Transnistria. (25) Growth of the agricultural GDP at constant prices. (26) 2003/2004 data. (27) Site web DS. (28) Wheat, barley, maize, oats, sorghum, rice and others. (29) Red and white meat available for consumption. (30) Excluding poultry and pigs. (31) Including all roundwood removals.

Industry and energy, 2005

	Industrial production volume index (% change on previous year)	Energy (all products) (1000 tonnes of oil equivalent)		
		Primary production	Net imports	Gross inland consumption
EU-25	1.1	882 301 ⁽¹⁾	907 216 ⁽¹⁾	1 746 880 ⁽¹⁾
Algeria	1.4	170 647 ⁽¹⁾	-135 376 ⁽¹⁾	35 114 ⁽¹⁾
Armenia	7.6	:	1 551 ⁽²⁾	:
Azerbaijan	33.5	27 728	-9 671	16 328
Belarus	10.5	5 362 ^{(3) (4)}	31 532 ^{(3) (4)}	37 051 ^{(3) (4)}
Egypt	4.0 ^{(5) (6)}	64 433 ⁽¹⁾	-10 913 ^{(7) (8)}	51 418 ⁽⁷⁾
Georgia	16.4	2 260	2 123	3 549 ⁽⁹⁾
Israel	3.7	2 270	19 481	21 005
Jordan	10.1	263	7 162	7 028
Lebanon ⁽¹⁰⁾	:	98	4 974	5 073
Libya ⁽¹⁾	1.9 ⁽¹¹⁾	107 992 ⁽¹²⁾	:	67 151 ⁽¹²⁾
Moldova ⁽¹⁾	8.2	63	2 054	2 144
Morocco	2.5 ⁽¹³⁾	524 ⁽¹⁾	11 955 ⁽¹⁾	12 480 ⁽⁸⁾
Palestinian Authority ⁽⁷⁾	:	242	:	868
Syria ^{(7) (14)}	:	33 988 ⁽¹⁵⁾	-16 106	17 882
Tunisia	1.0 ⁽¹⁾	6 800 ⁽¹⁶⁾	:	7 300 ⁽¹⁶⁾
Ukraine	3.1	:	:	:

(1) 2004 data. (2) In thousand tonnes, including natural and liquid gas; provisional data. (3) Provisional value. (4) Equivalent fuel tons. (5) Source: Ministry of State and Economic Development. (6) Growth rate of gross value added in volume for the considered branch. (7) 2003 data. (8) Including change in stocks. (9) 2001 data. (10) 2002 data. (11) Source: Central Bank of Libya. (12) Petroleum products only. (13) The indicator does not include energy and mining. (14) Source: World Bank. (15) Sum of the net exports and the gross inland consumption. (16) Source: Ministry of Industry and Energy.

Tourism, 2005

	Number of bed places in collective tourist accommodation establishments (thousands)	Inbound: arrivals of non-residents staying in collective accommodation establishments (thousands)	Outbound: departures of residents going abroad for all holidays and business (1 night or more) (thousands)
EU-25 ⁽¹⁾	24 669	237 017	153 207 ⁽²⁾
Algeria	82	1513	:
Armenia ⁽³⁾	5	263	218
Azerbaijan	23	130	1830
Belarus	24	247 ⁽⁴⁾	572
Egypt	241 ⁽⁵⁾	6044 ^{(4) (6)}	:
Georgia	17	88	833 ⁽⁷⁾
Israel	146 ⁽⁸⁾	1916 ^{(4) (9)}	3687 ⁽⁹⁾
Jordan	40	2987 ⁽⁸⁾	1523 ^{(8) (10)}
Lebanon	22 ⁽¹¹⁾	1278 ⁽³⁾	2414
Libya	:	:	:
Moldova ⁽¹²⁾	5	67	57 ⁽¹³⁾
Morocco	124	5843	1764 ⁽³⁾
Palestinian Authority	9	:	:
Syria ⁽⁸⁾	40	6153 ⁽⁴⁾	3213
Tunisia	230	6378 ⁽⁴⁾	2312 ⁽³⁾
Ukraine ⁽⁸⁾	104	396	15488

(1) Estimated. (2) Excluding Sweden for all holidays and business; excluding Germany and the Netherlands for business. (3) 2004 data. (4) Foreign citizens. (5) 2001 data. (6) 2003 data. (7) All residents going abroad. (8) Source: Ministry of Tourism. (9) The figures include stays of less than one day. The percentage could be estimated for inbound to 5% of arrivals and for outbound to 3.7% of departures. (10) Number of Jordanian travelling abroad for the purpose of tourism. (11) 2000 data. (12) Excluding Transnistria. (13) Number of outbound departures of residents who used the services provided by licensed tourism economic agents.

Transport, 2005

	Length of motorways (km)	Length of other roads (km)	Length of railway network (km)	Cars (per thousand inhabitants)
EU 25 ^{(1) (2)}	57 200 ⁽³⁾	4 104 845 ⁽⁴⁾	198 356	467
Algeria	646 ^{(5) (6)}	103 544 ⁽⁵⁾	3 579 ⁽⁵⁾	57 ⁽¹⁾
Armenia	:	7500 ⁽⁷⁾	730	:
Azerbaijan	:	18 800 ⁽⁸⁾	2 120	57
Belarus	:	83 000	5 500	181
Egypt	:	78 641	5 218	28 ⁽⁹⁾
Georgia	:	20 300	1 600	59 ⁽⁹⁾
Israel	:	17 607 ⁽¹⁰⁾	655	:
Jordan	3 057 ^{(1) (4)}	4 443 ⁽¹⁾	622	101 ⁽¹⁾
Lebanon	:	:	401 ⁽⁹⁾	149 ⁽¹⁾
Libya	:	:	:	:
Moldova	:	9 500 ^{(11) (12)}	1 040 ⁽¹²⁾	81 ⁽¹³⁾
Morocco	507 ^{(4) (9) (14)}	35 026 ^{(1) (14)}	1 907 ^{(1) (14)}	48 ⁽¹⁾
Palestinian Authority ⁽¹⁾	819 ^{(4) (15)}	4 996 ^{(10) (16)}	:	24
Syria	927 ^{(4) (7)}	48 767 ^{(1) (10)}	2 833 ⁽¹⁾	13 ⁽¹⁾
Tunisia	142 ^{(4) (7)}	18 855 ⁽⁷⁾	1 909 ⁽¹⁾	51 ⁽⁹⁾
Ukraine	:	169 300	22 000	118

(1) 2004 data. (2) Estimated value. (3) Excluding Greece. (4) Excluding Germany, Greece and Portugal. (5) 2000 data. (6) Based on national definitions. (7) Including length of artificial constructions (bridges, tunnels, etc.). (8) Including motorways. (9) 2003 data. (10) Length of all roads. (11) Length of public roads. (12) Including Transnistria. (13) Excluding Transnistria. (14) Source: Ministry of Transport. (15) Bypass roads. (16) Source: Arab Studies Society Centre.

Indicator definitions

Population: inhabitants of a given area on 1st January of the year in question.

GDP: gross domestic product is the final result of the production activity of resident producer units.

Consumer Price Indices (CPIs): the change in the price of consumer goods and services acquired, used or paid for by households.

Average exchange rate: average annual rates based on daily concertation procedure between central banks within and outside the European System of Central Banks.

Exports: external trade leaving the reporting country.

Imports: external trade coming into the reporting country.

Trade balance: exports minus imports.

SITC Rev. 3: Standard International Trade Classification, Third Revision.

Unemployment rate: persons aged 15 to 74 who were not employed, had actively sought work during the past four weeks and were ready to begin working within two weeks, as a proportion of the total number of active persons of the same age.

Youth unemployment rate: the share of unemployed persons aged 15-24 as a proportion of the total number of active persons in the labour market (the labour force) aged 15-24.

Infant mortality rate: the ratio of the number of deaths of children under one year of age during the year to the number of live births in that year.

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

Usable agricultural area: arable land, permanent grassland, permanent crops, crops under glass and kitchen gardens.

Gross agricultural production volume indices: measure the changes in the volume of agricultural output (goods and services) between two periods of time.

Harvested production of crops: crop production measured in tonnes.

Animals for slaughter: production of animals recorded by their slaughter weight.

Annual fish catch: the total weight of fish caught by fishing operations.

Industrial production volume index: provides a measure of the volume trend in value added at factor cost over a given reference period.

Energy - primary production: extraction of energy from a natural source.

Energy - net imports: imports less exports of all energy products.

Energy - gross inland consumption: quantity of energy consumed within the borders of a country.

Passenger car: a road motor vehicle, other than a motorcycle, intended for the carriage of passengers, designed to seat no more than nine persons (including driver).

Number of bed places in collective tourist accommodation establishments: is determined by the number of persons who can stay overnight in beds set up in the establishments ignoring any extra beds that may be set up by customer request.

Inbound tourism: comprises the activities of non-residents travelling in a given area that is outside their usual environment.

Outbound tourism: comprises the activities of residents of a given area travelling to and staying in places outside that area (and outside their usual environment).

More information: European Commission

For general information regarding European statistics, please go to Eurostat's web-site:

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

For information on statistical classifications, please go to Eurostat's classifications server RAMON:

http://ec.europa.eu/comm/eurostat/ramon/index.cfm?TargetUrl=DSP_PUB_WELC

For more specific questions on statistics in relation to the ENP countries, please contact:

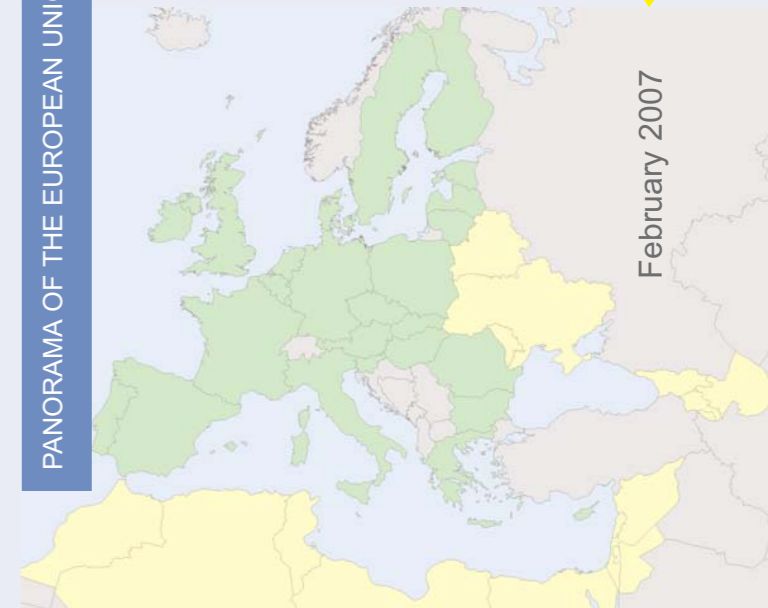
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For more information on European policies in this area, please go to:

http://europa.eu.int/pol/ext/index_en.htm

http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/index_en.htm



The European Neighbourhood Policy

Key indicators

- a comparison with the European Union

