

2002 in the Mediterranean countries: selected indicators

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European Union policy towards the Mediterranean region is governed by the Euro-Mediterranean partnership¹ - the Barcelona process - which was launched following the Barcelona Conference of 1995. In the field of statistics, the 27 partner countries have boosted relations thanks to the MEDSTAT regional programme for statistical cooperation. The programme is financed by the European Commission (MEDA fund), with Eurostat responsible for technical operation. The general aim of the programme is to help the statistical institutes of the 12 Mediterranean partner countries (MPC-12) to develop their statistical information systems².

Unless otherwise indicated, the figures shown here for the Mediterranean partner countries (MPCs) were transmitted to Eurostat by their national statistical institutes as part of the MEDSTAT programme. These selected quarterly or monthly economic indicators are used to describe developments in 2002.

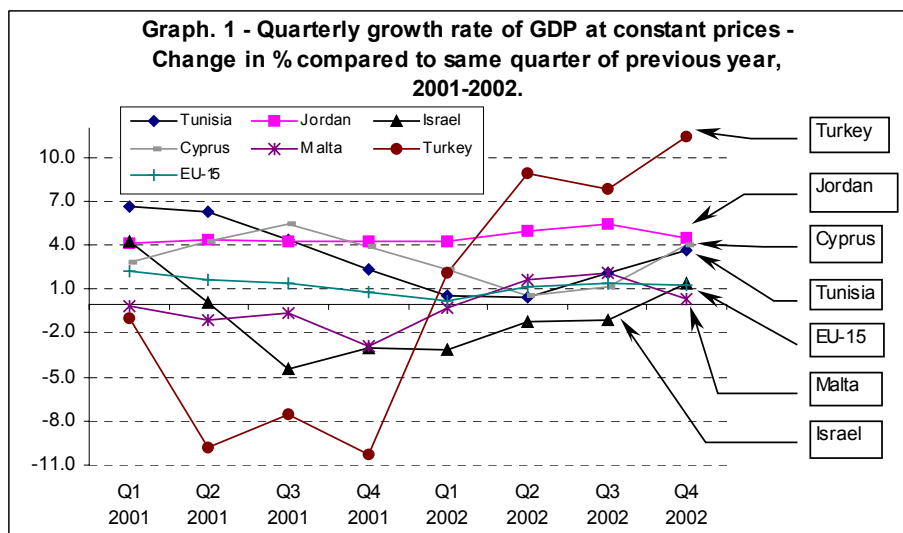
Statistics in focus

GENERAL STATISTICS

THEME 1 – 8/2003

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Sluggish growth in 2002

Of the nine countries for which figures for 2002 are available, four posted rates of GDP growth which were higher than in 2001 - a year of poor growth - and five experienced weaker growth or deeper recession (Israel).

Algeria and Jordan saw their figures for GDP growth in 2002 up on the previous year, and Turkey and Malta reverted to a positive growth rate. Turkey stood out by achieving the biggest increase in GDP (+7.8%) in the region. On the other hand, Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt and Cyprus all recorded lower growth in 2002 than in the previous year, and in Israel there was a further decline in GDP.

The quarterly figures show, however, that the economies of several of these countries improved in the second half of 2002. Tunisia recorded a higher growth rate from the third quarter, and Israel also saw its GDP expand in the final quarter. There was strong growth in Cyprus and Turkey over the same period (Figure 1 and Table 1). Lastly, growth in Jordan was stronger in every quarter in 2002 than in 2001.

¹ **The 12 Mediterranean partner countries (MPC-12)** taking part to the partnership are: Algeria (DZ), Morocco (MA), Tunisia (TN), Egypt (EG), Jordan (JO), Lebanon (LB), Syria (SY), Israel (IL), Gaza Strip and West Bank (PS), Cyprus (CY), Malta (MT) and Turkey (TR).

² This publication was produced as part of the MED-IS subprogramme designed to strengthen the information and dissemination systems of the Mediterranean partner countries' national statistical institutes.



Table 1 - Growth rate of GDP (1) - Percentage change over previous year or same quarter of previous year

	Annual						Quarterly								
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2001				2002				
							Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Morocco	-2.2	7.7	-0.1	1.0	6.5	4.5 p	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Algeria	1.2	5.2	3.3	2.4	2.0	2.4 f	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	5.4	4.8	6.1	4.7	4.9	1.7	6.7	6.3	4.3	2.3	0.6	0.4	2.1	3.7	
Egypt	:	4.0	6.1	5.4	3.5	3.2 f	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Israel	3.3	3.0	2.6	7.4	-0.9	-1.0	4.3	0.1	-4.5	-3.0	-3.1	-1.2	-1.1	1.4	
Jordan	3.3	3.0	3.1	4.2	4.2	4.8	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.9	5.4	4.5	
Palestinian Auth.	12.2	11.8	8.9	-5.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Syria	5.0	6.8	-3.6	0.6	3.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Cyprus	2.5	5.0	4.8	5.2	4.1	2.2 p	2.8	4.3	5.4	3.9	2.3	0.5	1.2	4.0	
Malta	4.9	3.4	4.1	6.4	-1.2	1.0	-0.1	-1.1	-0.6	-2.9	-0.2	1.7	2.1	0.3	
Turkey	7.5	3.1	-4.7	7.4	-7.5	7.8	-1.0	-9.8	-7.5	-10.3	2.1	8.9	7.9	11.4	
CC-13	4.8	3	0.1	5.1	-0.7	4.2 p	1.5	-1.6	-0.8	-2.0	1.9	4.5	4.5	:	
EU-15	2.5	2.9	2.8	3.5	1.5	1.0	2.3	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.2	1.2	1.5	1.2	

Note: The figures shown here must be used with caution, since there is no guarantee of comparability.

(1) constant prices in national currency, not seasonally adjusted. f. forecast. p: provisional. CC-13: provisional figures for 2000 and 2001.

Slowdown in demand

International demand was relatively slack in 2002 and growth in the European Union - the main trading partner for the MPCs - was slow, especially during the first part of the year. The consequence for several of the partner countries was a slowdown in exports. At the same time, MPC-12 imports slowed or declined in 2001 and 2002, reflecting the downturn in domestic demand (Table 2).

The negative effects, especially for transport and tourism, of the terror attacks of 11 September 2001 persisted in 2002, and the uncertainty about war in Iraq also had probably an adverse impact on neighbouring countries. The second intifada, which began in September 2000, was another factor which had a negative effect on the economies of Israel, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. Lastly, oil prices went up in 2002, more sharply in the latter half of the year, compared with the previous year.

The recession or slowdown in growth posted in 2002 by five countries (Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Cyprus and Israel) can be explained partly by reduced exports and partly by an easing or reduction of domestic demand. There was a clear drop in investment in Israel and Malta, and to a lesser extent in Tunisia. There was little advance in Egypt. Household consumption in these five countries generally grew at a slower rate in 2002 than in 2001, and in fact it actually declined in Israel.

Table 2 - Percentage growth of components of demand on relation to previous year (constant prices)

		Final household consumption	Final general government consumption	Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services
Israel	2000	7.3	1.3	1.7	25.3	12.3
	2001	2.5	3.3	-6.1	-11.7	-4.5
	2002	-0.6	5.3	-8.5	-3.5	-2.5
Algeria	2000	1.8	2.3	1.8	7.3	6.2
	2001	2.7	2.5	7.1	-2.2	3.9
	2002 f	2.7	2.5	7.3	1.9	7.7
Maroc	2000	4.0	1.9	1.3	3.2	11.4
	2001	3.4	16.4	-1.1	1.5	1.1
	2002	:	:	:	:	:
Egypt	2000	5.0	2.8	-2.1	3.8	-3.4
	2001	3.9	4.9	-2.2	3.3	-1.1
	2002 f	3.5	5.0	0.6	-7.8	-6.0
Turkey	2000	6.2	7.1	16.9	19.2	25.4
	2001	-9.2	-8.5	-31.5	7.4	-24.8
	2002	2.0	5.4	-0.8	11.0	15.7
Cyprus	2000	10.3	0.2	4.1	9.3	10.2
	2001	5.0	11.5	2.5	4.0	3.9
	2002p	2.4	3.1	10.1	-5.0	-0.4
Malta	2000	7.4	5.4	17.4*	5.6	10.4
	2001	2.0	3.0	-11.2*	-4.9	-9.6
	2002	2.7	2.5	-4.2*	-4.8	-5.5
Syria	2000	-2.9	19.1	-2.3	0.5	-2.4
	2001	-0.8	8.6	8	13.1	11.3
	2002	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	2000	5.5	5.5	7.1	5.3	8.9
	2001	5.8	4.4	6.0	12.2	13.6
	2002	3.4	4.5	-0.9	-0.6	-1.7

*GFCF corresponds to GCF. f. forecast.

At the other extreme, the growth rate in investment remained high in Algeria. That country and Turkey were the two countries with the highest growth rates for exports. In addition, growth in household consumption was maintained in Algeria and increased in Turkey.

Public consumption increased faster in 2002 than in 2001 in every country in the region apart from Cyprus and Malta. The biggest increases were in Israel, Egypt and Turkey.

Growth by sector

In Jordan, whose rate of growth among the MPCs in 2002 was outstripped only by Turkey, growth was positive in every sector and especially in manufacturing and agriculture. The latter sector was also the sector which contributed most to overall growth in Algeria. The same country's biggest sector (manufacturing and energy) also posted positive growth (Table 3).

The services sector (which includes tourism) experienced a slowdown in growth in several countries for which the sector accounts for a major share of total GDP (Israel, Jordan, Tunisia, Morocco, Malta, Cyprus and Egypt). Turkey stood out by recording an impressive surge in production in services and manufacturing.

Agriculture in the Maghreb countries was beset by unfavourable weather conditions in 2002, especially in Algeria and Tunisia. Production was down in both countries, and especially so in Tunisia. Growth in the sector slowed in Morocco but was still fairly strong. Agricultural production in Tunisia had already declined in the two previous years. Here, as in Morocco, every sector posted lower growth rates in 2002 than for 2001. Better weather conditions (rain) nevertheless seem to have occurred in Tunisia at the end of 2002 and start of 2003. Also, the quarterly figures show increasing growth in the manufacturing and services sectors in the final quarter of the year.

Jobs and unemployment

With the exception of Malta and Cyprus, unemployment is fairly high in the MPCs. The unemployment rates in the Maghreb countries have fallen slowly since 2000 but are still among the highest in the region. The less buoyant economic circumstances have also affected the unemployment rates in Turkey, Israel, Syria, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank and in Malta, with rates climbing upwards since 2000. Only Cyprus has seen a

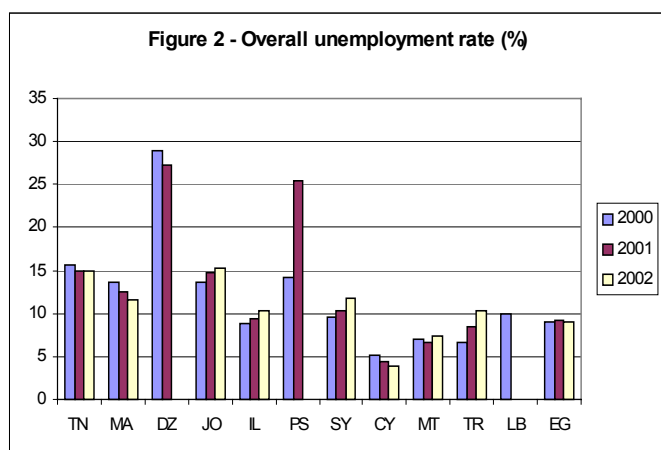


Table 3 - Percentage growth of value added by branch of activity in relation to previous year (constant prices)

		Agriculture, fisheries	Industry, inc. energy	Construction	Total services
Jordan	2000	8.4	3.9	1.1	5.5
	2001	2.2	5.1	11.0	4.4
	2002	13.4	9.6	6.8	3.1
Israel	2000	7.6	14.0	-3.6	7.4
	2001	8.0	-6.1	-9.3	1.0
	2002	3.3	-2.2	-4.5	-0.7
Algérie	2000	-4.9	4.4	5.1	2.9
	2001	13.4	-1.1	2.6	0.4
	2002 f	-1.6	1.2	5.3	3.8
Morocco	2000	-14.7	1.8	7.1	3.7
	2001	27.3	5.3	5.8	3.4
	2002p	8.0	3.7	5.5	-4.6
Egypt	2000	3.4	6.1	2.0	6.9
	2001	3.7	3.3	2.1	3.5
	2002 f	3.6	3.8	2.1	2.9
Tunisia	2000	-1.0	4.4	10.1	6.2
	2001	-1.5	5.2	7.1	6.0
	2002	-10.3	3.0	5.7	3.0
Cyprus	2000	-5.9	3.6	-2.2	6.9
	2001	7.0	0.1	2.7	4.8
	2002 p	5.5	1.5	4.2	1.9
Malta	2000	0.2	9.4	12.9	5.4
	2001	14.2	-4.7	13.2	5.9
	2002	9.9	5.2	11.8	1.5
Turkey	2000	3.9	6.1	4.4	7.8
	2001	-6.5	-7.5	-5.5	-8.3
	2002	7.1	9.4	-4.9	9.2

drop in unemployment (Figure 2 and Table 4). Apart from the Gaza Strip and the West Bank and Turkey, the number of jobs has increased in every country for which data are available. If unemployment is to be reduced, jobs have to grow at a faster rate than the active population. But the age pyramid in several countries and the increasing number of women entering the job market have resulted in sharp increases in the active population.

Table 4 - Unemployment and employment

	Overall unemployment rate (%)			Unemployment rate of young people under 25 (%)			Total employment (1000)		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
TN	15.6	15.0	14.9	31.8	29.8	30.7	2705	2789	2852
MA	13.6	12.5	11.6	19.9	18.9	17.6	8891	8955	:
DZ	28.9	27.3	:	53.6	46.2	:	6180	6229	:
JO	13.7	14.7	15.3	26.6	29.7	31.0	1241	1265	:
IL	8.8	9.4	10.3	16.9	18.6	20.8	2221	2265	2284
PS	14.1	25.5	:	20.0	35.6	:	597	508	:
SY	9.5	10.3	11.7	:	:	:	4937	5275	5460
CY	5.2	4.4	3.8	11.5	10.3	9.7	294	310	315
MT	7.0	6.7	7.4	14.2	16.5	18.7	145	146	148
TR	6.6	8.5	10.4	13.2	16.7	19.5	20579	20367	20287
LB	9.9	:	:	24.0	:	:	:	:	:
EG	9.0	9.2	9.1	28.2	:	:	17203	17600	17900

Source: NSI.
Tunisia: youth unemployment refers to 18-24 age group. Morocco: 2002 (source: national statistical office website). Algeria: second quarter figure for 2000, third quarter figure for 2001. Lebanon: youth unemployment refers to 20-25 age group. Egypt: 2001 and 2002 figures from central bank website. "Total jobs" figures for CY, MT and TR and "youth unemployment" figures for TR supplied by NSIs under MEDSTAT programme.

Inflation slightly up on 2001

Apart from Turkey, the MPCs have kept prices under control for several years. The rate of inflation has declined noticeably since 1997 in Algeria, Egypt and Israel. In 2002, however, prices tended to rise in several countries. Indeed, in eight of the countries for which figures are available, the rate of inflation equalled or exceeded the 2001 rate. It went up in particular in Israel and the Gaza Strip and the West Bank (Table 5).

Tourism: sluggish performance in 2002

The tourism sector contributes a major share to GDP in most of the Mediterranean countries and provides a significant sources of foreign currency.

In every country apart from Algeria, foreign currency revenue accounted for more than 10% of total revenue in the current balance in 1999 and 2000. In Egypt the figure was as high as 19%.

After September 2001 there was a sharp drop in the number of visitor arrivals throughout the MPCs in comparison with 2000, with the effect particularly noticeable in the last quarter of the year number (Table 7 and Figure 3). This trend is certainly linked to the events of September 11. However, the number of visitors had already declined in 2000 in Israel and neighbouring countries (Jordan and Syria), following the start of the second *intifada*.

The effects of the September 11 attacks were still felt in several countries in 2002, at least during the first half of the year, and caused a decline in tourist arrivals in several countries (Israel, Cyprus, Morocco, Tunisia and Egypt). However, arrivals were well up on the 2001 figures in October and slightly up in November and December. The Bali terror attack of October 2002 and the threat of war in Iraq had probably a dampening effect on tourism in general and in the region in particular. In the last quarter of 2002, however, all the countries for which data are available recorded more tourist arrivals than in the same period in 2001, when figures had slumped dramatically compared with the last quarter of 2000.

As a result of fewer tourist arrivals, foreign currency revenue from tourism declined in several countries (Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Malta) in 2002 compared with 2001, especially in the first half of the year. Turkey stood out by posting an increase in currency revenue from tourism in the first and third quarters of the year. The opposite was true, however, in the case of Tunisia and Morocco (Table 8 and Figure 4).

Table 5 - Inflation: consumer price index

	Annual rate of growth (%)										
	CY(1)	DZ	EG	IL	JO	MA	MT	PS	SY	TN	TR
1997	3.3	5.7	4.6	9.0	3.0	1.0	3.2	8.0	1.9	3.7	85.8
1998	2.3	5.0	3.6	5.4	3.1	2.8	2.3	5.6	-0.1	3.1	84.6
1999	1.1	2.7	3.1	5.2	-2.4	0.7	2.1	5.2	-2.2	2.7	64.9
2000	4.9	0.3	2.7	1.1	0.7	1.9	2.4	2.8	-0.6	2.9	54.9
2001	2.0	4.2	2.3	1.1	1.8	0.6	2.9	1.2	1.0	1.9	54.9
2002	2.8	1.4	2.7	5.7	1.8	2.8	2.2	5.7	1.7	2.8	45.0

(1) Interim HICP.

Table 6 - Change in tourist arrivals in relation to same period of previous year (%)

	DZ*	CY	EG*	IL	LB*	JO	MT	MA	SY	TN*	TR
2001 in relation to 2000											
1st quarter	1.0	-0.3	-2.9	-47.4	27.8	-10.0	1.5	10.0	-2.4	16.9	16.7
2nd quarter	5.2	7.5	-8.9	-52.4	11.2	3.2	-2.1	5.5	-10.3	14.5	25.8
3rd quarter	1.3	2.4	-9.2	-56.2	16.6	12.8	-1.3	7.4	17.2	11.4	11.7
4th quarter	14.7	-14.3	-41.2	-41.7	-4.6	1.5	-10.4	-16.9	-21.3	-18.6	-10.0
Annual 00/01	4.1	0.4	-15.6	-50.5	12.9	3.6	-2.9	2.7	-3.3	6.5	11.4
2002 in relation to 2001											
1st quarter	:	-7.3	-16.7	-35.2	7.5	1.5	-5.0	-9.6	:	-7.8	7.4
2nd quarter	:	-14.9	-7.7	-47.2	0.4	-9.1	-10.9	-11.2	:	-17.6	3.6
3rd quarter	:	-12.9	17.0	-23.2	18.8	19.5	-3.4	-0.3	:	-7.6	15.5
4th quarter	:	2.9	77.7	7.6	31.3	23.7	7.0	23.1	:	19.4	33.0
Annual 02/01	:	-10.3	11.7	-27.9	14.3	9.8	-3.9	-0.7	:	-6.0	14.0

*: visitor arrivals. TN and IL: figures for 2002 taken from NSI website.

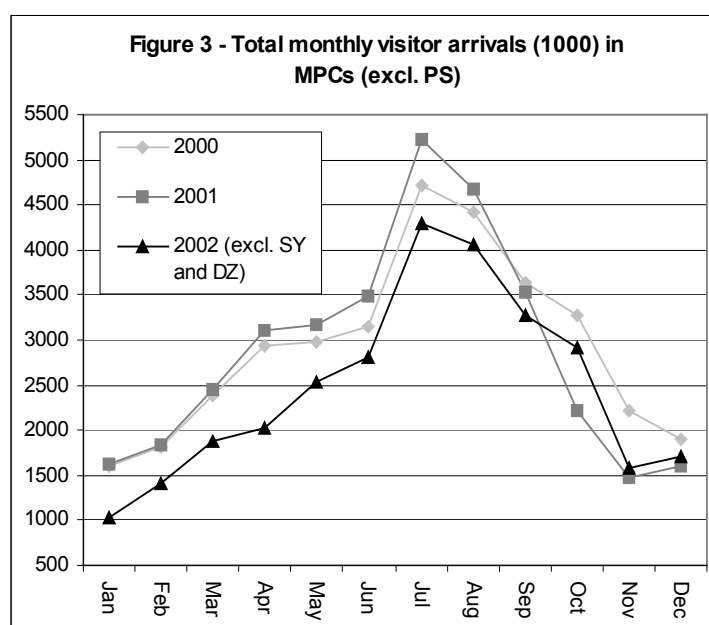
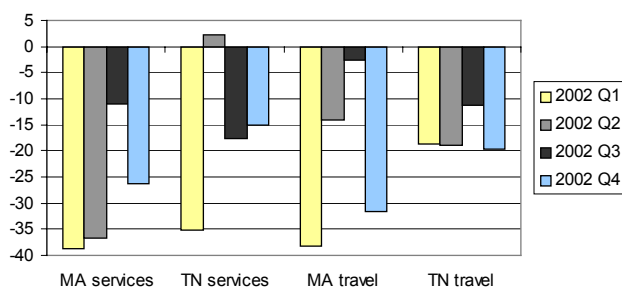


Table 7 - "Travel" heading in balance of payments - Credit: change in currency revenue in 2002 in relation to same quarter in 2001 (%)

	CY	EG	IL	JD	MT	TR
2002 1st quarter	8.8	-22.3	-12.4	-4.3	-12.0	19.9
2nd quarter	-13.1	-14.1	-26.5	-6.5	-19.2	-11.3
3rd quarter	-16.5	-0.7	-14.3	34.4	-22.1	7.7
4th quarter	-1.9	:	-1.9	:	17.3	:

Economic activity in the Maghreb countries

Figure 4 - Change in balance of services and travel in 2002 in relation to 2001 (%)



The decline in the number of tourists visiting Morocco and Tunisia caused a particularly sharp drop in the "travel" balance during the first, second and fourth quarters of 2002.

In more general terms, Morocco's current balance declined only slightly between 2001 and 2002. The reason for this was that current transfers (including those by workers abroad) continued at a high rate. This factor, together with the balance in services (even if it fell slightly) more than offset the deficit in the balance of trade in goods in every quarter apart from the second (Figure 5). The current balance deficit in Tunisia declined slightly in 2002, mainly as a result of a slightly smaller trade deficit. The "services" balance declined by 18%, however, one reason being the reduction in the "travel" surplus. The balance of transfers continued at a high level (Figure 6). Although Algeria is much less dependent on tourism, its current balance surplus has fallen sharply since 2000. The main reason for this is the decline in the country's trade surplus, which has been affected by oil prices which were lower in 2001 and 2002 than in 2000. Current transfers showed signs of rising in the first three quarters of 2002 (Figure 7).

Figure 5 - Current balance: Morocco (EUR mio)

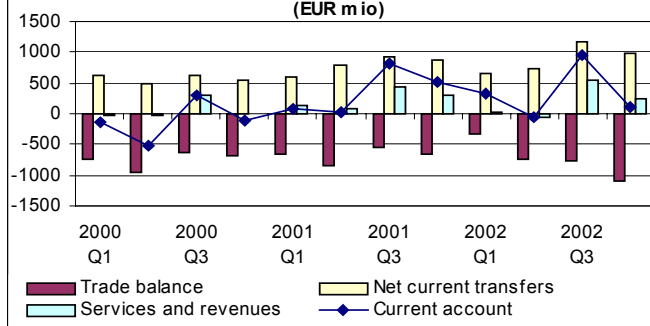


Figure 6 - Current balance: Algeria (EUR mio)

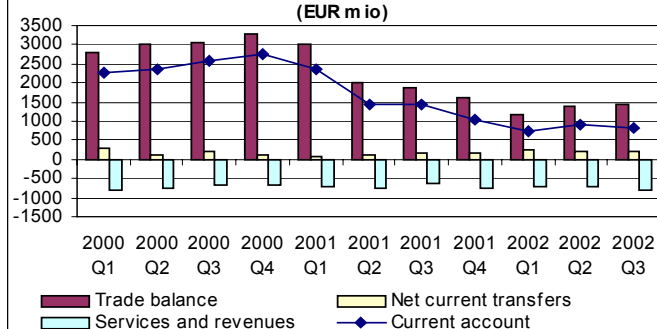
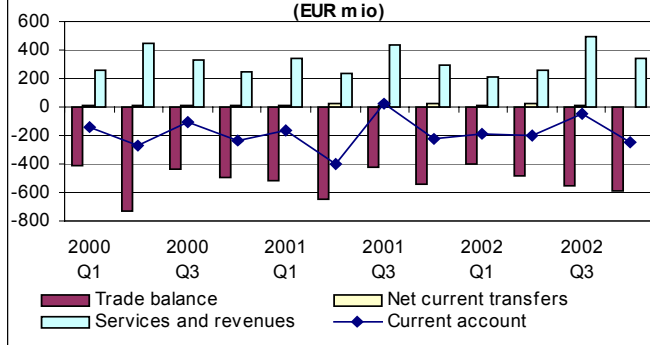


Figure 7 - Current balance: Tunisia (EUR mio)



Foreign direct investment (FDI)

European investment in the MPC-12 countries declined overall in 2001, with the effect mainly felt in Egypt and Israel (see Statistics in Focus, Theme 2 – 13/2003). Investment went up, however, in Morocco and especially Turkey.

Direct investment from the world as a whole increased in 2001 in Jordan, Algeria, Turkey and Morocco (Table 8). In the last two countries, investors were attracted by the services sector and especially by telecommunications in Morocco.

The main reason for the drop in FDI in Israel in 2002 was the slump in investment in the electronics and telecommunications sector. In Tunisia, on the other hand, overall FDI increased in 2002 as a result of investment in the transport and telecommunications sectors.

Table 8 - Inflows of foreign direct investment from rest of the world

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2000		
	EUR mio				Change (%)		
DZ	261	253	1058	:	-3	318	
MA	906	199	2530	397	-78	1173	-84
LB	266	275	:	:	3	:	:
IL	3062	4178	2888	1420	36	-31	-51
TN	369	694	409	645	88	-41	58
JO	168	516	:	:	206	:	:
SY	97	103	:	:	6	:	:
CY	642	871	726	:	36	-17	:
MT	770	674	340	-410	-12	-50	-221
TR	835	907	2925	553	9	223	-81
EG	:	1530	456	405	:	-70	-11

EG: source: central bank website. MA: source: exchange office website. CY, MT, TR: supplied by NSIs for this publication.

International trade in goods

Several countries experienced a decline in trade in 2001 and 2002. This sometimes had the effect of improving their trade balance, as a result of weaker imports. At the same time, the EU share of trade in the case of several MPCs declined in 2002 (Table 9).

EU imports from the MPC countries declined by 2% in 2002 while exports rose by 4%. The EU surplus in trade with MPC-12 went up again sharply from February 2002. The MPCs nevertheless recorded a surplus in trade with the EU in January of both 2002 and 2003 (Figure 8).

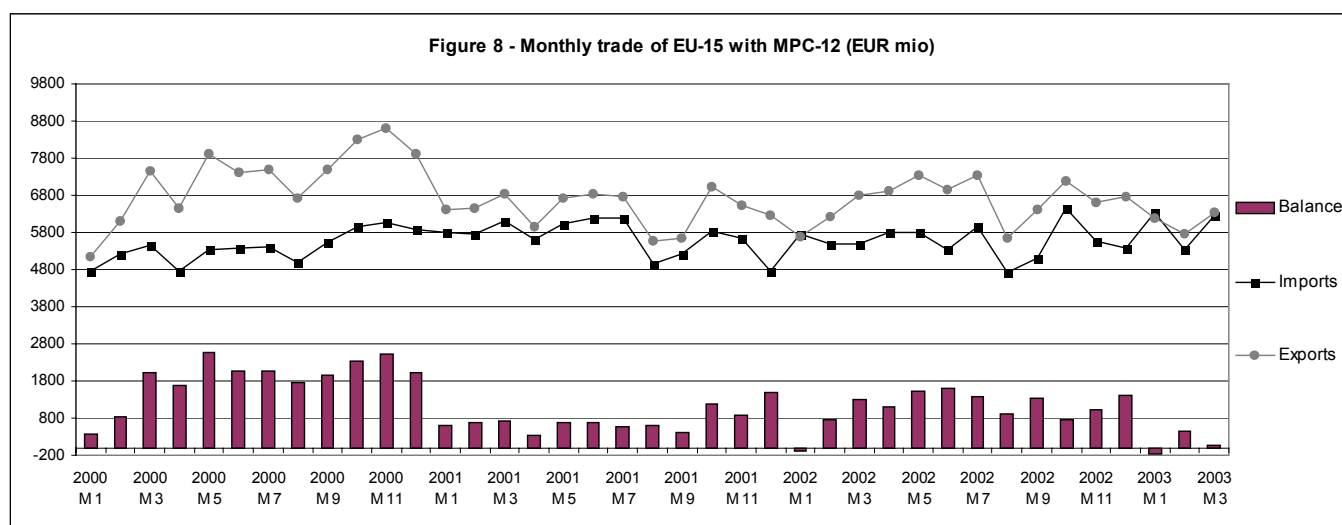
The European Union traditionally imports manufactured articles and energy products from the MPCs and exports machinery, vehicles and manufactured articles. In 2002 trade in these three product groups accounted for about 80% of all EU-MPC trade.

European imports of energy products declined the most in value terms in 2002, especially at the start of the year, the likely cause being the fall in oil prices.

Table 9 - MPC trade: recent trends

		Change (%)						EU-15 share of total trade (%)		
		2001/2000	2002/2001	2002 in relation to 2001				2000	2001	2002
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
DZ	Imports	13.9	22.0	12.8	21.4	28.1	40.3	57.3	59.4	55.8
	Exports	-10.8	-6.8	16.3	-18.1	-14.8	16.0	62.6	64.5	64.0
	Balance	-28.3	-39.5	25.2	-49.2	-56.1	-17.0			
SY	Imports	17.7	:	:	:	:	:	29.6	33.1	25.4*
	Exports	12.5	:	:	:	:	:	65.0	64.3	60.5*
	Balance	-21.8	:	:	:	:	:			
MA	Imports	1.8	2.5	-4.2	1.0	:	:	57.9	54.0	:
	Exports	2.3	5.4	9.2	14.2	:	:	74.7	72.4	:
	Balance	0.9	-2.7	-30.8	-17.2	:	:			
LB	Imports	17.1	-11.6	-6.3	-8.8	-12.3	-17.7	:	:	:
	Exports	24.5	17.6	18.1	27.7	11.4	14.4	:	:	:
	Balance	16.1	-15.7	-9.3	-14.0	-15.9	-22.0	:	:	:
JO	Imports	6.0	2.3	2.6	-8.4	13.5	3.9	33.0	31.5	28.8
	Exports	25.1	13.7	19.8	13.6	18.1	5.6	3.3	3.7	2.9
	Balance	-3.5	-5.1	-6.5	-21.2	10.1	2.6			
IL	Imports	-6.8	-0.6	-15.1	-0.2	0.1	15.3	43.3	41.8	41.0
	Exports	-7.5	-1.9	-9.1	2.3	3.7	11.1	27.3	26.3	25.0
	Balance	-2.3	8.2	-51.5	-14.9	-23.0	58.8			
TN	Imports	16.5	-1.1	-7.4	-10.2	5.0	9.9	70.5	70.7	70.3
	Exports	18.7	2.6	-4.8	-0.3	4.1	11.9	79.9	79.8	78.6
	Balance	11.6	-9.4	-13.9	-29.1	7.3	5.4			
EG	Imports	-6.1	:	:	:	:	:	34.1	29.5	:
	Exports	-9.3	:	:	:	:	:	40.0	31.4	:
	Balance	-4.5	:	:	:	:	:			
CY	Imports	10.6	3.6	6.9	6.3	-4.9	7.0	57.3	56.8	55.8
	Exports	11.9	-0.2	29.1	-0.1	-7.6	-18.8	56.5	50.9	53.9
	Balance	10.4	4.2	3.7	7.4	-4.6	11.0			
MT	Imports	-23.5	-1.2	-12.0	3.8	8.4	-3.7	60.0	63.7	67.2
	Exports	-23.4	-1.2	-11.8	-6.7	11.2	5.6	33.3	51.0	45.9
	Balance	-23.8	-1.4	-12.6	32.7	1.0	-20.6			
TR	Imports	-24.0	22.8	-5.1	25.2	29.9	42.4	48.8	44.1	45.5
	Exports	12.8	12.0	8.1	4.2	18.9	16.5	52.2	51.4	51.5
	Balance	-62.3	56.5	-32.9	117.6	61.1	147.3			

* first half of 2002.

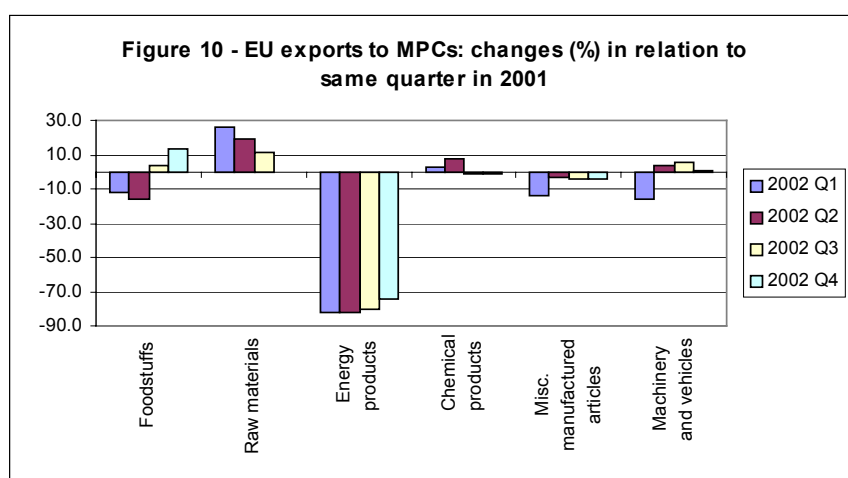
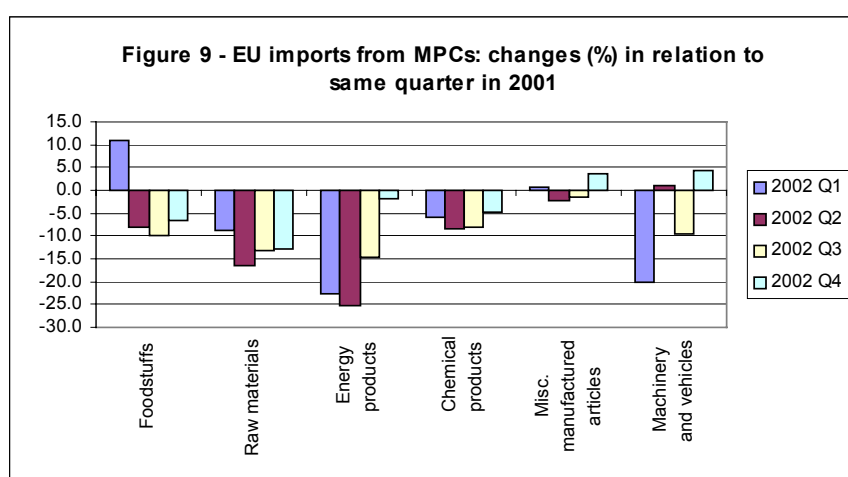


Imports of manufactured articles rose sharply in the last quarter of 2002 compared with the same three months in 2001. European exports of machinery and vehicles generally declined in 2002. Like manufactured articles, however, they recorded a rise at the end of the year.

The MPCs with which trade declined most were Algeria, Cyprus, Israel and Egypt. At the other extreme, there was a sharp rise in EU imports from Jordan and exports to Turkey.

Tab. 10 - Commerce de l'EU-15 (déclarant EU 15) avec les 12-PPM, variation en % par rapport à l'année précédente

	IMPORT			EXPORT		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
12-PPM	37	5	-2	25	-11	4
DZ	111	-2	-10	17	23	8
TN	15	13	-2	21	9	-5
EG	44	-9	3	-1	-12	-8
MA	8	4	1	17	-3	2
SY	59	21	-2	6	19	0
IL	30	-4	-11	23	-9	-7
PS	224	15	36	-17	-58	3
JO	6	-16	94	30	13	7
CY	66	-5	-25	32	-5	-2
TR	16	15	9	46	-32	20
LB	17	24	-39	7	7	-3
MT	22	13	-4	34	-10	8



ESSENTIAL INFORMATION – METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Country aggregates: EU: EU-15.

MPC-12: Algeria (DZ), Morocco (MA), Tunisia (TN), Egypt (EG), Jordan (JO), Lebanon (LB), Syria (SY), Israel (IL), Gaza Strip and West Bank (PS), Cyprus (CY), Malta (MT) and Turkey (TR).

Maghreb: Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia.

Candidate countries (CC-13) : Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey.

Sources of data on the MPCs: Unless otherwise indicated, the data on the MPCs presented here were transmitted to Eurostat by official national statistical sources (statistical institutes, central banks and finance ministries) as part of the MEDSTAT programme.

The data on the EU Member States and the candidate countries (Cyprus, Malta and Turkey) are taken from Eurostat data bases (NewCronos and COMEXT). Some figures for the candidate countries were supplied to Eurostat specially for this publication and do not involve the responsibility of Eurostat's thematic units. In addition, some figures are

provisional and may be subject to future revision.

This publication was produced as part of the **MED-IS** subprogramme designed to strengthen the information and dissemination systems of the Mediterranean partner countries' national statistical institutes.

National accounts:

Unless otherwise indicated, the MPC figures were transmitted to Eurostat in March 2003 as part of the MEDSTAT subprogramme on national accounts (MED-NA). The figures for the EU, Cyprus, Malta, Turkey and CC-13 were extracted from NewCronos on 30 May 2003.

Data on tourism:

The data on tourism were transmitted to Eurostat by the tourism ministries and the national statistical institutes as part of the MEDSTAT subprogramme on tourism statistics (MEDTOUR).

External trade:

The figures in Tables 9 and 10 and Figure 8 are those declared by the EU. Customs source. Eurostat COMEXT data base – data

extracted in June 2003.

System: special trade.

Classification: SITC rev. 3.

Statistical values: EU: CIF for imports and FOB for exports.

Table 9: figures reported by the MPCs. The discrepancies in the bilateral trade figures between sources can be explained to some extent by the use of different methodologies and concepts.

Data comparability: since the information was provided by official national sources, most of the data were compiled using internationally defined and accepted standards and methodologies. Although this ensures a certain degree of comparability, it is not total. One of the objectives of MEDSTAT is in fact to improve data harmonisation.

Symbols:

: figures not available.

NSI National statistical institute(s)

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➤ Databases

NewCronos, Theme 1, Domain: euro-med and Comext

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