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Foreword

In the declaration adopted at the Barcelona Conference of 27-28 November 1995 the 27 partner states at that time (15 EU Member States and 12 Mediterranean partners) established a new partnership in political, economic, social, and cultural affairs. MEDSTAT I was the tangible outcome of this partnership in the field of statistics. Through the institutional strengthening of the national statistical institutes (NSIs) and other operators in the statistical systems of the Euro-Mediterranean partners¹ MEDSTAT I made a significant contribution to setting up a system for collecting, exchanging and disseminating data which were reliable, harmonised and up-to-date.

The data shown here reveal the situation of the Euro-Mediterranean partner countries by providing an up-to-date picture based on their main socioeconomic characteristics

The European Commission plans to strengthen the partnership further by launching the second phase of the MEDSTAT programme for the Mediterranean region. The main objectives in this regard are the coverage of the requirements of Barcelona declaration in terms of socio-economic information and the availability of statistical data adapted to policy needs. The main difficulty and thus, the value of such an initiative, lies in the effort that had to be made by the Commission and its partners to combine the best technical standards and to ensure operational effectiveness and consistency with the underlying political objectives.

While retaining the special features of the Mediterranean partnership, statistical cooperation in the coming years will have to respond to the increased demands for the reliability, comparability and relevance of the statistical data linked to the socio-economic and political aspects of the European Neighbourhood Policy.

(1) EU-25: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom; EFTA: Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland; Mediterranean zone: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey.

The data on the Mediterranean countries are supplied by official statistical sources (statistical institute, central bank and ministry of finance) and compiled by Eurostat. The data on the EU Member States and the EFTA countries are taken from Eurostat databases.

Symbols and abbreviations

–	None
0	Less than half of the unit concerned
:	Data not available
E	Estimation
P	Provisional
EU-25	European Union
BE	Belgium
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
GR	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
CY	Cyprus
LV	Latvia
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom
IS	Iceland
NO	Norway
CH	Switzerland
IL	Israel
JO	Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom)
LB	Lebanon
MA	Morocco
PS	Palestinian Authority
SY	Syria
TN	Tunisia
TR	Turkey

<i>Country</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Website</i>
Algeria	Office National des Statistique (ONS)	8 & 10 rue des Moussebilines BP 202 Ferhat Boussaad 16100 ALGER	http://www.ons.dz
Egypt	Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (CAPMAS)	Salah Salem Street, Nasr City, PO Box 2086 Nasr City, Cairo	http://www.capmas.gov.eg/
Israel	Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS)	66, Kanfey Nesharim Street, POB 34525, Jerusalem 91342	http://www.cbs.gov.il/
Jordan	Department of Statistics (DOS)	PO Box 2015, 11941 Amman	http://www.dos.gov.jo/
Lebanon	Administration Centrale de la statistique (ACS)	Rue Kantari, Immeuble 'Finances et Commerce', 5 ^e étage, Beirut	http://www.cas.gov.lb
Morocco	Direction de la statistique (DS)	Rue Mohamed Belhassan El Ouazzani, Haut-Agdal, Rabat	http://www.statistic-hcp.ma/
Palestinian Authority	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS)	Al Birem Office; PO Box 1647, Ramallah, West Bank via Israel	http://www.pcbs.org/
Syria	Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS)	Abdel Malek Ben Marwan Street, Abu Rumaneh, PO Box 1317 Damascus	http://www.cbssyr.org/
Tunisia	Institut National de la Statistique (INS)	70, Rue Echem, 1002 Tunis, Belvédère	http://www.ins.nat.tn/
Turkey	State Institute of Statistics (SIS)	114 Necatibey Cad-desi, 06100 Ankara, Turkey	http://www.tuik.gov.tr/

Population – living conditions

<i>Main demographic data (2003)</i>								
	Population (2003) and recent trends			Percentage of those under 15 (2003)	Percentage of those over 65 (2003)	Life expectancy (years, 2002)		Fertility rate (births per woman, 2003)
	Population, 2003 (million inhabitants)	Annual rate of increase 1990–96 (%)	Annual rate of increase 1997–2003 (%)			Men	Women	
MED	247,42	1,83	1,12	22,7	3,4			
DZ	31,85	2,23	1,55	30,7	5,0	72,9	74,9	2,4
EG	67,97	2,08	1,99	33,5	4,3	67,5	71,9	3,1
IL	6,63	3,52	2,38	28,4	9,9	81,5	77,5	2,9
JO	5,48	5,79	2,96	37,8 ⁽¹⁾	3,5 ⁽¹⁾	70,6	72,4	3,7
LB	4,50	1,93	1,37	30,3	5,9	69,1	72,7	2,2
MA	30,09	1,76	1,63	30,2	5,2	68,5	72,7	2,5
PS	3,51	:	3,97	46,3	3,1	71,2	72,7	5,6
SY	17,32	3,01	2,59	39,6	3,1	69,6	70,0	3,8
TN	9,84	1,83	1,10	27,4	6,7	71,1	75,1	2,1
TR	70,23	1,89	1,53	29,2	5,6	68,6	73,4	2,2
EU	454,58	0,33	0,23	16,4	16,3			
BE	10,36	0,32	0,30	17,3	17	75,1	81,1	1,6
CZ	10,20	-0,07	-0,17	15,2	13,9	72	78,5	1,2
DK	5,38	0,37	0,34	18,9	14,8	74,9	79,5	1,8
DE	82,54	0,56	0,11	14,7	17,5	75,5	81,3	1,3
EE	1,36	-1,61	-0,60	16,6	15,9	65,3	77,1	1,4
GR	11,01	0,89	0,40	14,6	17,5	75,4	80,7	1,3
ES	41,55	0,24	0,86	14,5	16,9	77,2	83,7	1,3
FR	59,64	0,40	0,43	18,6	16,3	75,8	82,9	1,9
IE	3,96	0,53	1,36	20,9	11,1	75,2	80,3	2,0
IT	57,32	0,04	0,13	14,2	19	76,9	82,9	1,3
CY	0,72	2,30	1,19	20	11,8	76,1 ⁽¹⁾	81 ⁽¹⁾	1,5
LV	2,33	-1,28	-0,79	15,4	15,9	65,5	76,8	1,3
LT	3,46	-0,36	-0,59	17,7	14,7	66,3	77,7	1,3
LU	0,45	1,37	1,22	18,8	14	74,9	81,5	1,6
HU	10,14	-0,09	-0,26	15,9	15,4	68,4	76,7	1,3
MT	0,40	0,87	1,01	18,2	12,8	75,9	81	1,4
NL	16,19	0,66	0,66	18,5	13,7	76,1	80,8	1,8
AT	8,10	0,66	0,29	16,3	15,5	76	81,8	1,4
PL	38,22	0,25	-0,18	17,2	12,8	70,5	78,9	1,2
PT	10,41	0,08	0,55	15,7	16,7	74	80,5	1,4
SI	2,00	-0,05	0,07	14,6	14,8	72,7	80,5	1,2
SK	5,38	0,25	0,00	17,6	11,5	69,9	77,8	1,2
FI	5,21	0,47	0,24	17,6	15,3	75,1	81,8	1,8
SE	8,94	0,60	0,18	17,8	17,2	77,9	82,4	1,7
UK	59,33	0,36	0,12	18,3	16	76,2	80,7	1,7
EFTA	12,19	0,79	0,58	17,9	15,2			
IS	0,289	0,91	1,12	22,6	11,8	78,7	82,5	2,0
LI	0,034	1,36	1,45	18	10,8	78,7	82,1	1,3
NO	4,552	0,53	0,60	19,9	14,7	77	81,9	1,8
CH	7,314	0,95	0,54	16,5	15,7	77,8	83	1,4

⁽¹⁾ concern 2001

The demography of the Mediterranean countries continues to show continuous growth in spite of a noticeable slowdown between 1997 and 2003. The annual rate of population growth is still far above the figures for the European Union and EFTA: 1.12 % per year compared with 0.23 % and 0.58 % respectively.

The Mediterranean countries are far from displaying a standard demographic pattern, however. The general picture shows that the Maghreb countries along with Egypt, Turkey and Lebanon have the lowest rates (below 2 %), while the other countries have much higher rates. This population growth is supported by a fertility rate which exceeds that of the European Union. In the Mediterranean countries the total fertility rate is always at least two, a figure which is attained in only one EU Member State (Ireland).

Apart from Israel, the Mediterranean countries have figures for life expectancy at birth which are generally lower than in the EU prior to enlargement. The combination of a higher fertility rate and a shorter life expectancy results in significant differences in the age pyramid. The percentage of those under 15 is usually more than 30 % in the Mediterranean countries, while it rarely goes above 18 % in the EU Member States. The opposite applies in the case of those over 65: the figure is rarely more than 6 % in the Mediterranean countries (5 % for the zone as a whole), whereas it is never below 11 % — and averages 16.3 % — in the European Union.

Definitions

Total growth rate

Ratio between the *total population increase* during the period under review and the *average population* of the geographic area in question during the same period. The figure is expressed per 1 000 inhabitants.

Life expectancy at birth

The mean number of years that a newborn child can expect to live if subjected throughout the rest of its life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of death).

Total fertility rate (general fertility rate)

The mean number of children born alive to a woman through her childbearing years in accordance with the fertility rates by age of a given year. It is therefore the completed fertility of a hypothetical generation, calculated by adding the fertility rates by age for women in a given year (assuming that the number of women at each age is the same). The total fertility rate is also used to indicate the replacement fertility level. In the developed countries a rate of 2.1 is considered to be the replacement level.

Sources

Unless otherwise indicated, the data for the Mediterranean countries are the data transmitted by the national statistical institutes.

The data for the following countries are taken from the World Bank databases: Egypt, Lebanon.

The data for the European Union are taken from the free-access New-Cronos database: <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/>

Population – living conditions

<i>Living conditions in 2003</i>				
	Infant mortality rate per 1 000	Number of doctors per 100 000 inhabitants ⁽⁴⁾	Percentage GDP devoted to education ⁽³⁾	Percentage GDP devoted to health ⁽³⁾
MED				
DZ	32,5	159	4,0	1,5
EG	33 ⁽¹⁾	:	:	4,9 ⁽¹⁾
IL	4,5	:	10,1	9,4
JO	22,1	:	:	9,3
LB	27,0	:	:	11,5
MA	40,0	44	6,8	1,3
PS	24,2	154	4,4 ⁽¹⁾	1,7 ⁽¹⁾
SY	18,1	140	5,2 ⁽²⁾	1,3 ⁽²⁾
TN	21,1	83	6,9	1,9 (p)
TR	38,3	137	3,8	1,5
EU	4,6 (e)			:
BE	4,6 (e)	419	6,3	6,3 (e)
CZ	3,9	378	4,4	7 (p)
DK	4,4	365 ⁽¹⁾	8,5	6,1
DE	4,2 (p)	362	4,8	8,3 (p)
EE	6,8	313	5,7	4,3 (p) ⁽²⁾
GR	4,0 (e)	454	3,96 ⁽²⁾	6,8
ES	3,6 (e)	454 ⁽¹⁾	4,4	5,9 (p)
FR	3,9 (e)	338 ⁽⁵⁾	5,8	8,6 (p)
IE	5,1	240	4,3	6,4 (p)
IT	4,6 (e)	603	4,8	6,5 (p)
CY	4,1 (e)	255	6,8	:
LV	9,4	296	5,8	2,7 ⁽²⁾
LT	6,7	380	5,9	4,3 ⁽²⁾
LU	4,9	315 ⁽⁶⁾	4,0	5,5 (p)
HU	7,3	293	5,5	5,7
MT	5,9	312	4,5	4,4
NL	4,8 (p)	329	5,1	8,3 (p)
AT	4,5	324	5,7	7,1 (p)
PL	7,0	224	5,6	4,1 (p)
PT	4,1	324	5,8	7,1 (p)
SI	4 (p)	227	6,0	7,8 (p)
SK	7,9	334	4,4	6,4 (p)
FI	3,1	311 ⁽¹⁾	6,4	6,4 (p)
SE	3,1	402	7,7	8,6 (p)
UK	5,3 (p)	180 ⁽⁶⁾	5,3	7,3 (p)
EFTA				
CH	2,4 (p)	349	7,1	8,2 (p)
IS	3,3 (p)	:	3,0	:
LI	3,4	:	7,6	8,8 (p)
NO	4,3 (p)	195	5,8	6,9 (p)

⁽¹⁾ for 2002

⁽²⁾ for 2001

⁽³⁾ Unless otherwise specified the data on the EU relates to 2002

⁽⁴⁾ Unless otherwise specified the data on the EU relates to 2001

⁽⁵⁾ for 2003

⁽⁶⁾ for 2000

In the Mediterranean countries — apart from Israel — the infant mortality rate is still high compared with the rates in the EU Member States. It is below 20 per 1 000 in two countries (Israel, Syria) but much higher in the other countries, whereas in the European Union the figure is below 10 per 1 000.

Infant mortality rate

The ratio between the number of deaths of children below the age of one in a given year and the number of live births in the same year. The figure is expressed per 1 000 live births.

Proportion of GDP devoted to health

Public spending on health consists of capital expenditure and recurrent costs in central and local government budgets, external loans and grants (including donations by international bodies and non-governmental organisations) and health insurance (or compulsory) social welfare funds. Since few developing countries have national accounts for the health sector, estimates of public health spending are complicated, especially in countries where the State governments and provincial and local authorities are involved in financing healthcare. The indicator is calculated as a percentage of GDP.

Proportion of GDP devoted to education

Public spending on education is equal to the expenditure on public education plus the subsidies granted to private primary, secondary and tertiary establishments. It may exclude expenditure granted to religious schools, which have a significant role in many developing countries. The data for some countries and for some years refer only to spending by the education ministry of the central government and thus exclude education expenditure by other central government ministries and departments, local authorities and other sources. The indicator is calculated as a percentage of GDP.

Number of doctors per 100 000 inhabitants

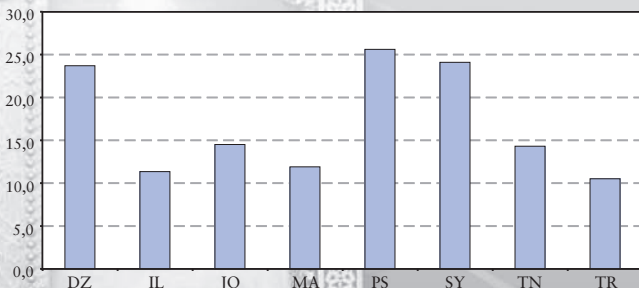
The number of doctors, dentists or pharmacists refers normally to those actually practising, as well as to those in private practice and those in industry, research or government.

Unless otherwise indicated, the data for the Mediterranean countries are the data transmitted by the national statistical institutes.

The data for the following countries are taken from the World Bank databases: Egypt, Lebanon.

The data for the European Union are taken from the free-access Eurostat reference database: <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/>

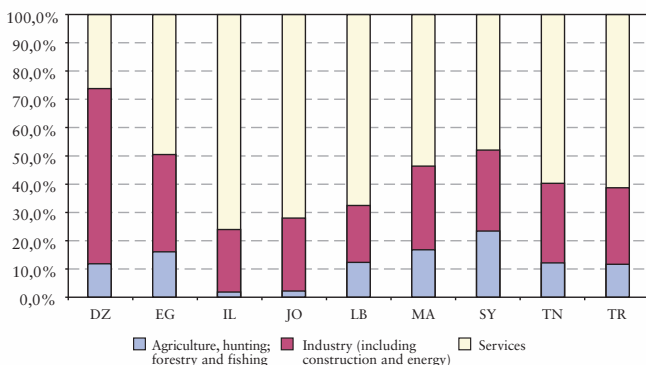
Unemployment rate in 2003 (% of active population)



<i>Gross domestic product</i>					
	Gross domestic product per inhabitant (EUR)		GDP growth by volume (%)		
MED	2001	2003	2001	2002	2003
DZ	1 523	1 891	2,1	4,1	6,9
EG	1 763	1 434	3,5	3,2	3,2
IL	19 712	14 609	-0,9	-0,7	1,3
JO	1 592	1 593	4,9	4,8	3,2
LB	4 281	3 471	2,0	2,2	2,7
MA	1 177	1 333	6,3	3,2	5,5
PS	:	:	-6,9	-8,6	3,9
SY	1 255	1 267	3,4	3,2	2,5
TN	2 309	2 239	7,9	4,1	7,6
TR	3 200	3 000	-7,5	7,9	5,8
EU					
BE	24 200	26 000	0,7	0,9	1,3
CZ	5 900	7 900	2,6	1,5	3,7
DK	32 100	34 700	1,3	0,5	0,7
DE	25 100	26 200	1,2	0,2	0,0
EE	4 300	6 000	6,5	7,2	6,7
GR	11 300	13 900	4,3	3,8	4,7
ES	15 700	18 600	3,5	2,7	2,9
FR	23 800	25 700	2,1	1,2	0,8
IE	27 100	33 800	6,0	6,1	3,7
IT	20 200	22 600	1,8	0,4	0,3
CY	14 300	16 100	4,1	2,1	2,0
LV	3 500	4 200	8,0	6,4	7,5
LT	3 500	4 700	6,4	6,8	9,7
LU	48 500	53 200	1,5	2,5	2,9
HU	5 000	7 200	3,8	3,5	2,9
MT	10 600	10 600	-0,4	1,0	-1,9
NL	25 300	28 000	1,4	0,6	-0,9
AT	26 300	28 000	0,8	1,0	1,4
PL	4 700	4 800	1,0	1,4	3,8
PT	11 300	12 500	1,7	0,4	-1,1
SI	10 300	12 300	2,7	3,3	2,5
SK	4 100	5 400	3,8	4,6	4,5
FI	25 300	27 600	1,0	2,2	2,4
SE	29 300	29 800	1,0	2,0	1,5
UK	26 700	26 900	2,2	2,0	2,5
EFTA					
CH	37 000	38 500	1,0	0,3	-0,4
IS	32 400	31 800	2,6	-2,1	4,2
LI	:	:	:	:	:
NO	40 300	42 800	2,7	1,1	0,4

For the 2001–03 period, the countries of the Mediterranean zone tend to show growth rates in excess of those in the Member States of the European Union. Apart from Israel, however, wealth per inhabitant is still well below the EU averages. Agriculture continues to play a more important role than in the EU. Agriculture accounts for more than 12 % of the national economy everywhere except in Jordan and Israel. Algeria stands out because of the importance of industry, which accounts for 62 % of value added. This factor is explained by the significant production of hydrocarbons.

Contribution of sectors of activity to value added (% , 2003)



Gross domestic product at current prices

Gross domestic product at market prices (GDPmp) is the final result of the production activity of resident producer units.

It can be defined in three ways:

- GDP is equal to the sum of gross value added of the institutional sectors or the various branches of activity, plus taxes and less subsidies on products (which are not allocated to sectors and branches of activity). It is also the balancing item in the total economy production account;
- GDP is equal to the sum of the final uses of goods and services by resident institutional services (final consumption expenditure and gross capital formation), plus exports and less imports of goods and services;
- GDP is equal to the sum of uses in the total economy generation of income account (compensation of employees, taxes on production and imports less subsidies, gross operating surplus and mixed income of the total economy).

Gross domestic product per inhabitant

Gross domestic product divided by the total population (the population figures indicate the average for the year).

Gross domestic product by volume: annual growth rate (%)

Real economic growth (by volume) measures the increase/decrease of GDP during year t in relation to the aggregate for year $t-1$.

Sources

Unless otherwise indicated, the data for the Mediterranean countries are the data transmitted by the national statistical institutes.

The data for the following countries are taken from the World Bank databases: Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria.

The data for the European Union are taken from the free-access Eurostat reference database: <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/>

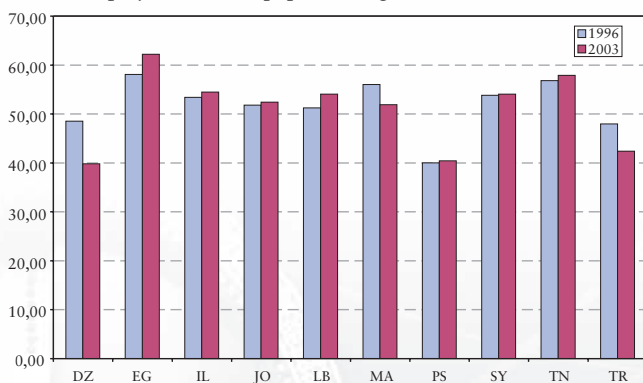
Economic activity

Employment by sector of activity (2003)

	Industry	Agriculture	Construction	Services
MED				
DZ	12,0	21,1	12,0	54,9
EG	12,3	29,9	7,4	50,4
IL	17,1	1,8	5,5	75,6
JO	3,6	0,0	15,3	6,4
LB	:	:	:	:
MA	13,4	43,9	6,8	36,0
PS	:	:	:	:
SY	13,6	26,1	11,2	49,1
TN	20,9	20,9	12,4	45,3
TR	18,2	33,9	4,6	43,3
EU				
BE	18,5	1,8	7,8	73,4
CZ	30,3	4,5	6,4	55,8
DK	17,1	3,2	9,3	72,9
DE	24,2	2,4	6,7	66,2
EE	25,3	6,2	7,2	61,4
GR	14,5	15,4	7,1	62,0
ES	18,5	5,7	8,1	63,6
FR	18,2	4,3	12,2	70,3
IE	16,8	6,6	6,7	65,8
IT	23,6	4,9	10,8	63,3
CY	12,2	5,2	8,2	71,9
LV	19,5	13,7	10,7	59,3
LT	20,7	17,9	7,5	53,9
LU	10,1	2,7	7,4	78,2
HU	25,7	5,4	9,0	61,3
MT	22,3	2,2	7,7	67,9
NL	13,5	2,9	7,4	74,2
AT	20,5	5,6	5,7	65,1
PL	22,7	18,4	8,8	53,0
PT	20,9	12,5	5,9	55,2
SI	31,7	8,4	11,4	53,4
SK	29,3	5,8	5,9	55,8
FI	19,9	5,1	9,0	68,3
SE	16,9	2,5	6,4	74,9
UK	15,6	1,3	5,6	75,4
EFTA				
CH	16,0	7,2	6,3	70,5
IS	14,5	6,9	7,1	71,2
LI	:	:	:	:
NO	14,5	3,7	7,1	74,7

Jobs in agriculture continue to play an important role in the Mediterranean countries. With the exception of Israel and Jordan, they generally account for more than 20 % of all jobs, with the figure reaching nearly 44 % in Morocco. Industry, on the other hand, has more or less the same share of jobs as in the EU. Employment in the service sector — apart from in the three countries already mentioned — is less significant than in the EU and accounts for less than 50 % in most countries. Since the mid-1990s, however — again with the exception of Morocco — agriculture's share of jobs has been steadily declining, while industry has remained stable. The changes thus indicate a direct shift from agriculture to services, especially to jobs in the tourism sector.

Employment rate of population aged 15 and over (% , 2003)



Employment

This is shown by the breakdown of the active population with a job according to the principal activity of the establishment where they work. Economic activity (NACE): based on the statistical nomenclature of economic activities (NACE Rev.1), with the NACE codes grouped as follows:

- agriculture (A agriculture, hunting and forestry; B fishing);
- industry (C mining and quarrying; D manufacturing; E electricity, gas and water supply; F construction);
- services (G wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods; H hotels and restaurants; I transport, storage and communication; J financial intermediation; K real estate, renting and business activities; L public administration and defence, compulsory social security; M education; N health and social work; O other community, social and personal service activities; P households with paid workers; Q extra-territorial organisations and bodies).

Sources

The data for the following countries are taken from the World Bank databases: Egypt.

The data for the European Union are taken from the free-access Eurostat reference database: <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/>

<i>Investment</i>					
	Percentage GDP devoted to gross fixed capital formation			Investment from abroad, 2003 (million EUR)	
	2001	2002	2003	Total	from EU
MED					
DZ	22,7	24,5	24,0	600	:
EG	16,4	16,5	16,4	:	977
IL	21,1	18,8	16,9	1679	:
JO	22,4	22,8	22,7	333	:
LB	15,9	17,0	16,7	1802	:
MA	22,3	22,9	24,0	2174	1635
PS	27,6	17,0	26,8	:	:
SY	21,6	22,6	23,6	959	:
TN	26,2	25,4	23,4	404	:
TR	27,5	28,2	26,3	1550	948
EU					
BE	20,5	19,2	19	:	26252
CZ	28,9	27,9	27,3	36911	1160
DK	20,4	20,2	19,7	70154	1236
DE	19,6	17,4	17,4	507065	14261
EE	29,2	31,8	32	4035	669
GR	23,8	23,6	25,7	14838	853
ES	26,3	26,6	27,7	225618	16368
FR	20,1	19	18,9	368591	30228
IE	23,8	22,7	24	170280	18601
IT	19,7	20	19,5	120608	13277
CY	16,5	18,7	17,9	4687	539
LV	26,5	26,3	28	2661	151
LT	20,5	21,7	22,4	3819	79
LU	23,8	21,2	21,1	490600	44228
HU	26,8	25,2	25	34518	2256
MT	18,3	14,2	20,5	2328	:
NL	21,6	20,6	20,2	333717	17513
AT	22,5	21	21,8	41488	4519
PL	20,7	18,9	18,9	45729	2788
PT	27,9	25,7	23,2	41191	8
SI	23,9	23,8	25,3	3970	250
SK	30	29,3	25,4	8283	619
FI	20,4	19,3	18,8	32428	2184
SE	17,7	16,7	16,2	113563	1213
UK	17,3	16,8	16,3	541986	11071
EFTA					
CH	23,6	21	20,3	119172	:
IS	22,1	17,7	20	:	:
LI	:	:	:	:	:
NO	19,6	19,3	17,6	40819	:

With regard to the proportion of gross domestic product devoted to investment, the Mediterranean countries are at a similar level to the EU Member States. As for trade, investment by the EU is more significant in the Maghreb countries (44 % of foreign investment) than in the Mashreq countries (17 %).

Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)

Gross fixed capital formation (ESA 95, 3.102) 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.

Direct foreign investment

Direct foreign investment (DFI) consists of the investment a resident institutional unit in one economy ('direct investor') makes with a view to acquiring a lasting interest in a resident institutional unit in another economy ('direct investment enterprise'). The direct investor's purpose is to exert a significant degree of influence on the management of the enterprise resident in the other economy. Direct investment involves both the initial transaction between the direct investor and the direct investment enterprise and all subsequent capital transactions between them and among affiliated enterprises, both incorporated and unincorporated.

Transactions in financial assets and liabilities that constitute direct foreign investment are to be recorded under the appropriate categories of financial transactions, i.e. loans, shares and other equity and other accounts receivable/payable. However, the amounts of direct foreign investment included within each of those categories should also be recorded separately as a memorandum item.

Conversion of data

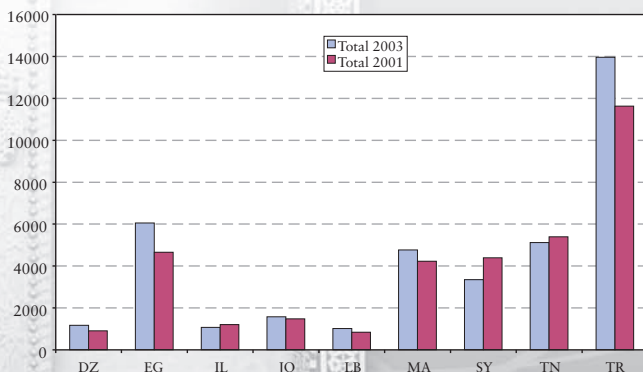
The data transmitted by the countries or provided by the World Bank are converted to euro in accordance with monthly exchange rates.

Sources

The data for the following countries are taken from the World Bank databases: Egypt.

The data for the European Union are taken from the free-access Eurostat reference database: <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/>

Tourist arrivals (thousands, 2001, 2003)



Agriculture and the land (2003)



	Total area (km ²)	Wood-land (km ²)	Utilised agricultural area (km ²)							
			Total	Arable land		Vine-yards	Orchards			
				Cereals	Other		Total	Olives	Citrus fruits	
MED										
DZ	2 381 740	42 800	754 651	184 491	570 160	8 155	22 586	17 722	5 271	
EG	1 001 450		81 132	:	:	1 551	:	1 187	3 528	
IL	20 700	983	4 284	1 676	700	735	856	180	185	
JO	89 342		:	563	:	:	:	650	67	
LB	10 400		:	578	:	:	:	580	163	
MA	710 850		89 752	:	:	5 000	:	58 000	7 650	
PS	6 020	92	328	165	163	72	1 158	927	32	
SY	185 180	5 900	79 069	31 170	39 610	520	2 306	5 710	293	
TN	163 610	656	49 302	15 323	12 580	219	21 399	14 144	169	
TR	783 562	207 030	188 260	134 130	41 490	5 300	:	6 250	1 090	
EU										
BE	30 518	6070	13 921	3 083	5 245	1	178	:	:	
CZ	78 860	26431 ⁽¹⁾	36 740	14 597	13 008	108	176	:	:	
DK	43 094	4733	26 417	14 846	9 611		83	:	:	
DE	357 020	105314 ⁽²⁾	170 080	68 394	49 874	982	584	:	:	
EE	45 228	22507 ⁽¹⁾	6 983	2 632	2 823	:	156	:	:	
GR	131 626	29400 ⁽³⁾	39 057	12 844	14 166	1 277	10 961	:	594	
ES	504 790	164927 ⁽¹⁾	252 966	66 269	63 335	11 651	12 020	7 735	3 057	
FR	543 965	154249 (p)	296 965	89 516	93 530	8 508	2 086	24 396	22	
IE	70 273	:	43 702	3 029	8 794		2	:	:	
IT	301 333	68 564	150 972	41 470	38 120	8 616	7 147	:	1 728	
CY	9 251	:	1 360	575	293	150	133	11 627	55	
LV	64 589	28 772	15 818	4 285	5 279	:	131	87	:	
LT	65 300	20 086	25 311	8 646	6 311	:	337	:	:	
LU	2 586	886	1 282	289	330	13	22	:	:	
HU	93 029	17 751	58 647	28 858	16 118	930	1 048	:	:	
MT	316	:	108	:	:	:	:	:	:	
NL	33 873	3 486	19 243	2 257	8 614	:	202	:	:	
AT	83 859	32 603	33 745	8 098	5 695	460	89	:	:	
PL	312 685	9 101	161 456	81 633	43 992	2	3 638	:	:	
PT	91 906	3 465	37 445	4 510	11 121	2 224	1 651	:	279	
SI	20 273	1 283	5 097	993	734	166	45	3 742	:	
SK	49 035	2 003	22 360	8 005	5 788	126	73	8	:	
FI	304 529	22 487	22 456	11 919	10 199	:	77	:	:	
SE	410 934	22 323	31 287	11 462	14 954	:	48	:	:	
UK	243 820	:	167 608	30 590	24 248	8	265	:	:	
EFTA										
CH	41 284	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
IS	103 000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
LI	106	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
NO	324 220	:	10 312	:	:	:	:	:	:	

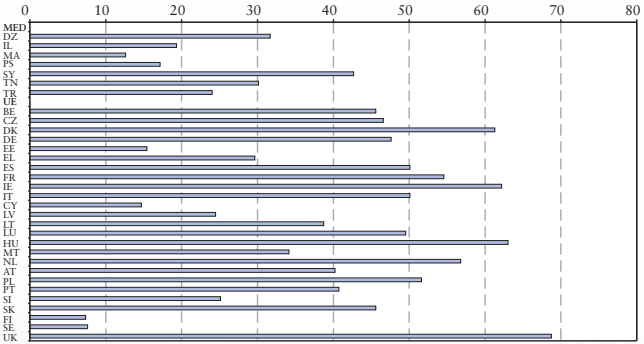
⁽¹⁾ for 2002

⁽²⁾ for 2001

⁽³⁾ for 2000

Agriculture in the Mediterranean countries tends to occupy a smaller proportion of the territory than in the EU Member States, because of the amount of land unsuited to farming. The traditional crops of the region are the mainstay of agriculture, with the result that in the 10 Mediterranean countries olive groves occupy twice as much area as in the European Union. The same is true for citrus fruits.

Proportion of utilised agricultural area in the territory (%)



Total area

Total area refers to all land which is a legal part of the country. Lakes, waterways and coastal waters are excluded, but mountain areas, glaciers, forests and other areas, even if not inhabited, are included.

Wooded area

Areas covered by woody plants with a potential height of more than 5 metres with crown cover exceeding 10 % of the territory.

Utilised agricultural area

All land used for farming including arable land, permanent grassland and land used for permanent crops. The indicators are expressed in total hectares and as a percentage of a country's total area.

Arable land

Land used for temporary crops (areas harvested twice being counted only once), temporary grasslands for mowing or pasturing, market/kitchen gardens and temporary fallow land (less than five years). Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is not included in this category.

Vineyards

Areas used for the production of wine or table grapes (including areas not yet in production).

Sources

The data for the following countries are taken from the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) databases: Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon.

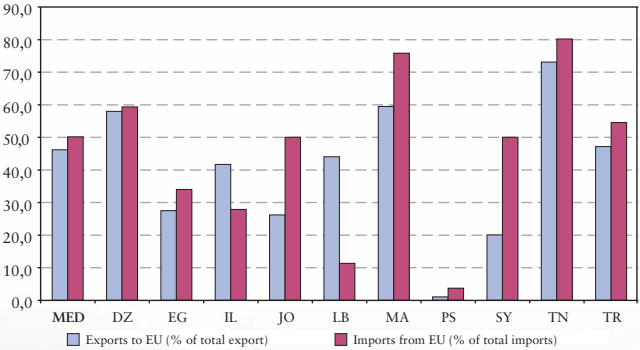
The data for the European Union are taken from the free-access Eurostat reference database: <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/>

<i>External trade</i>								
	Total exports (million EUR)		Total imports (million EUR)		Coverage rate (exports/im- ports)		Share of exports in GDP	
	2001	2003	2001	2003	2001	2003	2001	2003
MED								
DZ	21 371	21 757	11 108	11 963	192,4	181,9	36,4	38,2
EG	4 647	5 445	14 016	9 629	33,2	56,5	17,4	21,7
IL	32 448	28 096	37 184	30 243	87,3	92,9	35,0	38,4
JO	2 130	2 089	5 439	4 997	39,2	41,8	42,8	44,5
LB	993	1 347	8 140	6 336	12,2	21,3	13,6	13,4
MA	7 977	7 759	12 323	12 580	64,7	61,7	27,9	27,9
PS	424	325 ⁽¹⁾	2 345	1 656	18,1	19,6	16,2	9,6
SY	5 017	5 066	4 131	4 518	121,5	112,1	39,3	40,2
TN	7 379	6 501	9 274	4 518	79,6	143,9	44,5	43,8
TR	34 985	41 772	46 223	61 297	75,7	68,1	32,0	27,5
EU								
BE	212 540	225 720	199 490	208 080	101,0	100,2	85,7	81,5
CZ	37 210	43 030	40 530	45 240	:	:	66,5	62,4
DK	57 730	59 560	50 600	51 090	101,4	103,9	44,7	42,7
DE	638 280	661 550	542 790	531 920	104,2	106,6	34,8	35,5
EE	3 700	4 000	4 800	5 730	:	:	84,0	74,3
GR	11 400	11 670	31 670	39 220	98,9	86,6	23,8	19,8
ES	130 260	134 090	172 680	177 690	102,3	102,1	28,5	26,3
FR	361 080	341 860	366 910	345 250	100,8	102,3	28,1	25,7
IE	92 490	81 970	56 450	47 200	108,7	116,7	97,0	81,1
IT	272 990	258 190	263 760	257 090	100,9	95,3	28,4	25,8
CY	490	420	3 740	3 590	:	:	56,1	47,2
LV	2 230	2 560	3 910	4 630	:	:	41,6	42,3
LT	4 780	6 140	6 690	8 440	:	:	50,0	51,8
LU	10 900	11 770	13 770	14 400	117,4	125,6	153,1	137,4
HU	33 980	37 650	37 540	42 140	:	:	73,5	63,5
MT	2 030	2 030	2 830	2 860	:	:	84,1	79,2
NL	257 770	259 960	232 960	232 340	101,8	103,9	62,5	58,7
AT	79 000	84 720	83 330	86 650	102,1	105,8	47,8	48,4
PL	40 190	47 530	56 030	60 350	:	:	27,7	34,4
PT	27 320	27 730	44 050	39 850	101,2	112,6	30,6	30,1
SI	10 350	11 280	11 340	12 240	:	:	57,6	56,5
SK	14 060	19 300	16 480	19 910	:	:	73,4	77,7
FI	48 280	46 810	36 440	37 140	99,0	92,9	39,7	36,9
SE	84 460	89 510	70 570	73 100	100,8	102,2	45,9	43,8
UK	304 510	269 280	371 820	345 460	97,2	90,6	27,4	25,5
EFTA								
IS	2 250	2 110	2 530	2 500	:	:	40,4	36,2
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	64 120	60 580	36 250	35 330	:	:	45,7	41,3
CH	93 060	89 040	93 930	85 360			45,2	44,1

⁽¹⁾ for 2002

The European Union emerges as a privileged partner in trade with the Mediterranean countries. It takes half of their exports and provides 46 % of their imports. As a result of historical links, the closeness of these relations nevertheless varies from one part of the region to another. The Maghreb is the zone with the closest trading links, with the EU accounting for nearly three quarters of trade with Morocco and Tunisia.

EU share of Mediterranean countries' trade (%) in 2003



External trade

International trade statistics record all the goods which are added to or subtracted from a country's material resources as a result of entering (imports) or leaving (exports) its economic territory.

The two systems for recording trade flows make a distinction between general trade and special trade. General trade is appropriate when the statistical territory of a country coincides with its economic territory. Special trade is used when the statistical territory is only a part of the economic territory, mainly the part which coincides with the area where goods circulate freely.

General trade covers the special trade system plus warehousing (goods imported to or exported from warehouses). Transit goods are not included.

The special trade system covers the following flows: imported goods placed in free circulation and/or for domestic use, from the moment of arriving in the territory or leaving the warehouse, imports for inward processing and imports after outward processing.

EU trade statistics are shown under the special trade system.

Sources

Import-export data are taken from the Eurostat-Comext database.

The data on exports as a proportion of GDP are supplied by the national statistical institutes except for the following countries for which the data are taken from the World Bank databases: Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria.

Trade and infrastructure

Road network						
	Length of road network (km) ⁽¹⁾		Density (km/1 000km ²)		Private cars per 1 000 inhabitants ⁽¹⁾	
	1997	2003	1997	2003	1999	2003
MED						
DZ	100 993	107 324	42	45	56	56
EG	49 810	73 297	:	:	26	28
IL	15 583	17 237	704	778	216	299
JO	7 022	7 301	79	82	49	:
LB	6 359	:	611	:	336	:
MA	57 520	57 227	81	81	41	44
PS	:	4 158	:	821	48	30
SY	37 475	47 414	202	256	11	14
TN	18 997	:	116	:	51	61
TR	381 817	426 662	494	551	63	67
EU						
BE	141 276	143891,7 ⁽²⁾	4 629	4 715	448	463
CZ	55 393	55426,5	702	703	334	463
DK	71 437	71663 ⁽²⁾	1 658	1 663	346	357
DE	231 074	230848 ⁽³⁾	647	647	516	351
EE	44 191	52037,4	977	1 151	333	541
GR	40 164		305	0	269	295
ES	162 795	164139	323	325	425	331
FR	969 396	996405 ⁽²⁾	1 782	1 832	469	460
IE	95 744	95752,3	1 362	1 363	338	490
IT	444 251	173028 ⁽²⁾	1 474	574	556	371
CY	:	:	:	:	374	590
LV	20 332	60257	315	933	220	405
LT	69 243	75243	1 060	1 152	309	265
LU	2 970	3001	1 148	1 160	611	340
HU	30 132	30307	324	326	220	643
MT	:	:	:	:	480	259
NL	116 094	:	3 427	:	401	508
AT	106 499	106720	1 270	1 273	502	424
PL	377 048	378023,4	1 206	1 209	240	495
PT	:	:	:	:	485	287
SI	14 930	20236	736	998	428	558
SK	42 606	42955,3	869	876	229	459
FI	78 705	79706	258	262	403	247
SE	98 084	98292	239	239	439	422
UK	416 428	:	1 708	:	414	453
EFTA						
CH	1 383	1 380	33	33	485	493
IS	:	:	:	:	544	565
LI	:	:	:	:	656	667
NO	6 255	6 362	19	20	407	412

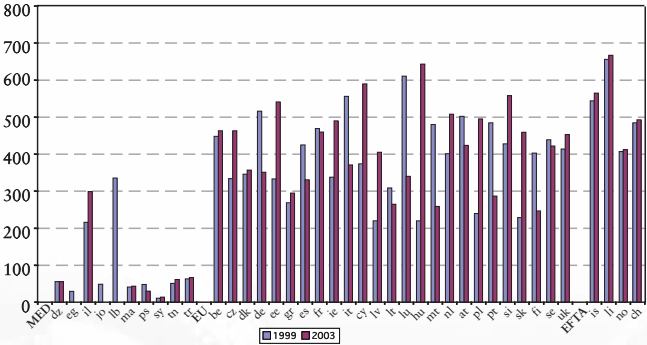
⁽¹⁾ Unless otherwise specified data on the EU-15 relates to 2002 and to 2001 for new member states

⁽²⁾ for 2000

⁽³⁾ for 2001

Compared with the road networks existing in the European Union, the Mediterranean countries' networks are much less dense. There have been relatively slight developments since 1997. The situation is similar with regard to the number of vehicles, and the fairly limited growth in recent years in the Mediterranean countries is in contrast with the more sizeable increases in the EU, caused primarily by rapid growth in the 10 new Member States.

Private cars per 100 000 inhabitants



Private cars

A road motor vehicle, other than a motorcycle, intended for the carriage of passengers and designed to seat no more than nine persons. The term 'private car' thus covers also microcars (for which no licence is required), taxis and hire vehicles.

Roads

Line of communication using a stabilised base other than rails or air strips open to public traffic, primarily for the use of road motor vehicles running on their own wheels.

Sources

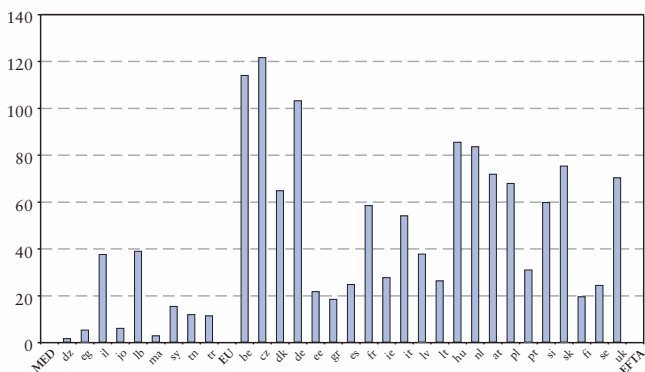
The historical data are taken from the results of the Medstat-I programme and have been updated by the national statistical institutes.

<i>Rail network</i>				
	Length of network by type of power (2003) ⁽¹⁾			Density (km/1 000km ²)
	Total	Electric	Non-electric	
MED				
DZ	3 572	:	3 572	1,5
EG	9 525	:	9 525	:
IL	824	:	824	37,2
JO	524	:	524	5,9
LB	401		401	38,6
MA	1 907	1 003	904	2,7
PS	:	:	:	:
SY	2 803		2 803	15,1
TN	1 909	65	1 844	11,7
TR	8 697	1 752	6 945	11,1
EU				
BE	3 454	2 701	753	113,2
CZ	9 523	2 903	6 620	120,8
DK	2 768	624	2 144	64,2
DE	36 588	19 079	17 509	102,5
EE	967	131	837	21,4
GR	2 385	82	2 303	18,1
ES	12 310	6 942	5 368	24,4
FR	31 554	14 220	17 334	58,0
IE	1 919	47	1 872	27,3
IT	16 147	10 734	5 413	53,6
CY	:	:	:	:
LV	2 413	257	2 156	37,4
LT	1 696	122	1 574	26,0
LU			0	0,0
HU	7 897	2 718	5 179	84,9
MT	:	:	:	:
NL	2 809	:	:	82,9
AT	5 980	3 584	2 396	71,3
PL	21 073	12 207	8 866	67,4
PT	2 814	905	1 909	30,6
SI	1 201	499	702	59,2
SK	3 665	1 535	2 130	74,7
FI	5 854	2 372	3 482	19,2
SE	9 884	7 372	2 512	24,1
UK	16 994	5 167	11 827	69,7
EFTA				
CH	2 989	2 975	14	72,4
IS	:	:	:	:
LI	:	:	:	:
NO	4 179	2 456	1 723	12,9

⁽¹⁾ Data on the Eu relates to 2002

The rail network in the Mediterranean countries is fairly thin compared with the network in the European Union. Only Israel and Lebanon reach a level which can be compared with the EU Member States. Electrification remains marginal.

Density of rail lines (km per 1 000 km²)



Rail transport

Unless otherwise indicated, urban and suburban rail transport and underground lines are excluded if they are not part of the main national network and are not run by the main railway company.

Line

One or more adjacent lines linking two points. When a network section comprises two or more parallel lines, the number of lines counted is the number of routes for which there are dedicated lines.

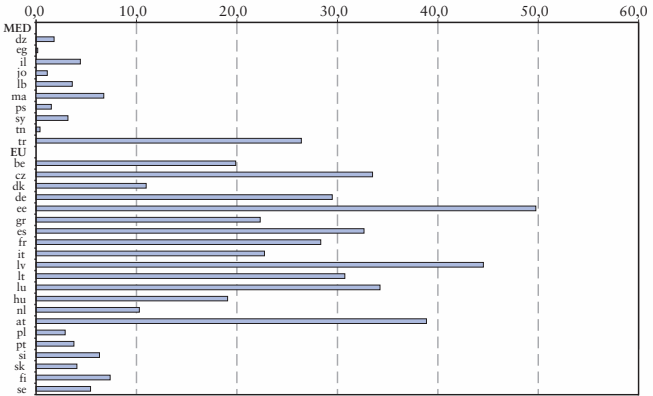
Sources

Unless otherwise indicated, the data for the Mediterranean countries are the data transmitted by the national statistical institutes. The data for the following countries are taken from the World Bank databases: Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon.

Environment

Water abstractions by category (million m ³)						
	Fresh water		Non-fresh water	Desalinated water	Reused water	Imports of water
	Surface water (fresh)	Ground water (fresh)				
MED						
DZ	597,5	3 547,6	:	:	:	:
EG	55 500,0	5 140,0	:	:	:	:
IL	512,0	1 021,0	115,0	:	:	:
JO	215,4	522,1	:	:	:	:
LB	:	:	:	:	:	:
MA	11 912,0	2 907,0	:	3,0		
PS	60,5	181,2	:	:	:	:
SY		9 353,0	:	:	:	:
TN	743,0	1 184,0	:			
TR	33 900,0	11 400,0	:	:	:	:
EU						
BE	:	:	:	:	:	73,9
CZ	1 368,1	540,1	:	:	:	
DK	18,4	649,5	4 206,6	:	:	
DE	31 802,4	6 203,8	22,8	:	:	:
EE	1 176,8	236,4	342,6	:	5,1	:
GR	4 602,5	3 118,8	:	:	:	:
ES	32 210,3	5 010,4	:	128,9	181,3	241,3
FR	26 922,5	6 240,0	:	:	:	:
IE	945,0	125,0	:	:	:	:
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	71,5	143,0	:	:	:	:
LV	145,5	108,9	:	:	:	:
LT	3 156,3	168,4	5,4	:	:	:
LU	29,2	31,6	:	:	:	:
HU	20 303,0	730,0	:	:	:	:
MT	:	17,1	:	33,7	:	:
NL	7 918,0	943,3	:	:	6,0	:
AT	2 553,0	1 114,9	:	:	:	:
PL	9 021,9	2 525,8	265,4	:	:	:
PT	4 800,0	6 290,0	:	:	:	:
SI	159,6	133,7	:	:	:	:
SK	621,0	419,6	:	:	:	:
FI	2 043,4	284,7	:	:	:	:
SE	2 048,0	628,0	9 204,0	:	:	:
UK	:	:	:	:	:	:
EFTA						
IS	5,0	160,0	:	:	:	:
LI			:	:	:	:
NO	1 620,0	405,0	:	:	:	:
CH	1 674,0	854,0	:	:	:	:

Proportion of woodland in the territory (%)



Abstraction

Water removed from any source, either permanently or temporarily. Mine water and drainage water are included. Water abstractions from ground water resources in any given time period are defined as the difference between the total amount of water withdrawn from aquifers and the total amount charged artificially or injected into aquifers. The amounts of water artificially charged or injected are attributed to abstractions from that water source from which they were originally withdrawn.

Surface water (fresh)

Water which flows over or rests on the surface of a land mass, natural watercourses such as rivers, streams, brooks, lakes, etc., as well as artificial watercourses such as irrigation, industrial and navigation canals, drainage systems and artificial reservoirs. In this classification, bank filtration is covered under surface water but seawater, permanent bodies of stagnant water both artificial and natural and transitional waters, such as brackish swamps, lagoons and estuarine areas, are not considered surface water and are included under 'other water resources'.

Ground water (fresh)

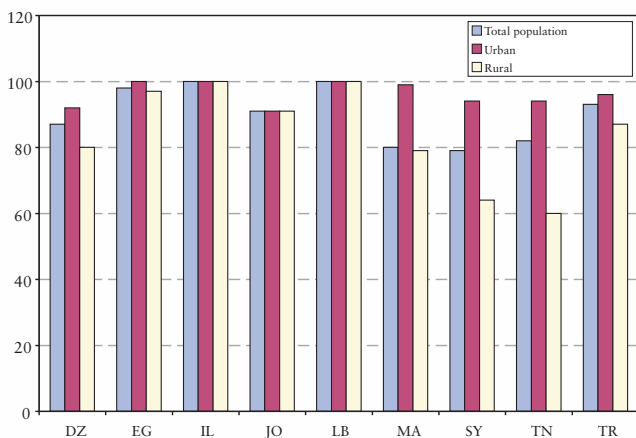
Water which is being held in and can usually be recovered from, or via, an underground formation. All permanent and temporary deposits of water, occurring naturally or artificially charged, in the subsoil and of sufficient quality for at least seasonal use. This category includes phreatic water-bearing strata, as well as deep strata whether or not under pressure contained in porous or fracture soils. In this classification, ground water includes springs, both concentrated and diffused, which may be subaqueous, but not bank filtration (covered under surface water).

Environment

<i>Population connected to water treatment plants</i>			
	Population connected to public sewerage systems		
	All	With treatment	Without treatment
MED			
DZ	66	4	62
EG	:	:	:
IL	100	85	11
JO	:	:	
LB	:	:	
MA	:	:	87(1)
PS	:	:	
SY	:	:	
TN	76		
TR	64,1	40,2	23,9
EU			
BE	:	:	:
CZ	80	72	8
DK	:	:	:
DE	95	93	2
EE	72	71	1
GR	:	:	:
ES	100	89	11
FR	82	79	82
IE	93	70	23
IT	:	:	:
CY	:	:	:
LV	:	72	:
LT	73	62	11
LU	:	95	5
HU	62	57	5
MT	:	:	:
NL	99	99	:
AT	86	86	:
PL	57	57	:
PT	:	:	:
SI	63	33	30
SK	55	52	3
FI	81	81	:
SE	85	85	:
UK	:	:	:
EFTA			
IS	90	50	40
LI	:	:	:
NO	80	74	6
CH	96	96	

(1) concern urban population

Proportion of population with access to drinking water (2002, %)



Population with access to drinking water

The population with access to drinking water is defined as all the inhabitants of a given area with access to a source capable of providing at least 20 litres of water per person within a 1 km radius of the dwelling. Sources of drinking water may be a public mains system, a borehole, a well or rainwater, provided that the source is protected. Water-sellers and unprotected sources are not included.

Percentage of the population connected to a public sewerage system.

Waste water treatment

Process to render waste water fit to meet applicable environmental standards or other quality norms.

NB: Waste water treatment does not include the collection of waste or storm water even if treatment is impossible without collection.

Public sewerage systems

Networks of sewers managed by national, federal or local authorities, communities, water authorities or associations for the collection, discharge and treatment of domestic and industrial waste water. This does not necessarily include waste water treatment.

Public sewage treatment

Public sewage treatment is all treatment of sewage in municipal sewage treatment plants (MSTPs) by the authorities or by private companies (operating on behalf of the local authorities), whose main purpose is sewage treatment.

Euro-mediterranean statistics 2003

- European Union
- EFTA countries
- Mediterranean partners

COUNTRY NAMES
Area (km²)
Population (in millions inhabitants)
 Cartography: Eurostat - GISCO 11/2005

