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Euro-Mediterranean statistics

2011 edition

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The 2011 edition of the Pocketbook on Euro-Mediterranean statistics presents updated series of key statistical data for nine non-EU Mediterranean partners (where available, for Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Syria and Tunisia) as well as comparative EU aggregates. The publication of tables, graphics and associated methodological notes follows key social, economic and environmental themes for which indicators are collected annually from the Mediterranean partner countries through a series of harmonised questionnaires. All tables and graphics in the publication are followed by source codes, which link directly to the associated tables within Eurostat's free dissemination database (Eurobase).

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Introduction

Background policy

The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) (http://ec.europa. eu/world/enp/welcome_en.htm) was developed in 2004, with the objective of avoiding the emergence of new dividing lines between the enlarged European Union (EU) and its neighbours, and instead strengthening the prosperity, stability and security of all concerned. Through the ENP, the EU offers its neighbours a privileged relationship, building upon a mutual commitment to common values (democracy and human rights, rule of law, good governance, market economy principles and sustainable development). The ENP offers a deeper political relationship and economic integration. Bilateral "Association Agreements" were reached with most of the Mediterranean ENP partners by 2004, and several partners (Morocco, Israel, Jordan, Egypt, Tunisia and the Palestinian Authority) are seeking further enhancement of bilateral relations. Moreover, the partnership has significantly developed in several areas such as transport, energy, environment and climate change, research, health and education.

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

Guide

Data sources

The EU-27 data that are presented in this publication for the purpose of comparison have been processed and calculated by Eurostat on the basis of information provided by the NSIs (National Statistical Institutes) of the 27 Member States. The information was taken directly from the Eurostat reference database (Eurobase). The data for the Mediterranean partner countries are supplied by and under the responsibility of the national statistical authorities of each of the countries or territories. Data from other sources are very limited and clearly identified. The data and their denomination in no way constitute the expression of an opinion by the European Commission on the legal status of a country or territory or on the delimitation of its frontiers. The Euro-Mediterranean statistics that are included in this publication are freely available on-line. As well as the direct Eurostat data source codes given after each table and graphic, there is a broader access point and overview of the database within the dedicated pages of the 'European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) - South' section on Eurostat's website:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/european_neighbourhood_policy/enp_south/data_1/database

Timeliness

The data presented in this publication were collected from the Mediterranean partner countries between January and April 2011. The database was completed in July 2011. The EU-27 totals that are provided for the purpose of comparison were extracted from Eurobase in June/July 2011. As the reference database is updated regularly, some data in this publication may already have been revised in Eurobase.

Exchange rates

For some indicators, monetary values were provided by the Mediterranean partner countries in terms of national currency. In a limited number of cases, the information provided was sent in an alternative denomination (usually US dollars). In these cases, Eurostat transformed the series using

official exchange rates (annual averages for the reference year in question) so that data for all indicators foreseen in euro terms are denominated in the same currency.

While the conversion to a common currency unit facilitates comparisons of data between countries, it is important to understand that fluctuations and developments in currency markets are partially responsible for movements identified when looking at the evolution of a series for an indicator that is denominated in euro. A table is provided with information on the annual average exchange rates between the euro and the currencies of the Mediterranean partner countries (please refer to Chapter 1 – Table 1.9).

Geographical coverage

The data presented for the EU-27 cover all 27 Member States (unless otherwise indicated) throughout the period considered in each table and graph regardless of whether there were 15 or 25 or 27 members in the reference year concerned (in other words, the data have been calculated backwards with a stable coverage). Data are shown for the individual Mediterranean partner countries (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, occupied Palestinian territory, Syria and Tunisia) but not for the partner grouping as a whole.

Eurostat data code

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

Symbols used for data

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

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

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

Units of measurement

Billion	1 000 million
C	Celsius
cSt	centistoke, unit of kinematic viscosity
EUR	euro
GWh	gigawatt hour(s) = 1 000 MWh (megawatt hour(s)) $=10^6$ kWh
ha	hectare, unit of area equal to 100 ares or 10 000 square metres
head	unit of measure for counting the number of animals
J	joule is the derived unit of energy in the International System of Units
l	litre
kcal	kilocalorie = 1 000 calories, a unit of energy
kg	kilogram (1 000 grams)
kgoe	kilograms of oil equivalent, a normalised unit of energy
kJ	kilo joule = 1 000 Joule
km	kilometre (1 000 metres), a unit of distance
km²	square kilometre, a unit of area
kWh	kilowatt hour

m	metre
m³	cubic metre
MIO	million
tonne (t)	tonne = 1 000 kg
toe	tonne of oil equivalent, a normalised unit of energy
1 000	thousands

European Union aggregates, countries and organisations

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

Currencies

EUR	euro
DZD	Algerian dinar
EGP	Egyptian pound
ILS	Israeli shekel

JOD	Jordanian dinar
LBP	Lebanese pound
MAD	Moroccan dirham
SYP	Syrian pound
TND	Tunisian dinar

The occupied Palestinian territory officially uses the Israeli shekel.

Chemical and related symbols

CH_4	methane
C_3H_8	propane
C_4H_{10}	butane
CO_2	carbon dioxide
HFC	hydrofluorocarbons
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
NGL	natural gas liquids
N_2O	nitrous oxide
PFC	perfluorocarbons
SF_6	sulphur hexafluoride
TEL	tetraethyl lead
TML	tetramethyl lead

Other abbreviations

BoP	balance of payments
COICOP	classification of individual consumption by purpose
COMEXT	Eurostat reference database containing external trade statistics
CPIs	consumer price indices
ENP	European neighbourhood policy
ESA95	European system of accounts (1995)

ETS	external trade statistics
EU	European Union
FDI	foreign direct investment
GDP	gross domestic product
GHG	greenhouse gases
GER	gross enrolment rate
GWP	global warming potential
HICP	harmonised index of consumer prices
IATA	International air transport association
IPCC	Intergovernmental panel on climate change
ISIC	international standard industrial classification
ISCED	international standard classification of education (UN classification)
LFS	labour force survey
NACE	statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community
n.e.c./s.	not elsewhere classified / specified
NER	net enrolment rate
NPISHs	non-profit institutions serving households
NSIs	national statistical institutes
OECD	Organisation for economic co-operation and development
SITC	standard international trade classification
UAA	utilised agricultural area
VAT	value added tax

Economy

1

Table 1.1: GDP at current market prices
(million EUR)

	2000	**2004**	**2006**	**2008** (¹)	**2009**
EU-27	9 207 503	10 612 321	11 692 095	12 479 024	11 770 040
DZ	59 378	68 613	93 341	116 684	98 980
EG	105 295	62 751	85 271	111 406	137 136
IL	134 924	102 099	116 486	138 212	140 708
JO	9 198	*9 203*	11 388	:	:
LB	18 070	17 267	17 862	20 343	25 058
MA	40 194	45 823	52 286	60 702	65 446
PS	4 551	3 378	3 426	4 294	4 859
SY	20 488	18 685	26 010	29 486	:
TN	23 299	*25 080*	*27 384*	30 603	31 197

(¹) Syria, 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: nama_gdp_c); for the MED
countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ec1).

Table 1.2: GDP per capita at current market prices
(EUR)

	2000	**2004**	**2006** (¹)	**2008** (²)	**2009**
EU-27	19 100	21 700	23 700	25 000	23 500
DZ	1 952	2 120	2 788	3 373	2 807
EG	1 663	914	1 195	1 497	1 803
IL	21 413	14 946	16 449	18 823	18 802
JO	1 894	*1 718*	1 873	:	:
LB	:	*4 598*	:	*4 863*	*6 619*
MA	1 412	1 536	1 714	*1 947*	*2 077*
PS	1 603	1 060	1 011	1 194	1 313
SY	1 255	1 027	1 373	1 538	:
TN	2 436	*2 523*	*2 704*	2 963	2 990

(¹) Jordan, 2005.
(²) Syria, Lebanon, 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: nama_gdp_c); for the MED
countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ec1).

Figure 1.3: Gross value added at basic prices, 2009 (¹)
(% of total gross value added)
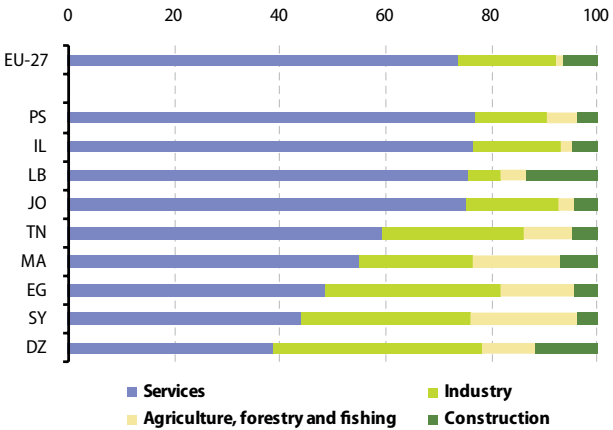
(¹) Morocco, provisional; Egypt and Syria, 2007; Jordan, 2005.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: nama_nace06_c); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ec5).

Table 1.4: Expenditure components of GDP, 2009 (¹)
(% of GDP)

	Final consumption expenditure: households and NPISH	Final consumption expenditure: general government	Gross capital formation	External balance of goods and services (²)
EU-27	58.3	22.5	18.2	1.0
DZ	37.4	16.4	46.8	− 0.6
EG	76.1	11.4	19.1	− 6.6
IL	57.0	24.2	16.4	2.4
JO	88.1	19.5	33.8	− 41.4
LB	79.1	14.0	34.3	− 27.5
MA	*57.0*	*18.0*	*39.0*	*− 14.0*
PS	109.5	22.5	18.9	− 50.9
SY	59.7	12.3	27.2	*0.8*
TN	61.9	16.5	24.5	− 2.9

(¹) Syria, 2007; Jordan, 2005.
(²) Jordan, Morocco and Syria; Eurostat rounded estimates.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: nama_fcs_c, nama_gdp_c and nama_exi_c); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: med_ec2, med_ec3 and med_ec4).

Figure 1.5: Gross fixed capital formation, 2009 (¹)
(% of GDP)
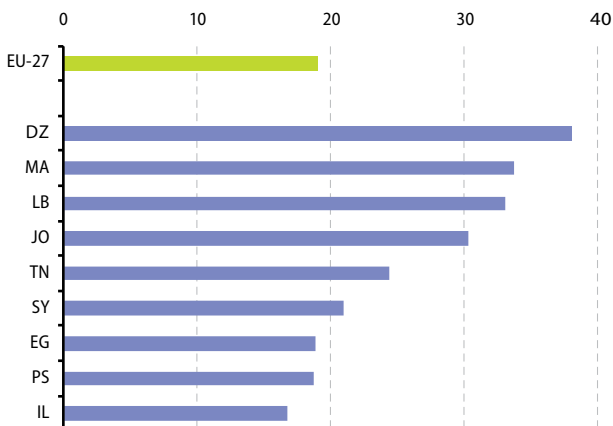
(¹) Morocco, provisional; Syria, 2007; Jordan, 2005.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: nama_gdp_c); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ec3).

Figure 1.6: Final consumption expenditure
(% of GDP)
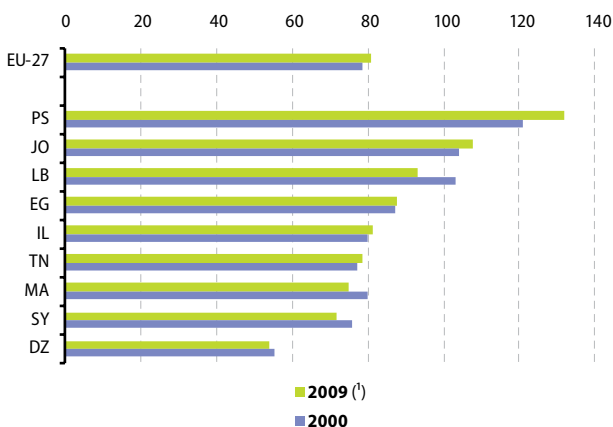
■ **2009** (¹)
■ **2000**

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

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: nama_gdp_c); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ec2).

Table 1.7: Total economy deficit and general government deficit (–) / surplus (+) relative to GDP

	Total economy deficit			General government sector deficit		
	2000	**2004**	**2009** (¹)	**2000** (²)	**2004**	**2009** (³)
EU-27	:	:	:	0.6	− 2.9	− 6.8
DZ	19.4	14.9	2.9	9.4	7.9	− 6.6
EG	:	:	:	− 5.6	− 14.1	− 8.9
IL	− 1.4	2.3	4.3	− 2.2	− 4.2	− 4.5
JO	:	:	:	− 2.0	− 2.1	− 5.2
LB	− 8.9	− 3.7	20.8	− 18.7	− 6.9	− 1.6
MA	− 1.3	1.9	− 5.2	− 2.3	− 1.9	3.7
PS	:	:	:	:	:	:
SY	:	:	:	− 2.1	− 5.0	− 2.4
TN	− 3.8	− 1.4	− 2.5	− 1.8	− 1.5	− 1.4

(¹) Morocco, 2008.
(²) Egypt, 2001.
(³) Morocco, 2008; Syria, 2007; Jordan, 2005.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: gov_dd_edpt1); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ec6).

Table 1.8: General government debt relative to GDP
(%)

	2000	**2004**	**2006**	**2008**	**2009**
EU-27	61.9	62.2	61.5	62.3	74.4
DZ	:	:	:	:	:
EG	:	:	:	:	:
IL	85.6	98.7	84.6	76.8	79.4
JO	:	:	:	:	:
LB	139.5	153.6	166.8	138.6	126.3
MA	:	13.7	11.4	9.9	10.7
PS	:	:	:	:	:
SY	:	:	:	:	:
TN	56.1	53.8	48.6	43.3	42.9

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: gov_dd_edpt1); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ec7).

Table 1.9: Exchange rates against the euro
(1 EUR = ... national currency)

	2000	**2004**	**2006**	**2008**	**2009**
DZ	69.446	89.620	91.223	94.864	101.207
EG	3.230	7.734	7.244	8.038	7.598
IL	3.768	5.569	5.592	5.252	5.461
JO	0.652	0.879	0.888	1.041	0.987
LB	1 391.440	1 873.990	1 893.719	2 218.157	2 101.141
MA	9.787	11.021	11.042	11.348	11.249
PS (¹)	3.768	5.569	5.592	5.252	5.461
SY	44.120	67.600	65.300	68.400	65.100
TN	1.263	1.549	1.671	1.804	1.884

(¹) The currency officially in use in the occupied Palestinian territory is the Israeli shekel.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ec9).

Table 1.10: Consumer price index, annual rate of change
(%)

	2001	**2004**	**2006**	**2008**	**2009**
EU-27 (¹)	3.2	2.3	2.3	3.7	1.0
DZ	4.2	4.0	2.3	4.9	5.7
EG	2.3	16.4	7.9	18.4	11.8
IL	1.1	− 0.4	2.2	4.6	3.3
JO	1.8	2.6	6.3	13.9	− 0.7
LB (²)	1.3	1.7	5.6	*5.5*	*3.4*
MA (³)	0.6	1.5	3.4	3.9	1.0
PS	*1.2*	*3.0*	*3.8*	*9.9*	2.8
SY (⁴)	3.0	4.4	*10.0*	*15.2*	*2.8*
TN	2.0	3.6	4.5	4.9	3.5

(¹) Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP): not strictly comparable with national CPIs.
(²) House rents and charges are not included.
(³) Cost of living index in urban areas.
(⁴) COICOP is applied starting from 2006.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: prc_hicp_aind); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ec8).

Table 1.11: Industrial production index, annual rate of change (¹)

(%)

	2001	2004	2006	2008	2009
EU-27	*0.2*	*2.4*	4.1	− 1.7	− 13.7
DZ	− 0.3	0.3	− 3.4	1.8	0.5
EG	:	:	:	:	− 7.1
IL	− 4.9	6.9	9.8	7.4	− 6.0
JO	11.8	12.1	5.7	1.4	− 1.7
LB	:	:	:	:	:
MA	3.3	4.7	5.3	1.9	0.1
PS	:	:	:	1.7	6.2
SY	3.0	− 9.8	0.0	:	:
TN	5.4	4.1	2.8	2.5	− 4.5

(¹) Industrial production index for the EU-27 covers NACE Rev.2 sections B, C and D (Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply). Industrial production index of MED countries covers NACE Rev.1.1 sections C, D, E (Mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity, gas, steam and water supply).

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: sts_inprgr_a); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ec8).

Table 1.12: Current account balance with the rest of the world

(million EUR)

	2000	2004	2006	2008 (¹)	2009
EU-27	:	− 35 736	− 139 618	− 251 841	− 101 523
DZ	10 681	8 939	23 044	22 301	:
EG	− 1 254	2 744	1 390	603	:
IL	− 2 393	1 723	5 924	1 063	5 461
JO	66	− 1	− 1 575	:	:
LB	:	− 3 542	− 962	− 2 788	− 5 394
MA	− 516	776	1 125	− 3 167	− 3 545
PS	− 1 136	− 1 140	− 394	224	:
SY	899	451	719	334	:
TN	− 891	− 443	− 493	− 1 169	− 884

(¹) Algeria and Syria, 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (on line data code: bop_q_eu); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ecbp).

Figure 1.13: Current account balance relative to GDP
(%)

(¹) Egypt and occupied Palestinian territory, 2008; Algeria and Syria, 2007; Jordan, 2006.
(²) Lebanon, 2002; EU-27, 2004.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: bop_q_eu and nama_gdp_c);
for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: med_ecbp and med_ec1).

Table 1.14: Foreign direct investment — outflows from the
reporting economy
(million EUR)

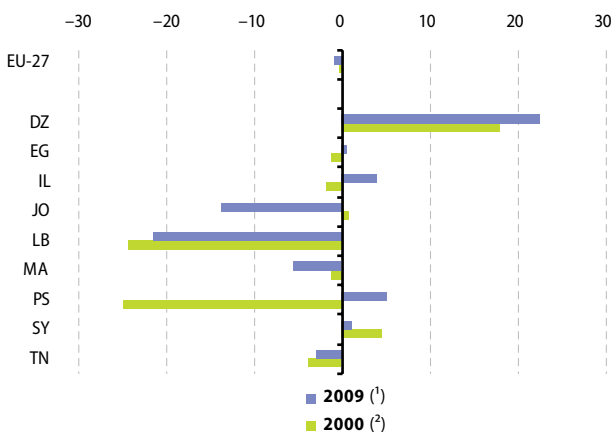|	**2000** (¹)	**2004**	**2006** (²)	**2008** (³)	**2009**
EU-27	:	− 142 278	− 317 685	− 387 290	− 280 571
DZ	− 20	− 207	− 61	− 212	:
EG	− 46	− 125	− 115	− 755	:
IL	− 3 609	− 3 648	− 12 322	− 4 928	− 843
JO	− 2	0	0	:	:
LB	− 0.2	− 665	− 697	− 671	− 808
MA	− 64	− 25	− 354	− 331	− 337
PS	− 231	41	− 100	6	:
SY	0	0	0	:	:
TN	− 2	− 1	− 24	− 26	− 50

(¹) Lebanon, 2002.
(²) Jordan, 2005.
(³) Algeria, 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: tec00053); for the MED countries,
Eurostat (online data code: med_ecbp).

Table 1.15: Foreign direct investment — inflows into the reporting economy

(million EUR)

	2000 [1]	2004	2006	2008 [2]	2009
EU-27	:	58 286	231 182	170 698	215 729
DZ	304	709	1 398	1 214	:
EG	1 786	327	4 849	8 978	:
IL	6 405	2 035	12 189	7 434	2 800
JO	886	526	2 493	:	:
LB	1 413	1 526	2 130	2 945	3 446
MA	463	720	1 951	1 699	1 398
PS	67	39	14	35	:
SY	292	210	480	654	:
TN	816	477	2 605	1 802	1 143

[1] Lebanon, 2002.
[2] Algeria and Syria, 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: tec00049); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ecbp).

Figure 1.16: Foreign direct investment intensity — average value of inward and outward FDI flows divided by GDP

(%)
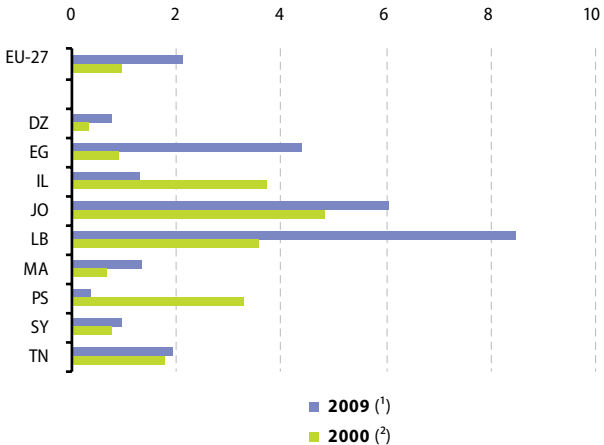
[1] Egypt and occupied Palestinian territory, 2008; Algeria, 2007; Syria, 2006; Jordan, 2005.
[2] Lebanon, 2002; EU-27, 2004.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: bop_fdi_str); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: med_ecbp and med_ec1).

Table 1.17: Financial account and net errors and omissions (million EUR)

	Financial account		Net errors and omissions Capital account	
	2000 (¹)	**2009** (²)	**2000** (¹)	**2009** (³)
EU-27	:	− 84 425	:	:
DZ	:	:	:	:
EG	− 1 293	4 839	− 717	− 1 767
IL	2 768	− 7 848	− 880	1 734
JO	− 443	1 163	307	362
LB	− 333	6 996	5 121	− 1 615
MA	397	3 915	125	− 370
PS	867	− 464	54	− 35
SY	− 150	− 257	:	:
TN	921	719	− 33	47

(¹) Lebanon, 2002.
(²) Egypt and occupied Palestinian territory, 2008; Syria, 2007; Jordan, 2006.
(³) Egypt and occupied Palestinian territory, 2008; Jordan, 2006.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: bop_q_eu); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ecbp).

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

Final consumption expenditure consists of expenditure incurred by resident institutional units on goods or services that are used for the direct satisfaction of individual needs or wants or the collective needs of members of a community. Final consumption expenditure may take place on the domestic territory or abroad.

Final consumption expenditure of households and NPISHs (non-profit institutions serving households), also known by the term private final consumption expenditure, includes households' and NPISHs' expenditure. Households consist of employers, employees, recipients of property incomes, recipients of pensions, recipients of other transfer incomes. NPISHs consist of non-profit making institutions which are separate legal entities, which serve households and which are private non-market producers.

The final consumption expenditure of government includes both the value of goods and services produced by general government itself (other than own-account capital formation and sales), and the goods and services purchased by general government which were supplied by market producers and provided to households (without transformation) as social transfers.

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

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is a type of international investment where an entity that is resident in one economy (the direct investor) acquires a lasting interest (at least 10 % of the equity capital) in an enterprise operating in another economy.

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

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

- GDP is the sum of gross value added of the various institutional sectors or the various industries plus taxes and less subsidies on products (which are not allocated to sectors and industries). It is also the balancing item in the total economy production account (output approach);

- GDP is the sum of the final purchase of goods and services by resident institutional units (actual final consumption and gross capital formation), plus exports and minus imports of goods and services (expenditure approach);

- GDP is the sum of the income of all the factors of production in society (wages, salaries, profits, interests, etc.); it comprises: compensation of employees, gross operating surplus, gross mixed income and the taxes less subsidies on production and imports (income approach).

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.

General government debt is the consolidated stock of gross debt at nominal value at the end of the year. In other words, it is the accumulated total debt (over the years) of a territory.

General government deficit/surplus refers to the national accounts' concept of consolidated general government net borrowing / net lending. It refers to the net borrowing or lending over the course of a single reference year. General government comprises central, state and local government as well as social security funds.

Total economy deficit is the sum of the net lending or borrowing of the institutional sectors. It represents the net resources that the total economy makes available to the rest of the world (if it is positive) or receives from the rest of the world (if it is negative). The net lending (+) or borrowing (–) of the total economy is equal, but of the opposite sign, to the net borrowing (–) or lending (+) of the rest of the world.

Gross capital formation (ESA 95, 3.100) consists of gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories and acquisition less disposal of valuables. Gross capital formation means gross of consumption of fixed capital. Net capital formation is arrived at by deducting consumption of fixed capital from gross capital formation

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

may be made by public or private institutions. Gross capital formation comprises gross fixed capital formation, changes in stocks and acquisitions less disposals of items of value.

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

The industrial production index provides a measure of value added at factor cost over a given reference period. The industrial production index should take into account: variations in the type and the quality of the commodities and of the input materials, changes in stocks of finished goods and work in progress, changes in technical input/output relations (processing techniques) and services such as the assembling of production units, mounting, installations, repairs, planning, engineering and creation of software.

Inward flows and stocks of FDI (or FDI in the reporting economy or FDI inflow) are direct investment transactions by foreign partners in enterprises resident in the reporting economy (recorded as a positive value in the balance of payments). Outward flows and stocks of FDI (or FDI abroad) are direct investment transactions by resident entities in affiliated enterprises abroad (shown as negative, unless there has been net disinvestment).

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

Demography

2

Table 2.1: Population indicators, 2009

	Population, as of 1 January (1 000)	Male (1 000)	Female (1 000)	Population density, (inhab. per km²) (¹)
EU-27	*499 705*	*243 930*	*255 775*	*116.0*
DZ	35 148	17 784	17 364	*14.8*
EG	76 527	38 530	37 997	*76.5*
IL	7 419	3 668	3 752	320.9
JO	*5 850*	*3 015*	*2 835*	*65.9*
LB	*3 786*	*1 905*	*1 880*	*362.0*
MA	*31 514*	*15 539*	*15 975*	*44.0*
PS	3 935	1 998	1 938	653.7
SY	*19 880*	*10 162*	*9 718*	*107.4*
TN (²)	*10 440*	*5 220*	*5 220*	*63.6*

(¹) EU-27 and Israel, 2008.
(²) 1ˢᵗ July average.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: demo_pjan and demo_r_d3dens); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: med_ps111 and med_ps112); for TN, http://www.ins.nat.tn/indexen.php.

Figure 2.2: Population, average annual growth rates 2000 to 2009 (¹)
(%)
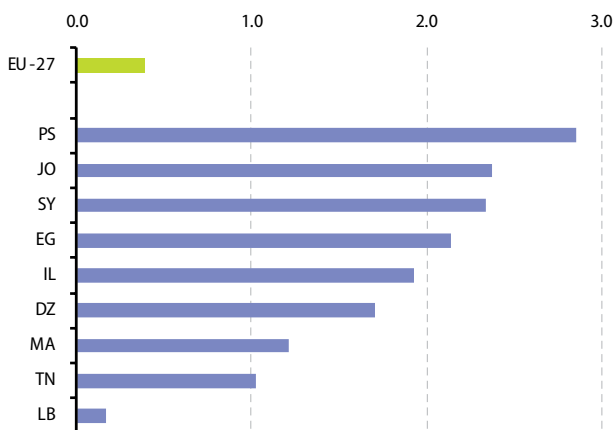
(¹) Israel, Syria and Tunisia, between 2001 and 2009; Lebanon, between 2004 and 2009. EU-27, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia, estimates.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: demo_pjan); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ps112).

Table 2.3: Total population and population projections
(1 000)

	2004	**2009**	**2020**	**2030**	**2040**	**2050**
EU-27	488 798	499 705	514 366	522 342	525 702	524 053
DZ	32 106	35 148	40 180	43 475	45 490	46 522
EG	68 836	76 527	94 810	106 498	116 232	123 452
IL	6 748	7 419	8 666	9 816	10 955	12 029
JO	5 230	5 850	7 366	8 415	9 289	9 882
LB	3 755	3 786	4 516	4 701	4 749	4 678
MA	29 839	31 514	35 078	37 502	38 806	39 200
PS	3 407	3 935	5 317	6 755	8 230	9 727
SY	17 741	19 880	24 079	27 859	30 921	33 051
TN	9 886	10 440	11 518	12 212	12 533	12 649

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: proj_10c2150p and demo_pjan);
for the MED countries, http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/unpp/panel_population.htm.

Table 2.4: Population by age class
(% of total population)

	2000 [1]				**2009** [2]			
	<15	**15-39**	**40-64**	**65+**	**<15**	**15-39**	**40-64**	**65+**
EU-27	17.2	35.8	31.4	15.6	15.6	33.4	33.8	17.2
DZ	34.1	45.1	16.3	4.6	27.9	46.5	20.3	5.4
EG	35.4	42.0	19.1	3.6	31.7	43.7	20.6	4.0
IL	:	:	:	:	27.8	37.3	25.0	9.8
JO	41.4	42.9	13.0	2.6	37.3	44.7	14.8	3.2
LB	27.2	42.0	23.3	7.5	24.8	40.2	27.2	7.8
MA	31.4	42.8	20.4	5.5	28.0	43.7	22.4	5.8
PS	:	:	:	:	41.9	40.8	14.3	3.0
SY	40.5	41.4	15.1	3.1	37.9	41.1	17.4	3.6
TN	29.3	44.4	19.8	6.4	25.6	44.3	23.2	6.9

[1] Syria and Tunisia, 2001; Lebanon and Morocco, 2004.
[2] Jordan, 2007; Tunisia, 2006; Syria, based on mid-year population.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: demo_pjangroup); for the MED
countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ps112); Syria, 2009,
http://www.cbssyr.org/yearbook/2009/Data-Chapter2/TAB-11-2-2009.htm.

Table 2.5: Age related dependency ratios
(%)

	2000 (¹)		2004 (²)		2009 (³)	
	Young	**Old**	**Young**	**Old**	**Young**	**Old**
EU-27	25.7	23.2	24.3	24.3	*23.3*	*25.6*
DZ	55.6	7.5	46.8	7.8	41.8	8.1
EG	58.1	5.8	55.0	5.9	49.3	6.2
IL	:	:	45.9	16.0	44.6	15.7
JO	73.9	4.7	62.8	5.4	62.8	5.4
LB	:	:	*41.8*	*11.5*	*36.9*	*11.6*
MA	:	:	*49.7*	*8.7*	*42.4*	*8.8*
PS	:	:	:	:	76.0	5.5
SY	*71.8*	*5.5*	*69.2*	*6.4*	*64.9*	*6.2*
TN	*45.7*	*9.9*	*40.9*	*10.2*	*37.9*	*10.3*

(¹) Syria and Tunisia, 2001.
(²) Israel, 2007.
(³) Jordan, 2007; Tunisia, 2006; Syria, based on mid-year populations.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: demo_pjanind); for the MED
countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ps112); Syria,2009,
http://www.cbssyr.org/yearbook/2009/Data-Chapter2/TAB-11-2-2009.htm.

Table 2.6: Ratio of females to each 100 males, by age class

	2000 (¹)				2009 (²)			
	< 15	**15-39**	**40-64**	**65+**	**< 15**	**15-39**	**40-64**	**65+**
EU-27	95.1	97.4	103.1	148.5	95.0	97.0	102.6	139.8
DZ	96.9	97.8	99.2	101.7	95.2	98.2	98.7	102.2
EG	94.5	96.0	98.3	90.6	95.9	99.0	101.2	102.6
IL	:	:	:	:	95.1	98.5	106.2	132.2
JO	95.2	87.4	93.7	95.1	94.8	92.5	96.0	97.6
LB	*90.7*	*102.5*	*112.7*	*97.9*	*90.8*	*98.9*	*108.8*	*90.4*
MA	*96.7*	*106.6*	*103.2*	*106.2*	*96.1*	*104.6*	*105.0*	*115.2*
PS	:	:	:	:	95.8	96.2	96.1	134.9
SY	*95.4*	*99.8*	*93.2*	*61.6*	*93.1*	*99.9*	*96.9*	*72.3*
TN	*94.7*	*100.4*	*101.0*	*95.4*	*94.6*	*102.3*	*102.2*	*98.0*

(¹) Lebanon and Morocco, 2004; Syria and Tunisia, 2001.
(²) Jordan, 2007; Tunisia, 2006; Syria, based on mid-year populations.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: demo_pjan); for the MED
countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ps112); Syria, 2009,
http://www.cbssyr.org/yearbook/2009/Data-Chapter2/TAB-11-2-2009.htm.

Figure 2.7: Crude rate of natural increase
(per 1 000 inhabitants)
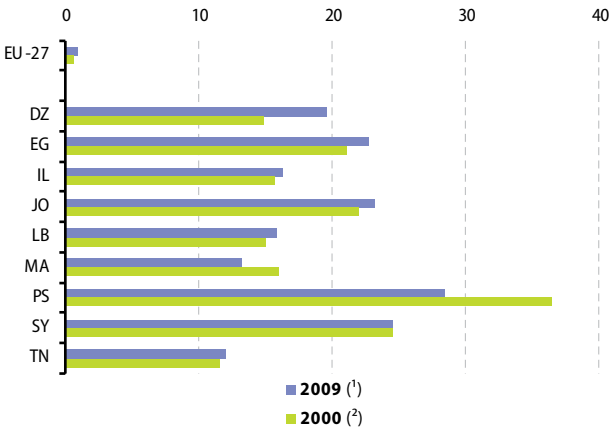
(¹) Lebanon and Syria, 2007; EU-27, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia, estimates.
(²) Lebanon, 2004; Lebanon, Morocco and occupied Palestinian territory, estimates.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: demo_gind); for the MED
countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ps12).

Table 2.8: Crude birth and death rate
(per 1 000 inhabitants)

	2000		2004		2009 (¹)	
	Birth rate	**Death rate**	**Birth rate**	**Death rate**	**Birth rate**	**Death rate**
EU-27	10.6	10.0	10.4	9.6	*10.7*	*9.7*
DZ	19.4	4.6	20.7	4.4	24.1	4.5
EG	27.4	6.3	25.7	6.4	28.9	6.2
IL	21.7	6.0	21.3	5.6	21.5	5.2
JO	29.0	7.0	29.0	7.0	*30.1*	*7.0*
LB	:	:	*19.7*	*4.7*	21.5	5.6
MA	*21.9*	*5.9*	*20.2*	*5.8*	*18.9*	*5.7*
PS	*40.9*	*4.5*	*38.1*	*4.1*	32.7	4.3
SY	28.3	3.8	*27.6*	*3.3*	27.6	3.1
TN	17.1	5.6	16.8	6.0	*17.7*	*5.7*

(¹) Syria and Lebanon, 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: demo_gind); for the MED
countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ps12).

Table 2.9: Total fertility rate
(mean number of children per woman)

	2000 (¹)	2004 (²)	2006 (³)	2008	2009
EU-27	*1.45*	1.50	1.54	1.60	:
DZ	2.40	2.38	2.30	:	:
EG	3.50	3.20	3.10	3.00	:
IL	2.95	2.90	2.88	2.96	2.96
JO	3.70	3.70	3.20	*3.60*	*3.80*
LB	:	*1.90*	:	:	:
MA	*2.70*	*2.47*	*2.37*	*2.28*	*2.23*
PS	*4.90*	*4.60*	*4.60*	:	:
SY	3.80	3.60	3.60	*3.60*	*3.50*
TN	2.08	2.02	2.03	*2.06*	*2.05*

(¹) EU-27, 2002; Syria, 2001.
(²) Egypt and occupied Palestinian territory, 2003.
(³) Egypt, 2005.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: demo_find); for the MED
countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ps12).

Table 2.10: Life expectancy at birth
(years)

	Male			Female		
	2000 (¹)	2004	2009 (²)	2000 (¹)	2004	2009 (²)
EU-27	74.5	75.2	76.4	80.9	81.5	82.4
DZ	71.5	73.9	74.4	73.4	75.8	76.3
EG	66.7	68.6	67.8	71.0	73.2	70.5
IL	76.7	78.0	79.7	80.9	82.4	83.5
JO	68.0	70.6	*71.6*	71.0	72.4	*74.4*
LB	:	:	:	:	:	:
MA	*68.9*	*70.6*	*71.6*	*71.6*	*73.0*	*74.2*
PS	*70.7*	*71.4*	70.5	*72.2*	*72.9*	73.2
SY	70.0	72.9	:	72.1	73.9	:
TN	70.1	71.4	*72.5*	74.2	75.3	*76.5*

(¹) Syria, 2001; EU-27, 2002.
(²) EU-27 and Jordan, 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: demo_mlexpec); for the MED
countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ps12).

Table 2.11: Infant mortality rates
(per 1 000 live births)

	2000	**2004** (^{1})	**2006** (^{2})	**2008** (^{3})	**2009**
EU-27	5.9	5.1	4.7	4.3	4.3
DZ	36.9	30.4	26.9	25.5	24.8
EG	54.7	38.0	33.2	24.5	:
IL	5.5	4.6	4.0	3.8	3.8
JO	26.0	22.0	*20.0*	:	:
LB	:	*16.1*	:	:	*9.0*
MA	:	40.0	:	:	*32.2*
PS	*25.5*	*24.2*	*25.3*	:	:
SY	24.0	17.1	18.0	18.0	:
TN	23.8	20.6	19.1	*18.4*	*17.8*

(^{1}) Egypt, 2003.
(^{2}) Egypt, 2005.
(^{3}) Syria, 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: demo_minfind); for the MED
countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ps12).

Definitions

Age related dependency ratio is the ratio of the number of persons of an age when they are generally economically inactive to the number of persons of working age (from 15 to 61 (1st variant) or from 20 to 59 (2nd variant) depending on the context). In this publication, the young age dependency ratio is calculated as the population aged less than 15 years related to the population aged between 15 and 64 years. The old age dependency ratio is calculated as the population aged 65 years or older to the population aged between 15 and 65 years.

Crude birth rates and crude death rates are ratios of the number of births or deaths during a reference year to the average population of the same reference year. The value is expressed per 1 000 inhabitants.

Crude rate of natural increase is the difference between the crude birth rate and the crude death rate during the reference year. The value is expressed per 1 000 inhabitants.

Infant mortality rates are measured as the ratio of the number of deaths of children under the age of one during a given reference year to the number of live births during the same year. The value is expressed per 1 000 live births.

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

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

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

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

Population projections are what-if scenarios that aim to provide information about the likely future size and structure of the population and are based on the assumptions regarding future trends in fertility, mortality and international migrations. Because future trends cannot be known with certainty, a number of projection variants are produced. The methodology of the Eurostat population projections is based on the main assumption that socio-economic differences between Member States of the European Union and countries of European Free Trade Association will fade out in the very long run. The population projections for MED countries are those elaborated based on the medium variant (http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/unpp/panel_population.htm).

Total fertility rates are measured as the mean number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the average fertility rates by the age of a given year. These rates represent, therefore, the completed fertility of a hypothetical generation of women, with the overall figure being computed as the sum of the fertility rates for each age (with the number of women at each age assumed to be the same). They also refer to the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to experience the current age-specific fertility rates through her childbearing years. It is, therefore, equivalent to the total fertility of a hypothetical generation, computed by summing the age-specific fertility rates for women for a given year (the number of women of each age assumed to be the same). The total fertility rate is also used to indicate the replacement level fertility.

Labour force

3

Table 3.1: Economic activity rate
(%)

	2000 ([1])	**2004**	**2006**	**2008 ([2])**	**2009**
EU-27	68.6	69.3	70.3	70.9	71.0
DZ	43.6	44.9	45.3	44.6	44.4
EG	47.7	47.5	49.4	51.2	50.7
IL	61.5	62.2	62.9	63.8	64.1
JO	:	:	:	:	:
LB	:	47.1	:	47.6	50.9
MA	55.4	54.9	53.8	53.2	52.4
PS	43.6	41.9	42.8	42.8	43.3
SY	:	:	:	:	:
TN	48.4	49.3	50.0	50.8	:

([1]) Algeria, 2001.
([2]) Lebanon, 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: lfsi_act_a); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ps412).

Figure 3.2: Economic activity rate by gender, 2009 ([1])
(%)
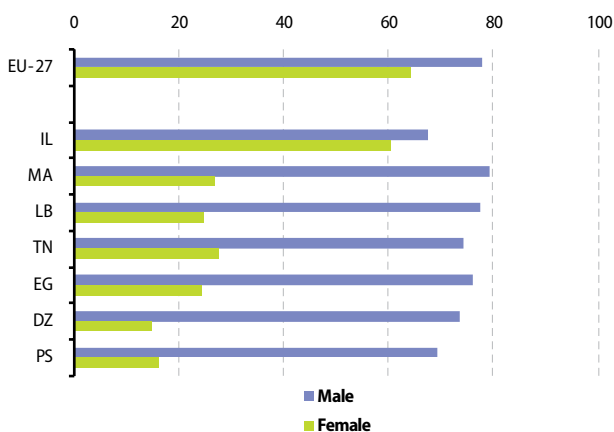
([1]) Tunisia, 2008; Syria and Jordan, not available; MED countries sorted in descending order according to the total activity rate.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: lfsi_act_a); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ps412).

Table 3.3: Employment rate
(%)

	2000 (¹)	**2004**	**2006**	**2008** (²)	**2009**
EU-27	62.2	63.0	64.5	65.9	64.6
DZ	32.1	36.8	40.3	39.9	40.2
EG	42.3	42.4	44.1	46.0	46.0
IL	57.4	57.1	59.1	61.5	61.0
JO	36.0	32.9	33.9	30.9	:
LB	:	29.5	:	29.7	49.8
MA	49.8	50.8	50.3	49.8	49.3
PS	30.0	30.6	31.3	31.5	32.6
SY	:	:	:	:	:
TN	41.9	43.3	44.0	44.5	:

(¹) Algeria, 2001.
(²) Jordan and Lebanon, 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: lfsi_emp_a); for the MED
countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ps413).

Figure 3.4: Employment rate by gender, 2009 (¹)
(%)

(¹) Syria not available; Tunisia, 2008; Jordan, 2007; MED countries sorted in descending order
according to the total employment rate.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: lfsi_emp_a); for the MED
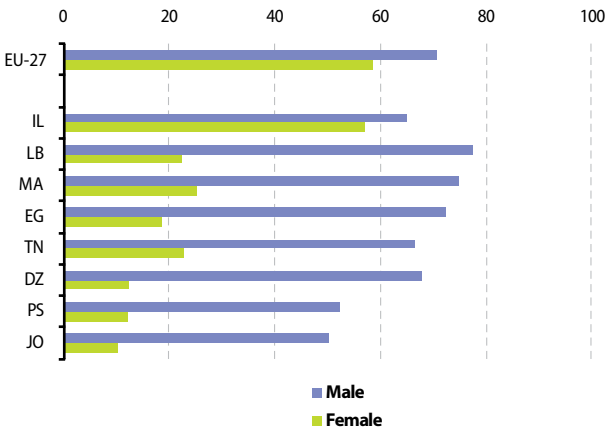countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ps413).

Figure 3.5: Employment gender gap ([1])
(percentage points)

([1]) Syria not available, MED countries sorted according to ascending employment gender
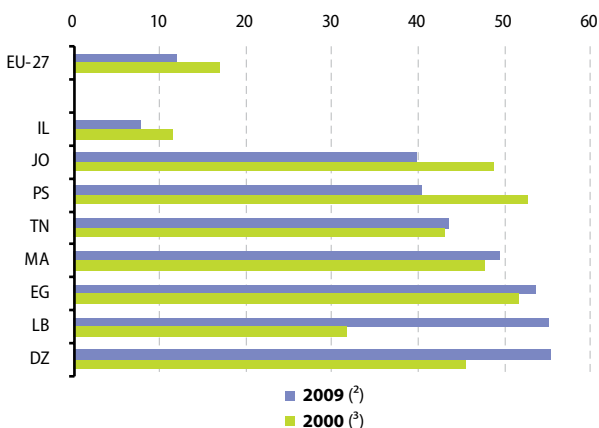gap in 2009.
([2]) Tunisia, 2008; Jordan, 2007.
([3]) Algeria, 2001; Lebanon, 2004.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: lfsi_emp_a); for the MED
countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ps413).

Table 3.6: Employment by economic activity
(%)

	Agriculture ([1])		Industry ([2])		Services	
	2000 ([3])	**2009** ([4])	**2000** ([3])	**2009** ([4])	**2000** ([3])	**2009** ([4])
EU-27	5.9	4.8	32.8	29.1	61.3	66.1
DZ	21.1	13.1	24.2	30.7	54.7	56.1
EG	29.6	29.9	21.3	23.7	49.1	46.2
IL	2.2	1.7	24.2	20.5	73.7	77.8
JO	:	:	:	:	:	:
LB	7.5	6.3	23.7	21.0	68.8	72.7
MA	46.0	40.5	19.4	21.7	34.6	37.7
PS	11.5	11.8	28.1	24.3	60.5	62.9
SY	:	:	:	:	:	:
TN	16.3	17.8	34.3	33.1	49.4	49.1

([1]) Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fisheries.
([2]) Including employment in construction activities.
([3]) Lebanon and Tunisia, 2004; Algeria and occupied Palestinian territory, 2001.
([4]) Tunisia, 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: lfsi_grt_a); for the MED countries,
Eurostat (online data code: med_ps414).

Table 3.7: Unemployment rate
(% of the total labour force)

	2000 (¹)	2004	2006	2008 (²)	2009
EU-27	8.7	9.1	8.3	7.1	9.0
DZ	28.9	17.7	12.3	11.3	10.2
EG	9.0	10.3	10.6	8.7	9.2
IL	8.9	10.5	8.5	6.2	7.7
JO	13.7	12.5	14.0	13.1	:
LB	:	8.0	:	9.2	6.4
MA	13.4	10.8	9.7	9.6	9.1
PS	14.3	26.8	23.7	26.1	24.5
SY	10.6	12.5	8.1	:	:
TN	15.7	14.2	14.3	14.2	:

(¹) Syria, 2001.
(²) Jordan and Lebanon, 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: une_rt_a); for the MED countries,
Eurostat (online data code: med_ps421).

Figure 3.8: Unemployment rate by gender, 2009 (¹)
(%)

■ **Male**
■ **Female**

(¹) Tunisia, 2008; Jordan, 2007; Syria, 2005; MED countries sorted in ascending order according
to the total unemployment rate.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: une_rt_a); for the MED countries,
Eurostat (online data code: med_ps421).

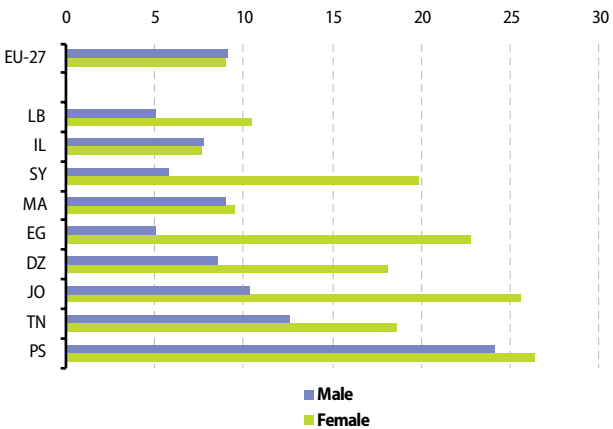**Figure 3.9:** Unemployment rate by duration, 2009 (¹)
(%)

■ Long-term unemployment rate ■ Unemployment less than 12 months

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

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: une_rt_a and une_ltu_a); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ps421).

Table 3.10: Youth unemployment rate by gender
(%)

	2000 (¹)			2009 (²)		
	Total	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
EU-27	17.4	16.7	18.2	20.1	21.2	18.9
DZ	47.8	46.0	57.4	21.3	19.0	34.6
EG	28.2	16.9	59.2	24.9	14.9	56.1
IL	16.9	17.1	16.8	14.6	15.7	13.6
JO	26.7	24.4	40.4	34.7	34.0	44.4
LB	19.9	20.2	19.0	16.8	14.6	22.3
MA	19.6	21.1	15.8	17.9	18.5	16.2
PS	35.8	36.4	31.0	38.9	37.2	46.9
SY	24.5	:	:	18.3	:	:
TN	32.5	34.8	27.6	31.6	31.6	31.5

(¹) Lebanon, 2004; Algeria, occupied Palestinian territory and Syria, 2001.
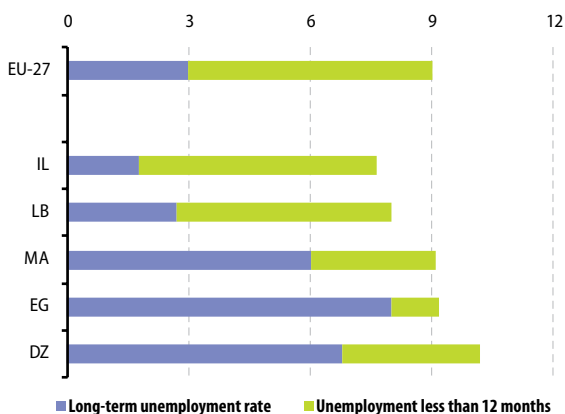(²) Tunisia, 2008; Jordan, 2007; Syria, 2005.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: une_rt_a); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ps421).

Table 3.11: Unemployment rate by level of educational attainment, 2009 ([1]) ([2])

(%)

	Illiterate	ISCED 1	ISCED 2	ISCED 3-4	ISCED 5-6
EU-27	:	:	12.8	7.2	4.5
DZ	3.0	7.2	11.1	9.9	18.5
EG	1.2	2.7	:	14.3	18.4
IL	0.0	11.9	12.1	9.1	5.3
JO	7.5	:	:	:	:
LB	4.4	4.6	5.2	7.7	8.8
MA	2.1	7.1	16.9	18.3	17.8
PS	18.8	26.3	26.4	20.4	24.3
SY	:	:	:	:	:
TN	6.0	12.3	17.2	13.8	21.6

([1]) Tunisia, 2008; Jordan, 2007.
([2]) EU-27 unemployment rate for ISCED levels 0-2.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: tps00066); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ps422).

Definitions

Economic activity rates represent the labour force as a percentage of the population of working age (15 to 64 years). Activity rates for men and for women are expressed as a percentage of the corresponding male and female population (aged 15 to 64) respectively, rather than as a share of the total (male and female) population. The labour force comprises persons in employment as well as the unemployed persons.

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

- Primary sector: agriculture and fishing (NACE Sections A+B);

- Secondary sector: industry and construction (NACE Sections C to F);

- Tertiary sector: services (NACE Sections G to O).

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

Employed persons are defined in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) as persons aged 15 and over who during the reference week did any work for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education or training.

Employment rates represent persons in employment as a percentage of the population of working age (15 to 64 years). Employment rates for men and women are expressed as a percentage of the corresponding male and female population (aged 15 to 64) respectively, rather than as a share of the total (male and female) population.

The unemployment rate is the share of unemployed persons over the total number of active persons in the labour market. Unemployed persons within the EU are defined as those persons aged 15 to 74 who were without work during the reference week, were currently available for work and were either actively seeking work in the past four weeks or had already found a job to start within the next three months. In the MED countries, the narrower age group of 15 to 64 years is considered.

The long-term unemployment rate is defined as the number of persons who have been unemployed for at least 12 months, expressed as a share of the total number of active persons in the labour market.

Youth unemployment rate is the share of unemployed persons aged 15 to 24 as a proportion of the total number of active persons in the labour market (the labour force) aged 15 to 24. The data presented generally refer to average rates of the four quarterly labour force surveys in each year. Youth unemployment rates for men and women are expressed as a percentage of the male labour force aged 15 to 24 and the female labour force aged 15 to 24 respectively, rather than as a share of the total (male and female) labour force.

Education

4

Table 4.1: Net enrolment rates in primary and lower-secondary education
(%)

	Primary (ISCED 1)			Lower-secondary (ISCED 2)		
	2000(¹)	**2004**	**2009**(²)	**2000**(³)	**2004**	**2009**(²)
EU-27(⁴)	97.4	97.9	98.2	94.1	96.6	*97.4*
DZ	95.7	96.3	96.8	61.1	66.8	76.5
EG	96.1	88.8	89.7	:	63.5	61.7
IL	95.1	93.5	93.1	67.5	67.9	64.4
JO	93.2	98.7	94.6	79.4	82.9	85.4
LB	91.5	97.0	95.3	54.0	59.7	69.0
MA	79.0	87.6	93.7	26.6	34.0	48.0
PS	92.9	79.2	75.6	84.0	90.9	88.9
SY	96.3	93.5	93.6	53.3	73.8	75.2
TN	97.2	96.9	97.4	66.9	83.4	91.5

(¹) Lebanon, 2002.
(²) Israel, 2008; Algeria, occupied Palestinian territory and Tunisia, 2007; Jordan and Syria, 2006.
(³) Lebanon, 2002; Algeria, 2001.
(⁴) The enrolment rate of 7 year-olds in primary education (ISCED 1) and of 13 years-old in lower secondary education (ISCED 2).

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: educ_ipart, educ_enrl1tl and demo_pjan); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ps22).

Table 4.2: Gender parity indices (ratio of girls to boys) in education

|	Primary (ISCED 1)			Lower-secondary (ISCED 2)		
	2000 (¹)	**2004**	**2009** (²)	**2000** (³)	**2004**	**2009** (²)
EU-27	0.94	0.95	*0.95*	0.95	0.95	*0.94*
DZ	0.96	0.97	0.99	1.05	1.07	1.04
EG	0.96	1.00	0.99	0.98	1.03	1.05
IL	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.04	1.03	1.03
JO	*1.00*	*1.02*	*1.04*	*1.01*	*1.01*	*1.05*
LB	1.02	1.05	1.05	1.08	1.16	1.25
MA	*0.89*	*0.94*	0.98	0.87	0.96	0.97
PS	1.00	0.99	1.00	1.05	1.01	1.02
SY	0.96	0.98	0.98	0.92	0.96	0.96
TN	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.11	1.16	1.13

(¹) Lebanon, 2002.
(²) Israel, 2008; Algeria, occupied Palestinian territory and Tunisia, 2007; Jordan and Syria, 2006.
(³) Algeria, 2001.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: educ_enrl1tl); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ps22).

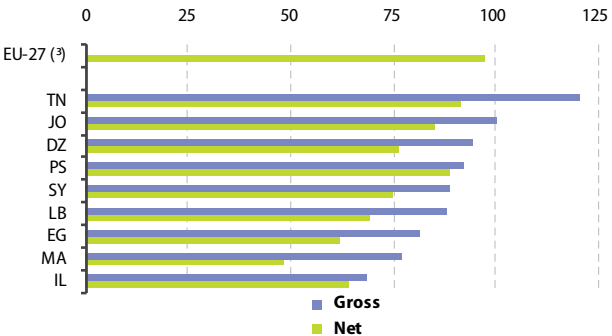**Figure 4.3:** Primary education enrolment rate (ISCED 1), 2009 (¹) (²)

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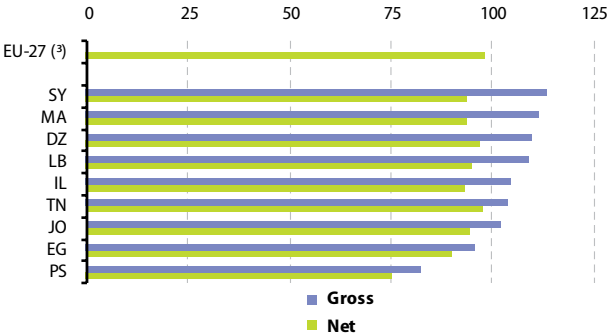
(¹) The primary education net enrolment rate (NER) is the share of children of official primary school age that are enrolled in primary education; the NER cannot exceed 100%. The gross enrolment rate (GER) is the share of children of any age that are enrolled in primary education. In countries where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

(²) Israel, 2008; Algeria, occupied Palestinian territory and Tunisia, 2007; Jordan and Syria, 2006.

(³) The enrolment rate of 7 year-olds in primary education (ISCED 1).

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: educ_ipart); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ps22).

Figure 4.4: Lower-secondary education enrolment rate (ISCED 2), 2009 (¹) (²)

(%)

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

(²) Israel, 2008; Algeria, occupied Palestinian territory and Tunisia, 2007; Jordan and Syria, 2006.

(³) The enrolment rate of 13 year-olds in lower-secondary education (ISCED 2).

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: educ_enrl1tl and demo_pjan); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ps22).

Table 4.5: Students in tertiary education, 2008 (¹)
(per 100 000 inhabitants)

	Total	**Male**	**Female**
EU-27	*3 826*	*3 503*	*4 132*
DZ	2 581	:	:
EG	3 027	3 165	2 881
IL	4 450	3 995	4 895
JO	:	:	:
LB	4 777	4 442	5 117
MA	:	:	:
PS	4 865	4 417	5 328
SY	2 105	2 179	1 962
TN	3 360	:	:

(¹) Lebanon, 2009; Algeria and occupied Palestinian territory, 2007; Syria and Tunisia, 2006.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: educ_enrl5 and demo_pjan); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ps23).

Table 4.6: Educational attainment of population aged 25 and over, 2009 (¹)
(%)

	Illiterate	**Up to primary (ISCED 0-1)**	**Lower-secondary (ISCED 2)**	**Upper-secondary (ISCED 3-4)**	**Tertiary (ISCED 5-6)**
EU-27 (²)	:	:	35.2	42.7	22.1
DZ	35.3	39.9	16.4	7.6	:
EG	41.4	9.7	8.5	26.9	13.4
IL	3.1	12.2	7.4	34.5	42.7
JO	:	:	:	:	:
LB	11.7	28.2	24.4	17.3	18.2
MA	48.1	23.7	10.4	9.3	7.5
PS	8.1	39.6	17.1	15.7	19.5
SY	20.5	46.4	12.7	14.8	5.6
TN	:	:	:	:	:

(¹) Algeria and Syria, 2006.
(²) The lower secondary figure is for those who have 'at most' lower-secondary attainment and includes those who may be illiterate or do not go beyond primary school.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: edat_lfse_05, edat_lfse_06 and edat_lfse_07); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ps24).

**Table 4.7:** Literacy rates, 2009 (¹)
(%)

	Adults (15+)			Young people (15-24)		
	Total	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
EU-27 (²)	:	:	:	:	:	:
DZ	72.8	81.4	64.1	91.8	94.4	89.2
EG	66.4	74.6	57.8	84.9	87.9	81.8
IL	97.4	98.5	96.4	99.4	99.5	99.2
JO	92.1	95.7	88.4	98.3	98.4	98.1
LB	*89.6*	*93.4*	*86.0*	*98.7*	*98.4*	*99.1*
MA	56.1	68.9	43.9	79.5	86.7	72.1
PS	94.6	97.4	91.7	99.2	99.2	99.2
SY	85.2	91.7	78.0	95.7	96.6	94.6
TN	76.6	85.3	68.1	96.4	97.9	94.9

(¹) Jordan and Lebanon, 2007; Algeria, Egypt, Syria and Tunisia, 2006.
(²) The United Nations Development Programme database (http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/tables/default.html) assumes a 99.0% literacy rate for the high-income countries that do not report adult literacy rates. Among the 13 Member States for whom literacy rates are available, the lowest rates recorded were 92.4% (2005) for Malta and 95.5% (2009 estimate) for Portugal.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ps21).

Figure 4.8: Gender gap for adult and youth literacy rates, 2009 (¹)
(difference in percentage points)

■ **Adults (15+)**
■ **Young people (15-24)**
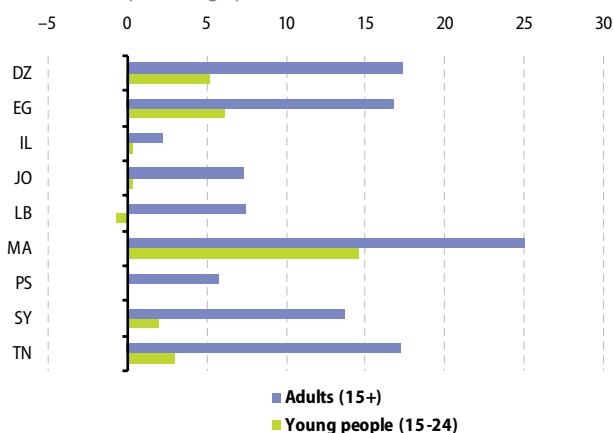
(¹) EU-27, not available; Jordan and Lebanon, 2007; Algeria, Egypt, Syria and Tunisia, 2006; Lebanon, estimate.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ps21).

Definitions

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

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

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

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

The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) is the basis for international education statistics, describing different levels of education among other characteristics. The current version, ISCED 97, distinguishes seven levels of education: pre-primary education (level 0); primary education (level 1); lower secondary education (level 2); upper secondary education (level 3); post-secondary non-tertiary education (level 4); tertiary education (first stage) (level 5); tertiary education (second stage) (level 6). ISCED level 1 is primary education, which begins between 5 and 7 years of age and is compulsory in all countries. ISCED level 2 is lower-secondary education, which continues the basic programs of the primary level, although teaching is more subject-focused. A new version of the ISCED — called ISCED 2011 — should be formally adopted at the UNESCO general conference in October 2011 and will distinguish 8 levels of education.

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

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

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

Living conditions

5

Figure 5.1: Inequality of income distribution, 2009 [1]
(S80/S20 income quintile share ratio)
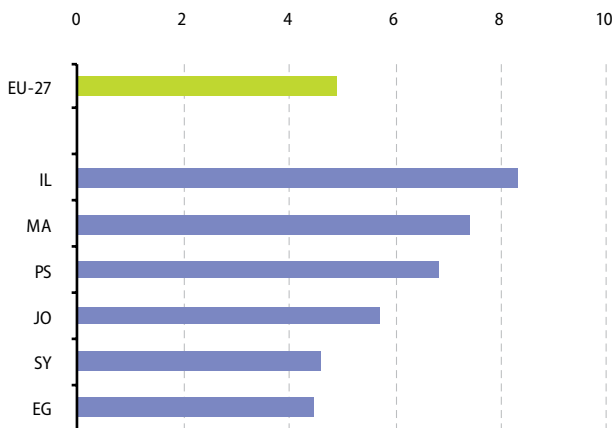
[1] Algeria, Lebanon and Tunisia, not available; Egypt, 2008; Morocco, occupied Palestinian territory (estimate), 2007; Jordan and Syria, 2006. The income reference period concerns the year preceding the survey year for most countries.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: tessi180); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ps313).

Figure 5.2: Total household consumption expenditure, 2009 [1]
(% of GDP)
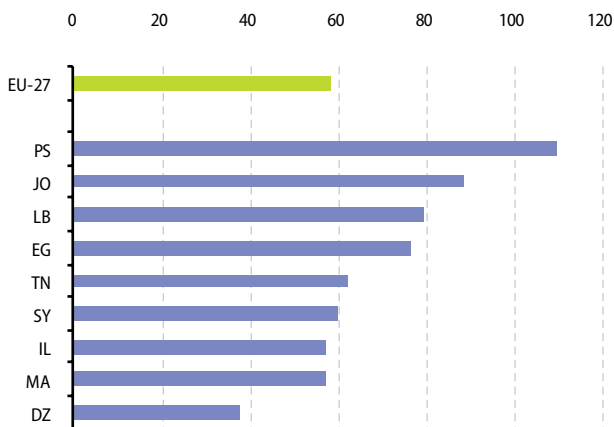
[1] Syria, 2007; Jordan, 2005; Morocco, provisional.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: nama_gdp_c); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ec2).

Figure 5.3: Poverty headcount ratio ([1])
(%)
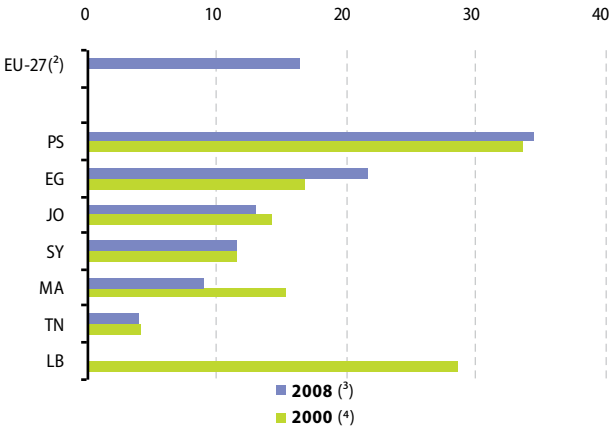
([1]) Algeria, not available.
([2]) At-risk-of-poverty rate below 60 % of median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers); comparable data for 2000, not available.
([3]) Morocco and occupied Palestinian territory, 2007; Jordan and Syria, 2006; Tunisia, 2005.
([4]) Morocco and occupied Palestinian territory (estimate), 2001; Jordan, 2002; Lebanon and Syria, 2004.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: t2020_52); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ps313).

Table 5.4: Poverty headcount ratio
(%)

	Urban			Rural		
	2000 ([1])	**2004** ([2])	**2009** ([3])	**2000** ([1])	**2004** ([2])	**2009** ([3])
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:
DZ	:	:	:	:	:	:
EG	9.3	10.1	11.0	22.1	26.8	28.9
IL	17.2	19.9	20.3	16.4	17.7	16.5
JO	:	11.8	:	:	18.7	:
LB	:	:	:	:	:	:
MA	7.6	7.9	4.8	25.1	22.0	14.4
PS	*32.0*	*24.4*	33.1	*38.5*	*24.6*	30.3
SY	:	8.7	:	:	14.2	:
TN	4.9	1.9	:	2.9	7.1	:

([1]) Morocco, 2001; occupied Palestinian territory, 2003.
([2]) Egypt and Tunisia, 2005; Jordan, 2006.
([3]) Egypt, 2008; Morocco and occupied Palestinian territory, 2007.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ps313).

Table 5.5: Access to basic services and housing
(% of total population)

	Sustainable access to improved water source		Sustainable access to improved sanitation		Access to secure tenure	
	2000 (¹)	2009 (²)	2000 (³)	2009 (⁴)	2000 (³)	2009 (⁵)
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:
DZ	71.7	84.2	93.0	92.7	94.8	94.6
EG	:	96.6	:	46.6	:	:
IL	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
JO	:	83.6	57.3	60.0	68.2	68.3
LB	:	:	:	:	:	:
MA	73.5	86.8	51.1	56.7	73.6	74.6
PS	*92.2*	*94.1*	*99.6*	*99.3*	:	:
SY	82.0	88.3	71.6	97.3	:	:
TN	92.3	97.0	:	**:**	:	:

(¹) Algeria, 2002.
(²) Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Tunisia, 2006.
(³) Algeria and Jordan, 2002.
(⁴) Algeria, Egypt, Jordan and Syria, 2006.
(⁵) Algeria and Jordan, 2006.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ps32).

Table 5.6: Main telephone lines and subscriptions to cellular mobile telephone services
(per 1 000 inhabitants)

	Main telephone lines			Subscriptions to cellular mobile		
	2000 (¹)	2004	2009 (²)	2000 (³)	2004	2009 (⁴)
EU-27	483	477	*434*	534	868	1 249
DZ	57	77	85	3	151	627
EG	96	133	160	21	92	590
IL	313	284	269	302	536	678
JO	119	116	98	253	304	834
LB	:	:	:	:	:	:
MA	39	44	113	164	312	812
PS	91	79	94	26	118	344
SY	103	149	*176*	10	116	*254*
TN	100	121	125	11	376	566

(¹) Morocco, 2001; Jordan, 2003.
(²) Jordan, 2007; Algeria and Syria, 2006; Tunisia, 2005.
(³) Algeria and Morocco, 2001; Jordan, 2003.
(⁴) Occupied Palestinian territory, 2008; Jordan, 2007; Algeria and Syria, 2006; Tunisia, 2005.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: isoc_tc_ac1 and demo_pjan);
for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ps33).

Figure 5.7: Share of households having a personal computer (%)
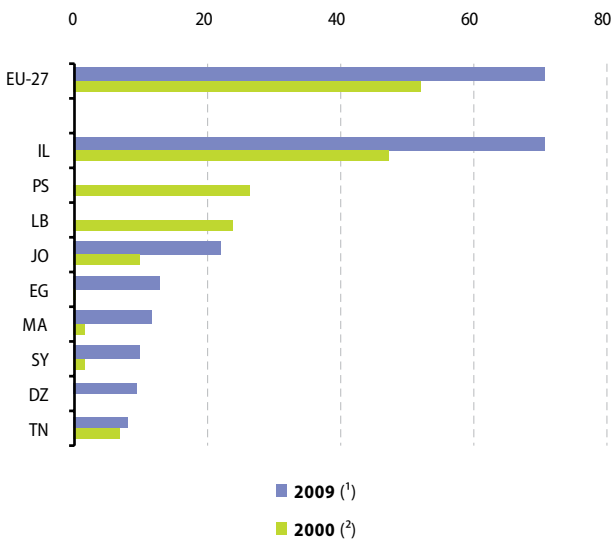
Definitions

Access of households to basic services and housing:

- Access to secure tenure covers the percentage of households that own or are purchasing their homes, are renting privately or are in social housing or sub tenancy. Households without secure tenure are defined as squatters (whether or not the rent is paid), homeless households, or households with no formal agreement.

- Sustainable access to an improved water source is expressed as the percentage of households with sustainable access to an improved water source for drinking, including: piped water, public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring or rainwater. Improved water sources do not include vendor provided water, bottled water, tanker trucks or unprotected wells and springs, and surface water (such as rivers, dams, lakes and canals).

- Sustainable access to improved sanitation is expressed as percentage of households with access to facilities (not shared and not public) that hygienically separate human excreta from human, animal and insect contact. Facilities such as flush or pour-flush to piped sewers, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines and composting toilets are assumed to be adequate.

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

Inequality of income distribution - S80/S20 income quintile share is the ratio that compares the total income received by the 20 % of the population with the highest income (top quintile) to that received by the 20 % of the population with the lowest income (lowest quintile). Income is understood as equivalised disposable income. The income of each household is calculated by adding together the income received by all the members of the household from all sources. For each person, the equivalised income is calculated as its household

income divided by equivalised household size according to the modified OECD scale (which gives a weight of 1.0 to the first adult, 0.5 to other persons aged 14 or over who are living in the household and 0.3 to each child aged less than 14). Consequently, each person in the same household receives the same 'equivalised income'. The population consists of all the persons living in private households of a country. The term person therefore includes all the members of the households, whether they are adults or children.

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

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

Share of households having a personal computer is the ratio of the number of households owning a small, single-user computer based on a micro-processor, with a keyboard for entering data, a monitor for displaying information and a storage device for saving data, to the total number of households.

Subscriptions to cellular mobile telephone services per 1000 inhabitants give the number of subscribers per 1 000 inhabitants to the services of the operators offering mobile telecommunication connected to an automatic public mobile telephone service using cellular technology. It also includes pre-paid cards.

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

External trade in goods

6

Table 6.1: Trade
(% of GDP)

	Exports				Imports			
	2000	**2004**	**2006**	**2009** (¹)	**2000**	**2004**	**2006**	**2009** (¹)
EU-27 (²)	9.2	9.0	9.9	9.3	10.8	9.7	11.6	10.3
DZ	40.2	37.6	46.6	32.8	16.7	21.5	18.3	28.5
EG	4.8	9.8	12.8	12.3	14.3	16.4	19.3	20.5
IL	25.2	30.4	32.0	24.5	28.7	32.3	32.7	24.2
JO	22.5	*34.0*	37.2	:	54.7	*71.6*	80.9	:
LB	4.3	8.9	10.2	9.1	37.6	47.9	41.9	37.4
MA	20.0	17.7	19.4	*15.4*	31.1	31.9	36.5	*35.9*
PS	9.5	7.4	8.5	7.5	56.7	56.5	64.1	53.1
SY	24.5	23.2	33.4	28.6	20.2	30.3	35.2	36.3
TN	29.5	*31.0*	*34.0*	33.1	*43.2*	*40.8*	*43.6*	44.0

(¹) Egypt, Lebanon and Syria, 2007.
(²) Extra EU-27 trade.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: ext_lt_intratrd and nama_gdp_c); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: med_ec1 and med_ecet).

Table 6.2: Total exports
(million EUR)

	2000	**2004**	**2008** (¹)	**2009**	**Average annual growth rate 2000 to 2009 (%)**
EU-27 (²)	849 740	952 955	1 309 885	1 097 142	2.9
DZ	23 853	25 792	54 211	32 437	3.5
EG	5 062	6 165	11 748	:	:
IL	34 005	31 048	41 925	34 470	0.2
JO	2 071	3 129	5 709	4 587	9.2
LB	779	1 536	1 673	:	:
MA	8 047	8 128	13 718	10 051	2.5
PS	434	251	384	364	– 1.9
SY	5 017	4 327	8 424	:	:
TN	6 877	7 786	13 103	10 334	4.6

(¹) Egypt, Lebanon and Syria, 2007.
(²) Extra EU-27 exports.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: ext_lt_intratrd); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ecet).

Table 6.3: Total imports
(million EUR)

	2000	2004	2008 (¹)	2009	Average annual growth rate 2000 to 2009 (%)
EU-27 (²)	992 695	1 027 522	1 566 309	1 206 475	2.2
DZ	9 909	14 718	27 113	28 208	12.3
EG	15 061	10 308	19 649	:	:
IL	38 699	32 936	44 546	34 062	− 1.4
JO	5 036	6 586	12 223	10 244	8.2
LB	6 794	8 268	6 835	:	:
MA	12 509	14 603	28 719	23 475	7.2
PS	2 580	1 908	2 382	2 582	0.0
SY	4 131	5 667	10 693	:	:
TN	10 069	10 237	16 763	13 735	3.5

(¹) Egypt, Lebanon and Syria, 2007.
(²) Extra EU-27 imports.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: ext_lt_intratrd); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ecet).

Table 6.4: Trade balance
(million EUR)

	2000	2004	2008 (¹)	2009
EU-27 (²)	− 142 956	− 74 567	− 256 424	− 109 333
DZ	13 944	11 074	27 098	4 229
EG	− 9 998	− 4 143	− 7 901	:
IL	− 4 693	− 1 889	− 2 621	408
JO	− 2 965	− 3 457	− 6 514	− 5 656
LB	− 6 015	− 6 732	− 5 163	:
MA	− 4 461	− 6 475	− 15 001	− 13 425
PS	− 2 146	− 1 657	− 1 999	− 2 219
SY	886	− 1 340	− 2 269	:
TN	− 3 193	− 2 452	− 3 661	− 3 401

(¹) Egypt, Lebanon and Syria, 2007.
(²) Extra EU-27 trade.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: ext_lt_intratrd); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ecet).

Figure 6.5: Export / import ratio
(%)

(¹) Extra EU-27 trade.
(²) Egypt, Lebanon and Syria, 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: ext_lt_intratrd); for the MED
countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ecet).

Table 6.6: Exports, by group of goods, 2009 (¹)
(% of total exports)

	Food and drinks	Raw materials	Energy	Chemi-cals	Machinery and vehicles	Other manu-factured products	Other
EU-27 (²)	5.7	2.5	5.1	17.9	41.6	23.6	3.5
DZ	0.2	0.4	98.3	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.1
EG	7.7	3.1	52.2	4.6	0.4	15.1	16.9
IL	3.3	1.8	4.1	21.1	30.7	38.7	0.3
JO	15.4	15.1	0.5	21.5	13.9	29.8	3.8
LB	15.3	15.8	0.3	13.1	4.7	37.1	13.7
MA	22.5	8.6	3.6	13.9	18.3	32.8	0.3
PS	16.4	9.1	0.4	8.0	5.5	60.6	0.0
SY	18.2	4.2	41.1	5.3	4.9	25.2	0.9
TN	5.8	4.8	13.6	10.5	25.1	40.1	0.0

(¹) Egypt, Lebanon and Syria, 2007.
(²) Extra EU-27 exports.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: ext_lt_intratrd); for the MED
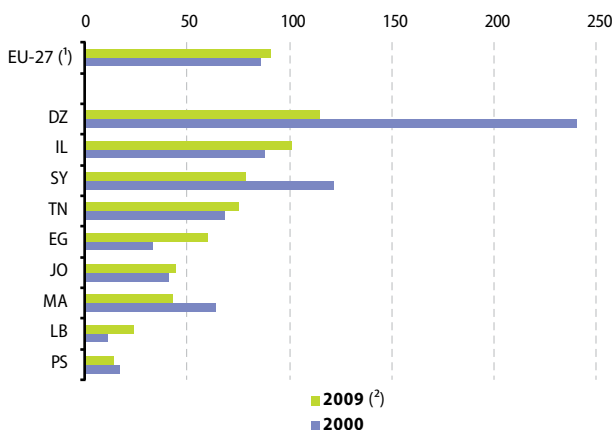countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ecet).

Table 6.7: Imports, by group of goods, 2009 (¹)
(% of total imports)

	Food and drinks	Raw materials	Energy	Chemi-cals	Machinery and vehicles	Other manu-factured products	Other
EU-27 (²)	6.1	3.9	24.7	9.3	28.3	24.5	3.2
DZ	14.8	3.5	1.1	10.5	41.1	29.0	0.1
EG	16.5	8.9	14.7	9.8	18.8	15.0	16.2
IL	6.8	2.6	14.6	12.0	30.5	30.8	2.7
JO	15.7	2.9	17.9	10.6	26.1	24.8	2.0
LB	18.6	4.2	27.9	14.8	3.9	27.8	2.8
MA	9.2	5.3	20.5	9.5	30.8	24.7	0.0
PS	21.8	1.9	31.5	7.7	16.2	20.9	0.0
SY	10.9	4.5	32.6	11.3	16.7	22.6	1.4
TN	6.6	5.0	11.3	10.7	35.3	31.0	0.0

(¹) Egypt, Lebanon and Syria, 2007.
(²) Extra EU-27 imports.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: ext_lt_intratrd); for the MED
countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ecet).

Figure 6.8: Trade with the EU-25, 2009 (¹) (²)
(% of total trade)
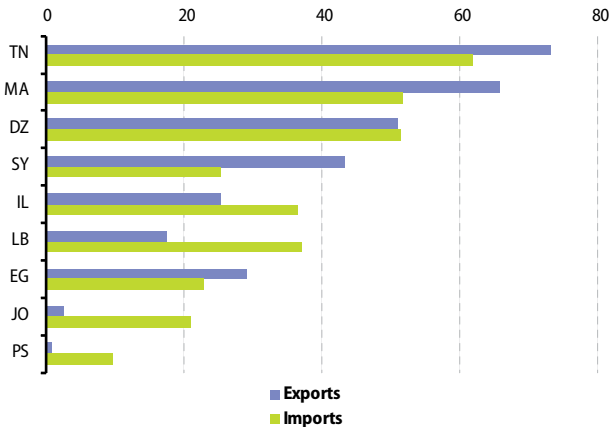
■ **Exports**
■ **Imports**

(¹) Israel and Jordan, trade with the EU-27. Sorted in descending order according to the
average share of external trade (exports and imports).
(²) Egypt, Lebanon and Syria, 2007.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ecet).

Table 6.9: Total exports to the EU-25 ([1])
(million EUR)

	2000	2004	2006	2008 ([2])	2009
DZ	15 062	13 930	22 846	28 292	16 585
EG	1 729	1 854	3 712	3 415	:
IL	9 972	8 757	10 393	11 966	8 762
JO	87	108	136	220	122
LB	179	161	218	292	:
MA	6 054	6 041	7 422	8 040	6 608
PS	2	6	2	6	3
SY	3 425	2 330	3 537	3 664	:
TN	5 084	6 493	7 193	9 408	7 574

([1]) Israel (all series) and Jordan (2008 and 2009), EU-27.
([2]) Egypt, Lebanon and Syria, 2007.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ecet).

Table 6.10: Total imports from the EU-25 ([1])
(million EUR)

	2000	2004	2006	2008 ([2])	2009
DZ	5 814	8 062	9 368	14 115	14 525
EG	5 003	2 582	3 824	4 511	:
IL	17 084	13 631	14 357	15 280	12 468
JO	1 724	1 610	2 169	2 576	2 154
LB	3 102	3 308	2 820	2 542	:
MA	7 347	8 200	10 057	14 738	12 153
PS	290	172	181	155	249
SY	1 358	912	1 793	2 721	:
TN	6 652	7 195	7 852	9 459	8 504

([1]) Israel (all series) and Jordan (2008 and 2009), EU-27.
([2]) Egypt, Lebanon and Syria, 2007.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ecet).

Table 6.11: Exports to the EU-25 (¹)
(% of total exports)

	2000	2004	2006	2008 (²)	2009	Difference in % points 2009/2000
DZ	63.1	54.0	52.5	52.2	51.1	− 12.0
EG	34.1	30.1	33.9	29.1	:	:
IL	29.3	28.2	27.9	28.5	25.4	− 3.9
JO	4.2	3.5	3.2	3.9	2.7	:
LB	22.9	10.5	12.0	17.5	:	:
MA	75.2	74.3	73.0	58.6	65.7	− 9.5
PS	0.4	2.3	0.7	1.4	0.9	0.5
SY	68.3	53.9	40.7	43.5	:	:
TN	73.9	83.4	77.2	71.8	73.3	− 0.6

(¹) Israel (all series) and Jordan (2008 and 2009), EU-27.
(²) Egypt, Lebanon and Syria, 2007.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ecet).

Table 6.12: Imports from the EU-25 (¹)
(% of total imports)

	2000	2004	2006	2008 (²)	2009	Difference in % points 2009/2000
DZ	58.7	54.8	54.8	52.1	51.5	− 7.2
EG	33.2	25.1	23.2	23.0	:	:
IL	44.1	41.4	37.7	34.3	36.6	− 7.5
JO	34.2	24.4	23.5	21.1	21.0	:
LB	45.7	40.0	37.7	37.2	:	:
MA	58.7	56.1	52.6	51.3	51.8	− 7.0
PS	11.2	9.0	8.2	6.5	9.6	− 1.6
SY	32.9	16.1	19.6	25.4	:	:
TN	66.1	70.3	65.7	56.4	61.9	− 4.1

(¹) Israel (all series) and Jordan (2008 and 2009), EU-27.
(²) Egypt, Lebanon and Syria, 2007.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ecet).

Table 6.13: Trade balance with the EU-25 ([1])
(million EUR)

	2000	2004	2006	2008 ([2])	2009
DZ	9 248	5 868	13 479	14 177	2 060
EG	− 3 274	− 728	− 112	− 1 096	:
IL	− 7 111	− 4 874	− 3 965	− 3 314	− 3 706
JO	− 1 638	− 1 501	− 2 033	− 2 356	− 2 032
LB	− 2 923	− 3 147	− 2 602	− 2 249	:
MA	− 1 293	− 2 158	− 2 635	− 6 697	− 5 545
PS	− 288	− 166	− 179	− 149	− 245
SY	2 066	1 419	1 744	943	:
TN	− 1 568	− 703	− 659	− 51	− 930

([1]) Israel (all series) and Jordan (2008 and 2009), EU-27.
([2]) Egypt, Lebanon and Syria, 2007.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ecet).
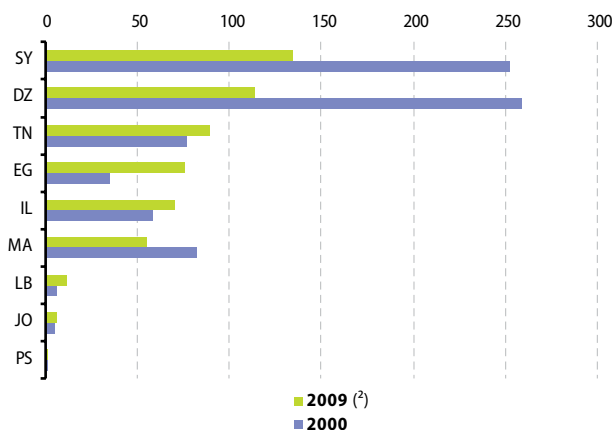
Figure 6.14: Export / import ratio with EU-25 ([1])
(%)

([1]) Israel (all series) and Jordan (2009), EU-27.
([2]) Egypt, Lebanon and Syria, 2007.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ecet).

Table 6.15: Exports to EU-25 by group of products, 2009 (¹)
(%)

	Food and drinks	Raw materials	Energy	Chemicals	Machinery and vehicles	Other manu-factured products	Other
DZ	0.2	0.2	98.4	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0
EG	7.5	2.0	62.3	6.7	0.2	21.2	0.0
IL	7.8	3.3	0.1	30.1	25.0	33.6	0.0
JO	22.1	10.4	0.0	16.3	7.0	28.9	15.3
LB	15.6	17.2	0.0	11.3	11.6	44.2	0.0
MA	23.2	5.0	1.9	5.2	20.3	44.3	0.0
PS	23.3	22.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	54.0	0.0
SY	2.1	4.2	82.0	0.5	0.4	10.3	0.4
TN	3.1	3.4	16.9	3.3	28.2	45.1	0.0

(¹) Israel and Jordan, EU-27; Egypt, Lebanon and Syria, 2007.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ecet).

Table 6.16: Imports from EU-25 by group of products, 2009 (¹)
(%)

	Food and drinks	Raw materials	Energy	Chemicals	Machinery and vehicles	Other manu-factured products	Other
DZ	12.9	3.4	1.9	13.1	41.1	27.7	0.0
EG	7.6	10.2	3.0	18.2	41.0	18.5	1.4
IL	7.8	2.6	2.1	17.0	38.0	32.0	0.5
JO	9.9	3.9	3.5	16.0	42.6	20.1	4.0
LB	12.8	2.4	34.4	21.4	5.1	23.9	0.0
MA	5.8	4.9	11.5	11.4	36.2	30.2	0.0
PS	11.0	0.7	0.7	17.5	51.2	18.9	0.0
SY	4.6	4.3	60.6	7.6	14.3	7.1	1.3
TN	3.5	2.9	4.2	11.5	39.3	38.4	0.0

(¹) Israel and Jordan, EU-27; Egypt, Lebanon and Syria, 2007.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ecet).

Definitions

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

Data on external trade up to 2009 have been received from the Mediterranean partner countries, based on the BoP method.

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

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

SITC - Standard International Trade Classification - is a classification of goods used to classify the exports and imports of a country to enable international comparisons over time. The classification is built of 10 headings:

0 Food and live animals

1 Beverages and tobacco

2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels

3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials

4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes

5 Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.

6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material

7 Machinery and transport equipment

8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles

9 Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC

In this chapter, some of the SITC headings were renamed and grouped together to help the presentation:

Food and drinks cover SITC headings 0 and 1;

Raw materials cover SITC headings 2 and 4;

Energy corresponds to SITC heading 3;

Chemicals correspond to SITC heading 5;

Other manufactured products cover the SITC headings 6 and 8;

Machinery and vehicles correspond to SITC heading 7;

Other corresponds to SITC heading 9.

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.

Export/import ratio is obtained by dividing exports value by imports value.

Trade as % of GDP is the share of total trade (exports + imports) in the gross domestic product.

Energy

7

Table 7.1: Total primary production of energy
(1 000 toe)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Average annual growth rate 2004 to 2009 (%) (¹)
EU-27	927 534	895 975	876 597	855 717	849 614	812 221	− 2.6
DZ	170 595	179 741	176 629	176 459	175 192	*164 312*	− 0.7
EG	62 440	77 010	79 102	82 655	*88 544*	:	*9.1*
IL	1 992	2 450	3 120	:	6 927	*6 166*	*25.4*
JO	291	252	287	273	271	*290*	− 0.1
LB	229	224	195	187	*187*	:	− 4.9
MA	781	742	770	760	201	*337*	− 15.5
PS	241	227	193	207	214	*197*	− 4.0
SY	31 419	26 921	25 684	24 346	:	:	:
TN	5 507	5 594	5 271	6 489	*6 473*	:	*4.1*

(¹) Egypt, Lebanon and Tunisia, AAGRs based on 2004 to 2008 period.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: nrg_100a); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_eg11).

Table 7.2: Primary production of energy, by type of energy, 2009 (¹)
(1 000 toe)

	Crude oil	Hard coal and lignite	Natural gas	Other (²)
EU-27	104 108	165 329	153 057	389 727
DZ	*85 288*	-	*78 938*	*87*
EG	*35 575*	*805*	*50 821*	*1 343*
IL	*2*	-	*2 363*	*3 751*
JO	*1*	-	*162*	*126*
LB	-	-	-	*186*
MA	*8*	-	*41*	*288*
PS	*0*	-	*0*	*197*
SY	19 325	-	4 718	303
TN	*4 314*	-	*2 153*	*7*

(¹) Egypt, Lebanon and Tunisia, 2008; Syria, 2007.
(²) Including nuclear energy, renewable energy and other fuels.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: nrg_101a, nrg_102a, nrg_103a, nrg_104a and nrg_1071a); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_eg11).

Table 7.3: Total energy exports
(1 000 toe)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Average annual growth rate 2004 to 2009 (%) (¹)
EU-27	467 816	472 093	485 067	478 158	483 879	463 578	− 0.2
DZ	138 816	144 391	139 258	136 971	133 684	*120 951*	*− 2.7*
EG	23 360	21 493	23 428	27 081	*28 472*	:	*5.1*
IL	3 853	4 011	3 860	:	3 774	*3 774*	*− 0.4*
JO	0	:	1	15	15	*15*	:
LB	-	-	-	-	-	-	:
MA	1 441	1 378	1 165	1 273	734	*833*	*− 10.4*
PS	-	-	-	-	3	*2*	:
SY	13 496	12 261	9 334	8 920	:	:	:
TN	4 050	4 130	3 684	4 997	*4 318*	:	*1.6*

(¹) Egypt and Tunisia, AAGRs based on 2004 to 2008 period.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: nrg_100a); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_eg13).

Table 7.4: Energy exports by product, 2009 (¹)
(1 000 toe)

	Total	of which			
		Coal and lignite	Oil (²)	Natural gas	Electricity
EU-27	463 578	21 985	345 263	70 448	25 882
DZ	*120 951*	-	*68 783*	*31 706*	*35*
EG	*28 472*	-	*13 333*	*15 051*	*88*
IL	*3 774*	-	*3 458*	*0*	*315*
JO	*15*	-	*0*	*0*	*15*
LB	-	-	-	-	-
MA	*833*	-	*833*	*0*	*0*
PS	*2*	-	*0*	*0*	*0*
SY	8 920	-	8 835	-	85
TN	*4 318*	-	*4 307*	*0*	*11*

(¹) Egypt and Tunisia, 2008; Syria, 2007.
(²) Including petroleum products.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: nrg_101a, nrg_102a, nrg_103a and nrg_105a); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_eg13).

Table 7.5: Total energy imports
(1 000 toe)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Average annual growth rate 2004 to 2009 (%) (¹)
EU-27	1 405 715	1 455 541	1 494 137	1 464 613	1 498 159	1 407 182	0.0
DZ	1 433	1 082	1 264	1 925	1 852	1 982	6.7
EG	7 080	6 290	7 330	12 045	11 992	:	14.1
IL	22 933	23 778	22 527	:	23 926	24 687	1.5
JO	6 288	7 010	6 914	7 344	7 169	7 499	3.6
LB	5 130	4 634	4 523	3 779	4 730	:	− 2.0
MA	12 735	13 912	13 999	15 028	14 783	15 519	4.0
PS	1 080	1 333	1 154	1 191	1 041	1 164	1.5
SY	4 008	5 746	5 779	7 919	:	:	:
TN	5 962	5 922	5 982	6 324	6 427	:	1.9

(¹) Egypt, Lebanon and Tunisia, AAGRs based on 2004 to 2008 period.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: nrg_100a); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_eg12).

**Table 7.6:** Energy imports by product, 2009 (¹)
(1 000 toe)

	Total	of which			
		Coal and lignite	Oil (²)	Natural gas	Electricity
EU-27	1 407 182	132 071	905 481	338 166	31 464
DZ	1 982	256	1 694	0	32
EG	11 992	281	11 700	0	11
IL	24 687	7 712	15 638	1 337	0
JO	7 499	0	4 557	2 924	18
LB	4 730	132	4 552	-	44
MA	15 519	2 804	11 773	545	398
PS	1 164	0	820	0	342
SY	7 919	-	7 799	-	120
TN	6 427	:	4 088	2 329	10

(¹) Egypt, Lebanon and Tunisia, 2008; Syria, 2007.
(²) Including petroleum products.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: nrg_101a, nrg_102a, nrg_103a and nrg_105a); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_eg12).

Figure 7.7: Energy dependency
(net energy exports as % of gross inland energy consumption)
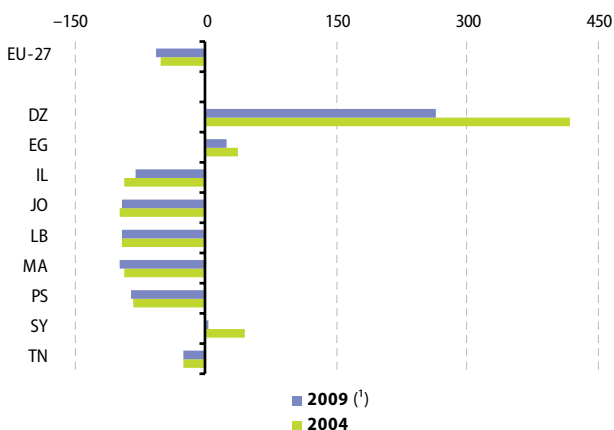
■ **2009** ([1])
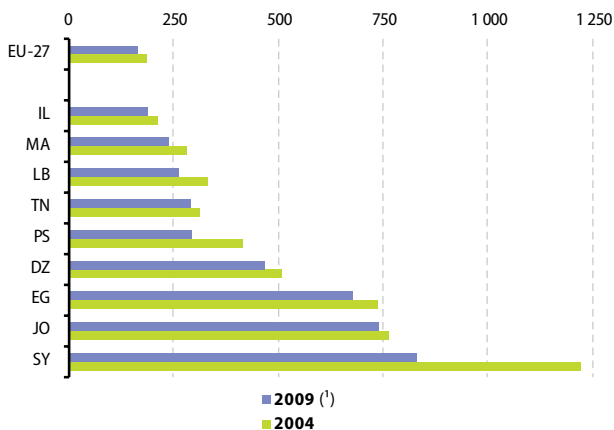■ **2004**

([1]) Egypt, Lebanon and Tunisia, 2008; Syria, 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: nrg_100a); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: med_eg13 and med_eg14).

Table 7.8: Energy intensity of the economy
(kg of oil equivalent (kgoe) per 1 000 euro GDP at constant 2000 prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	184	181	176	169	167	*165*
DZ	505	466	422	434	378	*467*
EG	736	842	776	755	*680*	:
IL	213	211	198	:	198	*187*
JO	762	742	:	:	:	:
LB	333	279	266	233	*263*	:
MA	281	288	282	274	258	*239*
PS	415	445	377	410	320	*295*
SY	1 223	1 028	858	828	:	:
TN	313	300	289	241	*290*	:

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: nrg_ind_332a); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: med_ec1 and med_eg14).

Figure 7.9: Energy intensity of the economy
(kg of oil equivalent (kgoe) per 1 000 euro GDP at constant 2000 prices)

■ **2009** (¹)
■ **2004**

(¹) Egypt, Lebanon and Tunisia, 2008; Syria, 2007; Jordan, 2005.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: nrg_ind_332a); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: med_ec1 and med_eg14).

Table 7.10: Refinery production, 2009 (¹)
(1 000 toe)

	Total	**of which**				
		Gas/ Diesel oil	**Fuel oil**	**Gasoline**	**Naphta**	**Other**
EU-27	659 909	257 613	82 548	138 432	37 293	144 023
DZ	*23 108*	*7 797*	*5 358*	*2 694*	*5 005*	*2 255*
EG	*31 545*	*9 238*	*9 262*	*3 659*	*254*	*9 132*
IL	*12 524*	*3 807*	*3 522*	*2 834*	*458*	*1 903*
JO	*3 614*	*1 177*	*889*	*788*	*0*	*760*
LB	-	-	-	-	-	-
MA	*4 304*	*1 461*	*0*	*335*	*1 423*	*1 085*
PS	-	-	-	-	-	-
SY	12 037	3 900	4 108	1 367	956	1 706
TN	*1 769*	*566*	*654*	*159*	*194*	*196*

(¹) Egypt and Tunisia, 2008; Syria, 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: nrg_102a); for the MED countries, Eurostat, MED energy database.

Table 7.11: Electricity generation, total
(1 000 GWh)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Average annual growth rate 2004 to 2009 (%) (¹)
EU-27	3 288.1	3 310.6	3 354.8	3 367.6	3 372.0	3 210.0	− 0.5
DZ	31.0	33.4	35.0	37.0	40.0	*42.4*	*6.5*
EG	95.5	95.5	101.9	108.8	*115.4*	:	*4.8*
IL	47.3	48.7	50.7	:	57.0	*57.0*	*3.8*
JO	8.9	9.6	11.1	12.9	12.9	*12.9*	*7.7*
LB	11.7	10.6	10.0	9.9	*9.9*	:	*− 4.1*
MA	14.7	17.6	18.1	18.1	18.7	*17.6*	*3.7*
PS	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	*0.5*	*4.8*
SY	30.6	31.5	33.5	35.1	:	:	:
TN	12.3	12.8	13.3	13.9	*14.5*	:	*4.3*

(¹) Egypt, Lebanon and Tunisia, AAGRs based on 2004 to 2008 period.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: nrg_105a); for the MED countries, Eurostat, MED energy database.

Table 7.12: Total gross inland energy consumption
(1 000 toe)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Average annual growth rate 2004 to 2009 (%) (¹)
EU-27	1 818 240	1 823 078	1 824 706	1 806 378	1 801 750	1 702 755	− 1.3
DZ	32 950	36 677	38 598	41 498	43 100	*45 169*	*6.5*
EG	44 355	60 407	61 943	65 563	*70 630*	:	*12.3*
IL	20 672	21 752	21 820	:	26 270	*26 168*	*4.8*
JO	6 422	7 017	7 165	7 509	7 354	*7 769*	*3.9*
LB	5 359	4 858	4 718	3 967	*4 899*	:	*− 2.2*
MA	12 295	13 378	13 679	14 651	14 819	*14 921*	*3.9*
PS	1 320	1 560	1 347	1 398	1 252	*1 359*	*0.6*
SY	21 414	21 694	21 203	22 966	:	:	:
TN	7 418	7 386	7 569	6 489	*8 402*	:	*3.2*

(¹) Egypt, Lebanon and Tunisia, AAGRs based on 2004 to 2008 period.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: nrg_100a); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_eg14).

Table 7.13: Gross inland energy consumption, by product, 2009 ([1])
(1 000 toe)

	Total	**of which**			
		Coal and lignite	**Oil**	**Natural gas**	**Electricity** ([2])
EU-27	1 702 755	267 991	622 858	416 792	395 114
DZ	45 169	416	17 864	26 805	− 3
EG	70 630	1 086	32 508	35 770	− 77
IL	26 168	7 715	11 267	3 700	− 315
JO	7 769	0	4 554	3 086	3
LB	4 899	132	4 552	-	44
MA	14 921	2 706	10 944	586	398
PS	1 359	0	819	0	342
SY	22 966	-	17 910	4 718	338
TN	8 402	-	3 913	4 482	− 1

([1]) Egypt, Lebanon and Tunisia, 2008; Syria, 2007.
([2]) Including nuclear and renewable energy.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: nrg_101a, nrg_102a, nrg_103a and nrg_105a); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_eg14).

Table 7.14: Final energy consumption
(1 000 toe)

	2004	**2006**	**2008**	**2009**
EU-27	1 186 189	1 193 356	1 175 235	1 113 671
DZ	18 068	19 696	24 279	25 317
EG	43 252	43 379	53 293	:
IL	11 510	11 630	2 404	2 404
JO	4 387	4 797	4 530	4 800
LB	3 328	2 896	2 864	2 668
MA	9 206	10 131	10 863	11 149
PS	916	854	923	976
SY	12 158	13 455	:	:
TN	5 594	5 557	5 453	:

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: nrg_100a); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_nrg100a).

Table 7.15: Breakdown of final energy consumption by sector (%)

	2004			2009 (¹)		
	Industry	Transport	Other sectors & households	Industry	Transport	Other sectors & households
EU-27	28.4	30.6	41.0	24.2	33.0	42.8
DZ	20.3	28.8	50.9	*21.2*	*42.1*	*36.8*
EG	39.1	16.3	44.6	*37.0*	*17.3*	*45.8*
IL	15.9	47.0	37.2	*10.3*	*23.7*	*65.9*
JO	23.4	40.2	36.4	*22.6*	*42.8*	*34.6*
LB	16.6	52.4	31.0	*18.3*	*47.6*	*34.1*
MA	24.2	34.5	41.3	*23.8*	*34.2*	*41.9*
PS	9.4	29.2	61.4	*6.1*	*27.7*	*66.2*
SY	22.9	29.0	48.0	18.5	33.1	48.5
TN	35.3	30.4	34.3	*30.4*	*31.8*	*37.8*

(¹) Egypt, Lebanon and Tunisia, 2008; Syria, 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: nrg_100a); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: med_eg3, med_eg4 and med_eg5).

Table 7.16: Total consumption of petroleum products for transport in 1 000 toe and breakdown by product (%), 2009 (¹)

	Total	Shares of which:			
		Motor gasoline	Gas/diesel oil	Kerosene jet fuels	Other petroleum products
EU-27	347 416	28.3	55.0	14.5	2.2
DZ	*9 646*	*24.5*	*66.3*	*4.9*	*4.3*
EG	*8 952*	*52.2*	*41.0*	*6.8*	*0.0*
IL	*3 517*	*66.6*	*33.4*	*0.0*	*0.0*
JO	*2 053*	*51.8*	*31.7*	*16.1*	*0.4*
LB	*1 271*	*79.2*	*10.3*	*10.5*	-
MA	*3 797*	*14.3*	*72.4*	*13.3*	-
PS	*271*	*30.5*	*69.4*	-	-
SY	4 866	33.2	64.0	2.6	0.2
TN	*1 735*	*25.2*	*61.9*	*7.1*	*5.7*

(¹) Egypt, Lebanon and Tunisia, 2008; Syria, 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: nrg_102a); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_eg14).

Table 7.17: Total energy consumption in industry (1 000 toe) and breakdown by product (%), 2009 ([1])

	Total	**Shares of which:**			
		Petroleum products	**Natural gas**	**Electricity**	**Other** ([2])
EU-27	269 455	13.7	27.6	31.3	27.4
DZ	*5 361*	*31.1*	*50.1*	*16.9*	*1.9*
EG	*19 736*	*28.8*	*52.0*	*16.2*	*3.0*
IL	*1 533*	*25.3*	*4.6*	*70.1*	*-*
JO	*1 086*	*77.7*	*-*	*22.3*	*-*
LB	*488*	*25.4*	*-*	*52.4*	*22.2*
MA	*2 658*	*70.3*	*1.5*	*27.5*	*0.6*
PS	*59*	*60.4*	*-*	*39.5*	*-*
SY	2 719	51.5	17.5	31.0	*-*
TN	*1 657*	*40.9*	*55.2*	*3.9*	*-*

([1]) Egypt, Lebanon and Tunisia, 2008; Syria, 2007.
([2]) 'Other' includes solid fuels and renewables.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: nrg_100a, nrg_101a, nrg_102a, nrg_103a, nrg_105a and nrg_1071a); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_eg3).

Table 7.18: Total energy consumption of households, agriculture, services, public authorities, etc. (1 000 toe), and breakdown by product (%), 2009 ([1])

	Total	**Shares of which:**			
		Petroleum products	**Natural gas**	**Electricity**	**Other** ([2])
EU-27	476 580	16.4	35.6	30.1	17.9
DZ	*9 309*	*24.7*	*56.5*	*18.6*	*0.2*
EG	*24 427*	*52.6*	*21.2*	*26.2*	*-*
IL	*9 766*	*30.5*	*-*	*31.1*	*38.4*
JO	*1 661*	*53.2*	*-*	*39.5*	*7.2*
LB	*910*	*21.6*	*-*	*65.5*	*12.9*
MA	*4 674*	*74.9*	*-*	*25.1*	*-*
PS	*647*	*28.8*	*-*	*43.1*	*28.1*
SY	7 138	74.7	*-*	25.3	*-*
TN	*2 060*	*57.0*	*15.2*	*27.7*	*-*

([1]) Egypt, Lebanon and Tunisia, 2008; Syria, 2007.
([2]) Algeria, Israel, Lebanon and occupied Palestinian territory, 'Other' only includes renewable energy; for other partner countries also includes solid fuels.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: nrg_100a, nrg_101a, nrg_102a, nrg_103a, nrg_105a and nrg_1071a); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_eg5).

Table 7.19: Consumption of petroleum products by households (1 000 toe) and breakdown by product (%), 2009 (¹)

	Total petroleum products	Shares of which:			
		LPG	**Kerosene**	**Gas/Diesel oil**	**Others**
EU-27	43 119	15.8	8.6	73.6	2.0
DZ	815	-	-	82.9	17.1
EG	4 812	98.0	2.0	-	-
IL	992	52.3	47.7	-	-
JO	554	51.6	18.2	30.1	0.0
LB	:	:	:	:	:
MA	1 461	98.4	1.0	-	0.6
PS	163	81.1	16.4	1.7	0.8
SY	3 787	23.7	0.1	76.2	-
TN	509	71.3	22.1	-	6.6

(¹) Egypt and Tunisia, 2008; Syria, 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: nrg_102a); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_eg5).

Table 7.20: Electricity consumption per capita (kWh)

	2004	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**Average annual growth rate 2004 to 2009 (%) (¹)**
EU-27	5 589	5 639	5 734	5 749	5 748	5 441	− 0.5
DZ	732	770	794	825	896	923	4.7
EG	1 236	689	713	1 461	1 531	:	5.5
IL	5 933	5 828	5 727	:	6 713	6 713	2.5
JO	1 529	1 609	1 734	1 866	1 866	1 866	4.1
LB	3 058	:	:	2 634	:	:	:
MA	549	588	635	670	705	730	5.9
PS	720	642	612	786	812	934	5.4
SY	1 502	1 302	1 383	1 626	:	:	:
TN	1 011	1 038	1 074	:	:	:	:

(1) Egypt, AAGR based on 2004 to 2008 period.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: nrg_105a and demo_pjan); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_eg5).

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

country, the amount is shown as both imports and exports. Other fuels in transit are excluded.

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

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

- Low sulphur content: Heavy fuel oil with sulphur content lower than 1 %.

- High sulphur content: heavy fuel oil with sulphur content of 1 % or higher.

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

- Transport diesel: on road diesel oil for diesel compression ignition (cars, trucks, etc.), usually of low sulphur content.

- Heating and other gas oil such as light heating oil for industrial and commercial uses, marine diesel and diesel used in rail traffic, and other gas oil including heavy gas oils which distil between 380°C and 540°C and which are used as petrochemical feedstocks.

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

- Unleaded motor gasoline: motor gasoline where lead compounds have not been added to enhance octane rating. It may contain traces of organic lead.

- Leaded motor gasoline: motor gasoline with TEL (tetraethyl lead) and/or TML (tetramethyl lead) added to enhance octane rating. This category includes motor gasoline blending components (excluding additives/oxygenates), e.g. alkylates, isomerate, reformate, cracked gasoline destined for use as finished motor gasoline.

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

Joule (J) is the derived unit of energy in the International System of Units. It is the energy expended in applying a force of one Newton through a distance of one metre (1 Newton metre or Nm)

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

Kilograms of oil equivalent (kgoe) is a normalised unit of energy. By convention, it is equivalent to the approximate amount of energy that can be extracted from one kilogram of crude oil.

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

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

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

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

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

Primary production of energy is any kind of extraction of energy products from natural sources to a usable form. Primary production takes place when the natural sources are exploited, for example in coal mines, crude oil fields, hydro power plants or fabrication of biofuels. It is the sum of energy extraction, heat produced in reactors as a result of nuclear fission, and the use of renewable energy sources. Energy transformed from one form to another, such as electricity or heat generation in thermal power plants, or coke production in coke ovens, is not primary production.

Primary production of crude oil is defined as the quantities of fuel extracted or produced within national boundaries, including off-shore production, with production including only marketable production of crude oil, natural gas liquids (NGL), condensates and oil from shale and tar sands, while excluding any quantities returned to formation.

Primary production of hard coal and lignite consists of quantities of fuel extracted or produced, calculated after any operation for removal of inert matter. Production generally includes quantities consumed by the producer during the production process, as well as any quantities supplied to other on-site producers of energy for transformation or other uses.

Primary production of natural gas is defined as the quantities of dry gas, measured after purification and extraction of natural gas liquids and sulphur. Production includes only marketable production used within the natural gas industry, in gas extraction, pipeline systems and processing plants, while excluding any quantities re-injected, vented and flared, and any extraction losses.

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

Tonne of oil equivalent (toe) is a normalised unit of energy. By convention, it is equivalent to the approximate amount of energy that can be extracted from one tonne of crude oil.

Tourism

8

Table 8.1: Hotels and similar establishments
(units)

	2000	2004	2006	2009 (¹)	Average annual growth rate 2000 to 2009 (%) (²)
EU-27	207 739	205 252	201 168	203 653	− 0.2
DZ	821	1 057	1 134	1 170	4.0
EG (³)	1 411	1 485	1 422	1 477	0.5
IL	340	336	331	336	− 0.1
JO	452	463	476	485	0.8
LB	:	:	300	:	:
MA (⁴)	576	982	1 354	1 806	13.0
PS	106	80	79	100	− 0.6
SY	466	523	604	631	4.4
TN (⁵)	736	800	825	856	1.7

(¹) Syria, 2007.
(²) Syria, between 2000 and 2007; Morocco, between 2004 and 2009.
(³) Hotels only.
(⁴) Classified hotels only, 2000. Break in series, 2004.
(⁵) Including hotels, similar establishments, specialised establishments and campsites.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: tin00039); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_to21).

Table 8.2: Bed places in hotels and similar establishments
(1 000)

	2000	2004	2006	2009 (¹)	Average annual growth rate 2000 to 2009 (%) (²)
EU-27	10 639	11 139	11 541	12 297	1.6
DZ	76	82	84	86	1.4
EG (³)	171	231	255	301	6.5
IL	107	115	114	114	0.7
JO	34	39	42	44	2.9
LB	:	:	26	:	:
MA (⁴)	95	119	133	165	6.8
PS	9	7	8	11	2.3
SY	34	40	46	47	4.7
TN (⁵)	197	226	232	240	2.2

(¹) Syria, 2007.
(²) Syria, between 2000 and 2007; Morocco, between 2004 and 2009.
(³) Hotels only.
(⁴) Classified hotels only, 2000. Break in series, 2004.
(⁵) Including hotels, similar establishments, specialised establishments and campsites.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: tin00041); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_to22).

Figure 8.3: Average hotel size
(number of bed places per hotel)
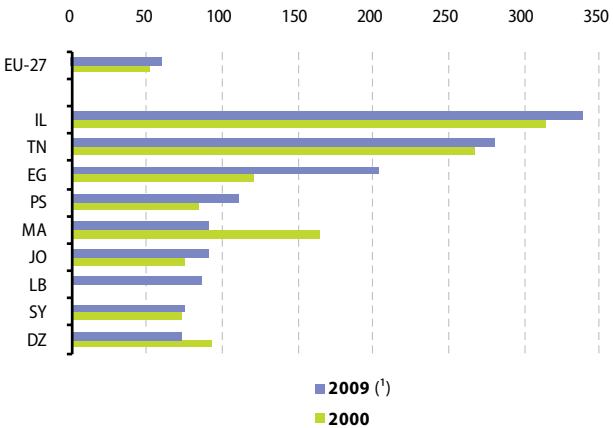
(¹) Syria, 2007; Lebanon, 2006.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: tin00039 and tin00041); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: med_to21 and med_to22).

Table 8.4: Tourist arrivals at the border
(1 000)

	2000 (¹)	2004	2006	2009 (²)	Average annual growth rate 2000 to 2009 (%) (³)
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:
DZ	866	1 234	1 638	1 912	9.2
EG	5 506	8 104	9 083	12 536	9.6
IL	2 418	1 506	1 825	2 321	− 0.5
JO	2 384	2 853	3 225	3 788	6.8
LB	799	1 363	1 226	5 345	23.5
MA	4 113	5 516	:	:	:
PS	:	:	:	:	:
SY	3 014	6 154	6 010	6 004	10.3
TN	5 057	5 998	6 549	6 901	3.5

(¹) Jordan, 2002.
(²) Syria, 2007.
(³) Jordan, between 2002 and 2009; Syria, between 2000 and 2007.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_to11).

Figure 8.5: Tourist arrivals from EU-27 (¹)
(% of all arrivals at the border)
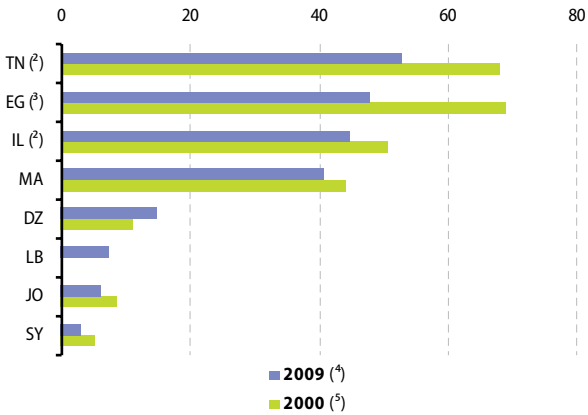
(¹) Occupied Palestinian territory, not available.
(²) Nationals living in the EU not included.
(³) Foreign visitors from Europe as a whole.
(⁴) All countries, estimates; Tunisia, 2008; Syria, 2007; Jordan, 2006; Morocco, 2004.
(⁵) Jordan, 2002; Tunisia, estimates.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_to11).

Table 8.6: Nights spent by non-residents in hotels and similar establishments
(1 000)

	2000	2004	2006	2009 (¹)	Average annual growth rate 2000 to 2009 (%) (²)
EU-27	646 903	*643 927*	705 289	670 814	0.4
DZ	203	394	529	674	14.3
EG (³)	23 173	38 825	37 158	47 652	8.3
IL	9 676	4 771	6 854	8 109	− 1.9
JO	3 236	3 980	3 821	4 103	2.7
LB (⁴)	:	791	:	1 628	15.5
MA (⁵)	11 268	10 307	13 346	12 521	0.5
PS	964	165	331	926	− 0.4
SY	5 217	7 995	9 788	10 357	10.3
TN	*33 169*	*30 665*	*34 086*	31 557	− 0.6

(¹) Syria, 2007.
(²) Lebanon, between 2004 and 2009; Syria, between 2000 and 2007; Morocco, between 2005 and 2009.
(³) Only hotels are considered.
(⁴) Collective tourist accommodation establishments as a whole.
(⁵) Classified hotels only until 2004.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: tin00043); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_to13).

Table 8.7: Nights spent by residents in hotels and similar establishments
(1 000)

	2000	2004	2006	2009 (¹)	Average annual growth rate 2000 to 2009 (%) (²)
EU-27	*780 648*	*772 601*	819 700	*839 715*	*0.8*
DZ	3 545	4 129	4 310	4 971	3.8
EG (³)	4 050	7 409	8 907	9 978	10.5
IL	9 870	12 202	12 454	11 796	2.0
JO	595	1 052	1 201	998	5.9
LB (⁴)	:	193	:	327	11.1
MA (⁵)	2 272	2 858	2 981	3 718	5.9
PS	53	104	52	115	9.0
SY	1 081	981	1 013	1 116	0.5
TN	*2 255*	*2 822*	*2 754*	3 067	*3.5*

(¹) Syria, 2007.
(²) Lebanon, between 2004 and 2009; Syria, between 2000 and 2007; Morocco, between 2005 and 2009.
(³) Only hotels are considered.
(⁴) Collective tourist accommodation establishments as a whole.
(⁵) Classified hotels only until 2004.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: tin00043); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_to13).

Figure 8.8: Tourism intensity, 2009 (¹)
(ratio of nights spent by residents and non-residents in hotels and similar establishments per inhabitant)
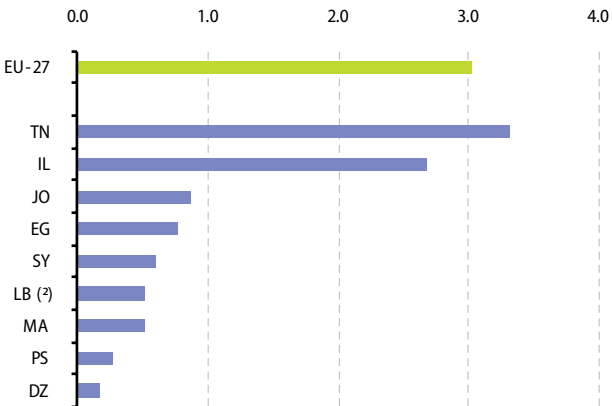
(¹) Syria, 2007; EU-27, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia, estimates.
(²) All collective tourist accommodation establishments covered. Under this definition, the tourism intensity ratio of the EU-27 was 4.5 in 2009.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: tin00043 and demo_pjan); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: med_to13 and med_ps112).

Table 8.9: Departure of residents going abroad ([1])
(1 000)

	2000	2004	2006 ([2])	2009 ([3])	Average annual growth rate 2000 to 2009 (%) ([4])
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:
DZ	1 006	1 417	1 349	1 677	5.8
EG	4 666	7 700	8 462	8 636	7.1
IL	3 530	3 614	3 713	4 007	1.4
JO	:	:	:	:	:
LB	2 095	2 797	925	3 063	4.3
MA	1 578	1 764	1 940	:	4.2
PS	:	:	:	:	:
SY	3 863	5 604	4 420	4 196	1.2
TN	*1 632*	*2 313*	*2 302*	:	*5.9*

([1]) All holidays and business trips of 1 night or more.
([2]) Morocco, 2005.
([3]) Syria, 2007.
([4]) Syria, between 2000 and 2007; Tunisia, between 2000 and 2006; Morocco, between 2000 and 2005.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_to11).

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Agriculture

9

Table 9.1: Number of agricultural holdings
(1 000)

	2000 (²)	**2004** (³)	**2009** (⁴)
EU-27 (¹)	15 021	14 482	13 700
DZ	1 024	1 068	1 111
EG	4 542	:	4 294
IL	:	:	:
JO	*92*	*92*	*80*
LB	195	:	:
MA	1 496	:	:
PS	:	*109*	*109*
SY	:	660	:
TN	471	485	516

(¹) The EU-27 data include small holdings that are of a size (Standard Gross Margin) of less than 1 Economic Size Unit (EUR 1 200); of the 13.7 million holdings in 2007, 6.4 million were small holdings.
(²) Algeria, 2001; EU-27, 2003.
(³) EU-27, 2005.
(⁴) Occupied Palestinian territory, 2008; EU-27, 2007; Algeria, 2006.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: ef_ov_kvaa); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ag1).

Table 9.2: Utilised agricultural area

	2000		**2004**		**2009** (¹)	
	1 000 ha	**% of total area**	**1 000 ha**	**% of total area**	**1 000 ha**	**% of total area**
EU-27	*190 515*	*44.1*	*184 203*	*42.6*	*179 111*	*41.4*
DZ	8 227	3.5	8 322	3.5	8 423	3.5
EG	3 242	3.2	3 477	3.4	3 689	3.7
IL	420	20.3	296	14.3	295	14.2
JO	*235*	*2.6*	*271*	*3.1*	*266*	*3.0*
LB	248	23.7	:	:	:	:
MA	9 081	12.8	9 041	12.7	9 003	12.7
PS	*184*	*30.5*	*182*	*30.3*	185	30.8
SY	5 352	28.9	5 525	29.8	6 039	32.6
TN	4 990	30.4	4 945	30.1	4 936	30.1

(¹) Occupied Palestinian territory, 2008; Syria, 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: apro_cpp_luse); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: med_ag1 and med_ps111).
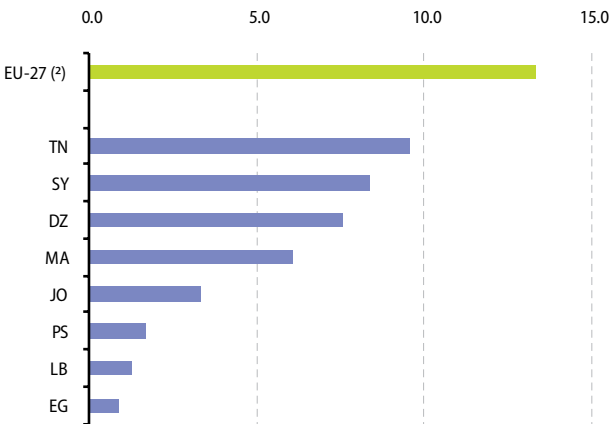
Figure 9.3: Change in utilised agricultural area, 2004-2009 (¹)
(%)
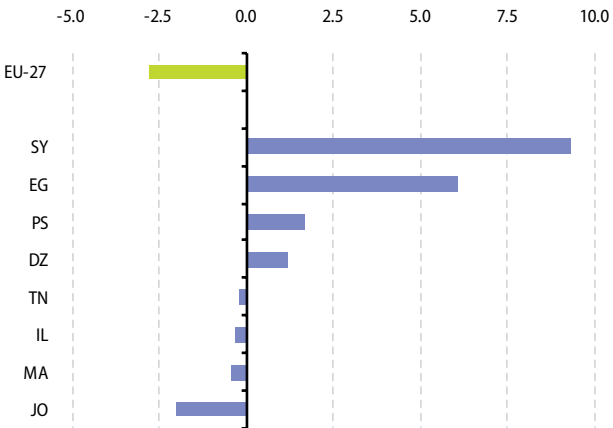
(¹) Occupied Palestinian territory, 2004-2008; Syria, 2004-2007; EU-27, Jordan and occupied Palestinian territory, estimates.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: apro_cpp_luse); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ag1).

Figure 9.4: Utilised agricultural area per holding, 2009 (¹)
(hectares)

(¹) Israel, not available; occupied Palestinian territory, 2008; EU-27, 2007; Algeria, 2006; Syria, 2004; Morocco and Lebanon, 2000; Jordan, estimate.
(²) The average utilised agricultural area of commercial holdings (those above 1 Economic Size Unit) in the EU-27 was 22.0 hectares in 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: ef_ov_kvaa and apro_cpp_luse); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ag1).

Table 9.5: Production of cereals (excluding rice)
(1 000 tonnes)

	2000	**2004**	**2006**	**2008** ([¹])	**2009**
EU-27	275 360	*321 850*	266 481	*314 168*	*294 675*
DZ	934	4 033	4 018	*1 536*	5 253
EG	14 079	14 961	16 222	16 395	17 139
IL	113	216	181	112	190
JO	*57*	*53*	*62*	*47*	*61*
LB	150	396	430	392	:
MA	1 961	8 560	9 193	5 277	10 402
PS	*79*	*73*	*71*	54	:
SY	3 508	5 277	6 293	5 003	:
TN	1 086	2 347	1 610	1 188	2 534

([¹]) Lebanon and Syria, 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: apro_cpp_crop); for the MED
countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ag2).

Table 9.6: Production of cereals, 2009 ([¹])
(1 000 tonnes)

	Total ([²])	**of which:**		
		Wheat (common plus durum)	**Barley**	**Grain maize**
EU-27	*294 675*	*138 341*	*62 033*	*57 844*
DZ	5 253	2 953	2 203	*1*
EG	17 139	8 523	149	7 686
IL	190	145	5	3
JO	*61*	*12*	*17*	*20*
LB	392	116	33	3
MA	10 402	6 371	3 786	205
PS	54	32	10	12
SY	5 003	4 041	785	177
TN	2 534	1 654	855	:

([¹]) Occupied Palestinian territory, 2008; Lebanon and Syria, 2007.
([²]) Excluding rice.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: apro_cpp_crop); for the MED
countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ag2).

Table 9.7: Production of grapes, dates and olives, 2009 [1]
(1 000 tonnes)

	Grapes	**Dates**	**Olives**
EU-27	:	:	*12 062*
DZ	493	601	475
EG	1 370	1 270	449
IL	140	22	31
JO	*34*	*10*	*141*
LB	119	0	76
MA	338	97	850
PS	55	4	86
SY	273	4	495
TN	148	140	818

[1] Occupied Palestinian territory, 2008; Lebanon and Syria, 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: apro_cpp_fruveg); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ag2).

Table 9.8: Other fresh fruit and vegetable production, 2009
(1 000 tonnes)

	Fruit (including kitchen gardens)				**Fresh vegetables, total (including kitchen gardens) [2]**
	Total [1]	**of which [2]:**			
		Apples	**Pears**	**Peaches**	
EU-27 [3]	*63 476*	*11 850*	*2 732*	*2 897*	*63 168*
DZ	:	267	160	147	7 291
EG	6 983	509	54	363	23 503
IL	1 172	114	29	78	1 585
JO	*181*	*31*	*3*	*19*	*1 509*
LB	861	125	34	41	1 301
MA	2 773	423	368	87	7 331
PS	109	1	0	2	697
SY	1 890	280	25	58	3 647
TN	717	110	60	118	2 840

[1] Occupied Palestinian territory, 2008; Lebanon, 2007; Syria, 2006.

[2] Occupied Palestinian territory, 2008; Lebanon and Syria, 2007.

[3] Whilst a majority of Member States have provided 2009 data, the EU-27 estimates also include older reference year data for other Member States. They should therefore be viewed as very broad estimates.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: apro_cpp_fruveg); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ag2).

Table 9.9: Livestock population, 2009
(1 000 head)

	Cattle		Pigs (³)	Sheep (²)	Goats (²)
	Total (¹)	of which dairy cows (²)			
EU-27 (⁴)	*88 354*	*23 682*	*152 011*	*88 777*	*13 103*
DZ	1 682	882	-	21 405	3 962
EG	4 525	:	:	5 592	4 139
IL	404	125	23	430	91
JO	65	37	-	2 071	920
LB	77	45	9	324	435
MA	2 651	1 595	-	17 093	5 284
PS	33	33	-	689	322
SY	1 168	628	-	22 865	1 561
TN	679	440	-	7 362	1 455

(¹) Morocco and occupied Palestinian territory, 2008; Lebanon and Syria, 2007.
(²) Occupied Palestinian territory, 2008; Lebanon and Syria, 2007.
(³) Lebanon, 2007.
(⁴) Whilst a majority of Member States have provided 2009 data, the EU-27 estimates also include older reference year data for other Member States. They should therefore be viewed as very broad estimates.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: apro_mt_lscatl, apro_mt_lspig, apro_mt_lssheep and apro_mt_lsgoat); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ag33).

Table 9.10: Animals slaughtered by species, 2009
(1 000 tonnes)

	Bovine (¹)	Pigs (²)	Sheep (¹)	Goats (³)	Poultry (¹)
EU-27	7 720	21 292	748	78	11 652
DZ	81	-	125	20	*155*
EG	859	1	85	59	769
IL	104	20	29	4	528
JO	13	-	20	8	203
LB	15	1	7	8	144
MA	190	-	134	21	560
PS	5	-	20	7	*48*
SY	66	-	205	8	175
TN	50	-	49	10	144

(¹) Algeria and occupied Palestinian territory, 2008; Lebanon and Syria, 2007.
(²) Lebanon, 2007.
(³) EU-27, Algeria and occupied Palestinian territory, 2008; Lebanon and Syria, 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: apro_mt_pann); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ag31).

Table 9.11: Milk production, 2009 (¹)
(1 000 tonnes)

	Total (²)	**of which**		
		Cows' milk	**Ewes' milk**	**Goats' milk**
EU-27	*152 462*	*147 614*	*2 710*	*2 138*
DZ	837	197	423	217
EG	2 927	2 803	:	124
IL	1 317	1 277	19	22
JO	319	245	75	:
LB	242	184	25	34
MA	1 960	1 960	:	:
PS	171	95	48	27
SY	2 657	1 706	854	97
TN	1 030	1 009	21	:

(¹) Occupied Palestinian territory, 2008; Algeria, Lebanon and Syria, 2007.
(²) Total based on data available for cows', ewes' and goats' milk.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: apro_mk_farm); for the MED
countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ag32).

Table 9.12: Output value of the agricultural industry at
current basic prices
(million EUR)

	2000 (¹)	**2004**	**2006** (²)	**2008**	**2009**
EU-27	321 081	346 774	328 146	378 893	334 288
DZ	6 128	7 928	8 699	*9 216*	11 373
EG	20 122	13 504	17 235	18 082	22 670
IL	3 726	3 268	3 791	4 756	4 685
JO	:	:	:	:	:
LB	:	:	:	:	:
MA	7 082	8 587	10 014	*10 068*	*11 382*
PS	*1 063*	*756*	*790*	572	:
SY	7 640	6 205	6 772	:	:
TN	3 146	3 373	3 458	3 270	3 132

(¹) Egypt, 2001.
(²) Syria, 2005.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa01); for the MED
countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ag50).

Figure 9.13: Crop and animal output as a proportion of agricultural goods output value, current basic prices, 2009 (¹)
(%)

■ **Animal output** ■ **Crop output**
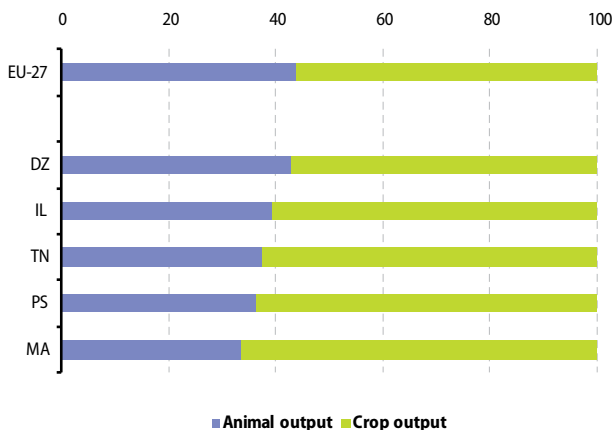
(¹) Algeria (provisional), 2008; occupied Palestinian territory (estimate), 2007; Morocco, provisional.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa01); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ag50).

Table 9.14: Intermediate consumption at current basic prices, 2009 (¹)
(million EUR)

	Total	**of which**		
		Animal feeding-stuffs	**Fertilisers and soil improvers**	**Energy and lubricants**
EU-27	204 964	74 297	15 769	22 555
DZ	2 220	:	:	:
EG	4 842	:	:	:
IL	2 283	744	108	301
JO	:	:	:	:
LB	:	:	:	:
MA	2 735	*1 017*	*266*	*322*
PS	337	155	33	9
SY	1 978	:	:	:
TN	933	396	34	72

(¹) Occupied Palestinian territory, 2008; Morocco, 2006; Syria, 2005.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa01); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ag50).

Figure 9.15: Intermediate consumption as share of agricultural production ([1])

(%)
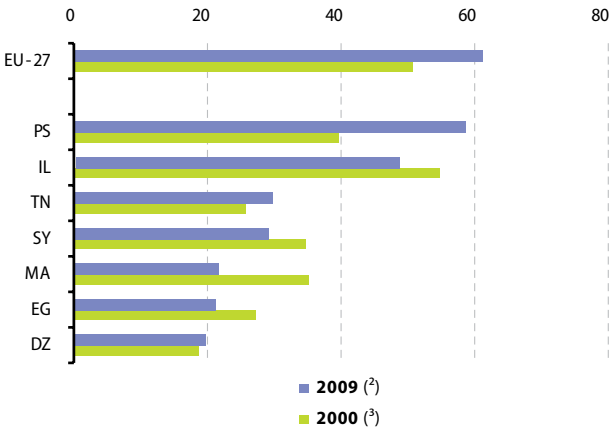
([1]) Jordan and Lebanon, not available.
([2]) Occupied Palestinian territory, 2008; Syria, 2005; Morroco, provisional.
([3]) Egypt, 2001; occupied Palestinian territory, estimate.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa01); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ag50).

Definitions

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

Animal feedingstuffs cover all bought-in domestic and imported feedingstuffs, whether processed or not, including those obtained direct from other farmers.

Agricultural goods output value is the sum of the values of crop output and animal output.

The evaluation of crop output can normally be based on resources (i.e. quantities harvested) or on uses (i.e. estimates of purchases by user branches, exports net of imports, to which should be added certain quantities used for intermediate consumption, changes in producer stocks and use for own account.

The evaluation of animal output is largely based on slaughterings, exports/imports of live animals and herd sizes on the one hand and, on the other, sales to user branches (dairies and packers) for the output of animal products.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Goats include domestic animals of the species capra of all ages (nanny-goats, kids and cull nanny-goats are included).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sheep include domestic animals of the species ovis of all ages (ewes, lambs and cull ewes are included).

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

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

Total area, expressed in square kilometres (km²), includes all land area and inland water, and excludes offshore territorial waters. Land area includes the total utilised agricultural area, the woodland area, and other land areas.

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

Transport

10

Table 10.1: Length of main transport networks
(kilometres)

	2000			2009		
	Roads		Rail	Roads		Rail (³)
	Total	Motorways		Total (¹)	Motorways (²)	
EU-27 (⁴)	:	*54 120*	*217 620*	:	*66 546*	*217 707*
DZ	*104 450*	49	3 979	*113 530*	107	3 775
EG	*71 799*	:	4 693	*106 854*	:	5 138
IL	16 449	*200*	858	18 306	447	960
JO	7 245	-	622	7 878	-	622
LB	6 769	170	-	6 500	380	-
MA	57 652	425	1 907	58 215	916	1 907
PS	4 924	-	-	5 588	-	-
SY	44 575	-	2 796	51 967	-	2 833
TN	*19 115*	142	2 169	19 371	360	2 165

(¹) Egypt and Syria, 2006.
(²) Algeria, 2006.
(³) Morocco, 2008; Syria, 2007.
(⁴) EU-27 estimate excluding Greece and Malta for motorways, and excluding Cyprus and
     Malta for railways. Estimates based on latest data available from the Member States.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: road_if_motorwa and
rail_if_line_tr); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: med_rd1 and
med_ra1).

Table 10.2: Road and railway network density, 2009

	Road (excluding motorways) (¹)		Rail (²)	
	km/1 000 km²	km per 100 000 inhabitants	km/1 000 km²	km per 100 000 inhabitants
EU-27	:	:	*50.3*	*43.6*
DZ	*47.7*	*323.0*	1.6	10.7
EG	*105.9*	*148.9*	5.1	6.7
IL	884.3	246.7	46.4	12.9
JO	88.7	*134.7*	7.0	*10.6*
LB	621.9	*171.7*	-	-
MA	81.9	*184.7*	*2.7*	*6.1*
PS	928.3	142.0	-	-
SY	280.6	*282.0*	15.3	*15.0*
TN	*118.0*	*185.5*	13.2	*20.7*

(¹) Egypt and Syria, 2006.
(²) Morocco, 2008; Syria, 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: apro_cpp_luse, rail_if_line_tr
and demo_pjan); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: med_rd1,
med_ra1, med_ps111 and med_ps112).

Table 10.3: Air and sea networks
(metres)

	Length of paved runways over 2 438 m in principal airports		Length of quays in principal ports	
	2000	**2009** (¹)	**2000** (²)	**2009**
EU-27	:	:	:	:
DZ	94 695	*110 895*	:	:
EG	:	:	29 248	31 128
IL	:	:	:	13 208
JO	13 606	13 606	2 040	2 040
LB	10 445	10 445	:	5 155
MA	38 120	*40 620*	23 513	24 313
PS	3 076	*3 076*	-	-
SY	:	:	:	:
TN	24 085	27 095	9 435	9 435

(¹) Occupied Palestinian territory, 2007.
(²) Egypt, 2004.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: med_air2 and med_ma1).

Table 10.4: Number of passenger cars
(1 000)

	2000	**2004**	**2006** (¹)	**2008**	**2009**	**Average annual growth rate 2000 to 2009 (%)**
EU-27 (²)	205 991	*220 569*	*228 720*	*231 956*	*233 719*	*1.4*
DZ	1 692	1 835	2 043	2 462	2 893	6.1
EG	1 685	1 960	2 237	2 422	3 175	7.3
IL	1 422	1 593	1 711	1 902	1 971	3.7
JO	318	443	560	694	765	10.2
LB	769	:	1 029	1 101	1 204	5.1
MA	*1 230*	*1 421*	*1 552*	*1 741*	*1 865*	*4.7*
PS	97	95	89	74	100	0.3
SY	:	:	1 213	:	:	:
TN	510	637	707	787	828	5.5

(¹) Lebanon, 2007.
(²) EU-27 estimates are based on the latest data available from the Member States.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: road_eqs_carmot); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_rd2).

Figure 10.5: Rate of motorisation
(passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants)
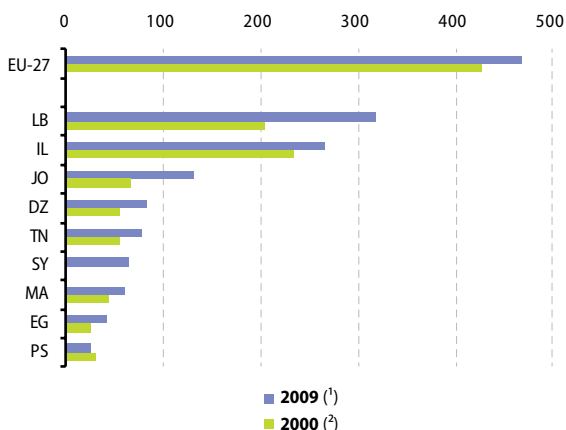
(¹) Syria, 2007; EU-27, Jordan, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia, estimates.
(²) Syria not available for 2000; Israel and Tunisia, 2001; Lebanon, using population data for 2004.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: road_eqs_carhab); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: med_rd2 and med_ps112).

Table 10.6: Road goods vehicles
(1 000)

	2000 (¹)	2004	2006	2008 (²)	2009	Average annual growth rate 2000 to 2009 (%) (³)
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:
DZ	953	989	1 063	1 253	1 300	3.5
EG	*606*	:	*792*	*842*	895	4.4
IL	349	388	402	414	410	1.8
JO	90	122	145	163	178	7.9
LB	:	:	:	121	135	:
MA	*397*	479	*541*	*622*	*684*	6.2
PS	23	24	24	20	20	− 1.2
SY	126	155	184	196	:	6.5
TN	292	321	344	371	387	4.1

(¹) Tunisia, 2002.
(²) Syria, 2007.
(³) Syria between 2000 and 2007; Tunisia between 2002 and 2009.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_rd2).

Table 10.7: Buses and coaches
(1 000)

	2000 (¹)	2004	2006 (²)	2008	2009	Average annual growth rate 2000 to 2009 (%) (³)
EU-27	*885*	*881*	*874*	*893*	*885*	*0.0*
DZ	43	50	55	67	70	5.6
EG	53	72	79	88	104	7.8
IL	18	19	21	23	24	3.2
JO	11	14	17	19	19	6.1
LB	:	:	11	12	13	:
MA	*28*	*29*	*30*	*47*	*47*	*6.1*
PS	1	1	1	1	2	:
SY	5	:	5	:	:	1.4
TN	8	*9*	10	11	11	5.5

(¹) Tunisia, 2002.
(²) Lebanon, 2007.
(³) Syria between 2000 and 2006; Tunisia between 2002 and 2009.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: road_eqs_busmot); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_rd2).

Table 10.8: Freight transport by means of transport
(1 000 tonnes)

	2000			2009		
	Rail	**Sea** (¹)	**Air** (²)	**Rail** (³)	**Sea** (⁴)	**Air** (⁵)
EU-27	:	*3 207 583*	*11 991*	*1 452 983*	3 445 484	11 584
DZ	7 793	99 576	22	5 253	120 442	29
EG	12 126	54 756	189	8 001	123 139	290
IL	10 293	43 063	343	5 683	35 712	273
JO	1 579	12 553	84	2 048	15 272	84
LB	-	5 593	59	-	7 061	73
MA	27 129	53 444	53	*31 703*	59 849	*68*
PS	-	-	-	-	:	-
SY	5 631	8 473	31	9 450	20 439	32
TN	12 368	20 792	28	9 318	22 370	24

(¹) Algeria, 2001.
(²) EU-27, 2004.
(³) Egypt and Morocco, 2008; Syria, 2007.
(⁴) Lebanon, 2008; Syria, 2007.
(⁵) Morocco and Syria, 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: rail_go_typeall, mar_go_aa and avia_gooc); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: med_ra5, med_air5 and med_ma7).

Figure 10.9: Growth in freight transport, by means of transport, average annual growth rate 2000 to 2009 (%)

■ Rail (¹) **■ Sea** (²) **■ Air** (³)
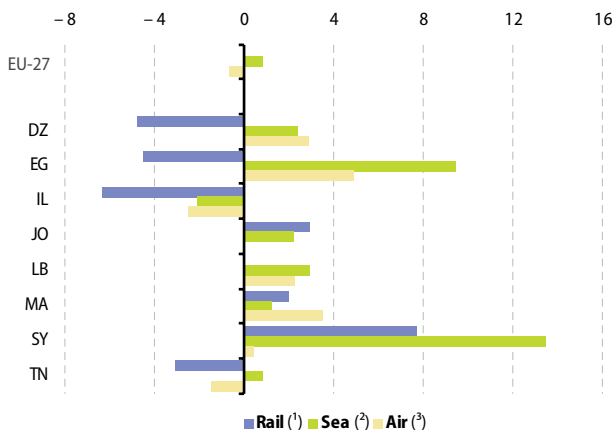
(¹) Egypt and Morocco, between 2000 and 2008; Syria, between 2000 and 2007.
(²) Algeria, between 2001 and 2009; Lebanon, between 2000 and 2008; Syria, between 2000 and 2007.
(³) EU-27, between 2004 and 2009; Morocco and Syria, between 2000 and 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: rail_go_typeall, mar_go_aa and avia_gooc); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: med_ra5, med_air5 and med_ma7).

Table 10.10: Total passenger traffic by rail
(passenger-km per inhabitant)

	2000 (¹)	**2004**	**2006**	**2008** (²)	**2009**
EU-27	:	*759.3*	787.0	823.9	*813.1*
DZ	37.8	29.6	24.7	*27.2*	32.5
EG	882.2	765.3	764.9	748.3	:
IL	150.9	210.9	230.2	271.7	271.1
JO	0.4	0.2	*0.1*	0.1	*0.1*
LB	:	:	:	:	:
MA	*69.2*	*88.6*	*109.3*	*122.5*	:
PS	:	:	:	:	:
SY	18.6	*39.0*	*35.7*	*39.3*	:
TN	133.7	*130.8*	*139.5*	:	*142.4*

(¹) Israel, Syria and Tunisia, 2001.
(²) Syria, 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: rail_pa_total and demo_pjan); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: med_ra5 and med_ps112).

Table 10.11: Air transport — passengers
(1 000)

	Arriving passengers (total)				Departing passengers (total)			
	2000	**2004**	**2006** (¹)	**2009** (²)	**2000**	**2004**	**2006** (¹)	**2009** (²)
EU-27	:	:	630 933	592 682	:	:	631 543	592 968
DZ	2 827	3 250	2 905	*3 596*	3 241	3 303	2 880	*3 577*
EG	9 499	11 725	12 737	17 580	9 419	11 785	12 786	17 925
IL	4 794	3 962	4 438	5 274	4 814	3 774	4 459	5 300
JO	1 260	1 595	1 877	2 553	1 303	1 606	1 906	2 580
LB	1 120	1 599	1 464	2 493	1 125	1 601	1 275	2 461
MA	*3 499*	*3 690*	*5 069*	6 530	3 526	3 759	5 083	6 613
PS (³)	44	4	6	:	44	5	3	:
SY	968	1 352	1 661	1 923	961	1 375	1 789	1 952
TN	4 720	4 669	5 144	5 257	4 795	4 715	5 148	5 360

(¹) EU-27, 2007.
(²) Syria, 2007.
(³) Number of passengers of regular flights of the Palestinian Airlines from Al-Arish airport (Egypt).

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: avia_paoc); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_air5).

Figure 10.12: Growth in air passenger transport (¹), average annual growth rate 2000 to 2009
(%)
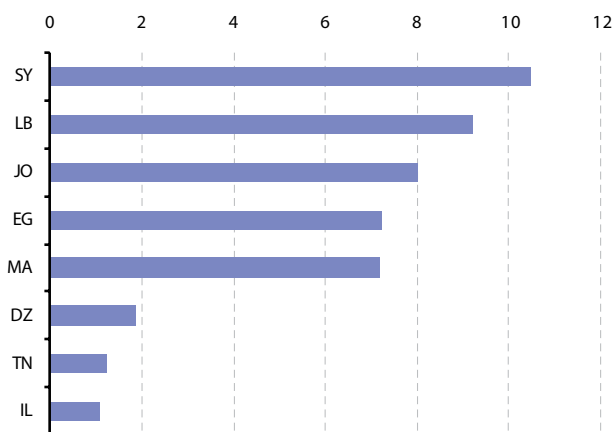
(¹) Occupied Palestinian territory, meaningful data not available; Syria between 2000 and 2007.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_air5).

Table 10.13: Maritime transport — passengers (¹)
(1 000)

	Total embarking				**Total disembarking**			
	2000 (²)	2004 (³)	2006	2009 (⁴)	2000 (²)	2004 (³)	2006	2009 (⁴)
EU-27	209 424	205 882	202 658	200 300	211 723	207 576	203 903	203 452
DZ	294	362	426	360	320	405	461	364
EG	1 190	1 360	1 460	1 427	1 065	1 354	1 579	1 414
IL	:	146	125	191	:	147	126	190
JO	331	434	657	435	280	424	630	393
LB	2	2	1	0	75	79	20	3
MA	1 360	1 772	1 843	1 859	1 334	1 876	2 028	1 935
PS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SY	15	7	9	:	16	7	9	:
TN	191	270	306	342	223	281	355	377

(¹) EU figures include cruise passengers while partner country figures exclude such passengers.
(²) Algeria and Morocco, 2001; EU-27, 2002; Egypt, 2003.
(³) Israel, 2005.
(⁴) Lebanon, 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: mar_pa_aa); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ma7).

Figure 10.14: Average annual growth rate in maritime passenger transport, 2000 to 2009 (¹)
(%)
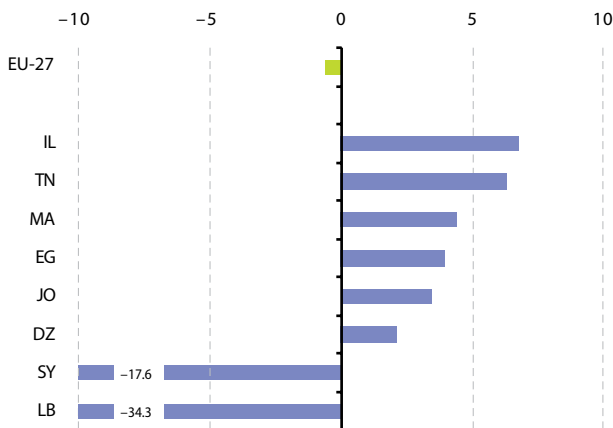
(¹) Algeria and Morocco, between 2001 and 2009; Egypt, between 2003 and 2009; EU-27, between 2002 and 2009; Israel, between 2005 and 2009; Lebanon, between 2000 and 2008; Syria, between 2000 and 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: mar_pa_aa); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_ma7).

Table 10.15: Persons killed in road accidents

	2000	2009 (¹)	Average annual growth rate 2000 to 2009 (%) (²)	Persons killed per 100 000 vehicles, 2009 (³)
EU-27	56 427	*34 500*	*− 5.3*	*15*
DZ	4 025	4 607	1.5	*108*
EG	:	:	:	:
IL	461	314	− 4.2	13
JO	686	676	− 0.2	70
LB	313	378	2.1	*28*
MA	3 627	4 042	1.2	*156*
PS	190	125	− 4.5	*102*
SY	1 219	2 818	12.7	197
TN	1 499	1 380	− 0.9	113

(¹) Syria, 2007.
(²) Syria, between 2000 and 2007.
(³) Syria, 2006; EU-27, ratio per 100 000 passenger cars.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: road_ac_death and road_eqs_carmot); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: med_rd7 and med_rd2).

Figure 10.16: Persons killed in road accidents, 2009 (¹)
(persons killed per million inhabitants)
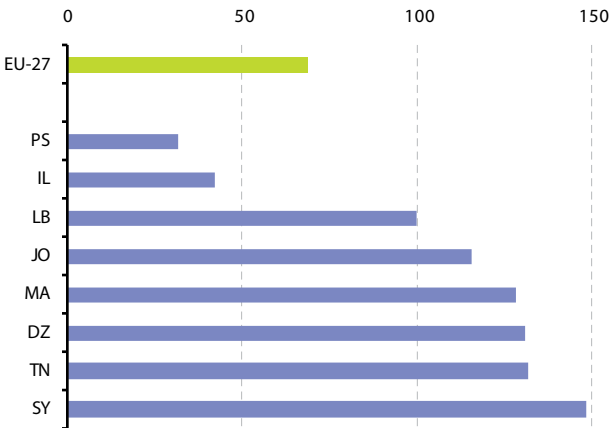
(¹) Egypt, not available; Syria, 2007; EU-27, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia, estimates.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: road_ac_death); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: med_rd7 and med_ps112).

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Length of railway network measures (in kilometres) the length of railway lines operated for passenger transport, goods transport, or for both. Lines solely used for tourist purposes during a particular season are excluded, as are railways that are constructed solely to serve mines, forests or other industrial or

agricultural undertakings and which are not open to public traffic.

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

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

Maritime freight transport covers any goods conveyed by merchant ships. This includes all packaging and equipment such as containers, swap-bodies, pallets or road goods vehicles. Mail is included; goods carried on or in wagons, lorries, trailers, semitrailers or barges are also included.

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

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

Network density is calculated as the average number of kilometres of roads/railway lines a country has per 1 000 square-kilometres (km^2) of its total area.

Passenger cars are defined as road motor vehicles, other than motorcycles, that are intended for the carriage of passengers and designed to seat no more than nine persons (including the driver). Hence, the data presented should cover micro-cars (no permit required to be driven), taxis and hired passenger cars (with less than ten seats), the only exception being minibuses. This category may also include pick-ups.

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

Rail freight transport covers any goods moved by rail vehicles. This includes all packaging and equipment, such as containers, swap-bodies or pallets as well as road goods vehicles carried by rail.

Rate of motorisation is the number of passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants.

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

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

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

Environment

11

Table 11.1: Greenhouse gases

	Total emissions (million tonnes of CO_2 equivalents)			Emissions per capita (tonnes of CO_2 equivalents)		
	2000 [1]	**2004** [2]	**2009** [3]	**2000** [1]	**2004** [2]	**2009** [3]
EU-27	5 085.8	5 181.2	4 614.5	10.5	10.6	9.2
DZ [4]	117.3	:	:	3.9	:	:
EG	193.3	212.6	303.1	3.1	3.1	4.0
IL	72.4	72.7	78.0	:	10.8	10.8
JO	16.4	19.6	21.5	3.5	3.7	*13.6*
LB [5]	16.0	:	:	*4.2*	:	:
MA	63.4	75.0	:	*2.2*	*2.5*	:
PS	2.1	3.9	:	0.7	1.2	:
SY	:	:	:	:	:	:
TN	28.9	:	:	:	:	:

[1] Occupied Palestinian territory, 2001; Tunisia, 1995.
[2] Occupied Palestinian territory, 2003.
[3] Israel and Jordan, 2008.
[4] Covering emissions from the energy sector, industrial processes, agriculture and forestry as well as waste.
[5] Emissions per capita: 2000 estimate using the 2004 population figure.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: env_air_gge and demo_pjan); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: med_en1 and med_ps112).

Table 11.2: Emissions of carbon dioxide
(million tonnes)

	2000 [1]	**2004** [2]	**2006**	**2008** [3]
EU-27	*4 271.4*	*4 449.8*	*4 451.0*	*4 323.0*
DZ	77.6	:	:	:
EG	128.2	140.3	144.7	200.0
IL	61.0	63.9	65.1	66.6
JO [4]	16.3	19.4	20.8	21.4
LB	13.8	:	:	:
MA	37.2	45.6	:	:
PS [4]	1.8	2.4	:	:
SY	35.0	:	:	:
TN [5]	20.9	22.9	23.7	25.5

[1] Occupied Palestinian territory, 2001; Lebanon and Syria 1995.
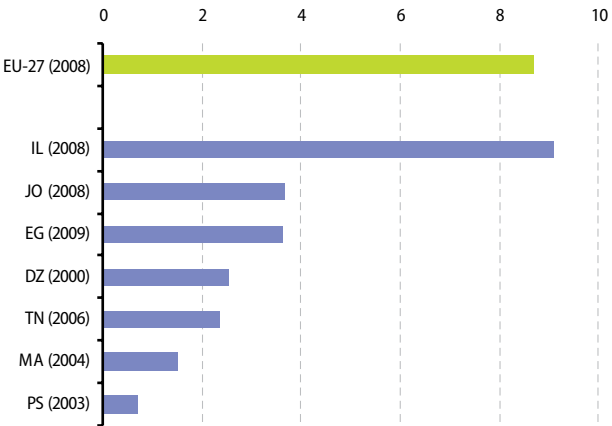[2] Occupied Palestinian territory, 2003.
[3] Egypt, 2009.
[4] Refers to CO_2 emissions from energy use only.
[5] From energy sector only.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: env_ac_aibridg); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_en2).
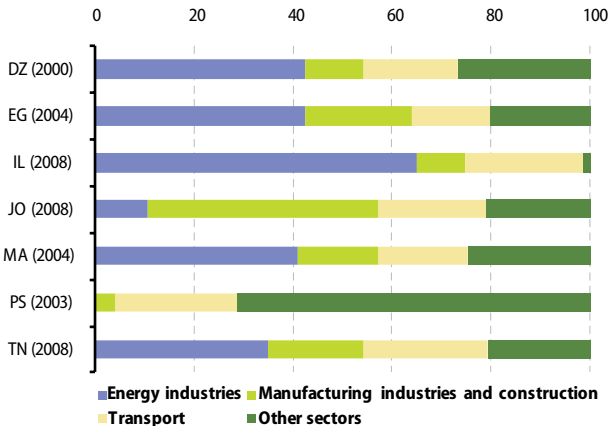
Figure 11.3: Carbon dioxide emissions, latest year available ([1])
(tonnes per capita)

([1]) Lebanon and Syria , not available; Tunisia, emissions of energy sector only; estimates.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: env_air_emis and demo_pjan);
for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: med_en2 and med_ps112).

Figure 11.4: Carbon dioxide emissions of energy sector,
latest year available ([1])
(%)

■ **Energy industries** ■ **Manufacturing industries and construction**
■ **Transport** ■ **Other sectors**

([1]) Lebanon and Syria, not available; estimates.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_en2).

Table 11.5: Water and wastewater, 2009

	Population supplied by water supply industry (%) (¹)	Gross freshwater abstracted (million m³ per year) (²)	Gross freshwater abstracted by inhabitant by day (l/inhabitant/day) (³)	Population connected to urban wastewater collecting systems (%) (⁴)
EU-27	:	:	:	:
DZ	96.0	7 150	557	76.0
EG	98.0	:	:	:
IL	100.0	1 595	603	98.0
JO	:	849	415	98.0
LB	75.6	1 250	912	67.4
MA	71.9	13 000	1 213	85.6
PS	88.4	:	:	52.1
SY	:	*1 926*	*279*	:
TN	82.3	2 541	681	56.9

(¹) Egypt and Israel, 2008; Morocco, 2006; Lebanon, 2004.
(²) Israel, 2008; Jordan, Syria and Tunisia, 2007; Lebanon, 2005; Morocco, 2003.
(³) Israel, 2008; Jordan and Syria, 2007; Tunisia, 2006; Lebanon, 2004; Morocco, 2003.
(⁴) Jordan, 2007; Morocco, 2006; Lebanon, 2004.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: med_en42, med_en44, med_en47 and med_ps112).

Table 11.6: Waste production
(1 000 tonnes)

	Total waste from economic activities and households		From the manufacturing industry		Municipial waste	
	2004 (¹)	2008 (²)	2004 (³)	2008 (⁴)	2004 (⁵)	2008 (⁶)
EU-27	2 682 430	2 615 220	365 290	342 710	*250 753*	*258 797*
DZ	*11 100*	10 300	1 178	:	8 500	*9 600*
EG	51 500	66 000	*5 000*	:	18 900	20 800
IL	:	:	:	:	:	:
JO	:	:	70	:	:	:
LB	1 600	:	260	:	1 440	:
MA	7 486	*7 500*	974	:	6 500	:
PS	2 077	2 053	743	984	1 166	:
SY	:	:	:	:	*7 500*	:
TN	:	:	7 500	:	2 025	*2 106*

(¹) Algeria, 2003; Lebanon, 2001; Morocco, 2000.
(²) Algeria, 2007; Morocco and occupied Palestinian territory, 2006.
(³) Algeria, Tunisia, 2003; Jordan, 2002; Egypt, Lebanon and Morocco, 2000.
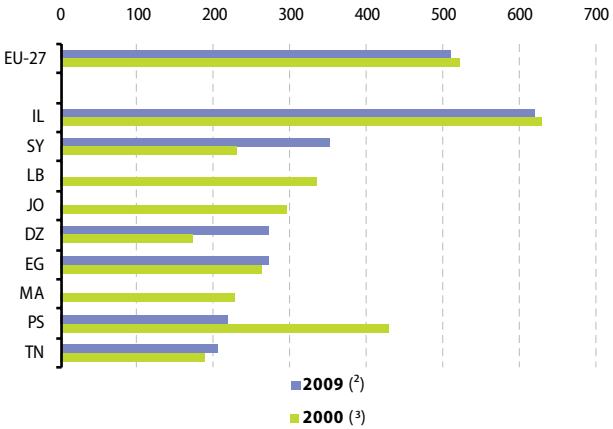(⁴) Occupied Palestinian territory, 2006.
(⁵) Algeria, 2005; Lebanon, 2001; Morocco, 2000.
(⁶) Algeria and Egypt, 2009.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: ten00106, env_wasgen, tsien120 and demo_pjan); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_en22).

Figure 11.7: Municipal waste per capita (¹)
(kg per inhabitant)

(¹) Estimates.
(²) Tunisia, 2006; Syria, 2004.
(³) Jordan, Lebanon, occupied Palestinian territory, Syria and Tunisia, 2001.

Source: for the EU-27 countries, Eurostat (online data code: tsien120); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_en21).

Table 11.8: Composition of municipal waste, 2009 (¹)
(%)

|	Organic waste	Paper and cardboard	Textiles	Plastics	Glass	Metals	Other waste
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DZ	54.5	13.4	11.6	16.5	1.7	1.7	0.7
EG	55.9	15.3	2.7	4.4	5.6	4.5	11.6
IL	39.7	25.0	3.9	13.5	2.9	2.6	12.4
JO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LB	60.0	11.0	2.0	4.0	5.0	2.0	16.0
MA	68.5	19.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	2.5	0.0
PS (²)	81.9	2.2	:	0.9	:	:	15.0
SY	*60.0*	*10.0*	*2.5*	*12.0*	*2.5*	*4.0*	*9.0*
TN	68.0	10.0	2.0	11.0	3.0	4.0	2.0

(¹) Egypt and Tunisia, 2008; Algeria, 2007; Israel, 2005; Syria, 2004; Lebanon, 2002; Morocco, 2000.
(²) Other waste includes textiles, glass and metals.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_en23).

Figure 11.9: Hazardous waste per capita, latest year
available (¹)
(kg per inhabitant)
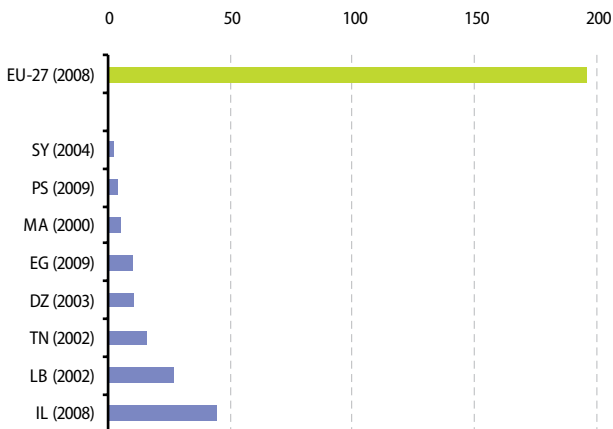
(¹) Jordan, not available; Lebanon, estimate using the 2004 population figure; estimates.

Source: for the EU-27 countries, Eurostat (online data code: env_wasgen); for the
MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: med_en25).

Definitions

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

CO_2 equivalent: emissions of some substances resulting from burning of fossil fuels and other activities like industrial processes or agriculture significantly change the composition of the atmosphere and cause the anthropogenic greenhouse effect: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4) and nitrous oxide (N_2O) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphurhexafluoride (SF_6). These substances have individual global warming potentials (GWP) ranging from 1 (CO_2) to 23 900 (SF_6). In order to aggregate the emissions of the different substances and present a single figure for the climate change issue they are expressed in CO_2 equivalents.

Emissions of CO_2 cover all carbon dioxide emissions produced by the following main source categories: Energy, Industrial Processes, Agriculture, Transport and Land-use change and Forestry, Waste and Other (IPCC classification). The total emission figures displayed do not include emissions from Land-Use Change and Forestry.

Carbon dioxide emissions of energy industries include all emissions from fuels, in particular emissions produced by fuel extraction or energy producing industries. Incineration of waste with energy recovery facilities are included here and not under the 'waste' category. Industry sector includes emissions from the fuel combustion activities of manufacturing industries & construction and emissions resulting from industrial processes. Emissions from industrial processes are by-products or fugitive emissions of greenhouse gases from industrial processes. Transport sector includes emissions from the combustion and evaporation of fuel for all transport activity, regardless of the sector. Emissions from fuel sold to any air or marine vessel engaged in international transport (international bunker fuels) are not included. Other sectors include emissions resulting from the use of solvents, agriculture, and change in land use, waste and all other emissions that do not fit under any of the emission source / sink categories described above. The total emission figures displayed do not include emissions from Land-Use Change and Forestry.

Greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions are officially reported under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol. The main greenhouse gases include: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), as well as ozone depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) – these latter two groups of gases are not covered by the Kyoto Protocol. Converting them to CO_2-equivalents makes it possible to compare them and to determine their individual and total contributions to global warming.

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

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

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

Municipal waste is waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through waste management systems. Municipal waste consists mainly of waste generated by households, although it also includes similar waste from sources such as shops, offices and public institutions. It also includes: waste from selected municipal services, i.e. waste from park and garden maintenance, waste from street cleaning services (street sweepings, the content of litter containers, market cleansing waste) if managed as waste. It does not include waste generated in areas not covered by a collection system. The following categories are part of municipal waste: Organic waste, paper and cardboard, textiles, plastics, glass, metals and other waste.

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

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

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

Excluded from this definition are:

- Residuals directly recycled or reused at the place of generation;

- Waste materials that are directly discharged into ambient water or air.

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