

# The GDP of the Mediterranean partner countries

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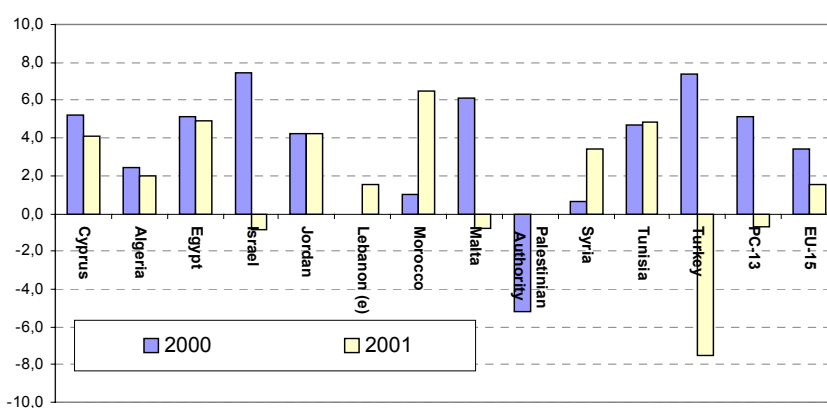
The policy of the European Union towards the Mediterranean region is governed by the Euro-Mediterranean partnership (known as the Barcelona process) launched after the Barcelona conference of 1995.

In statistics, the 15 Member States of the European Union and the 12 Mediterranean partner countries have intensified their relations thanks to MEDSTAT, the regional programme of statistical co-operation. This programme is financed by the European Commission (MEDA funds). Eurostat provides technical monitoring of the programme, whose broad objective is to help the statistical institutes of the 12 Mediterranean Partner Countries (12-mpc) develop their statistical data systems.

It was suggested at the first MEDSTAT Directors Committee, in June 1997, that national accounts should be added to the priority themes treated in MEDSTAT. That is how the **MED-NA** subprogramme was set up.

Its overall objective is to facilitate the development and monitoring of national economic policies by using harmonised macroeconomic data. The specific aims of MED-NA are to allow the production of aggregate statistics, to exchange data with the European Union and between the Mediterranean countries, to allow each country to improve the harmonisation of national accounts figures and to disseminate those figures to users<sup>1</sup>.

Figure 1 - Growth of the GDP at constant prices in 2000 and 2001 (in % compared to last year).



## GDP growth: deceleration in 2001

In 2000, all the Mediterranean countries recorded positive growth (Except the Palestinian Authority). In 2001, on the other hand, paralleling the EU Member States, the Candidate countries<sup>2</sup> (PC-13) and the world-wide economy, several countries (Israel, Turkey and Malta) experienced a fall in GDP or saw their growth decelerate.

<sup>1</sup> **The 12 Mediterranean partner countries (12-MPC)** taking part in the partnership are: Algeria (DZ), Morocco (MA), Tunisia (TN), Egypt (EG), Jordan (JO), Lebanon (LB), Syria (SY), Israel (IL), the Palestinian Authority (PS), Cyprus (CY), Malta (MT) and Turkey (TR).

The figures presented here have been forwarded to Eurostat by the National Statistical Institutes (NSI) of the MPC, in the framework of the MED-NA programme which deals essentially with the figures of national accounts. These figures should be used with caution because their comparability cannot be guaranteed. For more information on the sources and the data comparability, see last page "Essential information – methodological notes".

<sup>2</sup> 13 Candidate countries for membership of the EU (PC-13): Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey.



## Statistics in focus

### GENERAL STATISTICS

THEME 1 – 4/2003

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**Table 1 - Growth rate of the GDP - Percentage change compared to the previous year or to the same quarter of the previous year.**

	Annual												Quarterly						
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 f	2001				2002		
													T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3
Cyprus	:	:	0.7	5.9	6.2	1.9	2.5	5.0	4.8	5.2p	4.1p	2.2	2.8 p	4.3 p	5.4 p	3.9 p	2.3 p	0.5 p	1.2 p
Algeria	-2.7	1.5	-2.3	-1.1	4.2	3.8	1.2	5.2	3.2	2.4	2.0	2.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Egypt	1.2	4.4	2.9	4.0	4.6	5.0	5.5	5.6	6.0	5.1	4.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Israel	6.1	7.2	3.8	7.0	6.6	4.7	3.3	3.0	2.6	7.4	-0.9	:	4.3	0.1	-4.5	-3.0	-3.2	-1.7	:
Jordan	:	:	4.5	5.0	6.2	2.1	3.3	3.0	3.1	4.2	4.3	:	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.9	:
Lebanon (e)	:	:	:	:	:	4.0	4.0	3.0	1.0	0.0	1.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	6.9	-4.0	-1.0	10.4	-6.6	12.2	-2.2	7.7	-0.1	1.0	6.5	4.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	4.7	4.5	5.7	6.2	4.0	4.9	3.4	4.1	6.1	-0.8	2.8	0.2	-0.8	-0.5	-2.2	0.7	2.7	4.1
Palest. Aut.	:	:	:	:	6.1	2.5	12.2	11.8	8.9	-5.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Syria	:	:	:	7.2	7.0	9.8	5.0	6.8	-3.6	0.6	3.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	3.9	7.8	2.2	3.2	2.3	7.2	5.4	4.8	6.1	4.7	4.9	:	6.7	6.3	4.3	2.3	0.6	0.4	:
Turkey	0.9	6.0	8.0	-5.5	7.2	7.0	7.5	3.1	-4.7	7.4	-7.5	3.9	-1.0	-9.8	-7.5	-10.3	1.8	8.8	7.9
PC-13	:	:	:	:	:	5.0	4.8	3.0	0.1	5.1	-0.7	2.8	1.8	-1.6	-0.8	-2.0	1.9	4.5	4.5
EU-15	:	1.3	-0.3	2.8	2.4	1.6	2.5	2.9	2.8	3.4	1.5	0.9	2.3	1.6	1.4	0.6	-0.1	0.9	1.1

f : forecast; e: estimate; p: provisional.

According to the figures for the first two quarters of 2002, the recovery of growth in Turkey's GDP seems more dynamic than expected. In Malta, the return of positive economic growth can already be observed for the first quarters of 2002<sup>3</sup>. On the other hand, the Israeli economy moved into recession in the second quarter of 2001, and GDP fell during the first two quarters of 2002. At the same time, the growth of the Tunisian and Moroccan economies, which showed the highest rates of the area in 2001, seems to have slowed in 2002; the same applies to Cyprus. By contrast, in Algeria, Egypt and Jordan, forecasts for 2002 or the growth rates of the first two quarters show GDP growing faster than in 2001. Meanwhile, in EU-15 (the principal trading partner of the 12-MPC), GDP growth slowed in comparison with the first quarter 2001. The slump in the GDP of the applicant countries in 2001 was almost entirely due to the serious contraction of the Turkish economy. The growth of the PC-13 became positive again during the first quarter of 2002.

The evolutions observed in the Mediterranean countries can be attributed in part to the various negative shocks which affected the economies in 2000 and 2001 and were still affecting growth at the start of 2002.

Turkey was hit by financial crises in 2000 and 2001; In Malta, the electronics subsector contributed significantly to the overall economic performance in 2000 and 2001, the latter year in a negative way. Israel suffered from the downturn in the technology sector in 2000. The decline in Israel's GDP also corresponds to the second intifada, which started in September 2000. The Palestinian Authority and neighbouring countries are

also affected. The security problems linked to this, added to the effects of the events of 11 September 2001, seem to a greater or lesser extent to have directly affected transport and tourism activities in the region.

### Growth by branch of activity

The growth figures by sector of activity show that growth in the services sector was indeed weaker in 2001 than in 2000 in all countries for which figures are available.

In Morocco<sup>4</sup> and in Algeria, agriculture grew strongly in 2001, in contrast with the recession of 2000 (drought year). On the other hand, in Tunisia the drought continued in 2001. In Turkey, all sectors entered recession in 2001, just as in Israel (except agriculture). In the Mashreq countries for which figures are available (Egypt and Jordan), growth remained positive in all branches of economic activity but was very often less than the growth of 2000.

### Trend in demand

The GDP figures for demand highlight a deceleration or even a decline in imports for several countries (Malta, Turkey, Egypt, Israel) in 2001. The same year, investment slowed in Turkey and Israel and in Israel growth in consumption also slowed distinctly. In Egypt, on the other hand, consumption and investment growth were maintained (figures of June 2000 and July 2001).

<sup>3</sup> For Cyprus, Malta and Turkey, see "European Economy – Enlargement papers", European Commission, Autumn 2002.

<sup>4</sup> In Morocco, the importance of the agricultural sector as well as the changing climatic hazards give an explanation to the switchback evolution of the total growth of the GDP.

**TABLE 2 - VALUE ADDED BY PRODUCTION BRANCH**  
Percentage change compared to previous year - constant prices

	Gross value added (at basic prices), excluding FISIM				Agriculture, hunting and fishing				Industry, including energy				Construction				Total services				Trade, transportations, communications, hotels and restaurants				Financial intermediation, real estate service, renting and business service				
	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	
Cyprus*	5.0	4.8	5.2	4.1	7.2	11.0	-5.9	7.0	2.8	1.7	3.6	0.1	-0.3	-0.7	-2.2	2.7	5.9	5.5	6.9	4.8	7.1	5.9	8.9	5.9	5.9	6.5	6.4	4.4	
Algeria	5.2	3.4	2.6	1.8	11.4	2.7	-5	13.2	4.9	4.8	4.3	-1.0	2.4	1.4	5.1	2.8	3.9	2.8	3.0	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Egypt	:	6.1	5.1	4.9	:	3.7	3.4	3.5	:	5.5	6.1	5.9	:	10.5	6.3	6.7	:	6.6	5.1	4.6	:	7.4	5.7	4.7	:	:	:	:	
Israel	3.0	2.6	7.4	-0.9	9.5	-3.0	6.5	4.5	4.8	0.7	11.5	-5.7	-6.2	-3.5	-3.7	-9.3	4.8	4.1	8.3	0.3	5.1	3.8	7.2	-1.2	7.4	5.0	14.2	-0.6	
Jordan	3.1	2.8	4.8	4.7	13.0	-29.3	8.4	2.2	7.3	4.8	3.9	5.1	-17.0	7.0	1.1	11.0	3.8	3.6	5.5	4.4	3.0	5.8	6.4	5.1	5.3	0.1	4.4	3.7	
Lebanon	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	7.7	-0.7	0.4	7.0	27.9	-16.7	-14.7	27.3	2.0	2.3	1.8	5.3	4.1	4.9	7.1	5.8	4.8	3.2	3.7	3.4	7.8	3.9	6.1	3.3	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.2	
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Palet. Aut.	11.6	13.9	-5.7	:	12.6	-2.1	-17.4	:	9.5	5.7	1.2	:	30.8	61.2	-54.0	:	9.7	11.9	7.4	:	12.6	18.3	2.6	:	8.9	6.3	21.2	:	
Syria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	4.6	6.3	4.6	4.8	-1.0	11.0	-1.0	-1.5	4.8	4.9	4.4	5.2	7.1	5.5	10.1	7.1	6.0	6.5	6.2	6.0	7.1	7.9	5.7	7.6	5.7	7.3	8.7	4.6	
Turkey	3.1	-4.5	7.2	-7.6	8.4	-5.0	3.9	-6.5	2.0	-5.0	6.0	-7.5	0.7	-12.5	4.4	-5.5	2.7	-3.1	9.2	-8.3	2.7	-4.9	9.5	-7.9	3.6	1.1	1.6	-3.3	

\* 2000 and 2001 provisional.

**TABLE 3 - GDP AND DEMAND COMPONENTS**  
Percentage change compared to previous year - constant prices

	GDP				Private household final consumption expenditure				General government final consumption				Gross fixed capital formation				Changes in inventories (and acquisition less disposals of valuables)(1)				exports of goods and services				imports of goods and services				
	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	
Cyprus*	5.0	4.8	5.2	4.1	:	:	:	5.0	7.3	-7.7	0.2	11.5	8.0	-1.4	4.1	2.5	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.1	-2.4	6.3	9.3	4.0	6.6	-1.9	10.2	3.9	
Algeria	5.2	3.2	2.4	2.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Egypt	5.6	6.0	5.1	4.9	:	4.2	4.2	4.7	:	4.1	4.3	3.5	:	4.3	3.8	4.6	2.0	2.6	2.1	1.4	:	6.8	10.3	-0.3	:	1.7	2.5	-3.4	
Israel	3.0	2.6	7.4	-0.9	4.3	2.7	7.3	2.5	2.0	3.0	1.3	3.3	-3.7	0.1	1.7	-6.1	0.2	2.4	1.3	2.0	6.9	12.0	25.3	-11.7	1.7	14.9	12.3	-4.5	
Jordan	3.0	3.1	4.2	4.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lebanon	3.0	1.0	0.0	1.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	7.7	-0.1	1.0	6.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	3.4	4.1	6.1	-0.8	2.5	6.1	6.7	:	-4.0	-0.6	5.4	2.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8.1	8.2	5.6	-4.8	2.5	10.1	10.4	-9.6	
Palest. Aut.	11.8	8.9	-5.2	:	9.3	8.6	-4.9	:	13.6	8.3	9.1	:	18.5	33.9	-27.0	:	2.1	3.1	0.9	:	19.8	3.7	-6.8	:	13.8	19.4	-14.7	:	
Syria	6.8	-3.6	0.6	3.4	5.9	-4.5	-2.9	-0.8	2.0	-1.6	19.1	8.6	3.2	-2.6	-2.3	8.0	:	:	:	:	0.5	9.6	0.5	13.1	-6.3	11.5	-2.4	11.3	
Tunisia	4.8	6.1	4.7	4.9	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.8	3.8	3.8	5.5	4.4	5.8	8.5	7.1	6.0	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.8	4.4	4.7	5.3	12.2	5.7	3.0	8.9	13.6	
Turkey	3.1	-4.7	7.4	-7.5	:	:	:	-9.0 f	7.8	6.5	7.1	-8.5	-3.9	-15.7	16.9	-31.5	-0.3	1.6	2.3	-1.4	12.0	-7.0	19.2	7.4	2.3	-3.7	25.4	-24.8	

\* 2000 and 2001 provisional; e: estimate.

(1) Percentage of GDP.

**Table 4 - Gross domestic product, at current prices, in million euros**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Cyprus	:	:	:	5 636	6 273	6 772	7 027	7 506	8 136	8 690	9 603 p	10 210 p
Algeria	48 602	37 663	37 914	43 520	42 426	32 161	36 970	42 483	42 673	45 313	58 677	61 052
Egypt	:	:	:	39 829	43 377	46 007	53 329	66 708	73 776	83 342	98 734	90 735
Israel	41 471	48 344	51 568	57 455	64 564	68 875	77 783	90 733	91 712	96 745	123 328	124 818
Jordan	:	:	4 096	4 786	5 242	5 142	5 457	6 390	7 058	7 632	9 166	9 859
Lebanon	:	:	:	:	:	:	10 235	13 110	14 421	15 446	17 823	18 655
Morocco	20 277	22 464	21 918	22 888	25 516	25 218	28 855	29 465	31 949	33 073	36 078	37 823
Malta	1 820	2 018	2 118	2 103	2 291	2 483	2 622	2 945	3 132	3 420	3 855	4 049
Palest. Aut.	:	:	:	:	2 591	2 688	2 886	3 534	3 798	4 221	4 799	:
Syria*	9 666	10 476	10 210	11 696	8 509	8 713	10 860	12 791	13 649	14 978	18 760	20 028
Tunisia	9 670	10 499	11 938	12 475	13 143	13 784	15 426	16 663	17 673	19 515	21 052	22 345
Turkey	118 069	122 275	122 425	153 880	108 862	129 564	143 121	167 799	177 796	173 097	216 736	161 836
PC-13	:	:	:	:	:	386 734	427 430	484 974	528 531	531 695	627 714	628 043
EU-15	:	5 779 191	6 023 484	6 048 639	6 341 888	6 594 450	6 926 608	7 295 028	7 638 076	8 038 037	8 564 503	8 837 139

e: estimate. \* Source: World Bank.

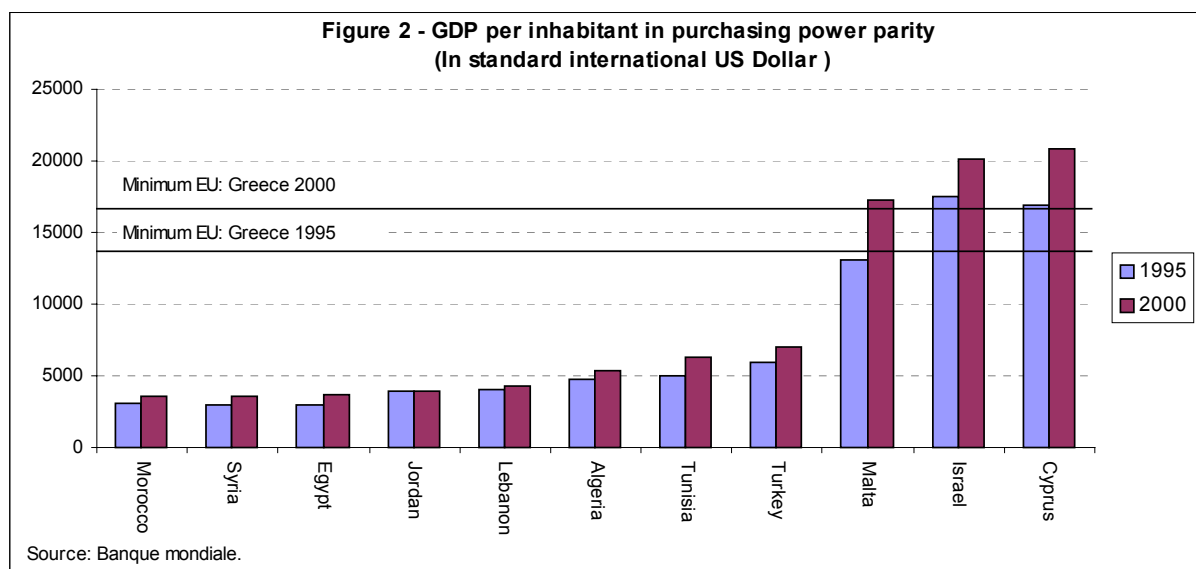
### Turkey, Israel and Egypt: the three biggest economies of the MPC

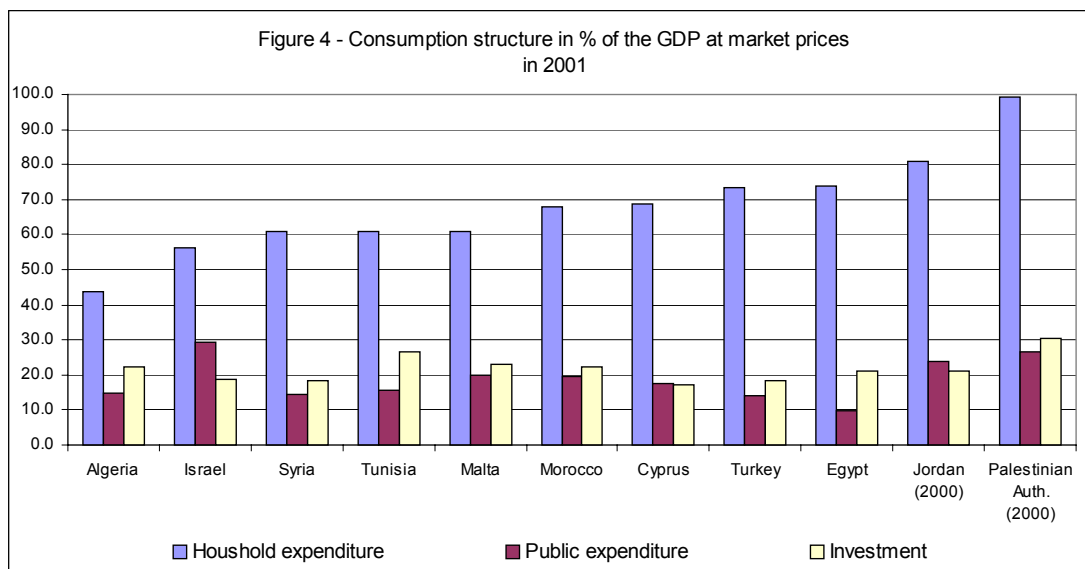
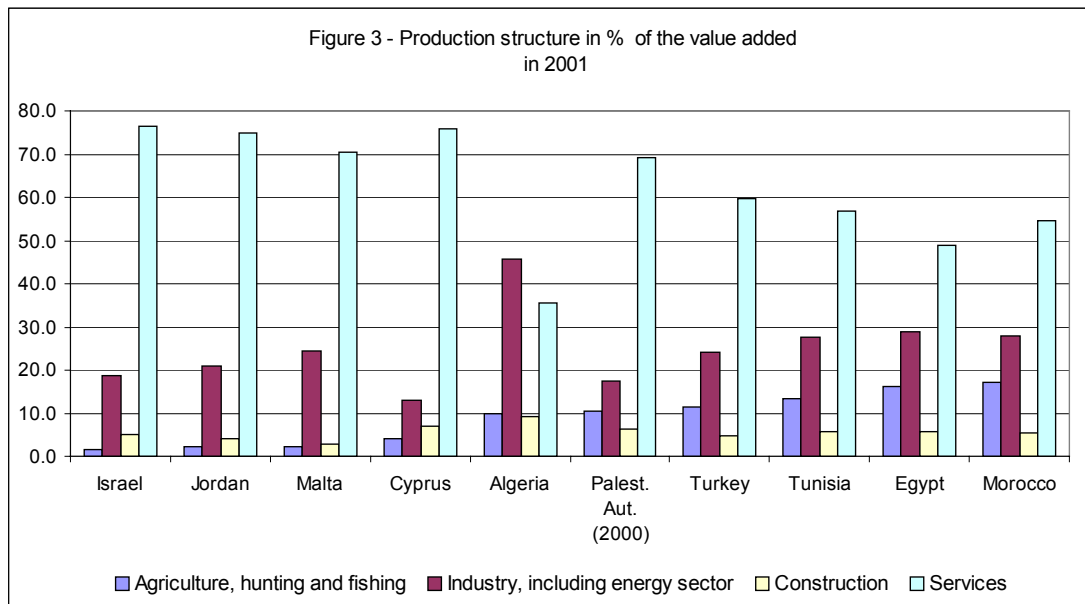
Turkey has by far the biggest economy of the Mediterranean countries. It represented nearly 31% of total cumulative GDP of the MPC (excluding PS) at current prices in 2000. The next largest economies of the region are Israel and Egypt (15% and 17%). The sum of the GDP of the 12 Mediterranean countries (excluding the Palestinian Authority) for 2001 at current prices was €679 billion, representing approximately 8% of the GDP of EU-15. For comparison, the total GDP of the 13 applicant countries in 2001 was 7.1% of the EU-15 GDP.

must be borne in mind when interpreting these figures. They are approximately 377 million for EU-15; 174 million for PC-13 and 235 million for the Mediterranean countries.

GDP figures expressed in purchasing power parity allow comparisons of GDP per inhabitant between the countries, since price level differences among countries are taken into account. Graph 4 shows that in Malta, Cyprus and Israel, the GDP per inhabitant is significantly higher than in the rest of the region: in these countries, the GDP per inhabitant is comparable to that observed in certain countries of the EU-15 and even exceeds that of Greece.

The populations of the different geographical areas





## Production structure

The production structure varies appreciably from one country to another.

For Jordan, Israel, Cyprus and Malta, it is similar in many aspects to the structure of the EU-15, with a leading role for services and a low share for agriculture.

The services sector also has an important role in Turkey but the production structure of this country differs from that of the EU in the importance of agriculture. Indeed, as in the Moroccan and Egyptian economies, the primary sector represents more than 15% of GDP (against approximately 2% for EU-15 in 2000).

Among the other countries, Algeria is characterised by the dominant weight of industry and energy (probably due to the petroleum industry). One can also note the

importance of the construction sector in Algeria, higher than in any other MPC.

## Consumption structure

In most of the Mediterranean countries the share of household consumption expenditure in GDP is slightly greater than the EU-15 average, which in 2001 was approximately 56%.

The share of public expenditure in GDP was greatest in Israel, the Palestinian Authority, and Jordan (between 24% and 29%). The 2001 figure for EU-15 was 20%.

Investment represented the biggest share of GDP in the Maghreb countries, Malta and the Palestinian Authority.

**TABLE 5 - STRUCTURE OF PRODUCTION BY ACTIVITY BRANCH IN % OF THE VALUE ADDED**

National currency at current prices -% of the total gross value added (FISIM excluded)

	Agriculture, hunting and fishing				Industry, including energy				Construction				Services				Trade, transportations, communications, hotels and restaurants				Financial intermediation, real estate services, renting and business service			
	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01
Cyprus*	4.4	4.2	3.8	4.0	13.8	13.3	13.1	12.9	8.0	7.7	7.1	7.1	73.7	74.8	76.0	76.0	31.2	31.3	31.9	32.5	19.9	21.1	21.5	20.9
Algeria	11.8	11.3	8.5	9.8	34.6	38.9	49.8	45.6	11.6	10.3	8.7	9.1	41.9	39.5	32.9	35.5	24.2	23.1	19.6	:	5.0	4.7	4.0	:
Egypt	17.5	17.4	16.6	16.3	26.7	25.6	28.3	29.0	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.8	50.2	51.1	49.4	48.9	28.0	28.4	27.5	27.2	6.0	6.4	6.3	6.4
Israel	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.7	19.9	20.0	19.8	18.8	6.8	6.0	5.4	5.0	74.4	74.2	75.0	76.4	18.6	18.3	18.1	17.9	31.7	31.8	33.3	33.5
Jordan	3.1	2.4	2.3	2.1	21.9	21.5	21.4	21.0	4.5	4.3	3.9	4.2	72.8	73.8	74.6	74.9	26.5	26.9	27.6	28.1	20.7	20.4	20.8	20.8
Lebanon	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	18.7	16.6	15.2	17.1	29.4	29.5	29.0	27.9	4.9	5.1	5.6	5.5	51.5	53.6	55.4	54.7	20.9	21.6	23.1	22.3	15.8	16.6	16.9	16.0
Malta	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.4	25.0	24.9	26.5	24.5	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.8	69.5	70.2	68.7	70.4	22.9	23.4	21.8	22.0	19.4	19.2	19.4	19.7
Palet. Aut.	13.1	11.3	10.6	:	18.1	16.5	17.5	:	9.1	12.2	6.3	:	62.4	62.9	69.2	:	23.1	24.2	25.3	:	15.5	15.4	17.9	:
Syria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	14.6	15.0	14.3	13.4	27.4	27.3	27.6	27.7	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.6	55.9	55.8	56.2	56.7	26.2	26.3	26.3	26.4	13.8	13.8	14.2	14.6
Turkey	16.5	14.5	13.6	11.3	21.7	22.0	22.6	24.2	5.7	5.3	5.0	4.9	56.2	58.2	58.8	59.7	31.7	31.4	33.1	34.5	12.7	12.9	11.6	11.4

\* 2000 and 2001 provisional data.

**TABLE 6 - STRUCTURE OF EXPENDITURES IN % OF GDP**

National currency at current prices - % of total GDP

	Private household final consumption expenditure and NPISH				General government final consumption expenditure				Gross fixed capital formation				Changes in inventories (and acquisition less disposal of valuables)				Exports of goods and services				Imports of goods and services			
	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01
Cyprus	68.2	:	68.3 f	68.6 f	19.2	17.1	16.6	17.7	19.2	18.1	17.6 p	17.3 p	1.1	1.3	3.1 f	2.9 f	43.5	44.5	46.4 p	46.8 p	51.0	47.5	52.0 p	51.6 p
Algeria	55.3	51.9	42	43.6	18	16.9	13.7	14.9	26	24.6	21.3	22.1	0.9	1.1	0.4	3.6	23.3	28.6	42.9	37.2	23.4	23	20.3	21.4
Egypt	74.4	73.0	73.0	74.0	10.1	10.1	9.7	9.7	23.6	22.9	21.7	21.2	2.0	2.6	2.2	1.5	16.3	15.1	16.1	17.8	26.4	23.7	22.7	24.2
Israel	55.9	55.2	55.0	56.4	28.5	28.5	27.8	29.2	21.9	21.6	20.0	18.7	0.3	1.8	1.3	2.3	31.6	36.0	40.6	35.5	39.5	44.3	45.8	43.5
Jordan	73.3	72.2	80.9	:	24.4	24.0	23.7	:	21.2	23.5	21.0	:	0.6	-1.8	1.1	:	44.8	43.4	41.8	:	64.3	61.3	68.5	:
Lebanon	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	68.1	66.3	68.3	67.9	18.0	19.1	19.1	19.5	22.0	23.7	24.1	22.3	0.1	-0.6	-0.5	0.6	17.7	19.0	20.3	20.0	26.0	27.5	31.4	30.2
Malta	62.1	62.8	63.9	61.0 f	19.7	18.7	18.7	20.1	24.5	23.3	26.3	23.1	:	:	:	:	87.7	90.7	103.0	87.5	93.2	96.3	113.8	92.0
Palest. Aut.	99.7	99.9	99.3	:	22.5	23.2	26.5	:	32.3	38.3	30.3	:	2.3	3.3	0.9	:	20.8	19.8	19.6	:	77.9	84.6	76.8	:
Syria	68.6	70.3	63.4	60.9	11.2	10.6	12.4	14.6	20.6	18.8	17.3	18.3	:	:	:	:	30.5	32.3	36.1	37.7	30.9	32.0	29.2	31.4
Tunisia	60.8	60.4	60.7	60.9	15.6	15.5	15.6	15.6	24.9	25.4	26.0	26.4	2.0	0.9	1.4	1.7	43.0	42.5	44.5	47.7	46.4	44.8	48.2	52.2
Turkey	:	:	71.5 f	73.6 f	12.7	15.2	14.1	14.2	24.6	21.9	22.4	18.2	-0.4	1.5	2.2	-1.4	24.3	23.2	24.0	33.7	27.9	26.9	31.5	31.3

p: provisional; f: forecast.

## ➤ ESSENTIAL INFORMATION – METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

### General information:

#### The MED-NA programme:

The policy of the European Union towards the Mediterranean region is governed by the Euro-Mediterranean partnership (known as the Barcelona process) launched after the Barcelona conference of 1995.

In statistics, the 15 Member States of the European Union and the 12 Mediterranean partner countries have intensified their relations thanks to MEDSTAT, the regional programme of statistical co-operation. This programme is financed by the European Commission (MEDA funds). Eurostat provides technical monitoring of the programme, whose broad objective is to help the statistical Institutes of the 12 Mediterranean Partner Countries (12-MPC) develop their statistical data systems.

It was suggested at the first MEDSTAT Directors Committee, in June 1997, that national accounts should be added to the priority themes treated in MEDSTAT. That is how the MED-NA subprogramme was set up.

Its overall objective is to facilitate the development and monitoring of national economic policies by using harmonised macroeconomic data. The specific aims of MED-NA are to allow the production of aggregate statistics, to exchange data with the European Union and between the Mediterranean countries, to allow each country to improve the harmonisation of national accounts figures and to disseminate those figures to users.

#### Methodological information:

The MPC are endeavouring to implement the SNA 93 but this is a long and difficult process. Thus, certain countries base their accounts on the SNA 1968 while others already use the SNA 93.

In consequence, the data presented here must be treated with caution, because their comparability between countries and with the Member States of the European Union cannot be fully guaranteed.

The data of Cyprus, Malta and Turkey are collected by Eurostat in the framework of data exchange with applicant countries.

The figures presented here on the MPC were transmitted to Eurostat (unless otherwise specified) in the framework of the MED-NA subprogramme.

Figures were transmitted to Eurostat in national currency (USD for the Palestinian Authority). The conversion into euros was made by using the IMF's national currency/USD exchange rates then the USD/euro rate of the European Central Bank.

Growth rates and percentages were calculated from the figures in national currency.

The present publication was made possible by the support of the MED-IS subprogramme, which aims at strengthening the statistical information and distribution systems of the National Statistical Institutes of the Mediterranean countries.

#### Data on Malta, Cyprus, Turkey, CC-13 and EU-15 :

- Annual figures extracted from NewCronos in January 2003.  
- Quarterly figures extracted from NewCronos on February 20<sup>th</sup> of 2003.

#### Others countries :

Figures sent to Eurostat on Autumn 2002, except for Palestinian Authority and Syria which provided data on January 2003.

### Information by country:

#### - ALGERIA

Data are compiled in accordance with the SNA 68.

The National Statistical Office of Algeria also compiles detailed accounts in accordance with the Algerian Economical Account System (AEAS).

For GDP at constant prices from the production approach, no detail of services is available.

#### - TUNISIA

Data are compiled in accordance with the SNA 68.

GDP at constant prices: base year 1990.

#### - ISRAEL

Data are compiled in accordance with the SNA 93 with effect from 1995. Pre-1995 data were compiled in accordance with the SNA 68.

GDP at constant prices:

base year is 2000 for data since 1995 (SNA 93).

base year is 1995 for data before 1995 (SNA 68).

No GDP data from the branches of activity approach are available before 1995.

#### - MOROCCO

Data are compiled in accordance with the SNA 68.

GDP at constant prices: base year 1980.

#### - EGYPT

Data are compiled in accordance with the SNA 68.

The series based on the SNA 93 are currently under review.

GDP at constant prices: base year 1996/97.

Figures correspond to fiscal years (July to June of the following year).

#### - PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY

Data are compiled in accordance with the SNA 93.

GDP at constant prices: base year 1997.

#### - LEBANON

The estimate of GDP growth at constant prices comes from the Ministry of Finance - Bank of Lebanon.

#### - JORDAN

Data are compiled in accordance with the SNA 93.

GDP at constant prices: base year 1994.

#### - SYRIA

GDP at constant prices: base year 2000.

# Further information:

## ➤ Databases

NewCronos: Theme 1, Domain: Euromed

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