

eurostat

Compact guides



European Neighbourhood Policy Countries

Recent economic developments

2012 edition

Introduction

In May 2011, partly in response to the ‘Arab Spring’, the European Commission and the European External Action Service launched a revised and ambitious European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) - confirming the EU’s determined and reinforced engagement with its neighbours. The proposal sets out the main priorities and directions of a revitalised ENP strategy which seeks to strengthen individual and regional relationships between the EU and countries in its neighbourhood through a ‘more funds for more reform’ approach.

The renewed ENP introduces more incentives to pursue reform built around a number of important principles, among others:

1. To support progress towards “deep democracy”
2. To support sustainable economic and social development

In the light of these changes, the importance of official statistics is reinforced and the need for international co-operation in statistics renewed; statistics need to capture the countries of the region in both their static and dynamic forms, helping policy-makers identify needs, formulate objectives and orientate policies, and to enable progress towards agreed goals to be monitored and measured – a key component of governance.

Data sources

Most of the information that is presented within this leaflet has been provided on a voluntary basis by and is under the full responsibility of the National Statistical Institutes (NSIs) of the ENP countries. The data for both ENP-East and ENP-South countries are taken from the key indicators that are collected on a regular basis by Eurostat. All data presented in this publication were processed in February 2012.

Summary analysis

Against the backdrop of the ongoing global financial crisis, this leaflet highlights recent economic and demographic developments in the regions and countries of the ENP-East and the ENP-South.

- For the majority of the ENP-E countries, GDP contracted sharply in 2009 after a period of sustained and rapid real economic growth, rebounding strongly in 2010 – see Table 2. At a much more moderate level, this was also the broad pattern for the EU-27 as a whole. In contrast, there was continuous real GDP growth between 2007 and 2010 among all of the ENP-S countries for which data are available, although rates of growth in 2009 were generally somewhat slower.
- Among most of the ENP-E and ENP-S countries for which data are available, there was a notable deterioration in public finances in 2009, with little improvement in 2010 – see Table 4. This was also the case for the EU-27 as a whole.
- The impact of the crisis is also reflected in trade figures – see Table 7; in almost all of the ENP countries and the EU-27, there was a decline in the value of goods traded in 2009 compared to 2008, which was then followed by a strong rebound in 2010. Whilst both imports and exports of goods in 2009 tended to be lower in the regions, the net effect was such that trade deficits generally narrowed or surpluses declined before widening or increasing again in 2010 as trade picked up.
- Foreign direct investments express the lasting interest in an enterprise operating in another economy. Whereas the EU-27 as a whole was a net investor abroad for the period under review, all ENP countries (except Israel in 2010) were net recipients – see Table 6. However, inward FDI in the ENP countries was generally lower in 2009 and 2010 than in the pre-crisis years (with the notable exceptions of the Ukraine and Lebanon).
- The employment rate among the EU-27's population was 64.1 % in 2010. With the exception of Israel, none of the other ENP-S countries had employment rates above 50 %. In contrast, all ENP-E countries (except Moldova) had rates above 50 % - see Table 9.
- In a majority of ENP countries, official unemployment rates for 2010 were lower than the average rate for the EU-27 (9.6%). The most notable exceptions were the occupied Palestinian territory, Armenia and Georgia. Youth unemployment rates were much higher than total unemployment rates across all ENP countries, especially in the three aforementioned countries.

Table 1: GDP
(million EUR)

	GDP at current market prices (million EUR)					GDP per capita (EUR)
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010 ⁽¹⁾
EU-27	11 695 009	12 397 498	12 466 897	11 752 175	12 256 226	24 400
AM	5 096	6 732	7 925	6 192	7 059	2 168
AZ	16 708	24 137	33 171	31 787	39 221	4 359
BY	29 445	33 082	:	:	:	3 405
GE	6 185	7 434	8 715	7 717	8 793	1 982
MD	2 714	3 219	4 115	3 892	4 381	1 230
UA	85 871	104 183	122 996	84 041	:	1 828
DZ	93 341	98 601	116 905	99 146	121 437	3 378
EG	85 271	95 726	111 406	137 162	162 151:	2 085
IL	115 916	122 112	137 774	140 330	165 033	21 652
JO	11 388	:	:	:	:	:
LB	17 862	18 282	20 343	24 860	27 958	6 619
MA	52 286	54 929	60 702	65 112	68 529	2 152
PS	3 426	3 751	4 294	4 828	6 288	1 650
SY	26 010	29 486	:	:	:	1 538
TN	27 384	28 457	30 603	31 197	:	2 990

(¹) Ukraine, Lebanon and Tunisia, 2009; Belarus and Syria, 2007.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [nama_gdp_c](#), [enpr_ecnagdp](#) and [med_ec1](#)).

Table 2: Real GDP growth
(% change compared with previous year)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
EU-27	3.3	3.2	0.3	-4.3	2.0
AM	13.2	13.7	6.9	-14.1	2.1
AZ	34.5	25.0	10.8	9.3	5.0
BY	10.0	8.6	10.2	0.2	7.6
GE	9.4	12.3	2.3	-3.8	6.4
MD	4.8	3.0	7.8	-6.0	6.9
UA	7.3	7.9	2.3	-14.8	4.2
DZ	2.0	3.1	2.4	2.4	3.3
EG	6.8	:	7.2	4.7	5.1
IL	5.6	5.5	4.0	0.8	4.8
JO	:	:	:	:	:
LB	:	:	:	:	7.0
MA	7.8	2.7	5.6	4.9	3.7
PS	-5.2	5.4	7.1	7.4	9.8
SY	5.2	6.3	:	:	:
TN	4.6	5.7	5.6	2.8	:

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [tsieb020](#), [enpr_ecnagdp](#) and [med_ec1](#)).

Gross domestic product (GDP) is a frequently used measure for the overall size of an economy. As an aggregate measure of production, GDP at market prices is the final result of the production activity of resident producer units.

GDP per capita is a frequently used measure for living standards. It is calculated by dividing GDP by the total population.

Real GDP growth rate is the annual growth rate of GDP at constant prices, which is intended to allow comparisons of the dynamics of economic development both over time and between economies of different sizes, irrespective of price levels.

Table 3: Population indicators, 2010

	Population, as of 1 January (1 000) ⁽¹⁾	AAGR 2000–2010 (%) ⁽²⁾	Age related dependency ratio (%) ⁽³⁾	
			Young	Old
EU-27	501 126	0.4	23.3	25.9
AM	3 249	0.1	25.6	14.1
AZ	8 998	1.2	31.0	9.2
BY	9 480	-0.6	20.5	19.8
GE ⁽⁴⁾	4 436	0.0	24.9	21.0
MD ⁽⁵⁾	3 564	-0.2	22.8	13.8
UA	45 783	-0.7	20.1	22.7
DZ	35 612	1.7	41.8	8.1
EG	77 835	2.1	48.6	6.4
IL	7 552	1.9	44.8	15.8
JO	5 850	2.4	62.8	5.4
LB	3 786	0.2	36.9	11.6
MA	31 894	1.2	41.2	8.9
PS	4 048	2.9	74.1	5.3
SY	20 367	2.3	63.4	6.9
TN	10 440	1.0	37.9	10.3

⁽¹⁾ Jordan, Lebanon and Tunisia (1st July average), 2009.

⁽²⁾ Jordan, 2000-2009; Israel and Syria, 2001-2010; Tunisia; 2001-2009; Lebanon, 2004-2009.

⁽³⁾ Belarus, Georgia, Ukraine and Lebanon, 2009; Jordan, 2007; Tunisia, 2006; Syria, based on mid-year population.

⁽⁴⁾ Only covers territory controlled by the central government of Georgia.

⁽⁵⁾ Includes Transnistria.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [demo_pjan](#), [enpr_psdemo](#) and [med_ps112](#)); Syria, 2010, <http://www.cbssyr.org/yearbook/2010/Data-Chapter2/TAB-11-2-2010.htm>.

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

Young age dependency ratio is calculated as the population aged less than 15 years related to the population aged between 15 and 64 years.

Old age dependency ratio is calculated as the population aged 65 years or older related to the population aged between 15 and 64 years.

Table 4: General government debt and general government deficit / surplus
(% of GDP)

	General government debt				General government deficit / surplus			
	2007 (¹)	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010
EU-27	59.0	62.5	74.7	80.1	-0.9	-2.4	-6.9	-6.6
AM	16.4	16.4	41.0	39.4	-1.5	-0.7	-7.5	-4.9
AZ	:	:	:	:	-0.3	0.0	-0.5	-0.9
BY	11.6	21.2	32.4	37.5	0.4	1.4	-0.7	-1.8
GE	22.6	25.0	33.3	36.7	0.3	-2.0	-6.5	-4.5
MD	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UA	12.1	:	:	:	-1.1	-1.5	:	:
DZ	:	:	:	:	6.9	7.7	-6.6	:
EG	:	:	:	:	-10.4	-9.5	-8.8	-10.6
IL	78.2	77.1	79.5	76.1	-0.2	-2.0	-5.0	-3.4
JO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LB	155.7	138.6	126.3	:	-6.6	-0.7	-1.6	:
MA	10.7	9.9	10.7	:	3.0	3.6	1.4	:
PS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SY	:	:	:	:	-2.4	:	:	:
TN	45.8	43.3	42.9	:	-1.0	-0.6	-1.4	:

(¹) Ukraine, 2006.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: gov_dd_edpt1, enpr_sigeb, enpr_ecgov, med_ec6 and med_ec7).

Table 5: Current account balance relative to GDP
(%)

	2006 (¹)	2007	2008	2009	2010
EU-27	-1.2	-1.0	-2.0	-0.8	-0.9
AM	-1.8	-6.4	-11.8	-16	-14.7
AZ	14.1	19.9	22.9	16.5	:
BY	-3.9	-6.7	:	:	:
GE	-15.1	-19.7	-22.7	-11.2	-11.4
MD	-11.9	:	:	:	:
UA	-1.5	:	:	:	:
DZ	24.7	22.6	:	:	:
EG	1.6	1.7	0.5	:	:
IL	4.8	2.7	1.0	3.6	2.9
JO	-13.8	:	:	:	:
LB	-5.4	-5.6	-13.7	-21.7	-25.4
MA	2.2	-0.1	-5.2	-5.4	-4.5
PS	-19.8	-8.1	12.2	-11.0	:
SY	2.8	1.1	:	:	:
TN	-1.8	-2.4	-3.8	-2.8	:

(¹) Republic of Moldova, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: bop_q_eu, nama_gdp_c, enpr_ecnagdp, enpr_ecbop, med_ec1 and med_ecbp).

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 net borrowing or lending over the course of a single reference year. The general government sector comprises central government, state government, local government and social security funds.

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

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.

Table 6: Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flows (mio EUR)

	Outward FDI				Inward FDI			
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007 ⁽¹⁾	2008	2009	2010
EU-27	-554 354	-383 545	-316 470	-145 567	425 542	177 694	233 578	103 894
AM	2	-7	-38	-6	511	636	557	429
AZ	-209	-377	234	-175	3 132	2 704	2 077	2 528
BY	-11	-21	-73	-33	1 319	1 486	1 354	1 018
GE	-56	-48	1	-4	1 278	1 063	472	613
MD	:	:	:	:	225	:	:	:
UA	-243	-6 197	-6 203	-6 226	21 607	29 543	35 616	40 053
DZ	-212	:	:	:	1 214	:	:	:
EG	-389	-755	:	:	8 019	8 978	:	:
IL	-6 315	-5 030	-1 223	-6 090	6 438	7 406	3 173	3 867
JO	:	:	:	:	2 493	:	:	:
LB	-619	-671	-808	-432	1 993	2 945	3 446	3 732
MA	-454	-331	-337	-444	2 048	1 699	1 398	1 188
PS	6	6	11	:	20	35	190	:
SY	:	:	:	:	654	:	:	:
TN	-12	-26	-50	-50	1 120	1 802	1 143	1 056

⁽¹⁾ Republic of Moldova, 2005; Jordan, 2006.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [bop_fdi_main](#), [enpr_ecbop](#) and [med_ecbp](#)).

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is international investment made by an entity resident in one economy (the direct investor) to acquire a lasting interest in an enterprise operating in another economy. Inward FDI (or FDI in the reporting economy) is investment by foreigner partners in enterprises resident in the reporting economy (recorded as a positive value in the balance of payments). Outward FDI is direct investment transactions by resident entities in affiliated enterprises abroad (shown here as negative, unless there has been net disinvestment).

Table 7: External trade in goods
(mio EUR)

	Imports				Exports			
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010
EU-27	1 507 529	1 654 502	1 261 306	1 600 731	1 245 410	1 315 970	1 057 393	1 354 167
AM	2 227	2 788	2 276	2 853	818	717	490	763
AZ	4 168	4 869	4 387	4 976	4 421	32 470	10 531	16 051
BY	20 936	26 845	20 479	26 302	17 713	22 370	15 258	19 028
GE	3 805	4 117	3 130	3 843	899	1 018	813	1 194
MD	2 692	3 331	2 350	2 908	979	1 082	920	1 163
UA	44 218	58 097	32 559	45 815	35 968	45 521	28 460	38 795
DZ	20 161	26 839	28 146	30 927	43 899	53 915	32 402	43 035
EG	19 724	35 866	32 200	39 981	11 797	17 655	17 337	19 863
IL	41 313	44 310	33 957	44 651	39 468	41 703	34 367	44 062
JO	9 873	11 471	10 091	11 512	4 159	5 291	4 564	5 298
LB	8 621	10 971	11 637	13 555	2 055	2 365	2 498	3 209
MA	23 094	28 775	23 575	26 687	10 658	13 806	10 087	13 400
PS	2 292	2 382	2 582	2 988	374	384	364	434
SY	10 693	12 309	:	:	8 424	9 777	:	:
TN	13 936	16 752	13 691	16 757	11 066	13 136	10 356	12 391

Source: Eurostat, Comext database.

Table 8: Exchange rate developments against the euro
(1 EUR = ...national currency)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
AM	521.200	467.810	450.240	507.350	496.030
AZ	1.120	1.180	1.210	1.120	1.060
BY	2 692.070	2 937.060	3 134.800	3 885.380	3 949.890
GE	2.230	2.290	2.190	2.330	2.360
MD	16.490	:	:	:	:
UA	6.330	6.910	7.700	:	:
DZ	91.223	94.994	94.863	101.207	99.225
EG	7.244	7.780	8.038	7.598	:
IL	5.592	5.622	5.252	5.461	4.926
JO	0.888	0.971	1.041	0.987	:
LB	1 893.719	2 066.181	2 218.157	2 101.141	2 001.735
MA	11.042	11.219	11.348	11.249	11.153
PS ⁽¹⁾	1.348	1.382	5.252	5.461	4.926
SY	65.325	68.492	68.400	65.100	:
TN	1.666	1.752	1.804	1.884	1.899

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

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [ert_eff_ic_a](#), [enpr_ecexint](#) and [med_ec9](#)).

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

Table 9: Employment and unemployment (1)
(%)

	Employment rate		Unemployment rate			
			Total (4)		Youth	
	2000 (2)	2010 (3)	2000 (5)	2010 (6)	2000 (7)	2010 (8)
EU-27	62.1	64.1	9.3	9.6	17.5	21.1
AM	40.9	51.4	38.4	19.0	65.6	38.9
AZ	76.4	65.5	1.2	5.6	21.8	14.9
BY	76.4	80.1	2.1	0.8	:	:
GE	60.4	57.4	10.3	16.3	20.2	36.3
MD	59.6	44.5	8.5	6.4	15.8	15.4
UA	59.0	61.5	11.6	8.1	24.2	17.4
DZ	32.1	40.6	28.9	10.0	54.9	21.5
EG	42.3	47.8	9.0	9.0	28.2	24.8
IL	57.4	62.1	8.9	6.8	16.9	13.7
JO	36.0	30.9	13.7	13.1	26.7	34.7
LB	29.5	49.8	8.0	6.4	19.9	16.8
MA	49.8	49.1	13.4	9.1	19.6	17.6
PS	30.0	32.6	14.3	23.7	35.8	38.8
SY	:	:	10.6	8.1	24.5	18.3
TN	41.9	44.5	15.7	14.2	32.5	31.6

(1) Reference age group for employment rate: 15-64 years old; unemployment rate: 15-74 years old; youth unemployment: less than 25 years old.

(2) Armenia and Algeria, 2001; Lebanon, 2004.

(3) Republic of Moldova and Lebanon, 2009; Tunisia, 2008; Jordan, 2007.

(4) Ukraine, population aged 15-70.

(5) Armenia and Syria, 2001; Lebanon, 2004.

(6) Republic of Moldova and Lebanon, 2009; Tunisia, 2008; Jordan, 2007; Syria, 2006.

(7) Armenia, occupied Palestinian territory and Syria, 2001; Azerbaijan, 2003; Lebanon, 2004.

(8) Republic of Moldova and Lebanon, 2009; Tunisia, 2008; Jordan, 2007; Syria, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [lfsa_ergan](#), [lfsa_urgan](#), [une_rt_a](#), [enpr_siemp](#), [enpr_pslm](#), [med_ps413](#) and [med_ps421](#)).

Employment rate: the proportion of population aged 15 to 64 that is in employment.

Unemployment rate: persons aged 15 to 74 who were not employed, had actively sought work during the past four weeks and were ready to begin working within two weeks, as a percentage of the labour force (i.e. the total number of people employed and unemployed).

Table 10: Employment by economic activity⁽¹⁾

(%)

	Agriculture		Industry		Construction		Services	
	2000 ⁽²⁾	2010 ⁽³⁾	2000 ⁽²⁾	2010 ⁽³⁾	2000 ⁽²⁾	2010 ⁽³⁾	2000 ⁽²⁾	2010 ⁽³⁾
EU-27	7.1	4.7	22.1	17.9	7.6	7.8	63.2	69.6
AM	18.6	38.6	17.4	10.2	4.0	7.2	60.0	44.0
AZ	41.0	39.7	6.7	7.1	4.1	6.6	48.2	46.6
BY	14.8	10.3	27.6	25.3	7.0	9.5	49.6	54.0
GE	52.2	53.4	8.0	6.2	1.8	4.2	38.1	36.2
MD	50.9	28.2	11.0	13.1	2.9	6.2	35.2	52.6
UA	21.1	20.2	26.0	19.1	5.1	6.4	47.8	54.3
DZ	21.1	11.7	13.8	13.7	10.4	19.4	54.7	55.2
EG	29.6	28.3	13.4	14.1	7.9	11.3	49.1	46.3
IL	2.2	1.6	18.9	15.0	5.3	5.4	73.7	78.0
JO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LB	7.5	6.3	15.0	12.1	8.7	8.9	68.8	72.7
MA	46.0	40.3	13.2	12.2	6.2	9.9	34.6	37.6
PS	11.5	11.8	13.7	11.8	14.3	13.2	60.5	63.2
TN	16.3	17.8	20.8	20.4	13.5	12.7	49.4	49.1

⁽¹⁾ Armenia, 2006, break in series.⁽²⁾ Armenia, Algeria and occupied Palestinian territory, 2001; Tunisia and Lebanon, 2004; Belarus, break in series.⁽³⁾ Lebanon and Republic of Moldova, 2009; Tunisia, 2008; Georgia, 2007.Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [lfsa_egana](#), [lfsa_egana2](#), [enpr_ecnabr](#) and [med_ps414](#)).**Table 11: Breakdown of gross value added by economic activity**

(%)

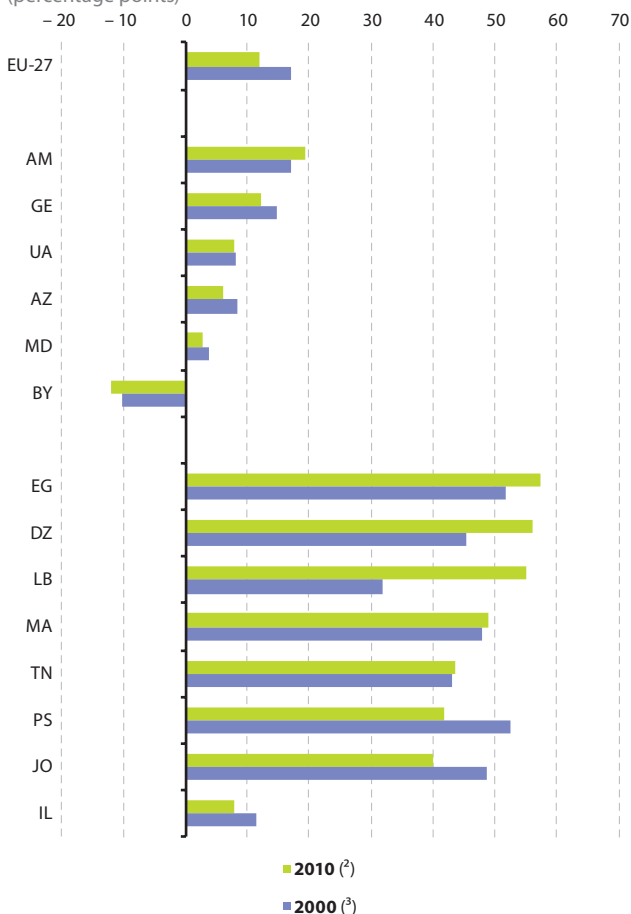
	Agriculture		Industry		Construction		Services	
	2000 ⁽¹⁾	2010 ⁽²⁾	2000 ⁽¹⁾	2010 ⁽²⁾	2000 ⁽¹⁾	2010 ⁽²⁾	2000 ⁽¹⁾	2010 ⁽²⁾
EU-27	2.3	1.7	22.4	18.7	5.6	6.0	69.7	73.6
AM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
AZ	16.7	5.2	37.3	51.0	6.8	7.3	36.5	26.6
BY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
GE	20.1	6.9	16.9	13.8	3.6	5.2	51.1	55.9
MD	40.9	16.7	26.3	18.6	4.4	4.5	69.4	77.0
UA	14.8	6.8	27.8	22.8	3.7	2.8	44.4	50.2
DZ	9.0	9.0	49.5	42.2	8.7	11.1	32.9	37.7
EG	16.7	14.0	28.3	32.9	4.8	4.6	50.2	48.5
IL	1.5	1.8	16.9	14.3	5.1	4.6	76.4	79.3
JO	2.0	2.8	18.0	17.8	3.4	4.3	76.6	75.1
LB	6.4	4.7	12.9	7.2	8.0	12.6	72.7	75.5
MA	14.9	15.4	24.0	22.8	5.1	6.8	56.0	55.0
PS	10.0	5.2	15.0	12.6	7.7	4.4	67.3	77.8
SY	24.8	20.3	30.1	31.9	3.2	3.6	41.9	44.3
TN	11.3	9.1	25.5	26.7	4.9	4.7	58.3	59.5

⁽¹⁾ Ukraine, 2001.⁽²⁾ Tunisia, 2009; Syria, 2007; Jordan, 2005.Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [nama_nace06_c](#), [enpr_ecnabr](#) and [med_ec5](#)).

Gross value added (ESA95) 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.

Figure 12: Employment gender gap⁽¹⁾
(percentage points)



(1) Syria, not available; Belarus, men aged 15-59 men and women aged 15-54.

(2) Republic of Moldova and Lebanon, 2009; Tunisia, 2008; Jordan, 2007.

(3) Armenia and Algeria, 2001; Lebanon, 2004; Republic of Moldova, estimated data.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [lfsa_ergan](#), [enpr_siemp](#) and [med_ps413](#)).

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

More information

For general information regarding European statistics, please go to the Eurostat web site:

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

For information on statistical classifications, please go to the Eurostat classification server RAMON:

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

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

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Country codes, symbols and further information

For more information on statistics in ENP countries, please go to the websites of the National Statistical Institutes:

AM	Armenia	http://www.armstat.am
AZ	Azerbaijan	http://www.azstat.org
BY	Belarus	http://www.belstat.gov.by
GE	Georgia	http://www.statistics.ge
MD	Moldova	http://www.statistica.md
UA	Ukraine	http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua
DZ	Algeria	http://www.ons.dz
EG	Egypt	http://www.capmas.gov.eg
IL	Israel	http://www.cbs.gov.il
JO	Jordan	http://www.dos.gov.jo
LB	Lebanon	http://www.cas.gov.lb
MA	Morocco	http://www.hcp.ma
PS	Occupied Palestinian territory	http://www.pcbs.gov.ps
SY	Syrian Arab Republic	http://www.cbssyr.org
TN	Tunisia	http://www.ins.nat.tn

- Not applicable, not relevant or zero by default

: No data available

% Percentage

Italic Value is either estimate or provisional and is therefore likely to change

