

# The European Union and its ten Mediterranean partner countries: growing trading links

## Statistics in focus

### EXTERNAL TRADE

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One of the strategic objectives of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership set out in the 1995 Barcelona Declaration is to create a free trade zone by 2010. This objective reflects and will add to a level of trade between the EU and the 10 Mediterranean partner countries<sup>1</sup> which is already considerable.

The economies of the MPCs already have a high degree of openness, and the EU is an essential partner for them.

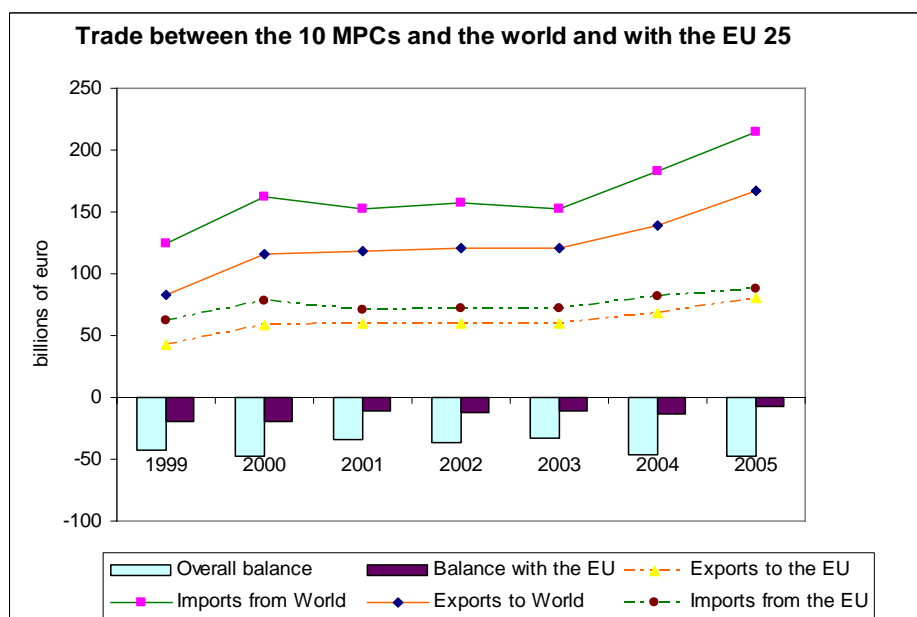
Conversely, these countries are less important trading partners for the European Union, although trade flows with them have grown significantly over recent years.

The future free trade zone will also facilitate internal trade between the Mediterranean partner countries, which is limited at the moment.

### The 10 MPCs: open economies, with rising trade volumes, but generally trade deficits

The ten Mediterranean partner countries (MPCs) have particularly open economies (*Table 1*). In relation to GDP, the average degree of openness<sup>2</sup> was 35.6% in 2004, significantly higher than in 2000. The most open countries are Jordan, Israel and Tunisia. This degree of openness is similar to that of China (35% in 2004) or the European Union, if extra-Community and intra-Community trade flows are both taken into account.

Figure 1



Source: National data of the MPCs

<sup>1</sup> The 10 MPCs are: Algeria, West Bank and Gaza Strip, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey.

<sup>2</sup> The degree of openness is defined as the ratio of the average volume of external trade in goods and services to GDP.



These countries' trade grew sharply over the period 2000-2005, but with contrasting phases (*Table 2 and Fig. 1*). After very strong growth in 2000, their trade flows stagnated and remained stable for the following three years. 2004 and 2005 again saw high rates of growth. Over the entire period 2000-2005, the average annual growth in exports, measured in euro<sup>3</sup>, was 7.9%, significantly higher than the growth in world trade (+3.6%) or that of exports from the European Union to third countries (+4.6%). Turkey and Lebanon had the highest export growth rates, whilst Israel and Morocco had the lowest, apart from the Palestinian Authority, which saw its exports fall. Imports to the MPCs grew at a slightly slower rate (+5.8% per year on average over the same period), but still faster than the growth in world or EU imports.

**Table 1: Degree of openness, as percentage of GDP**

	2000	2004
TOTAL MPCs	31,5	35,6
Algeria	32,1	32,9
Egypt	19,6	28,8
Israel	42,5	46,7
Jordan	55,2	63,6
Lebanon	25,4	32,3
Morocco	34,5	36,2
Palestinian Authority	37,6	39,1
Syria	32,7	33,1
Tunisia	46,0	46,4
Turkey	27,8	31,8
EU25 (including intra-EU trade)	36,0	35,3
EU25 (excluding intra-EU trade)	12,9	12,0
USA	13,1	12,7

Source: Eurostat, World Bank and National data of MPCs

Degree of openness = (imports+exports) / (2xGDP)

**Table 2: Total trade of the MPCs (in billions of euro)**

	Imports			Variation Annual growth		Exports			Variation Annual growth		Balance			rate of coverage*		
	2000	2004	2005	2005/2004	2000-2005	2000	2004	2005	2005/2004	2000-2005	2000	2004	2005	2000	2004	2005
Algeria	9,9	14,7	16,4	11,1	10,5	23,9	25,8	37,0	43,3	9,1	13,9	11,1	20,6	240,7	175,2	225,9
Egypt	15,2	10,7	16,0	49,0	1,0	5,1	6,4	8,6	34,9	11,0	-10,1	-4,4	-7,4	33,6	59,4	53,7
Israel	38,7	32,9	36,2	9,9	-1,3	34,0	31,0	34,4	10,7	0,2	-4,7	-1,9	-1,8	87,9	94,3	95,0
Jordan	5,0	6,5	8,4	28,4	11,0	2,1	3,1	4,0	27,6	14,1	-2,9	-3,4	-4,4	41,3	47,7	47,4
Lebanon	6,7	7,6	7,5	-0,7	2,2	0,8	1,4	1,6	12,4	15,3	-6,0	-6,2	-5,9	11,5	18,6	21,0
Morocco	12,5	14,3	16,7	16,7	6,0	8,0	8,0	9,0	12,9	2,3	-4,4	-6,4	-7,7	64,4	55,7	53,8
Palestine	2,6	1,9	-	-	-5,9	0,4	0,3	-	-	-10,3	-2,1	-1,7	-	16,8	13,2	-
Syria	4,1	5,7	7,6	33,4	12,9	5,0	4,3	6,4	47,6	4,9	0,9	-1,3	-1,2	121,4	76,4	84,5
Tunisia	9,3	10,2	10,6	3,4	2,7	6,3	7,8	8,4	8,3	5,9	-2,9	-2,5	-2,2	68,3	76,1	79,7
Turkey	58,6	78,4	93,9	19,7	9,9	29,8	50,7	59,1	16,4	14,7	-28,9	-27,7	-34,8	50,8	64,7	62,9
MPCs	162,6	183,1	215,1	17,5	5,8	115,4	138,8	168,6	21,5	7,9	-47,2	-44,2	-46,5	71,0	75,8	78,4

Source: National data of the MPCs

\*Rate of coverage = 100 x (Imports/Exports)

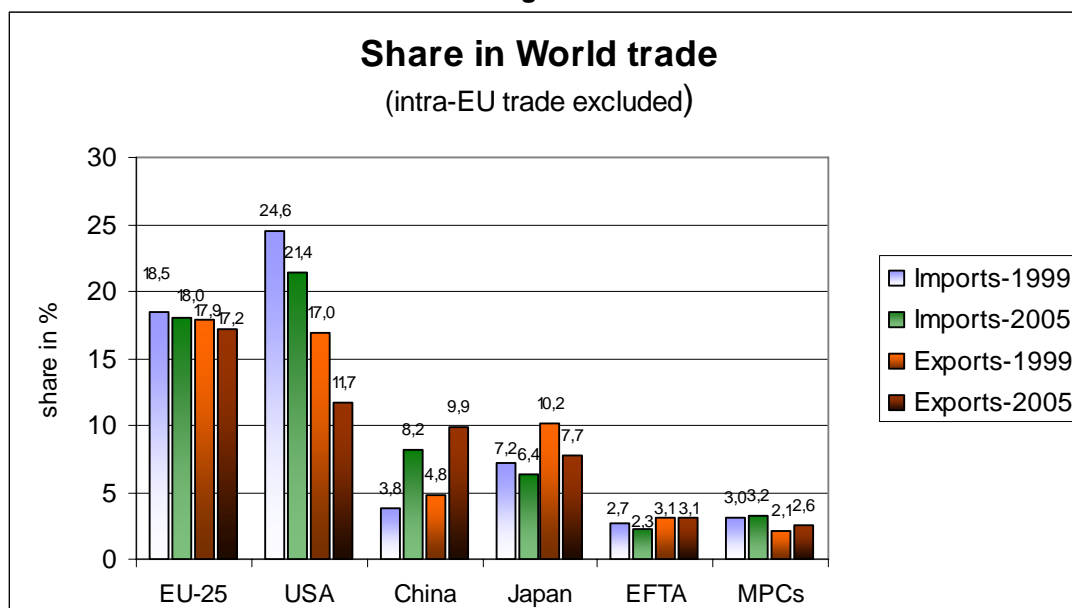
With the notable exception of Algeria, which saw increasing surpluses over the period 2000-2005, all the MPCs had trade deficits. Certain countries saw their deficit fall between 2000 and 2005 (Egypt, Israel, Tunisia), but others saw it grow (Jordan, Morocco, Syria, Turkey, although the rate of coverage improved for Jordan and Turkey). The overall deficit for all the MPCs together was fairly stable, at around 45 billion euro, between 2000 and 2005. As a result of the development of trade flows, the rate of coverage of imports by exports improved over the period to reach 78% in 2005. This rate is lowest for Lebanon and the

Palestinian Authority, particularly high for Algeria and is approaching balance for Israel.

The MPCs' share of world trade, although still small, is growing slowly (*Fig. 2*): in 2005, they accounted for 2.6% of world exports of goods (compared to 2.1% in 1999) and 3.2% of world imports (compared to 3.0% in 1999), whereas the United States, Japan and the European Union (to a lesser degree) saw their share of world trade fall. However, the growth achieved by the MPCs was much lower than that recorded by China over the same period.

<sup>3</sup> The growth rate in international trade flows by value depends on the currency used as a reference, which means that this value is altered by exchange rate fluctuations. For example, the growth in world trade by value is 10% per year on average over the period 2000-2005 when exports are measured in dollars (compared to just 3.6% when measured in euro). The comparison of trade flows by volume, which would be more meaningful, assumes the availability of external trade price indices for all the countries concerned. This is one of the objectives of the Medstat II programme.

Figure 2



Source: WTO, Eurostat

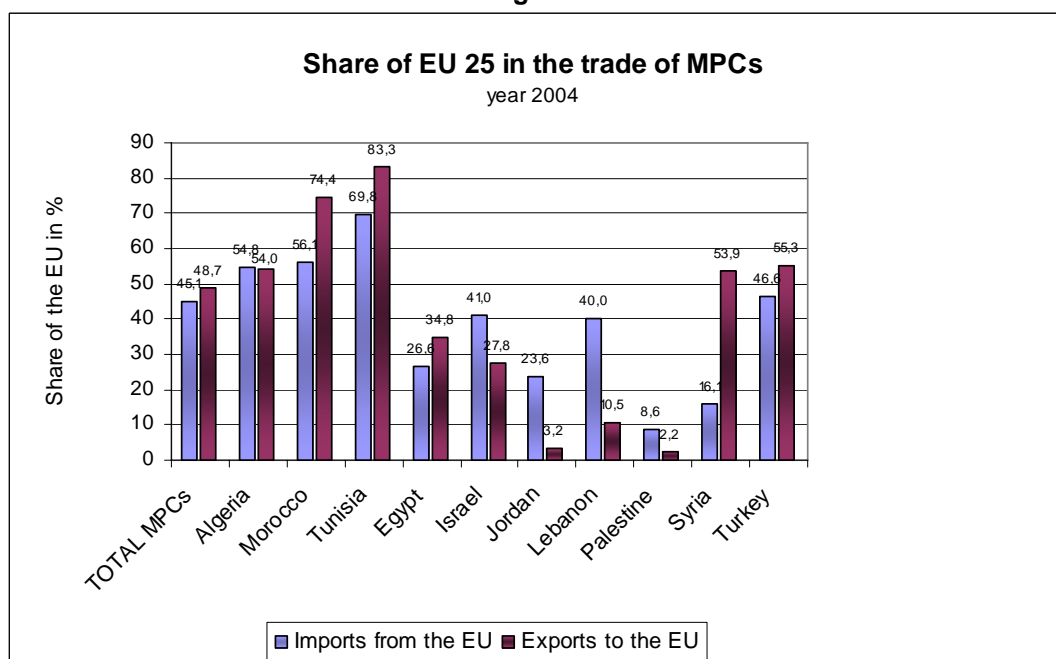
### The European Union is the leading partner of the MPCs

The EU is by far the most important partner of the MPCs (Fig. 3 and Table 3), taking almost half of all their exports (48.7% in 2004), and is their leading supplier, accounting for 45.1% of all purchases made by the MPCs. However, the share accounted for by the EU varies widely between the countries. For example, the North African countries tend to trade with the EU (which buys 83% of Tunisian exports or 74% of Moroccan exports, for example), but this share is much lower for Jordan, where just 3.2% of exports are destined for the

EU and which tends to export more to other Asian countries (Iraq, Saudi Arabia, India) and the USA. The same goes for Lebanon, which exports more to its neighbours than to the EU.

The European Union is also the most important supplier of the MPCs, accounting for 45% of the total value of their imports. Wide disparities can be found here too, in particular between the countries of North Africa, more than half of the imports to which come from the EU, and Syria (16.1%) or Jordan (23.6%).

Figure 3



Source: National data of the MPCs

The volume of trade between the Mediterranean partner countries themselves is fairly modest. Taking the MPCs as a whole, trade between them is limited to 4.5% of total imports and 6.2% of total exports. This low figure

could constitute a temporary difficulty in the creation of a free trade zone with the European Union. By comparison, the EU's internal trade represented 66.7% of all exports and 64.6% of all imports in 2005.

**Table 3: Trade of the MPCs by partner country (in % of total trade) - Year 2004**

**IMPORTS**

DECLARANT: Partner	Total MPCs	Algeria	Morocco	Tunisia	Egypt	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria	Turkey
European Union of 25	45,1	54,8	56,1	69,8	26,6	41,0	23,6	40,0	16,1	46,6
USA	7,0	5,9	4,1	2,8	10,3	14,9	6,7	5,9	4,3	4,9
China (including Hong Kong)	5,3	5,1	4,4	2,5	5,3	6,3	9,0	7,7	7,0	4,7
other MPCs	4,5	5,8	4,1	4,3	7,4	3,0	11,5	9,7	10,6	3,0
other European countries	8,4	4,2	3,5	3,4	10,5	7,7	5,6	8,7	12,5	10,6
other Asian countries	15,0	10,2	13,6	6,8	16,8	10,9	38,6	18,2	25,3	15,6
other African countries	2,2	0,9	2,0	3,8	2,1	0,9	0,8	0,9	1,1	3,2
Oceania	0,5	0,7	0,2	0,1	3,0	0,2	1,2	0,5	0,3	0,3
other American countries	3,2	8,4	5,8	3,2	6,6	2,0	2,3	2,3	5,1	1,9
others	8,8	3,8	6,1	3,3	11,6	12,9	0,7	6,1	17,7	9,1
World	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**EXPORTS**

DECLARANT: Partner	Total MPCs	Algeria	Morocco	Tunisia	Egypt	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria	Turkey
European Union of 25	48,7	54,0	74,4	83,3	34,8	27,8	3,2	10,5	53,9	55,3
USA	16,7	23,6	3,9	1,2	7,4	36,7	22,6	2,8	3,4	7,7
China (including Hong Kong)	2,2	0,8	0,5	0,3	1,8	7,0	1,0	1,2	0,4	0,8
other MPCs	6,2	6,9	2,5	3,2	13,6	2,6	11,2	23,0	16,6	6,4
other European countries	4,3	0,7	1,9	0,6	2,1	3,2	2,4	11,0	2,2	8,3
other Asian countries	10,9	1,8	7,2	2,7	18,6	11,1	42,6	40,8	22,0	12,3
other African countries	1,8	0,2	2,9	4,6	4,5	1,3	4,0	8,2	1,3	1,7
Oceania	0,5	0,1	0,8	0,1	0,2	1,2	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,5
other American countries	4,1	12,0	4,1	0,9	1,1	4,6	0,2	1,1	0,2	1,4
others	4,4	0,0	1,9	3,1	15,8	4,7	12,7	1,0	0,1	5,6
World	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: National data of the MPCs

**Differences between the MPCs in terms of products traded**

Industrial products account for the bulk of external trade (almost two thirds of products exported and 70% of products imported (*Table 4*) for all ten Mediterranean partner countries. Food products and raw materials (other than energy products) represent only a fairly small proportion of these countries' trade. However, this general picture masks very different situations at the level of each country.

As far as exports are concerned, there is a clear contrast between those countries which focus on particular products (in particular, energy products) and those which are more diversified, with a greater emphasis on industrial products. Algeria is the country most representative of the former group, with energy representing more than 98% of its exports (of which 64% oil and 34% gas) in 2004. This focus on oil and gas makes Algeria's trade balance very susceptible to fluctuations in the prices of these commodities. To a lesser degree, energy products (mainly oil products) also account for a large proportion of exports from Syria

(67.6%) and Egypt (43.2%). The other Mediterranean countries that do not produce energy products, or produce very little, have a wider range of exports, with industrial products accounting for a majority of them. The share of industrial products in total exports is particularly high for Israel (94.8%), Turkey (85.9%) and Tunisia (77.7%). These countries export a fairly wide range of products, although cut diamonds represent 36% of exports from Israel, and the textile and clothing industry accounts for a large proportion of exports from Tunisia (37%) and Turkey (28%). In these three countries, the electronics industry also accounts for more than 10% of total exports. Food and agricultural products account for a significant share of exports from Morocco (18.1%) and the Palestinian Authority (17.0%). Finally, raw materials other than mineral fuels are significant exports for Jordan (phosphates and potash in particular) and Lebanon (cement and fertilisers).

With the exception of the Palestinian Authority, imports into the MPCs are mainly industrial products. The share of industrial products in total imports is particularly high for Israel, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco. Compared to the average for the MPCs, the proportion of agricultural

and food products is significantly higher for the Palestinian Authority, Algeria and Egypt. Finally, mineral fuels are important imports for the Palestinian Authority, Lebanon and Jordan.

**Table 4: Structure of the trade of the MPCs by product (in %) - Year 2004**

	Imports					Exports						
	Food, beverages and tobacco (SITC 0+1)	Crude materials (SITC 2+4)	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (SITC 3)	Industrial products (SITC 5+6+7+8)	Others	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco (SITC 0+1)	Crude materials (SITC 2+4)	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (SITC 3)	Industrial products (SITC 5+6+7+8)	Others	Total
<b>MPCs</b>	7,4	6,1	12,9	70,7	2,9	100	6,5	3,5	24,0	65,3	0,7	100
Algeria	19,6	4,6	0,9	74,9	0,0	100	0,2	0,4	98,2	1,3	0,0	100
Egypt	18,8	11,4	8,3	50,5	11,0	100	9,3	9,5	43,2	32,1	5,9	100
Israel	5,3	2,3	11,5	80,4	0,6	100	2,9	1,9	0,0	94,8	0,5	100
Jordan	14,2	4,5	19,2	59,0	3,0	100	10,2	15,6	1,1	71,6	1,4	100
Lebanon	14,1	3,8	21,1	57,3	3,7	100	13,4	10,8	0,3	64,5	11,1	100
Morocco	8,7	6,9	16,6	67,6	0,2	100	18,1	9,5	4,5	67,8	0,2	100
Palestine	24,4	2,9	27,8	44,9	0,0	100	17,0	6,7	3,4	72,9	0,0	100
Tunisia	7,1	5,6	10,3	76,9	0,2	100	5,0	7,7	9,6	77,7	0,1	100
Syria	14,7	6,6	7,3	65,9	5,4	100	13,8	5,4	67,6	11,4	1,7	100
Turkey	2,1	7,7	14,8	71,6	3,8	100	8,9	2,6	2,3	85,9	0,3	100

Source: National data of the MPCs

### The MPCs account for a significant share of the EU's external trade

Together, the MPCs represented, in 2005, a significant trading partner for the European Union, equivalent, for example, to the rapidly developing Asian countries (Fig. 4). They take 9.5% of the EU's external exports, a figure which has remained stable since 2000, and provide 7.5% of products imported by the EU, an increase on the figure recorded in 2000 (6.5%). However, the proportion of the EU's external trade with the MPCs is still lower than with the USA (even though the share accounted for by the USA dropped significantly between 2000 and 2005) and the EFTA countries. The share of the MPCs was surpassed by China in 2004.

The EU has trade surpluses with all the MPCs except Algeria and Syria (Table 5). Overall, the trade surplus fell significantly between 2000 and 2005 because imports to the EU (+37.4%) rose more quickly than its exports (+22.9%). One of the effects of implementing the association agreements with the Mediterranean partner countries has therefore been to boost imports to the EU more than exports to the MPCs. During the period 2000-2005, the average annual growth rate of imports from the MPCs was 6.5%, compared to just 3.5% for all imports from outside the EU. Exports to the MPCs rose by 4.2% a year, slightly less than the overall rise in exports from the EU (4.6%).

**Table 5: EU trade by MPCs (in billions of euro)**

	Imports		Exports		Balance	
	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005
Algeria	16,6	20,9	6,2	10,4	-10,4	-10,5
Egypt	3,5	5,2	8,1	8,3	4,6	3,1
Israel	10,5	9,6	16,2	13,4	5,7	3,8
Jordan	0,2	0,4	1,7	2,3	1,5	1,9
Lebanon	0,3	0,2	2,9	3,0	2,6	2,8
Morocco	6,1	9,1	7,8	11,8	1,7	2,7
Palestine	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0
Syria	3,6	3,0	1,8	2,8	-1,8	-0,2
Tunisia	5,6	6,8	7,3	7,9	1,7	1,1
Turkey	18,2	33,6	30,7	41,9	12,5	8,3
<b>Total MPCs</b>	<b>64,6</b>	<b>88,8</b>	<b>82,8</b>	<b>101,8</b>	<b>18,2</b>	<b>13,0</b>

Source: Eurostat

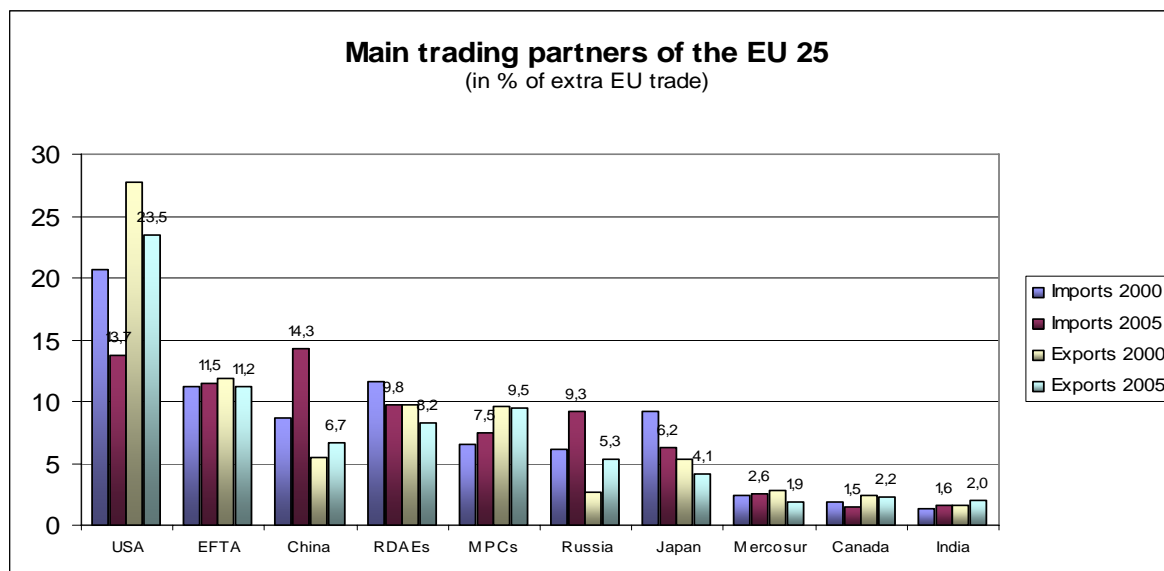
Of the MPCs, Turkey, Algeria, Israel and Morocco are the most important partners, with these four countries accounting for more than 75% of trade between the EU and the MPCs. The growth in EU imports has been particularly fast with Turkey (+84.6% between 2000 and 2005), Morocco (+48%) and Egypt (+47.5%), whilst imports have fallen with Israel and Syria. EU exports have grown considerably with Algeria (+67.7%), Morocco (+50.7%) and Turkey (+36.5%) and fallen with Israel.

In the EU, France, Germany and Italy are the main trading partners of the MPCs (Table 6). In 2005, these three countries accounted for 51.3% of the Union's total

imports from and 57.6% of its exports to the MPCs. The importance of the MPCs for a country's trade is usually the result of either historical links or geographical proximity. The EU countries generally run a trade surplus with the MPCs, with the biggest surpluses being those of Germany and France. Spain, the UK and Portugal, on the other hand, had trade deficits with

these countries in 2005. Trade links between the MPCs and the ten new Member States which joined the EU in 2004 are generally unimportant, but certain countries have seen their trade volumes with them grow quite rapidly, particularly their exports (Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic).

Figure 4



Source: Eurostat

EFTA: Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland

RDAEs (Rapidly developing Asian Economies): Hong Kong, South Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Taiwan.

MERCOSUR (South American Common Market): Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay

Table 6: Trade between EU 25 and the MPCs (in billions of euro)

	Import		Share of total trade (in %)		Export		Share of total trade (in %)		Balance	
	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>64,53</b>	<b>88,52</b>	<b>6,5</b>	<b>7,5</b>	<b>82,87</b>	<b>101,81</b>	<b>9,7</b>	<b>9,5</b>	<b>18,3</b>	<b>13,3</b>
Belgium	4,92	6,97	8,7	9,6	7,74	7,96	16,2	12,6	2,8	1,0
Czech Rep.	0,34	0,38	3,9	3,3	0,39	0,91	8,3	9,1	0,1	0,5
Denmark	0,36	0,71	2,6	4,0	0,72	0,75	4,3	3,7	0,4	0,0
Germany	12,76	12,82	6,4	5,7	16,50	21,04	7,7	7,4	3,7	8,2
Estonia	0,02	0,04	1,6	2,1	0,02	0,06	5,8	4,7	0,0	0,0
Ireland	0,48	0,42	2,3	2,3	1,26	0,90	4,2	2,8	0,8	0,5
Greece	1,04	1,47	7,7	7,6	1,32	1,28	22,9	19,6	0,3	-0,2
Spain	6,29	11,24	11,5	13,4	6,02	7,91	17,8	18,1	-0,3	-3,3
France	11,26	16,58	9,3	12,4	16,64	21,90	13,2	15,8	5,4	5,3
Italy	12,57	15,98	12,1	12,2	12,95	15,67	12,5	12,8	0,4	-0,3
Cyprus	0,29	0,46	20,8	28,8	0,05	0,05	28,5	13,6	-0,2	-0,4
Latvia	0,03	0,06	3,0	3,3	0,03	0,03	7,4	2,6	0,0	0,0
Lithuania	0,05	0,12	1,8	2,3	0,08	0,14	8,1	4,2	0,0	0,0
Luxembourg	0,02	0,03	1,0	0,7	0,10	0,21	8,1	13,2	0,1	0,2
Hungary	0,24	0,46	2,0	2,7	0,38	1,20	6,6	10,0	0,1	0,7
Malta	0,05	0,06	3,4	7,9	0,01	0,03	0,7	3,8	0,0	0,0
Netherlands	4,24	5,85	3,8	3,9	4,46	6,48	9,3	9,6	0,2	0,6
Austria	0,89	1,36	5,5	6,3	1,02	1,45	5,3	4,7	0,1	0,1
Poland	0,50	1,06	3,0	5,1	0,53	1,43	7,9	8,7	0,0	0,4
Portugal	0,67	1,65	6,6	14,2	0,41	0,59	8,3	9,5	-0,3	-1,1
Slovenia	0,22	0,52	8,1	14,7	0,15	0,31	5,5	6,0	-0,1	-0,2
Slovakia	0,06	0,15	1,4	2,4	0,12	0,37	8,0	9,8	0,1	0,2
Finland	0,16	0,34	1,3	2,1	1,36	1,39	7,3	6,0	1,2	1,0
Sweden	0,54	0,84	2,2	3,2	2,66	2,31	7,1	5,3	2,1	1,5
United Kingdom	6,54	8,95	3,6	4,9	7,97	7,47	6,3	5,6	1,4	-1,5

Source: Eurostat

## A trade structure largely stable and focusing on industrial products

Whilst the structure of the trade between the EU and the MPCs did not change radically between 2000 and 2005, some trends can be noted (Table 7). EU imports were mainly industrial products (59.4% in 2005) and energy products (25.2%). Since 2000, the share of industrial products has grown, whilst the share of energy products has fallen. Of the industrial products, growth in machinery and transport equipment has been particularly fast. Imports of road vehicles, mainly from Turkey, more than quadrupled over the period.

The share accounted for by industrial products remained very high for exports from the EU to the MPCs, with a clear focus on machinery and transport equipment.

The share of agricultural and food products has remained small, for both imports and exports. However, the EU now has a trade deficit with the MPCs in this sector.

A more detailed analysis by product and partner shows the coexistence of several types of trade, depending on the MPC (Table 8): trade in different products, as is the case for Algeria (import of energy products, export of industrial products); trade within the same sector, such as the textiles trade with Tunisia (exports of yarn and fabrics, imports of clothing), or intra-sector trade, such as that with Turkey in the automotive sector. The share of the latter two types of trade will doubtless grow in future, in anticipation of the Euro-Mediterranean free trade zone.

**Table 7: Trade between the EU 25 and the MPCs by group of products**

€ billion	Imports			Structure of imports (in %)		Exports			Structure of exports (in %)		Balance		
	2000	2004	2005	2000	2005	2000	2004	2005	2000	2005	2000	2004	2005
Food, beverages and tobacco (SITC 0+1)	4,1	5,0	5,9	6,3	6,7	4,7	4,1	4,6	5,7	4,5	0,7	-0,9	-1,3
Crude materials (SITC 2+4)	2,1	2,5	2,5	3,3	2,9	2,3	2,8	3,0	2,8	3,0	0,2	0,3	0,5
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (SITC 3)	18,1	16,2	22,3	28,0	25,2	2,6	2,8	4,5	3,1	4,4	-15,5	-13,4	-17,8
Industrial products	35,7	47,9	52,7	55,4	59,4	71,0	79,9	87,3	85,7	85,8	35,2	32,0	34,7
of which: chemicals and related products (SITC 5)	3,0	3,5	3,7	4,6	4,1	10,7	13,8	15,0	12,9	14,7	7,8	10,2	11,3
miscellaneous manufactured articles (SITC 6+8)	23,1	28,3	28,9	35,7	32,5	23,7	25,4	26,3	28,6	25,9	0,6	-2,9	-2,5
machinery and transport equipment (SITC 7)	9,7	16,1	20,2	15,1	22,7	36,6	40,8	46,0	44,1	45,2	26,9	24,7	25,8
Products not elsewhere classified	4,5	3,7	5,2	7,0	5,8	2,3	1,9	2,3	2,7	2,3	-2,2	-1,8	-2,9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>64,5</b>	<b>75,4</b>	<b>88,7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>82,9</b>	<b>91,6</b>	<b>101,8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18,3</b>	<b>16,3</b>	<b>13,1</b>

Source: Eurostat

**Table 8: Main products traded between the EU and the MPCs (millions of euro), in 2005**

Products most imported by the EU			Products most exported by the EU		
SITC			SITC		
<b>Algeria</b>					
33	Petroleum	9975	78	Road vehicles	1407
34	Natural gas	5373	79	Other transport equipment	1071
<b>Egypt</b>					
33	Petroleum	1583	74	General industrial machinery and equipment	657
34	Natural gas	752	79	Other transport equipment	555
<b>Israel</b>					
66	Non-metallic mineral products	1944	66	Non-metallic mineral products	3452
5	Vegetables and fruit	629	78	Road vehicles	929
<b>Jordan</b>					
79	Other transport equipment	140	Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment		305
56	Fertilisers	38	78	Road vehicles	207
<b>Lebanon</b>					
66	Non-metallic mineral products	18	33	Petroleum	576
28	Metalliferous ores	17	54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	213
<b>Morocco</b>					
79	Other transport equipment	2354	79	Other transport equipment	2710
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	2288	65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, and related products	1182
<b>Palestinian Authority</b>					
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials	3,8	78	Road vehicles	31
27	Crude fertilisers	0,3	71	Power-generating machinery and equipment	9
<b>Syria</b>					
33	Petroleum	2555	33	Petroleum	421
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	83	72	Machinery for particular industries	242
<b>Tunisia</b>					
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	2479	65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products	1276
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances n.e.c.	1067	77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances n.e.c.	846
<b>Turkey</b>					
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	8170	78	Road vehicles	6793
78	Road vehicles	5834	72	Machinery for particular industries, n.e.c.	2838
<b>PPM 10</b>					
33	Petroleum	16165	78	Road vehicles	11134
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	13465	77	Electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	6359

## ***Further information:***

Data: [EUROSTAT Website/Home page/External trade/Data](#)

### **General and regional statistics**

-  **Non EU countries**
-  **Mediterranean countries**

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This document has been elaborated with the cooperation of Mr Henri TYRMAN.