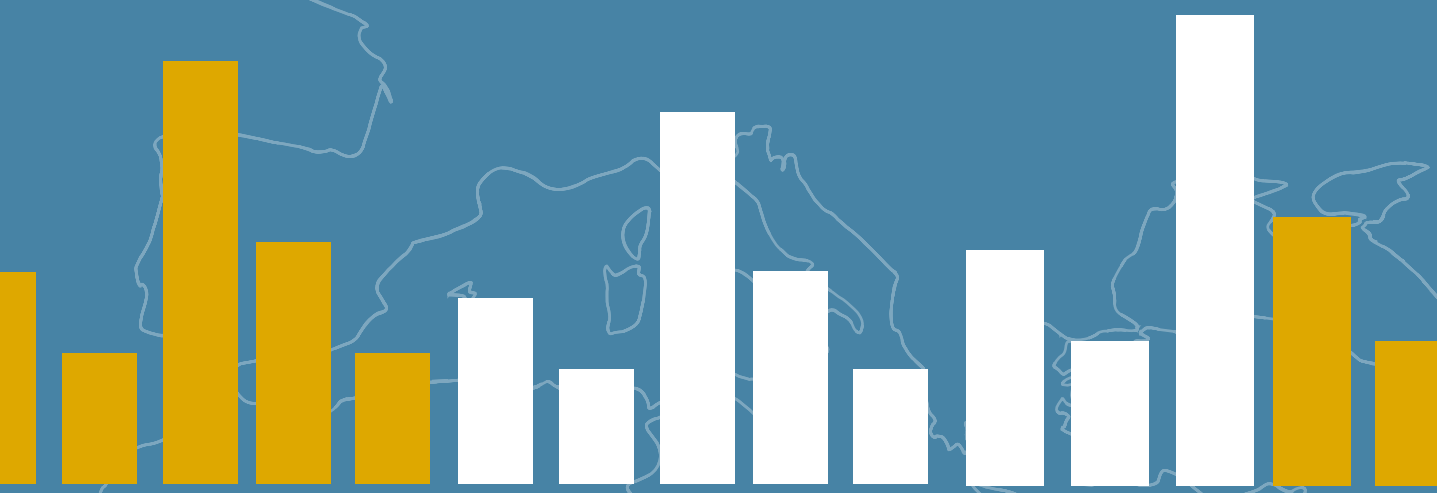

Synthesis of the asymmetry studies on trade between EU and the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries

This document has been developed within the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean statistical cooperation project Medstat III, funded by the European Union.
The contents of this publication are the sole responsibility of Medstat III and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union.

The Medstat III programme in brief

Medstat III is the statistical cooperation programme with the European Union's partner countries of North Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean and is financed and managed by EuropeAid. The programme, which was officially launched on 28 April 2010, will run until the end of 2013, and has a budget of seven million Euros. It aims to strengthen the capacity of the statistical authorities of the EU's Mediterranean partners (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Syria, and Tunisia) to collect up to date, timely and relevant statistics, ensuring the reliability and coherence of available information.

Objectives

Medstat III builds on the achievements of the Medstat I (1996-2003) and Medstat II (2006-2009) programmes. It seeks to promote evidence-based policy-making and to foster democratic development through the use of robust statistical data. The programme aims to improve the quality and availability of data in six priority thematic sectors - agriculture, energy, migration, social statistics, transport, and trade and balance of payments - and will promote the increased dissemination and use of this data.

What does it do?

Medstat III is designed to strengthen the national statistics institutes and national statistical systems in the Mediterranean Partner Countries by improving their capacity to collect timely, relevant, and high-quality data necessary for political decision-making and good governance. Furthermore, it promotes the harmonisation of statistical data with European and international standards, and consolidates the exchange of data between partners.

The Medstat III experts work closely with their counterparts in the partner countries to carry out the project's activities and to transfer know-how and best practices. This is done through targeted technical assistance, and a series of workshops, seminars, training courses, and study visits.

Other activities include promoting a more user-friendly dissemination of statistics and a better understanding of the importance of statistics among the final users (politicians, governments, administration, private sector, journalists, universities, civil society, EU bodies, and international institutions).

Data availability

In a complementary activity, Eurostat collects annually a wide range of data from the Mediterranean partners.

These data can be consulted on-line at:
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/european_neighbourhood_policy/enp_south/data_1/database

A synopsis of this data is also available in .pdf version in the Eurostat country profiles that can be consulted on-line at:
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/european_neighbourhood_policy/enp_south/data_1/country_profiles

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Introduction

1 In April 2010 the European Commission launched the third phase of the Statistics Programme for the Mediterranean Region (namely MEDSTAT III) in the framework of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) in order to continue to strengthen the capacity of relevant authorities in the Mediterranean Partner Countries to collect updated, timely and relevant high-quality statistics.

2 The programme involved EU cooperation with nine non-EU Mediterranean countries: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Syria and Tunisia.

3 MEDSTAT III took three years, during which efforts were made to consolidate and enhance official statistics in six priority sectors (agriculture, energy, migration, social statistics, transport, foreign trade and balance of payments) on the basis of the results achieved during the MEDSTAT I (1996-2003) and MEDSTAT II (2006-2009) programmes.

4 Given the importance of recording accurate and comparable foreign trade statistics in order to establish economic policies, discuss trade negotiations and monitor trade agreements, several mirror studies on bilateral trade figures published by the EU and the Mediterranean Partner Countries were carried out during each MEDSTAT programme. The aim of these studies was to measure the asymmetries in external trade statistics, identify their causes and to adopt methodological improvements for limiting them in the future.

5 In addition, trade asymmetries among Egypt, Jordan, Palestine and Israel (the so called EJPAI group) have been investigated since the MEDSTAT II programme in order to assess the quality and comparability of official statistics in the region and establish south-south cooperation.

6 The objective of this publication is to present asymmetry studies as a tool for assessing the quality of the data production process; to summarize the evolution of the asymmetries identified during the MEDSTAT programmes, with special focus on those identified during the last phase; and to make recommendations for future EU-MPC cooperation on this matter.

Editor: Henri Tyrman, Key Expert for External Trade and Balance of Payments statistics
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List of acronyms

COMEXT	Eurostat reference database for external trade
COMTRADE	United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics database
DZ	Algeria
EG	Egypt
EJPAI	Group of countries composed of Egypt, Jordan, Palestine and Israel
ENP	European Neighborhood Policy
EU	European Union
HS	Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding Systems
IL	Israel
JO	Jordan
LB	Lebanon
MA	Morocco
MEDSTAT	Statistical cooperation programme with the European Union's partner countries in North Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean Region
MPCs	Mediterranean Partner Countries
N.E.S.	Areas not elsewhere specified
PS	Palestine
QIZ	Qualified Industrial Zones
SY	Syria
TN	Tunisia
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
USA	United States of America
USD	United States dollar

Overview of the MEDSTAT programmes

The EU-MPCs trade

7 Trade among Mediterranean countries has a history thousands of years old and has been central to human history; today it continues to be promoted by the need for specific products as well as differences in terms of quality, price and seasonal availability (for example agricultural products) throughout these countries.

8 The volume of international trade is continuing to grow thanks to the evolution of four main factors: transport capacity, telecommunications capabilities, trade barriers and culture. The evolution of the kinds and number of means of transport together with a more efficient transport infrastructure allows for the movement of a higher volume of goods among countries; the development of telecommunications facilitates trade contracts and payments among operators; political decisions aimed at lowering trade barriers and duty rates aid in the creation of a more global marketplace; and finally changes in a population's culture can cause it to demand new foreign products.

9 The value of international trade is influenced not only by changes in volume but also by other factors that are not taken into consideration in this publication, e.g., inflation rates, exchange rate variations and changes in unit prices due to upgraded product quality.

10 Having said this, it is clear that trade relations among countries are not static and need to be monitored in order to adjust trade policies to create mutual advantages. The mirror exercises carried out in the framework of the MEDSTAT programmes, which aimed to measure asymmetries, also allow for the description of trade characteristics between EU and MPCs.

11 In 2010, the European Union remained the principal trading partner for both imports and exports for most of the Mediterranean Partner Countries, with the exceptions of Israeli and Jordanian exports, which were more likely to be destined for the USA and Iraq, respectively.

12 However in the period from 2000 to 2010 trade shares with the EU diminished in all MPCs, generally by fewer than 10 basis points, but by greater than 10% in the case of Moroccan and Syrian exports. In addition the reader will remember that in this same period, the number of EU Member States increased from 15 to 27, which makes the decrease even more significant. This fact was compensated by the considerable increase in the value of trade, which in some cases more than doubled. The only exception was the value of the Israeli imports from the EU, which decreased by 8% over the period but retained at considerable level of value (see Table 1 and Figure 1).

13 From a geo-economic point of view, the MPCs of the Maghreb area (Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia), in which EU trade exceeded 49.1% for all flows, are more integrated with the EU than the countries of the Middle East. In absolute terms, the country whose economy was most integrated with the

European Union was Tunisia, where 61.2% of total imports were of EU origin and 73.2% of total exports had the EU as the last known destination. At the opposite end of the spectrum, due to its economic structure, Palestine was the country least integrated with the EU, with 8.9% of Palestinian imports coming from the EU and only 1.7% of Palestinian exports destined for the EU (see figure 2).

14 According to 2010 trade figures declared by the European Union (see Table 2), EU imports from MPCs accounted for 60 905 million euro. The principle product categories were "Mineral fuels" (HS 27) for 48.7%, "Electrical machinery" (HS 85) for 8.4%, "Articles of apparel and clothing accessories" (HS 62 and HS 61, respectively) for 5.5% and 2.6% and "Machinery and mechanical appliances" (HS 84) and "Precious stones and precious metals" (HS71) for 2.5% and 2.4%.

15 "Mineral fuels" were mainly imported from Algeria (68.5%), Egypt (11.7%) and Syria (10.8%); "Electrical machinery" from Tunisia (47.8%), Morocco (24.8%) and Israel (22.1%); "Articles of apparel and clothing accessories" from Tunisia (47.0%) and Morocco (42.3%); "Machinery and mechanical appliances" from Israel (65.0%) and Tunisia (17.1%); and "Precious stones and precious metals" from Israel (88.2%), with minor shares from Lebanon and Jordan.

16 EU imports of "Pharmaceutical products" (HS 30) from Israel (94.7%) and Palestine (2.1%) and "Edible vegetables" (HS 07) mainly from Morocco (49.6%), Israel (25.5%) and Egypt (19.9%), both of which account for approximately 2.0% of total EU imports from MPCs, are also worth mentioning.

17 European Union exports to MPCs in 2010 totalled 81 493 million euro and were less concentrated by product category than imports. North-south trade was composed of 17.1% of EU exports of "Machinery and mechanical appliances" (HS 84), followed by "Electrical machinery" (HS 85), "Vehicles" (HS 87) and "Mineral fuels" (HS 27), which accounted for 9.6%, 8.7% and 7.7%, respectively. Other main EU exports were "Pharmaceutical products" (HS 30) with 4.2%, "Iron and steel" (HS 72) with 4.1%, "Plastics and articles thereof" (HS 39) for 3.6% and "Precious stones and precious metals" (HS 71) with 2.7%.

18 Exports of "Machinery and mechanical appliances" made up the bulk of EU exports to MPCs. Main countries of destination for goods belonging to this HS chapter were Egypt (24.8%) and Algeria (23.8%), while "Electrical machinery" was mainly imported by Tunisia (23.1%), Morocco (18.6%) and Israel (18.5%). "Vehicles" exports were mainly registered to Algeria (24.5%) and Israel (24.3%), while "Mineral fuels" were exported mainly to Morocco (21.5%), Tunisia (17.6%) and Lebanon (16.4%).

19 Israel was the main country of destination for "Precious stones and precious metals" and "Plastics and articles thereof", with shares of 81.4% and 21.7%, respectively, while Algeria was the main country of destination for EU exports of "Iron and steel" and "Pharmaceutical" with shares of 37.1% and 27.3%.

20 A breakdown of the three main categories of products imported and exported in 2010 by the EU from/to individual MPCs is provided in Table 18. It emerges that EU imports from Algeria, Syria and Egypt were heavily concentrated in "Mineral fuels", most imports from Jordan, Lebanon and Israel were "Precious stones and precious metals" and the major source of Palestinian imports were "Pharmaceutical products". EU imports from Morocco and Tunisia were mainly textiles and electrical machinery.

21 It is interesting to note that the composition of EU trade with MPCs remained mostly stable in the period 2000-2010, with the exception of the trade in aircraft (HS 88), which was overstated until 2005, due to the inclusion of imports and exports for repair (see Table 19).

Asymmetries in EU-MPCs trade.

22 External trade figures on bilateral trade flows published by two countries are always accompanied by differences both at the total and detailed levels. One country's imports will never match the exports declared by its counterpart and vice-versa. These disparities arise for a number of reasons, e.g., the application of differing statistical methods, the time required for the physical movement of goods, different codifications, errors in declarations, etc.

23 With the aim of continuing actions to assess the quality of bilateral trade figures initiated during the first phase of the MEDSTAT programme, seven mirror exercises were carried out as part of the MEDSTAT III programme between the EU and the following Mediterranean Partner Countries: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia. The studies focused on the most current figures at the time mirror comparisons were done (mainly for the year 2010) and were accompanied by EU expert missions to Mediterranean Partner Countries between April 2011 and May 2012. In addition, a study was conducted to analyse 2009 trade asymmetries among Egypt, Jordan, Palestine and Israel (the so-called EJPAI group, created in the framework of MEDSTAT II) and two working group meetings were organised in 2011and 2012.

24 The quality and comparability of EU-MPC trade statistics improved significantly in the framework of the MEDSTAT programmes. The comparison of MPC exports and EU imports (northbound trade) for the year 2000 highlighted high positive asymmetries in the value of Algeria-EU trade (1 499.4 million euro) and Egypt-EU trade (1 398.0 million euro) and very high asymmetries as a percentage of Jordan-EU (82.2%) Egypt-EU (68.6%) and Lebanon-EU (59.4%) trade. A very high asymmetry in value, equal to – 10 121 million euro, was detected in trade between Syria and the European Union, as reported in the MEDSTAT I final report on asymmetries; however, there are no data currently available that can support these latest figures (see Table 20).

25 With the exception of asymmetries that fluctuate within an acceptable range of one percentage digit, the main northbound asymmetries detected by MEDSTAT III in 2009 had been reduced to 44.9% in JO-EU trade, -43.0% in LB-EU trade and 19.5% for EG-EU trade by 2010. Northbound discrepancy in SY-EU trade amounted only to 132.5 million euro or 3.8% of Syrian exports, for example. The only asymmetry that increased in percentage was between PS and the EU (366.6%); however, the value asymmetry shows an opposite trend.

26 The southbound asymmetries that emerge when considering EU exports to MPCs indicate a general improvement in data quality between 2000 and 2010, even if in five cases, the asymmetries have a negative sign (imports of MPC smaller that EU exports), which indicates that either there is still room for improvement or, alternatively, that EU exports to the region are in fact re-exports of goods not of EU origin.

27 It is worth mentioning the considerable reduction of asymmetry in EU-EG trade, from -34.5% in the year 2000 to -12.8% in the year 2010 (equal to 1 897.4 million euro), and, conversely, the increase of asymmetry in EU-IL trade from -6.7% to -15.8% (-412.4 million euro). Southbound trade between the EU and Palestine remains, as with northbound trade, affected by a high level of positive asymmetry, equal to 197.5 million euro or 247.6%.

28 One major change in the European Union's statistical methodology that had a positive impact on the reduction of the asymmetries was the exclusion, since 2006, of "import for"/"export after" repairs. This had a substantial positive impact on the trade in aircraft (HS 88), which was a source of high value asymmetries until 2005. However, in some mirror exercises carried out on post-2006 data, it emerged that some EU operators were not able to properly distinguish repairs from processing activities, which resulted in some persistent asymmetries in aircraft trade. A second positive note was the change in the Italian confidentiality policy vis-à-vis gas imported from Algeria.

29 The main change in statistical methodology among the MPCs was undertaken by Egypt, following the advice of EU experts and first affecting 2008 figures,

to adopt its general trade system to cover Egyptian Free Zones and bunkers. Additionally, Israel adopted a new product classification system for exports in 2008.

30 The analysis of main asymmetries by HS chapter highlights that northbound trade in "Mineral fuels" (HS 27) generated the biggest asymmetry over the decade. This was due to confidentiality rules and the high value of trade. In DZ-EU trade, asymmetry decreased from -2 469.8 million euro in the year 2004 to -603.3 million euro in 2010, while increasing in the same period in EG-EU trade from 571.6 million euro to 1 303.3 million euro. An increase was also registered in IL-EU trade asymmetry from 630.0 million euro in 2007 to 955.7 million euro in 2010 (see table 21).

31 It should be said that between MEDSTAT II and MEDSTAT III, the composition of northbound trade asymmetries remained stable in EU-IL (see asymmetry in HS 38, 27, 71 and 85) and EU-MA trade (HS 85, 07, 62 and 28) and mostly stable in EU-DZ (HS 27, 28 and 25) and EU-TN trade (HS 61, 27, 94).

32 It should be noted that trade in "Mineral fuels" is increasingly a source of asymmetries in southbound trade. Analysis carried out during the MEDSTAT I programme highlighted that "Mineral fuels" was listed among the top five HS chapters affected by the biggest trade asymmetries in IL-EU trade alone, while in MEDSTAT III it affected trade with all countries, with the exception of DZ-EU trade. Other main HS chapters sensible to southbound trade asymmetries are HS 84 (Machinery and mechanical appliances), HS 87 (Vehicles) and HS 85 (Electrical machinery).

33 It is worth noting that in southbound trade, asymmetries have a less structural character. Between MEDSTAT II and MEDSTAT III, asymmetries in EU-LB trade (HS 87, 27, 84 and 88) and in EU-TN (HS 85, 27 and 60) remained largely unchanged, while in the other MPCs, the main sources of asymmetries varied.

34 Analysis of asymmetries by HS chapter provides guidance for future studies. On the one hand, mirror exercises must be carried out regularly in order to identify new sources of discrepancies; on the other, public administrations must work closely and in partnership to reduce structural bilateral asymmetries. It is also important that trade figures be corrected after the causes of errors are identified, which is not always the case when data have already been published and revised.

Asymmetries among EJPAI countries

35 In the framework of the MEDSTAT II programme, a mirror exercise was completed in order to measure and identify the causes of trade asymmetries among Egypt, Jordan, Palestine and Israel (EJPAI countries) in 2005 and 2006. The same exercise was carried out during MEDSTAT III using 2009 data, which engaged the EJPAI countries in finding and sharing information at the transaction level. In general the figures are comparable between the two exercises, but it should be taken into account that Egypt changed its statistical methodology and, since 2008, has begun to publish data according to the general trade system.

36 The value of trade among EJPAI countries increased considerably between 2006 and 2009, with the exceptions of trade declared by Jordan with Israel and Egyptian imports from Jordan, and in many cases, the share of commercial exchanges with EJPAI countries increased relative to total trade (see Tables 22 and 23).

37 The two most integrated EJPAI countries in terms of trade are Palestine and Israel. In the year 2009 Palestinian imports from Israel amounted to 2 651.1 million USD, or 73.6% of total Palestinian imports, while Palestinian exports to Israel amounted to 453.5 million euro, equal to 87.5% of total Palestinian exports. Israeli exports to Palestine represented 4.4% of total Israeli exports.

38 Among the other cross figures it is interesting to note that Jordanian imports from Egypt totalled 859.0 million USD (6.1% of Jordanian imports), Palestinian exports to Jordan reached 28.8 million USD (5.7%) and Egyptian exports to Jordan amounted to 930.9 million USD, equal to 3.9% of total Egyptian exports. Jordanian exports to Egypt and Israel accounted for 1.8% of total Jordanian exports each.

39 The comparison of EJPAI asymmetries between MEDSTAT II and MEDSTAT III reveals that the asymmetries are not stable, that they can vary from positive to negative and vice-versa and that the countries are still far from having comparable data.

40 In eastbound trade, asymmetries increased significantly. The discrepancy of 57.2 million USD detected in EG-IL trade (equal to 287.8% of the Egyptian exports to Israel) in 2006 reached 208.8 million USD (336.6%) in 2009. The negative asymmetry of -64.3 million USD registered in 2005 in IL-PS trade increased to 445.2 million USD (20.4%) in the year 2009. Still, in 2009 discrepancies in IL-JO trade amounted to -100.2 million USD (-43.4%), while EG-PS in exchanges, they totalled -53.4 million USD (-59.7%).

41 The only improvements in eastbound trade asymmetries were registered in EG-JO (-71.9 million USD or -7.7% of Egyptian exports to Jordan) and in PS-JO trade (3.2 million USD or 11.0%).

42 The opposite was true for westbound trade, where asymmetries in data generally decreased. In EG-IL trade, asymmetry decreased from -118.5 million USD (-93.8%) to -75.1 million USD (-55.8%); in IL-JO trade, from -93.9 million USD (-71.0%) to -47.3 million USD (-40.4%); and in PS-JO trade, from -4.8 million USD (-12.0%) to -1.8 million USD (-3.6%). In EG-JO and EG-PS westbound trade, asymmetry increased in value but not in percentage, which can be considered positive.

43 The only trade figures that worsened in westbound trade were between Israel and Palestine, as the asymmetry soared in absolute value from 3.5 million USD in 2005 (1.2%) to -85.2 million USD (-18.8%) in 2009. This should lead the two countries to strengthen their cooperation and to apply the methodological changes necessary to improve their systems.

PART 2

Evaluation of MEDSTAT asymmetry studies according to criteria

Relevance

44 The decision to include mirror exercises on external trade statistics in the MEDSTAT programmes has been very important, as accurate statistical information is a necessity for making political and economic decisions. The progressive implementation of a free trade area and the reinforcement of relations between the European Union and Mediterranean Partner Countries require reliable, harmonized and updated external trade figures.

45 During the first phase of MEDSTAT, twelve short mirror exercises were carried out based on figures from the year 2000 in order to assess the extent of EU-MPC trade integration, to identify the main composition of trade by product categories and to measure the main asymmetries at the HS chapter level in both trade flows. The results of these studies were presented at the last MED COMEXT workshop held in Madrid in February 2003 and received positive feedback regarding their usefulness.

46 In the framework of the second phase of MEDSTAT, the scope of EU-MPC mirror exercises was widened and the methodology for carrying out the work was improved. The preparation of the mirror studies focused on more detailed asymmetries and was followed by EU expert missions to the MPCs in order to present the draft results to the relevant national authorities, assess the coverage and the methodology adopted by MPCs for the production of external trade statistics and carry out joint research on national figures for correcting mirror discrepancies. EU Member States were also informed of specific asymmetries before the drafting of the final report.

47 In order to reinforce south-south cooperation and enhance data quality, mirror exercises among the EJPAI countries were carried out. The results of MEDSTAT II were presented at the final workshop held in Barcelona in July 2009.

48 The European Commission, considering the high asymmetries identified during the second MEDSTAT programme's mirror studies and the opinion of the MPCs that they were useful, decided to include a new round of EU-MPC and EJPAI mirror studies in MEDSTAT III.

Effectiveness

49 The mirror exercises on external trade statistics carried out during the MEDSTAT programmes produced significant results, which contribute to:

- Informing the concerned parties on the importance of data quality;
- Disseminating the methodology for comparing mirror exercises;
- Verifying the level of comparability between EU and MPC data;
- Verifying the accuracy of the MPC data sets available in international databases (COMTRADE and COMEXT);
- Identifying the main asymmetries in EU-MPC data at the total and detail levels;

- Obtaining information on the methodology adopted by MPCs for the production of external trade data;
- Providing recommendations for the harmonization of national methodologies with international standards;
- Providing recommendations to MPCs vis-à-vis changing the system of trade, commodity or partner classifications;
- Enhancing data exchange among trading partner countries;
- Providing feedback to EU Member States and MPCs on the causes of permanent asymmetries and on asymmetries generated by particular transactions;
- Reducing asymmetries in published data thanks to the correction of data by the competent authorities;
- Avoiding the recurrence of asymmetries;
- Improving the quality of external trade statistics.

Efficiency

50 The modes by which EU-MPC mirror exercises were carried out were in line with the Terms of Reference prepared by the consortium in charge of implementing the MEDSTAT programmes and approved by the European Commission.

51 During MEDSTAT II and MEDSTAT III, each EU-MPC asymmetry study was carried out in thirteen working days by a MEDSTAT short–term expert: five working days for drafting the report; five working days, including travel, for a mission to the MPC and three additional working days for completing mirror research and producing a final report.

52 The exact dates of missions and meeting were accorded with the national MEDSTAT coordinators from the MPCs and with the persons responsible for gathering and publishing external trade statistics. The planning of the missions was reviewed 2-3 months before each mission so that logistical components, e.g., flight and hotel reservation and the obtaining of the visa, when needed, could be completed in time and at the lowest price.

53 EJPAI mirror exercises were completed by MEDSTAT short-term experts in thirty-four working days. These days accounted for the preparation of the study, participation at two/three EJPAI meetings in Europe, contact with MPCs and the drafting of a final report.

54 The relatively low number of working days needed for producing the MEDSTAT mirror exercises is a positive consequence of the availability of external trade data in Eurostat's COMEXT database. COMEXT stores not only EU Member States' data, but also a copy of the UN COMTRADE database in euros and USD as well as data provided directly by MPCs, among other statistics.

55 MPC delegates participated in mirror exercises as a part of their normal functions; so too for EU civil servants contacted by MEDSTAT experts. Consequently, the overall results of the mirror exercises were achieved at a reasonable cost.

Utility

56 The mirror exercises proved to be a valuable and tangible tool for improving the comparability and accuracy of EU-MPC external trade statistics. In fact, in several cases, MEDSTAT mirror exercises have been used as a basis for supporting further work with regards to statistics and related areas. For instance:

- The findings of the EU-MA mirror exercise have been used to develop further presentations for a seminar on asymmetries held in Rabat in November 2011 in the framework of the France-Morocco ENP twinning project.
- The results of the EU-DZ mirror exercise were used as a starting point for further discussions in the framework of a cooperation project between the French and Algerian customs agencies.

57 In many cases EU expert missions in the MPCs enhanced the cooperation and sharing of information between national administrations (statistical offices, customs agencies, central banks, etc.).

58 Errors detected in MPC figures loaded in the UN COMTRADE database were communicated to the MPCs and in some cases notified to the UN Statistical Division. These referred to:

- Odd figures
- Out-of-date figures
- Incorrect use of country nomenclature codes

59 The EJPAI mirror exercises reinforced south-south cooperation among neighbouring countries by establishing a high level of trust among administrations and persons and the sharing of statistical information and methods in a joint effort targeted to reduce trade asymmetries.

Sustainability

60 Without a doubt, the progress achieved in enhancing the quality of external trade statistics through the mirror exercises is sustainable as indicated by their direct and long-lasting impact on:

- MPCs' human resources' familiarization with mirror exercise methods;
- Published data, when identified errors were immediately corrected;
- Future data, when the integration of missing statistical information (like the non-recording of transactions on electrical energy or aircraft, for instance) and changes in statistical methodology have been planned for/carried out in the medium-term.

Evaluation of MEDSTAT asymmetry studies according to criteria

PART 3

Recommendations

Recommendations for future EU-MED cooperation concerning asymmetry studies

61 In the framework of the MEDSTAT programmes, significant progress was achieved in the reduction of EU-MPC trade asymmetries and in the harmonization of their statistical methodologies. However, the improvement of data comparability through quality research should be an on-going process, as there are areas in which enhancements are needed. In particular it is important to recall that:

- Northbound EU-MPC trade as registered in the year 2010 remained affected in some cases by relatively high discrepancies in value and percentage (see EU-JO, EU-LB and EU-PS trade); recommendations provided by EU experts on specific asymmetries should produce positive results on data quality when implemented;
- Southbound EU-MPC trade showed minor asymmetries in absolute value, but the fact that in most of the cases they were negative indicates that there are areas for improvement; in addition, EU trade with Palestine warrants special attention, as data differ significantly;
- The EJPAI work group should continue its activity on mirror exercises on the condition that all countries participate actively in trying to identify and solve discrepancies; this is very important, as EJPAI bilateral trade figures for the year 2011 show that asymmetries persists (see Table 24);
- The application of confidentiality rules and the increasing importance of Free Zones and Qualified Industrial Zones in MPCs might lead to an uptick in asymmetries;
- Permanent asymmetries highlighted during the MEDSTAT programmes in the trade of some products categories should be monitored and specific mirror studies carried out;
- An EU-MPC workshop on data coverage with an emphasis on customs and statistical procedures will surely have a positive impact on MPC data quality in the mid-term.

Management recommendations

62 In light of ten years of mirror exercises, decision makers might consider the following recommendations:

- The experience of the MEDSTAT programmes shows that long-term technical assistance and bilateral cooperation produce valuable results;
- Asymmetry studies should be performed every three years, at a minimum, in order to monitor data quality;
- Asymmetry studies should be centralized in order to guarantee homogeneity in scope, methodology and comparability of results when dealing with more partners;
- Mirror exercises should ideally be performed over a relatively short time period so that identified errors might be corrected and revised figures published by national statistics bureaus, which was not always the case;

- The number of working days that are needed for carrying out a mirror exercise depends on its scope as well as the availability and quality of data. During MEDSTAT II and MEDSTAT III each mirror study was performed in thirteen days, including travelling to the MPC counterpart. This number of days might prove too short for inexperienced persons;
- Contacts with EU experts on trade asymmetries are very important in identifying the root causes of discrepancies. On the one hand, they facilitate more thorough work on MPC data given their cooperation with national experts and their ability to dig into their national databases. Additionally, the discussion of asymmetries and their causes during meetings at which delegates of the Statistical Office and the Customs Administration participate aids in underscoring the importance of data quality and the immediate implementation of methodological enhancements;
- The relevant EU authorities should participate more actively in mirror exercises. In general, EU Member States responded to specific questions posed by EU experts on trade asymmetries, but some countries did not cooperate at all, rendering the identification of the causes of some discrepancies impossible;
- Detailed and summary reports should be disseminated not only to MPCs and the EU Commission, but also to EU Member States;
- Ad-hoc IT tools might be developed to support the production of EU-MPC mirror exercises.

ANNEX A

Trade asymmetries during MEDSTAT III

Trade characteristics between the EU and MPCs in MEDSTAT III

EU-Algeria trade and asymmetries

63 In the year 2010, the total value of Algerian external trade in goods totalled 73 962 million euro. Exports accounted for 43 035 million euro and imports for 30 927 million euro. Among the MPCs within the scope of this publication, Algeria was the only country, in the reference year, to boast a positive external trade balance.

64 The European Union was Algeria's main trading partner, with imports from the EU accounting for 15 546 million euro, or 50.3% of total Algerian imports, and exports to the EU accounting for 21 128 million euro, i.e., 49.1% of total Algerian exports.

65 Other important Algerian trading partners were China (11.2%) and the United States of America (USA) (5.2%) for imports and the USA (24.2%) and Canada (5.2%) for exports.

66 Among the EU Member States, France, Italy and Spain accounted for 14.9%, 10.0% and 6.4% of total Algerian imports, respectively, while Algerian exports were mainly destined for Italy, Spain and Netherlands, which accounted for 15.4%, 10.4% and 7.3% of total Algerian exports, respectively.

67 In EU-DZ trade flows, mirror discrepancies were very low. The value of the northbound discrepancy was -212.4 million euro, or -1.0% of Algerian exports to the EU. In southbound trade, there is very little discrepancy between EU exports and Algerian imports, with asymmetry only equal to 15.8 million euro, or 0.1% of EU exports to Algeria (see Table 25).

68 In northbound trade, the asymmetry in "Mineral fuels" (HS 27) accounted for -603.3 million euros and was partially offset by positives asymmetries in the majority of the other HS chapters. Among these, the highest asymmetry figures were identified in "Inorganic chemicals" (HS 28) for 65.4 million euro, "Salt" (HS 25) for 39.0 million euro and in "Machinery and mechanical appliances" for 18.3 million euro.

69 A similar situation existed with respect to southbound trade, with considerable negative asymmetry in "Vehicles" (HS 87) for -540.1 million euro, followed by positive asymmetries in "Articles of iron or steel" (HS 73), "Iron and steel" (HS 72) and "Cereals" (HS 10), amounting to 372.27, 116.7 and 111.1 million euro, respectively.

70 The impact of EU confidentiality on trade was very limited. Only 4.4 million euro was registered under HS chapter 99 in northbound trade and 50.6 million euro in southbound trade. Partner confidentiality was enforced on EU exports in the amount of 111.0 million euro, or 0.7% of total EU exports to Algeria.

71 A detailed analysis of northbound trade leads to the conclusion that notwithstanding the asymmetries in "Petroleum oils, crude" (HS 2709) for -753 million euro and "Oils and other products of

the distillation of high temperature coal tar" (HS 2707) for -407.8 million euro, asymmetry in mineral fuels was not significant, as it represented only -2.9% of Algerian exports, which might be considered acceptable for this kind of trade, characterised by continuous high-value shipments.

72 A more detailed analysis should be carried out for resolving the northbound asymmetries in "Anhydrous Ammonia" (HS 281410) for 57.8 million euro and "Ferrous waste and scrap" (HS 7204), "Waste and scrap of platinum" (HS 711292) and "Non-monetary gold" (HS 710812), which, notwithstanding their lower values, have proved particularly intransigent.

73 The permanent southbound negative asymmetry in vehicles, especially in FR-DZ trade, might be due to the purchase of vehicles made by private persons abroad and paid for in cash, as these transactions are not registered in Algerian external trade statistics, and to EU re-exports of car of non-EU origin. However this body suggests that a mirror study focused on this subject be performed.

74 In addition, it might be worthwhile to analyse southbound trade asymmetries in "Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles" (HS 7304), "Instruments used in medical sciences" (HS 9018), "Preparation for use on the hair" (3305) and "Shaving preparations, deodorants" (HS 3307), due to their permanent character.

EU-Egypt trade and asymmetries

75 The Arab Republic of Egypt's total trade flows in 2010 accounted for 59 844 million euro: Total imports amounted to 39 981 million euro and total exports 19 862 million euro.

76 The EU was the main trading partner of Egypt, accounting for 32.3% of total Egyptian imports and 30.3% of total Egyptian exports. Other important trading partners were the United States of America (9.4%), China (9.2%) and Saudi Arabia (4.0%) for imports and Saudi Arabia (5.9%), the USA (5.9%) and India (4.7%) for exports.

77 Among the EU Member States, Germany was the main producer of Egyptian imports, accounting for 7.6% of total imports, followed by Italy (5.6%) and France (3.6%). Italy was the main EU destination for Egyptian exports with a share of 8.4% of total exports, followed by Spain (6.2%) and France (3.5%).

78 EU imports from Egypt amounted, in the year 2010, to 7 204.6 million euro, greater than the 6 026.9 million euro of exports declared by Egypt. The northbound asymmetry of 1 177.7 million euro was equal to 19.5% of Egyptian exports, a level that remains relatively high but nevertheless represents an improvement as compared to the asymmetries detected in previous mirror analyses (see Table 26).

79 Analysis of EU-EG asymmetry at a more detailed level should be carried out considering that the EU enforced partner country confidentiality for 87.9 million euro in imports and 140.9 million euro in exports. In addition, the EU registered confidential products under HS 99 for a total of 29.5 million euro northbound and 71.9 million euro southbound.

80 The main cause of northbound asymmetry was trade in "Mineral Fuels" (HS 27) which registered a discrepancy of 1 303.3 million euro. Imports of "Petroleum oils, crude" (HS 270900) declared by France, Germany and other EU countries were not registered in Egyptian figures, while a positive asymmetry was identified in EG-IT trade. The reason for the under-recording of Egyptian exports of crude oil might be linked shares of extracted oil belonging to foreign companies or to Egyptian exports to so-called bunkers[1].

81 Main negative asymmetries were registered in the trade of "Fertilisers" (HS 31), "Miscellaneous chemical products" (HS 38) and "Plastics and articles thereof" (HS 39) for -126.8, -126.5 and -80.8 million euro, respectively.

82 Southbound asymmetry was registered at -1 897.4 million euro, with exports declared by the EU equal to 14 802.8 million euro and Egyptian imports equal to 12 905.4 million euro. The discrepancy was equal to -12.8% of EU exports.

[1] supplies to ships and aircraft

83 The most significant southbound negative asymmetry was found in trade in "Machinery and mechanical appliances" (HS 84) for -1 267.9 million euro and, in specific, in "Turbojets, turbo-propellers and other gas turbines" (HS 8411) for -253.9 million euro.

84 Other significant discrepancies were identified in the trade of "Aircraft" (HS 88) for -278.8 million euro, "Copper" (HS 74) (-262.5 million euro), "Iron and steel" (HS 72) (-230.2 million euro) and "Electrical machinery" (HS 85) (-216.2 million euro).

85 Positive asymmetries were registered in "Mineral fuels" (1 035.9 million euro), as Egyptian imports of "Petroleum oils" (HS 2710) from Cyprus and Malta were not registered as exports by these countries. The problem might be linked to transit trade and storage facilities available in these countries for oil of non-EU origin.

86 Another significant positive asymmetry was found in the trade of "Articles of iron and steel" (HS 73) for 591.3 million euro.

87 In order to solve the permanent asymmetry in mineral fuels, the Egyptian authorities have been invited to investigate the extraction-export chain of crude oil. Considering that Egyptian coverage was expanded as of July 2011 to include trade in aircraft, asymmetry in HS chapter 88 should not represent a problem in the future. A specific mirror exercise should be carried out on the southbound trade of gas turbines and related articles.

EU-Israel trade and asymmetries

88 Israel's total trade flows in 2010 amounted to 88 713 million euro: Total imports accounted for 44 651 million euro and total exports for 44 062 million euro.

89 In the year 2010 the EU was the main trading partner for imports, accounting for 34.5% of total Israeli imports, followed by Areas Not Elsewhere Specified (18.1%), the USA (11.3%) and China (8.0%). Among EU Member States, Germany was Israel's main trading partner, accounting for 6.2% of total imports, followed by Belgium (6.0%) and Italy (4.1%).

90 Analysis of Israeli exports in the year 2010 reveals that the United States of America continued to be Israel's main trading partner, accounting for 31.7% of total Israeli exports (compared to 35.0% in the year 2007), followed by the European Union (26.3%), Hong Kong (6.7%) and India (4.9%). Among EU Member States, Belgium was the main Israeli trading partner, accounting for 5.3% of total exports, followed by United Kingdom (3.9%), the Netherlands (3.1%) and Germany (2.9%).

91 EU-IL northbound trade was affected by a negative discrepancy of -495.1 million euro (equal to -4.27% of Israeli exports), Israeli exports being equal to 11 582.5 million euro and EU imports to 11 087.4 million euro (see Table 27). The principle negative asymmetries were registered in the trade of "Miscellaneous chemical products" (HS 38), "Precious stones and precious metals" (HS 71) and "Electrical machinery" (HS 85), accounting for -980.3, -811.6 and -153.8 million euro, respectively. A positive asymmetry of 955.7 million euro was identified in the trade of "Mineral fuels" (HS 27).

92 EU-IL southbound trade generated a positive asymmetry of 987.2 million euro. EU exports accounted for 14 405 million euro, while Israel registered imports of 15 392 million euro. The asymmetry was equal to 6.85% of European exports, a level that can be considered acceptable. The most significant positive asymmetries were detected in "Precious stones, precious metals" and in "Electrical machinery" (445.0 and 244.0 million euro), while the most significant negative discrepancies were identified in the trade of "Mineral fuels" and "Vehicles" (HS 87) accounting for -239.7 and -189.2 million euro.

93 The value of northbound asymmetries at the HS chapter level should be considered in light of the fact that 50.1 million euro of EU imports were not allocated to any HS chapter due to partner country confidentiality requirements, while the value of EU imports registered under chapter HS 99 was 113.4 million euro. In southbound trade the EU required

partner country confidentiality for 123.6 million euro and registered 60.1 million euro under HS 99.

94 The general results of the joint investigation show that northbound asymmetries in HS 38 and HS 27 nearly cancel, that 68.4 million of IL exports of "Other apparatus for broadcasting" (HS 852719) were probably considered as confidential by the EU and that 42.8 million euro of "Parts of aircraft" (HS 8803) imported by the EU were declared as exported to "Areas N.E.S." by Israel.

95 In southbound trade, research has led us to conclude that the discrepancy in "Telephone sets" (HS 8517) for 80 million euro and in "Bars of irons or non-alloy steel" (HS 7213) were due to the non-EU origin of the goods. The discrepancy in "Natural gas in gaseous state" (HS 271121) for 39.4 million euro was due to an incorrect registering of the partner country. The asymmetry in "Vehicles" might be due to the role of customs warehouses in storing imported cars before their release for free circulation in the Israeli internal market.

96 The trade in "Diamonds, whether or not worked, but not mounted or set" (HS 7102) between Israel and Belgium is the source of a permanent asymmetry in both trade flows and should be the object of a special study to be carried out by the relevant national authorities.

97 To align itself with international recommendations, Israel should publish import data based on the country of origin and not the country of purchase. The use of "Areas Not Elsewhere Specified" as partner country should be limited in the future, as, in 2010, it accounted for 18.1% of total Israeli imports. Confidentiality requirements for partner countries and products should also be limited.

EU-Jordan trade and asymmetries

98 Jordan's total trade flows in 2009 amounted to 14 656 million euro. Imports accounted for 10 091 million euro and exports for 4 564 million euro.

99 The EU was Jordan's main trading partner, accounting for 21.7% of total imports, followed by Saudi Arabia with 17% and China with 10.9%. Among EU Member States, Germany, Italy and France were the most important trading partners, accounting for 6.3%, 3.4% and 3.3% of total Jordanian imports, respectively.

100 Jordanian exports were more likely to be destined to Iraq (20.0%), the USA (13.7%) and India (10.8%), and exports to the EU accounted only for 2.7% of total exports. Main EU trading partners were Italy, Great Britain and the Netherlands, with shares of 0.9%, 0.3% and 0.2% of Jordanian total exports, respectively.

101 Northbound EU-JO trade registered a positive asymmetry of 54.4 million euro, as Jordan declared exported goods for 121.3 million euro and the EU imports for 175.7 million euro (see Table 28). This asymmetry was equal to 44.9% of Jordanian exports to the EU. The most significant discrepancies were generated in the trade of "Machinery and mechanical appliances" (HS 84) for 23.9 million euro, "Inorganic chemicals" (HS 28) for 11.3 million euro and "Rubber and articles thereof" (HS 40) for 8.6 million euro.

102 The most significant negative asymmetries were registered in the trade of "Edible vegetables" (HS 07) and "Edible fruits and nuts" (HS 08) for -6.4 and -4.4 million euro, respectively.

103 Comparing EU exports of 2 603 million euro with Jordanian imports of 2 190.6 million euro yields a negative discrepancy of -412.4 million euro, or -15.8% of EU exports. The most significant asymmetries were detected in "Machinery and mechanical appliances" for -157.5 million euro, "Aircraft" (HS 88) for -137.3 million euro and "Vehicles" (HS 87) for 72.9 million euro.

104 Other important discrepancies were identified in "Mineral fuels" (HS 27) for 66.4 million euro and "Instruments and apparatus" (HS 90) for -64.2 million euro.

105 The level of detailed asymmetries should be interpreted keeping in mind that 55.8 million euro of southbound EU exports were not classified in any HS chapter due to confidentiality requirements on the partner country and 4.5 million euro of exports were classified under confidential chapter HS 99. On its end, Jordan registered imports for an amount of 74.0 million euro under HS 99.

106 The impact of confidentiality on northbound trade was less noticeable, with EU registered imports under HS 99 standing at 7.7 million euro and partner country confidentiality at 0.6 million euro.

107 Expert investigation has lead us to identify northbound asymmetries as mainly due to EU imports for inward processing of "Turbojets" (HS 8411) and "Other engines and motors" (HS 8412) for 21.1 million euro, mainly declared by Germany. These goods were probably imported for repairs, as determined by the German Statistical Office, as the companies involved were not always able to distinguish repairs from maintenance. In this case, the transactions should have been excluded from statistics.

108 Asymmetries in "Fluorine, bromine" (HS 280130) and "Potassium hydroxide" (HS 281520) seem linked with the role of the Jordanian Free Zones, while asymmetries in "New pneumatic tyres, of rubber" (HS 4011) were due to re-imports of goods of EU origin.

109 The main causes of negative southbound asymmetries were EU exports of "Powered aircraft" (HS 8802) for 157.6 million euro declared by Germany, Belgium and Finland, which were not included in Jordanian statistics. Information collected from the Jordanian airline suggested that the discrepancy was in part linked with an operational lease contract, but a deeper analysis of this matter should be carried out, as with the asymmetry in "Turbojets" (HS 8411).

110 The asymmetry in "Petroleum oils" (HS 2710) was corrected thanks to updated Jordanian figures. In order to prevent future asymmetries, specific research on the trade of aircraft and turbojets should be carried out and the estimation of unit prices of Jordanian vegetables and fruits exports to EU reviewed, as they appeared inflated. Special attention should be paid to the increasing importance of the Jordanian Free Zones, which, in 2009, accounted for 8.7% of total Jordanian exports.

EU-Lebanon trade and asymmetries

111 In the year 2010, the total trade of Lebanon amounted to 16 764 million euro. Imports were equal to 13 555 million euro and exports to 3 029 million euro, yielding a negative trade balance of 10 346 million euro.

112 The European Union was the main commercial partner of Lebanon, as imports from the EU totalled 4 853 million euro, or 35.8% of total imports, while exports to the EU reached 579 million euro, or 18.1% of total exports. Other main partners were the United States of America (10.7%) and China (9.1%) for imports and Switzerland (11.8%) and USA (9.8%) for exports.

113 As for southbound trade, principle EU partner countries were Italy, Germany and France, accounting for 7.8%, 7.0% and 6.7% of total Lebanese imports, respectively. In northbound trade, France, Belgium and Spain accounted for 8.2%, 2.4% and 1.5% of total Lebanese exports.

114 Northbound EU-LB trade was affected by a discrepancy of -249.0 million euro (equal to -43.0% of the Lebanese exports), Lebanese registered exports being equal to 579.2 million euro and EU registered imports to 330.2 million euro (see Table 29). The reason for this asymmetry was found to lie in the trade of "Tanks and other armoured fighting vehicles" (HS 8710), as Lebanon included the exports to France (for 223.6 million euro) and to Spain (for 27.1 million euro) of vehicles belonging to UNIFIL (United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon). Note that these goods were registered via simplified customs declarations but not included in Lebanese imports statistics.

115 The trade in "Machinery and mechanical appliances" (HS 84) and "Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included" (HS 05)

generated asymmetries of -16.0 million euro and 14.9 million euro, respectively.

116 Southbound asymmetry was equal to 135.1 million euro, or 2.9% of EU exports to Lebanon. This relatively low-level asymmetry resulted from the cancellation of higher discrepancies at the chapter level. The main discrepancies were identified in the trade of "Vehicles" (HS 87) for 361.5 million euro ¬— due largely to the import of used "Motor cars for the transport of persons of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1500 cm3" (HS 870323 and HS 870324) — and in "Mineral fuels" (HS 27) for 236.6 million euro — mainly due to Lebanese imports of "Petroleum oils" (2710) from Greece for 112.3 million euro, which were not included in EU statistics (probably due to the non-EU origin of the goods).

117 The main negative asymmetry in southbound trade totalled -160.6 million euro and was detected in "Machinery and mechanical appliances" (HS 84), specifically in "Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engines" (HS 8408) for -89.0 million euro and in "Turbojets" (HS 8411) for -32.4 million euro. The German export of two "Aeroplanes of an unladen weight exceeding 15 000 kg" (HS 880240) did not find any counterpart in Lebanese imports, generating a discrepancy of -80.1 million euro.

118 The impact of confidentiality on 2010 EU-LB trade figures was very low. The EU applied partner country confidentiality on 2.7 million euro in northbound trade and 21.9 million euro in southbound trade. The EU allotted 3.6 million euro in northbound goods and 10.8 million euro in southbound goods to HS 99. Product confidentiality was applied by Lebanon for 3 million euro in northbound goods and 1 million euro in southbound goods.

119 It is likely that the level of northbound EU-LB trade asymmetry will be very low in the future as, since 2011, Lebanese special trade data sent to international organisations do not include exports of vehicles belonging to UNIFIL. However, southbound EU-LB trade of "Aircraft" (HS 880240), "Turbojets" (8411) and "Motor cars" (8703) should be monitored in order to avoid future asymmetries.

EU-Morocco trade and asymmetries

120 Morocco's total trade flows in 2010 amounted to 40 087 million euro, with imports totalling 26 687 million euro and exports 13 400 million euro.

121 The European Union was the main commercial partner of Morocco. Moroccan imports from the EU accounted for 13 134 million euro, or 49.2% of total Moroccan imports, while Morocco exported goods to the EU for 8 006 million euro, or 59.7% of total Moroccan exports. Other main commercial partners were, for imports, China (8.4%) and USA (7.1%), and, for exports, India (6.1%) and Brazil (3.8%).

122 France, Spain and Italy were its main EU trading partners, accounting for 15.6%, 10.6% and 6.0% of total Moroccan imports and 22.5%, 16.9% and 4.5% of total Moroccan exports, respectively.

123 EU-MA trade registered low negative discrepancies in both imports and exports. In northbound trade, EU imports from Morocco amounted to 7 735 million euro, generating a negative discrepancy of -270.8 million euro, or -3.4% of Moroccan exports. In southbound trade, EU exports being equal to 13 640 million euro, the asymmetry totalled -500.9 million euro, or -3.7% of EU exports (see Table 30).

124 EU partner country confidentiality accounted for 131.5 million euro in northbound and 161.6 million euro in southbound trade. The value of goods reported under confidential HS Chapter 99 was equal to 17.6 million euro in northbound and 78.7 million euro in southbound trade.

125 Asymmetries at the total level reflect relatively high discrepancies in value at the detail level. In northbound trade, negative asymmetries were most notable in "Electrical machinery and equipment" (HS 85) for -232.1 million euro and "Articles of apparel and clothing accessories" (HS 62) for -102.7 million euro. The main positive asymmetries were registered in "Edible vegetables" (HS 07) for 177.8 million euro and "Preparation of meat, of fish or of crustaceans" (HS 16) for 110.6 million euro.

126 The most significant southbound discrepancies were identified in "Mineral fuels" (HS 27) for 315.1 million euro, "Electrical machinery" (HS 85) for -189.7 million euro, "Machinery and mechanical appliances" (HS 84) for -164.4 million euro and "Articles of iron and steel" (HS 73) for 97.5 million euro.

127 Investigation revealed that Moroccan imports of "Medium and heavy oils" (HS 271019) for 119.7 million euro from Malta and the Baltic States are not registered in EU exports. The country of origin of these goods should be verified by inquiring with the concerned importing companies. Also, several EU exports after inward processing of "Helicopters" (HS 880212) and "Parts of goods of heading 8801 and 8802" (HS 8803) were not registered in Moroccan imports and should be monitored.

128 Other characteristics of Moroccan trade should be monitored in order to resolve discrepancies in 2010 data and avoid future asymmetries. The first concern is partner country simplified customs declarations by companies active in "Diodes, transistors and similar semiconductor devices" (HS 8541), as allocation grids provided by these companies to the Moroccan Administration might not reflect the final destination of goods. The second concern is the value of agricultural goods exported under consignment. Finally, companies active in the shelling of shrimp should be contacted in order to verify whether their exports should be classified under HS chapter 03 (Fish and crustaceans) or HS 16 (Preparation of fish or crustaceans) as important asymmetries were present at the chapter level in both north- and southbound trade flows for intra-group firms.

Annexe A - Trade asymmetries during MEDSTAT III

EU-Tunisia trade and asymmetries

129 The total external trade of Tunisia in 2010 amounted to 29 148 million euro: Imports totalled 16 757 million euro and exports 12 391 million euro.

130 The EU was the main commercial partner of Tunisia, as imports from the EU accounted for 61.2%, followed by China with 6.1% and Russia with 4.7%. The main EU Member States engaged in exports to Tunisia were France, Italy and Germany, totalling 18.9%, 17.6% and 7.6% of total Tunisian imports, respectively.

131 The EU was also the main destination for 73.2% of Tunisian exports, followed by Libya (4.5%) and Areas Not Elsewhere Specified (3.5%). The main EU trading partners remained the same in the northbound trade, with France receiving 28.7% of total Tunisian exports, followed by Italy (19.9%) and Germany (8.5%).

132 The asymmetry detected in EU-TN northbound trade was equal to 463.9 million euro, with Tunisian registered exports standing at 9 070.2 million euro and EU imports at 9 534.1 million euro (see Table 31). This asymmetry was equal to 5.1% of Tunisian exports, a level that can be considered acceptable. At the product level, the main asymmetries were found in the trade of "Ships" (HS 89), "Footwear" (HS 64) and "Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted" (HS 61) for 102.5, 89.7 and 67.1 million euro, respectively.

133 EU exports to Tunisia accounted for 11 097.3 million euro while Tunisia declared imports for 10 251.6 million euro. As such, southbound trade generated a negative asymmetry of -845.7 million euro, equal to -7.6% of European exports. Major discrepancies were identified in the trade of "Electrical machinery" (HS 85), "Mineral fuels" (HS 27), "Knitted or crocheted fabrics" (HS 60) and "Machinery and mechanical appliances" (HS 84) for -466.4, -160.5, -153.1 and 107.8 million euro, respectively.

134 Partner country confidentiality applied by the EU impacted southbound trade with Tunisia for 44.1 million euro, while trade declared under HS 99 was equal to 44.3 million euro. In northbound trade, the EU reported trade for 16.8 million euro under confidential Chapter 99.

135 Experts found that the northbound discrepancy in ships was due to the Spanish import of a "Drilling platform" for 105 million euro. According to Tunisian Customs and international web sources, it was discovered that the ship was not of Tunisian origin. The asymmetry of 21.4 million euro in "Other phosphates of calcium" (HS 283526) was due to the use of an incorrect partner code (Areas N.E.S. instead of various EU Member States) by the Tunisian declarant. The Customs Administration gave instructions to the national operator in order to avoid this error in the future. Asymmetries affecting other HS chapters were analysed but no further outstanding sources of discrepancy were discovered.

136 Detailed analysis of southbound trade allowed for the identification of the main products affected by high discrepancies. The negative asymmetry of -210.1 million euro in "Electronic integrated circuits" (8542), involving mainly France and Tunisia, might be partially offset by in the positive asymmetry of 162.5 million euro in "Parts and accessories suitable for the use solely or principally with machines of HS heading 8469 and 8472" (HS 8473).

137 The southbound asymmetry of -160.5 million euro in "Mineral fuels" was due in part to negative asymmetry in the IT-TN trade of "Petroleum oils" (HS 2710) for -263.5 million euro; furthermore, Tunisia reported imports of "Medium oils and heavy oils" (HS 271019) from Malta and Cyprus for an amount of 137.5 and 13.5 million euro, respectively, which went unregistered by the Member States.

138 At a more detailed level, asymmetry between Italy and Tunisia totalled -226.8 million euro in the trade of HS 271019 and -36.7 million euro in "Light oils and preparations" (HS 271011).

139 The majority of southbound trade asymmetries were identified but have yet to be resolved. This would only be possible with a more in-depth analysis and the full participation of EU Member States. In addition to the asymmetry noted above, the positive discrepancy of 76.8 million euro in the NL-TN trade of "Other vessels for the transport of goods" (HS 890190) is of particular interest, as is the discrepancy concerning "Aeroplanes" (HS 880240) exported by Germany in June 2010, which are not registered in Tunisian imports. The negative asymmetry in "Newspaper" (4902) of -48.3 million euro between France and Tunisia has lead to investigations by the French Customs Administration.

Asymmetries between EJPAI countries in MEDSTAT III

Egypt-Israel asymmetries.

140 In the year 2009, EG-IL trade registered a positive eastbound asymmetry equal to 208.8 million USD, as Egyptian exports accounted for 62.0 million USD and Israeli imports for 270.8 million USD. The reason for this asymmetry was most likely the confidentiality of Egyptian exports of "Mineral fuels" (HS 27), as nothing was registered in Egyptian statistics to match Israeli imports of "Natural gas in gaseous state" (HS 271121) for 205.2 million USD and of "Petroleum coke, calcined" (HS 271312) for 5.7 million USD. Another possibility is the under-reporting of Egyptian exports, in which case data should be collected from the Ministry of Petroleum and included in Egyptian statistics.

141 In westbound trade, Israeli exports accounted for 134.5 million USD, while Egyptian imports totalled only 59.4 million USD, yielding a negative asymmetry of -75.1 million USD, equal to -55.8% of Israeli exports. Main negative asymmetries were detected in "Prepared binders for foundry mould" (HS 3824) for -22.6 million USD, "Nonwovens weighting more than 150 g/m²" (HS 560394) for -12.0 million USD, "Plastics and articles thereof" (HS 39) for -10.5 million USD and "Paper" (HS 48) for -10.4 million USD. In most of these cases, Egyptian exports were destined for Egyptian Qualified Industrial Zones (QIZ).

Egypt-Jordan asymmetries

142 A negative discrepancy of -71.9 million USD was registered in eastbound EG-JO trade, with Egyptian exports to Jordan equalling 930.9 million USD and Jordanian imports from Egypt 859.0 million USD. The main sources of asymmetry were Egyptian exports of "Gold in unwrought form" (HS 710812) for 79.8 million USD, or 3 176 kilograms, and "Gold in semi-manufactured forms" (HS 710813) for 8.1 million USD, or 298 kg, which were not recorded in Jordan statistics. A positive asymmetry of 45.8 million USD was identified in the trade of "Mineral fuels" (HS 27). Egyptian exports of "Ammonia" (HS 2814) for 12.6 million USD and "Nitrites, nitrates" (HS 2834) for 5.9 million USD were not recorded in Jordanian figures.

143 Jordanian exports to Egypt amounted to 115.1 million USD, of which 26.8 million USD was re-export activity, while Egyptian imports from Jordan equalled 72.9 million USD. Westbound trade was characterised by a negative discrepancy of -42.2 million USD, equal to 36.7% of the value of Jordanian exports. A discrepancy of -15.6 million USD was found in "Fertilisers" (HS 31), specifically "Mineral or chemical fertilisers, potassic" (HS 3104) and "Mineral or chemical fertilisers containing two or three of the fertilising elements nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium" (HS 3105). Discrepancies in "Machinery and mechanical appliances" (HS 84) of 6.4 million USD and "Knitted or crocheted fabrics" (HS 60) of 5.3 million USD were due to Jordanian re-exports.

Israel-Jordan asymmetries

144 Israeli-reported exports to Jordan accounted for 231.1 million USD, while Jordanian-reported imports from Israel totalled 130.9 million USD. Investigations revealed that the negative asymmetry of -100.2 million USD was mainly due to the incorrect declaration of Jordan as the destination for Israeli exports of "Gold" (HS 7108) and "Waste and scrap of precious metals" (HS 7112) in the amount of 105.5 million USD. The final destination of these goods was the United Arab Emirates. A discrepancy of 45.7 million USD was detected in "Other made-up clothing accessories" (HS 6217), as already identified during MEDSTAT II. Lastly, a negative discrepancy of -17.1 million USD was discovered in the trade of "Vehicles" (HS 87) and was determined to be due to Israeli re-exports.

145 Jordanian exports to Israel totalled 117.2 million USD, of which 16.6 million USD were re-exports, while Israel registered imports for 69.9 million USD. The discrepancy of -47.3 million USD was mainly due to trade in "Apparel and clothing accessories" (HS 61) and "Inorganic chemicals" (HS 28), which generated discrepancies of -30.5 million USD and -16.2 million USD, respectively. Trade in clothing frequently gives rise to discrepancies, as Israel registers only the value added of goods for import after processing instead of the full value of the goods. Investigations at the transaction level should be continued in order to resolve negative asymmetries in "Silicates" (HS 2839) and in "Fluorine, bromine" (HS 2801). The asymmetry of 5.0 million USD in "Halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated" (HS 2908) was due to the role of the Jordanian Free Zones.

Egypt-Palestine asymmetries

146 EG-PS eastbound asymmetry totalled -52.4 million USD, as Egyptian-reported exports to Palestine accounted for 87.7 million USD and Palestine recorded imports from Egypt at 35.3 million USD. The principle negative asymmetries were detected in "Diary produce" (HS 04) for -12.0 million USD, "Edible vegetables" (HS 07) for -9.7 million USD and "Inorganic chemicals" (HS 28) for -5.9 million USD, as exports declared by Egypt were not recorded by Palestine. The only positive asymmetry was identified in the trade of "Electrical energy" (HS 2716) for 9.6 million USD, as imports declared by Palestine were not included in Egyptian figures.

147 The asymmetry in westbound trade was limited to 1.5 million USD, as Palestinian exports were equal to 2.9 million USD and Egyptian imports to 1.4 million USD. Consequently the asymmetry was equal to -52.9% of Palestinian exports. The main asymmetry was identified in the trade of "Footwear" (HS 64) and totalled -1.1 million USD. Investigation into the asymmetry of 0.7 million USD in "Paper" (HS 48) revealed that the Palestinian shipment in question took place end of the year and, consequently, the corresponding figures should be found in Egyptian data from 2010.

Palestine-Jordan asymmetries

148 In the year 2009, the trade between Palestine and Jordan was affected by minor asymmetries in both trade flows. Palestinian exports to Jordan amounted to 28.8 million USD and Jordanian imports from Palestine to 32.0 million USD. Consequently eastbound asymmetry was equal to 3.2 million USD, or 11.0% of the Palestinian exports. The major eastbound discrepancy was identified in the trade of "Monumental or building stone" (HS 6802) for an amount of 6.8 million USD. Investigations at the transaction level were carried out by the national statistical administrations involved and should be continued, as the asymmetry persisted in the year 2010. Main negative asymmetries were identified in the trade of "Footwear" (HS 64) for -1.0 million USD as well as "Plastics and articles thereof" (HS 39), "Preparation of vegetables, nuts and fruits" (HS 20), "Edible fruits and nuts" (HS 08) and "Vehicles" (HS 87), for 0.7 million USD each.

149 Jordanian exports to Palestine accounted for 49.9 million USD, of which 11.1 million USD was the re-export of goods of non-Jordanian origin. Palestinian imports from Jordan totalled 48.1 million USD, generating a negative asymmetry of -1.8 million USD. This result cancelled the corresponding positive discrepancy. The major negative asymmetry was found in "Food preparations N.E.S." (HS 210690) and equalled -2.9 million USD. Investigations revealed that the negative asymmetry in "Electrical machinery" (HS 85) of -2.2 million USD was due to re-exports of "Transmission apparatus for radio broadcasting and television" (HS 8525) for 4.7 million USD, while a positive asymmetry of 2.7 million USD remained in "Electrical apparatus for line telephony" (HS 8517). Other main positive asymmetries were identified in "Vehicles" for 2.0 million USD and "Beverages" (HS 22) for 1.9 million USD.

Israel-Palestine asymmetries

150 The analysis of eastbound trade between Israel and Palestine in 2009 showed a positive asymmetry of 469.8 million USD, with Israeli exports to Palestine equal to 2 181.3 million USD and Palestinian imports from Israel recorded for 2 651.1 million USD. The eastbound discrepancy was equal to 21.5% of the Israeli exports.

151 Westbound trade consisted of Palestinian-recorded exports to Israel amounting to 453.5 million USD in front of Israeli-recorded imports from Palestine for 368.3 million USD. The negative asymmetry totalled -85.2 million USD, or 18.8% of the Palestinian exports.

152 Given the unavailability of Israeli trade figures with Palestine in Harmonised System nomenclature, in order to compare bilateral trade figures at a more detailed level than the total level, experts converted Palestinian figures reported by HS into activity sector (according to ISIC Rev.3 classification) using a conversion grid provided by Israel. The result of this conversion should be carefully reviewed.

153 In eastbound trade, the activities generating the most important discrepancies in absolute value were: ISIC 50-53 "Commerce" (-1.426.2 million USD); ISIC 23 "Manufacture of refined petroleum" (692.4 million USD) and ISIC 14-15 "Manufacture of food products" (235 million USD).

154 In westbound trade, the activities generating the most important discrepancies were: ISIC 50-53 Commerce" (-254.7 million USD); ISIC 26 "Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products" (-90.8 million USD) and ISIC 14-15 "Manufacture of food products" (-46 million USD).

155 The significance of discrepancies at the total level together with the difficulties in assessing bilateral trade data at the detailed level should lead the involved countries to cooperate more closely toward improving the comparability of statistical information.

Summary of mirror exercise phases and difficulties encountered

The various phases of a mirror exercise

A mirror exercise in external trade statistics is the method by which external trade statistics published by two different countries can be compared. In fact, it is quite simple: Exports from country A to country B are compared with imports declared by country B from country A and vice-versa. The differences in value and the percentage that value represents as part of the whole provides information on the degree of reliability of the data.

A mirror exercise is composed of three main phases:

- planning
- implementation
- post-implementation.

In the planning phase, it is important to define the:

- subject of the study (a single pair of countries or groups of countries);
- scope of the mirror analysis;
- reference period to analyse;
- budget in number of working days and the duration of the study;
- administrations/persons to be involved and their responsibilities;
- way participants should work together.

The implementation phase is composed of:

- the recall of objectives;
- the analysis of metadata;
- the analysis and choice of data sources;
- the analysis and choice of the variables and indicators to use;
- the selection of methodology (e.g. top-down or bottom-up approach);
- the definition of the structure of the mirror exercise report;
- data mining activity;
- data elaboration;
- the production of tables and graphs;
- the identification of main discrepancies;
- research into the possible causes of discrepancies;
- the drafting of mirror report and recommendations.

The post implementation phase might be composed of:

- error correction;
- data reconciliation.

Specificities and difficulties encountered during the implementation of MEDSTAT mirror exercises

MEDSTAT mirror exercises were carried out without encountering significant problems thanks to the availability of data and the assistance of trade statisticians in the partner countries.

Objectives: The main objectives of the MEDSTAT mirror exercises were to assess the quality of EU-MPC external trade data by using the most updated data, to identify the main asymmetries and their causes and, finally, to provide recommendations. Additionally research was done into MPC customs and statistical methods in order to allow EU experts to provide recommendations on trade coverage. The collection of this kind of information in MPCs was not always easy. This body recommends that MPC customs administrations take part in this exercise in the future.

Metadata: The analysis of metadata is very important, as they provide information on sources, recommendations followed, coverage, periodicity, nomenclatures, and valuation, among other topics.

Data sources: Eurostat's COMEXT database was used as the data source for producing the mirror exercises as it contains official European Foreign Trade Statistics provided by EU Member States as well as official MPC statistics of the as provided by their national administrations directly to Eurostat (and consequently loaded in the "MEDITERRANEA" dataset of COMEXT) or to the United Nations (and consequently available in the COMTRADE dataset of COMEXT).

For the purpose of the mirror exercises, it was decided that data recorded according to the Harmonised System would be used and data were extracted from the Trade Domain (EU)/EU27 from the 1999 CN (Simulated) dataset and from Trade Domain (International Organisations)/Comtrade.

During MEDSTAT mirror exercises it was detected that, in some cases, MPC data available in international databases differed from the most current national data. The revision policy should be adopted for data sent to international organisations.

Variables and indicators: The variables in the Trade Domain EU are: declarant, partner, product, flow, statistical regime, period and indicators. When selecting the declarant, attention must be paid to the fact that an aggregate for the EU must be created and that this should vary according to the composition of the EU at the reference period (example: EU15, EU25 or EU27). Products should be filtered in order to confront data at the HS-2-4-6 level. Concerning the statistical regime, it should be taken into account that indicators have changed since the year 2010 and that an aggregate should be created in order to extract total EU trade according to the special trade relaxed definition. The "Period" reports monthly data. For the variable "Indicators", values were extracted in the thousands of euro and quantity in tonnes.

The COMTRADE dataset contains almost the same variables, with the exception of the statistical regime. Country classifications differ slightly. The period reports annual data. The dimension "Flow" also includes re-exports. Net mass is reported in kilograms.

Methodology: For the development the mirror exercises, a top-down approach was decided upon by highlighting the main discrepancies at the total trade level and then by refining research gradually at a more detailed level.

Structure of the mirror exercises reports: In mirror exercises, there is no a unique way of conceiving of reports. The structure of MEDSTAT mirror exercise reports integrates analysis, tables and graphs and was developed on the basis of previous experiences and on exigencies highlighted during the first phase of the MEDSTAT programme.

ANNEX B

Statistical tables*

Table 1: MPC imports and exports, total and from/to the EU, in 2000-2010 (expressed in millions of euro, %)

		MPC Imports			MPC Exports		
		Total Imports	Imports from EU		Total Exports	Exports to EU	
		Value (Mio Euro)	Value (Mio Euro)	%	Value (Mio Euro)	Value	%
DZ	MEDSTAT I (2000 data)	9.909	5.682	57,3	23.853	14.924	62,6
	MEDSTAT II (2004 data)	14.718	8.062	54,8	25.792	13.932	54,0
	MEDSTAT III (2010 data)	30.927	15.546	50,3	43.035	21.128	49,1
EG	MEDSTAT I (2000 data)	15.119	5.154	34,1	5.082	2.037	40,1
	MEDSTAT II (2004 data)	10.717	3.054	28,5	6.361	2.214	34,8
	MEDSTAT III (2010 data)	39.981	12.914	32,3	19.862	6.018	30,3
IL	MEDSTAT I (2000 data)	38.698	16.741	43,3	34.005	9.278	27,3
	MEDSTAT II (2007 data)	42.612	13.645	32,0	39.468	11.672	29,6
	MEDSTAT III (2010 data)	44.651	15.392	34,5	44.062	11.582	26,3
JO	MEDSTAT I (2000 data)	4.345	1.514	34,8	1.762	99	5,6
	MEDSTAT II (2005 data)	8.403	2.028	24,1	3.982	124	3,1
	MEDSTAT III (2009 data)	10.091	2.191	21,7	4.564	121	2,7
LB	MEDSTAT I (2000 data)	6.742	2.971	44,1	773	154	19,9
	MEDSTAT II (2004 data)	7.554	3.022	40,0	1.403	147	10,5
	MEDSTAT III (2010 data)	13.555	4.853	35,8	3.029	579	19,1
MA	MEDSTAT I (2000 data)	12.487	7.230	57,9	8.046	6.012	74,7
	MEDSTAT II (2006 data)	18.816	9.882	52,5	10.051	7.349	73,1
	MEDSTAT III (2010 data)	26.687	13.134	49,2	13.400	8.006	59,7
PS	MEDSTAT I (2000 data)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	MEDSTAT II (2004 data)	2.292	174	7,6	374	13.	3,5
	MEDSTAT III (2010 data)	2.986	265	8,9	434	7.	1,7
SY	MEDSTAT I (2000 data)	n.a.	n.a.	29,8	n.a.	n.a.	65,0
	MEDSTAT II (2006 data)	9.150	1.699	18,5	8.697	3.494	40,2
	MEDSTAT III (2010 data)	13.247	3.211	24,2	8.564	3.429	40,0
TN	MEDSTAT I (2000 data)	9.274	6.535	70,5	6.334	5.061	79,9
	MEDSTAT II (2007 data)	13.936	9.052	65,0	11.076	8.783	79,3
	MEDSTAT III (2010 data)	16.757	10.252	61,2	12.391	9.070	73,2

Source: Eurostat Comext database/Comtrade domain.

* Data in the following tables and graphs were extracted on different dates depending on the various phases of the programme. Differences, generally limited, may be observed if compared to the latest data available. The data for MPC were supplied by and under the responsibility of the national statistical authorities of each of the partner countries.

Figure 1: Trade with the EU declared by MPCs listed by geographic areas in 2010 (in millions of euro)

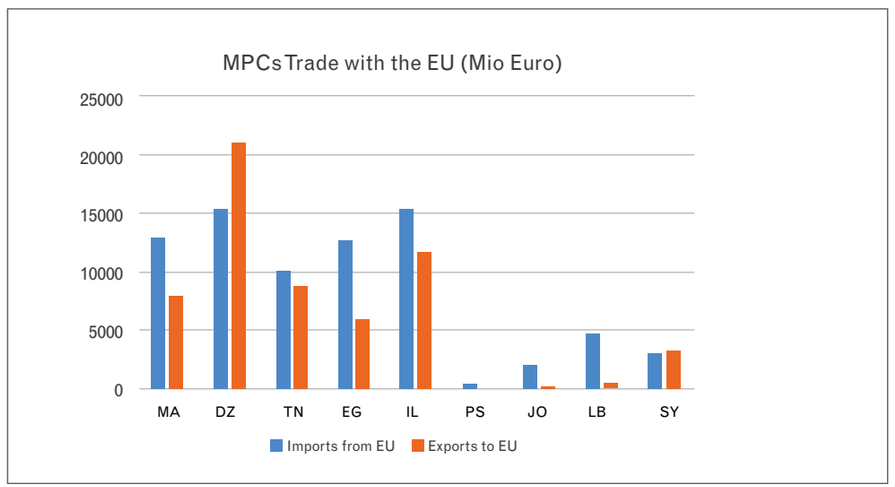

Figure 2: MPC market integration with the EU in the year 2010 (in millions of euro)

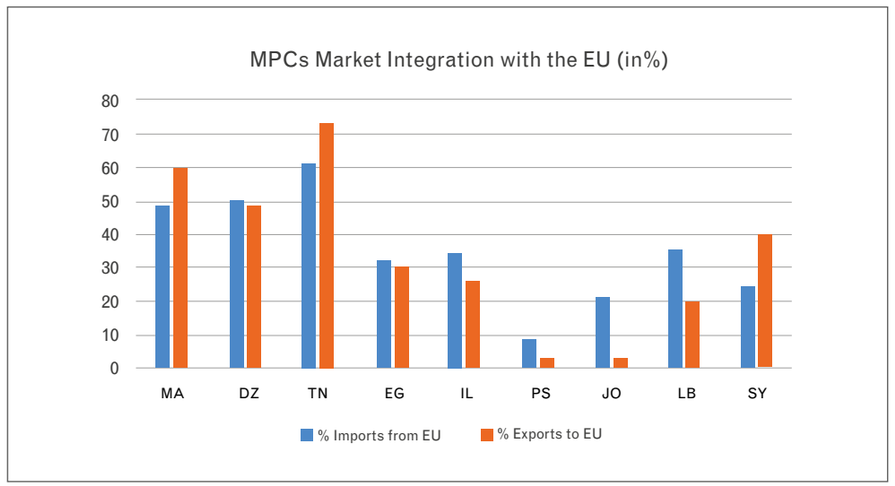

Figure 3a: Evolution of MPC exports to the EU in the period 2000-2010 (in millions of euro)

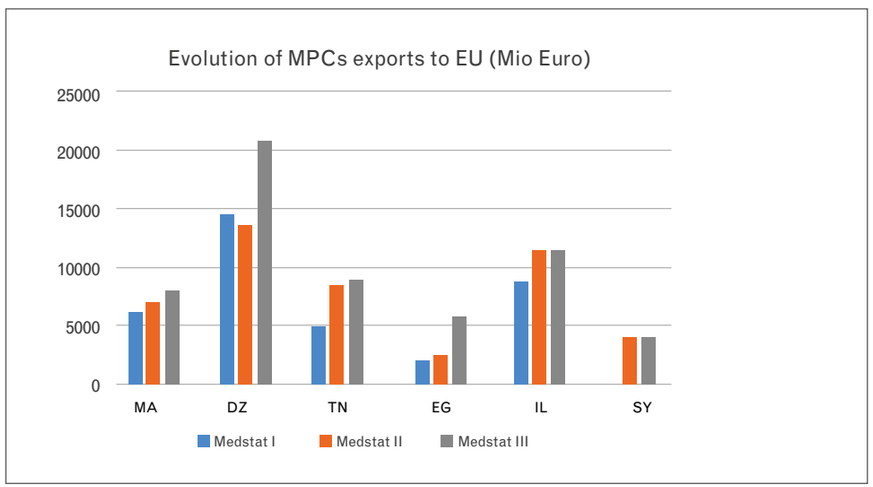

Figure 3b: Evolution of MPC exports to the EU over the period 2000-2010 (in millions of euro)

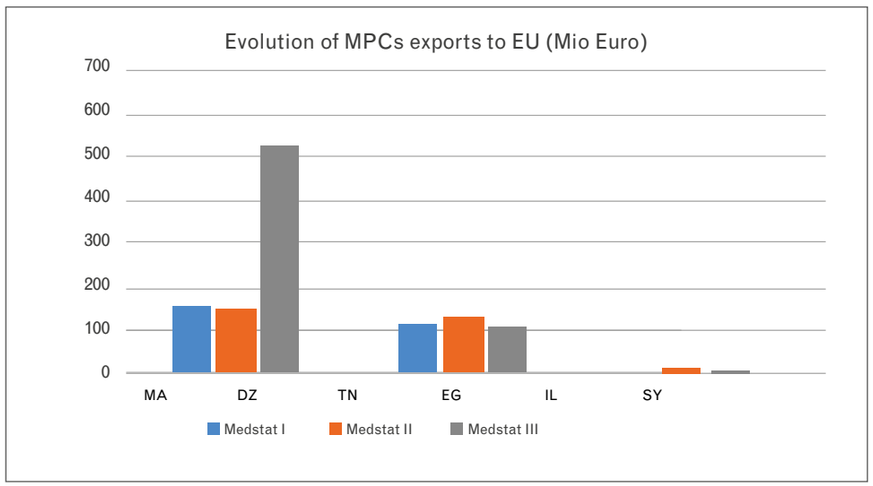

Figure 4: Evolution of MPC imports from the EU in the period 2000-2010 (in millions of euro)

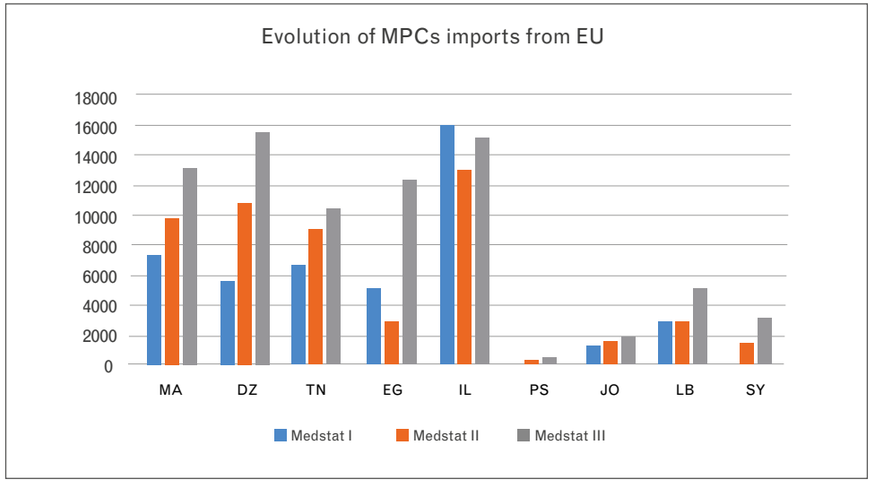

Table 2: EU imports and exports from/to MPCs in the year 2010 (in thousands of euro, %) – Part I

The first 8 chapters are highlighted for each flow

	Mirror Analysis (2010)			
	EU imp from MPCs		EU exp to MPCs	
HS chapter	Value (1000 Euro)	%	Value (1000 Euro)	%
01	6.671,28	0,01	356.037,30	0,44
02	14.283,37	0,02	81.626,93	0,10
03	516.656,27	0,85	271.912,84	0,33
04	4.976,43	0,01	977.682,02	1,20
05	100.449,59	0,16	42.871,27	0,05
06	145.137,93	0,24	57.293,32	0,07
07	1.196.827,31	1,97	352.703,68	0,43
08	846.540,99	1,39	123.237,29	0,15
09	40.492,96	0,07	38.693,35	0,05
10	31.202,84	0,05	2.117.962,62	2,60
11	566,22	0,00	84.332,61	0,10
12	166.631,45	0,27	193.336,55	0,24
13	27.673,01	0,05	39.780,32	0,05
14	2.497,35	0,00	644,42	0,00
15	211.168,20	0,35	183.241,21	0,22
16	379.857,02	0,62	57.265,17	0,07
17	67.264,28	0,11	365.067,68	0,45
18	2.412,88	0,00	203.093,49	0,25
19	29.443,20	0,05	418.078,13	0,51
20	199.637,72	0,33	142.339,69	0,17
21	94.373,73	0,15	307.354,35	0,38
22	59.251,89	0,10	352.694,80	0,43
23	75.633,56	0,12	196.259,07	0,24
24	19.604,43	0,03	423.307,66	0,52
25	729.916,95	1,20	377.763,91	0,46
26	104.999,13	0,17	132.111,07	0,16
27	29.676.866,39	48,73	6.280.959,15	7,71
28	1.054.023,04	1,73	320.579,30	0,39
29	446.079,34	0,73	1.586.892,60	1,95
30	1.247.483,18	2,05	3.418556.70	4.19
31	1.165.916,88	1,91	178.216,64	0,22
32	79.268,51	0,13	773.013,95	0,95
33	133.225,25	0,22	1.010.623,04	1,24
34	101.826,24	0,17	337.843,54	0,41
35	7.797,95	0,01	207.074,58	0,25
36	787,92	0,00	19.876,40	0,02
37	2.419,89	0,00	113.867,68	0,14
38	295.863,83	0,49	1.289.627,75	1,58
39	1.110.999,13	1,82	2.960.296,95	3.63
40	161.468,32	0,27	582.711,09	0,72
41	173.486,83	0,28	295.441,26	0,36
42	101.628,43	0,17	83.681,28	0,10
43	1.323,99	0,00	4.166,21	0,01
44	40.328,34	0,07	1.761.964,57	2,16
45	17.031,90	0,03	6.287,53	0,01
46	3.463,15	0,01	608,88	0,00
47	17.990,79	0,03	151.836,70	0,19
48	155.710,01	0,26	1.755.677,45	2,15
49	57.661,25	0,09	248.257,26	D,3D
50	2.310,30	0,00	51.536,87	0,06

Annexe B - Statistical tables

Table 2: EU imports and exports from/to MPCs in the year 2010 (in thousands of euro, %) – Part II

	Mirror Analysis (2010)			
	EU imp from MPCs		EU exp to MPCs	
HS chapter	Value (1000 Euro)	%	Value (1000 Euro)	%
51	8.901,75	0,01	132.866,16	0,16
52	268.677,24	0,44	903.737,49	1,11
53	20.625,46	0,03	41.992,11	0,05
54	64.515,72	0,11	328.542,39	0,40
55	46.383,33	0,08	515.573,28	0,63
56	120.714,98	0,20	186.291,16	0,23
57	120.627,18	0,20	41.786,01	0,05
58	12.669,78	0,02	206.147,24	0,25
59	43.608,74	0,07	204.075,62	0,25
60	29.887,68	0,05	446.766,37	0,55
61	1.609.110,46	2,64	284.693,94	0,35
62	3.332.817,09	5,47	574.204,77	0,70
63	414.288,53	0,68	168.331,06	0,21
64	787.474,72	1,29	278.161,05	0,34
65	12.647,29	0,02	12.511,53	0,02
66	10.920,49	0,02	2.050,55	0,00
67	266,77	0,00	2.273,64	0,00
68	72.939,37	0,12	276.843,71	0,34
69	107.937,51	0,18	481.928,57	0,59
70	67.798,52	0,11	306.220,18	0,38
71	1.483.247.32	2,44	2.176.315,98	2,67
72	426.810,38	0,70	3.340.240	4,10
73	243.068,31	0,40	2.100.363,38	2,58
74	228.648,23	0,38	1.179.263,53	1,45
75	2.605,88	0,00	19.216,68	0,02
76	402.305,30	0,66	526.891,74	0,65
78	85.692,26	0,14	55.017,68	0,07
79	43.537,93	0,07	24.285,93	0,03
80	1.795,64	0,00	12.642,77	0,02
81	19.096,71	0,03	29.231,66	0,04
82	265.755,49	0,44	318.727,48	0,39
83	71.104,72	0,12	373.399,14	0,46
84	1.532.071,47	2,52	13.946.356,59	17,11
85	5.113.237,65	8,40	7.824.156,36	9,60
86	6.277,40	0,01	291.901,43	0,36
87	358.946,59	0,59	7.075.277	8,68
88	197.032,65	0,32	1.053.157,72	1,29
89	231.355,34	0,38	205.683,03	0,25
90	780.059,95	1,28	2.133.299,43	2,62
91	14.818,43	0,02	55.000,22	0,07
92	2.122,76	0,00	8.519,76	0,01
93	89.113,81	0,15	54.495,89	0,07
94	240.289,42	0,39	699.652,52	0,86
95	73.538,54	0,12	106.822,69	0,13
96	32.949,75	0,05	179.341,02	0,22
97	14.889,84	0,02	52.149,75	0,06
99	193.034,35	0,32	291.976,37	0,36
TOTAL	60.904.578,61	100,00	81.492.752,49	100,00

Table 3: EU imports from MPCs of goods related to HS chapter 27 (1000 Euro, %)

	EU Imports HS 27	
	Value	%
Algeria	20.328.112,05	68,5
Egypt	3.473.495,98	11,7
Israel	993.915,98	3,3
Jordan	17.385,92	0,1
Lebanon	6,01	0,0
Morocco	177.332,45	0,6
Palestine	2.429,37	0,0
Syria	3.190.997,42	10,8
Tunisia	1.493.189,09	5,0
Total MPCS	29.676.866,99	100,00

Table 4: EU imports from MPCs of goods related to HS chapter 85 (1000 Euro, %)

	EU Imports HS 85	
	Value	%
Algeria	12.260,78	0,2
Egypt	228.087,18	4,5
Israel	1.129.038,44	22,1
Jordan	7.347,88	0,1
Lebanon	16.362,49	0,3
Morocco	1.268.563,20	24,8
Palestine	16,18	0,0
Syria	9.770,67	0,2
Tunisia	2.441.790,83	47,8
Total MPCS	5.113.237,65	100,00

Table 5: EU imports from MPCs of goods under HS chapters 61 and 62 (in thousands of euro, %)

	EU Imports HS 61-62	
	Value	%
Algeria	78.76	0.0
Egypt	410.142.89	8.3
Israel	48.659.20	1.0
Jordan	9.480.54	0.2
Lebanon	10.125.72	0.2
Morocco	2.091.568.51	42.3
Palestine	10.73	0.0
Syria	51.398.09	1.0
Tunisia	2.320.463.11	47.0
Total MPCS	4.941.927.55	100.0

Table 6: EU imports from MPCs of goods under HS chapter 84 (in thousands of euro, %)

	EU Imports HS 84	
	Value	%
Algeria	19.092.14	1.2
Egypt	82.232.42	5.4
Israel	996.578.53	65.0
Jordan	26.179.53	1.7
Lebanon	9.100.25	0.6
Morocco	111.917.70	7.3
Palestine	2.40	0.0
Syria	24.902.10	1.6
Tunisia	262.066.40	17.1
Total MPCS	1.532.071.47	100.0

Table 7: EU imports from MPCs of goods under HS chapter 71 (in thousands of euro, %)

	EU Imports HS 71	
	Value	%
Algeria	12.685.73	0.9
Egypt	12.772.19	0.9
Israel	1.308.588.71	88.2
Jordan	40.436.43	2.7
Lebanon	67.243.06	4.5
Morocco	17.311.75	1.2
Palestine	0.00	0.0
Syria	2.682.25	0.2
Tunisia	21.527.20	1.5
Total MPCS	1.483.247.32	100.0

Table 8: EU imports from MPCs of goods under HS chapter 30 (in thousands of euro, %)

	EU Imports HS 30	
	Value	%
Algeria	774.79	0.1
Egypt	24.553.83	2.0
Israel	1.181.302.54	94.7
Jordan	4.478.97	0.4
Lebanon	783.32	0.1
Morocco	6.285.48	0.5
Palestine	25.644.60	2.1
Syria	1.781.33	0.1
Tunisia	1.878.32	0.2
Total MPCS	1.247.483.18	100.0

Table 9: EU imports from MPCs of goods under HS chapter 07 (in thousands of euro, %)

	EU Imports HS 07	
	Value	%
Algeria	2.238.97	0.2
Egypt	238.337.66	19.9
Israel	304.737.80	25.5
Jordan	14.542.66	1.2
Lebanon	973.42	0.1
Morocco	593.411.33	49.6
Palestine	1.105.90	0.1
Syria	4.360.29	0.4
Tunisia	37.119.28	3.1
Total MPCS	1.196.827.31	100.0

Table 10: EU exports to MPCs of goods under HS chapter 84 (in thousands of euro, %)

	EU Exports HS 84	
	Value	%
Algeria	3.320.267.66	23.8
Egypt	3.461.551.25	24.8
Israel	2.117.248.66	15.2
Jordan	546.179.18	3.9
Lebanon	573.919.35	4.1
Morocco	2.018.965.31	14.5
Palestine	12.840.99	0.1
Syria	608.468.90	4.4
Tunisia	1.286.915.29	9.2
Total MPCS	13.946.356.59	100.0

Table 11: EU exports to MPCs of goods under HS chapter 85 (in thousands of euro, %)

	EU Exports HS 85	
	Value	%
Algeria	1.070.627.35	13.7
Egypt	1.225.546.07	15.7
Israel	1.445.240.23	18.5
Jordan	185.344.74	2.4
Lebanon	255.554.07	3.3
Morocco	1.454.894.10	18.6
Palestine	2.831.69	0.0
Syria	373.710.14	4.8
Tunisia	1.810.407.97	23.1
Total MPCS	7.824.156.36	100.0

Table 12: EU exports to MPCs of goods under HS chapter 87 (in thousands of euro, %)

	EU Exports HS 87	
	Value	%
Algeria	1.730.905.45	24.5
Egypt	880.760.54	12.4
Israel	1.720.186.93	24.3
Jordan	229.649.37	3.2
Lebanon	332.032.67	4.7
Morocco	1.143.276.97	16.2
Palestine	22.491.77	0.3
Syria	224.473.05	3.2
Tunisia	791.500.96	11.2
Total MPCS	7.075.277.71	100.0

Table 13: EU exports to MPCs of goods under HS chapter 27 (in thousands of euro, %)

	EU Exports HS 27	
	Value	%
Algeria	646.998.87	10.3
Egypt	853.386.30	13.6
Israel	463.967.31	7.4
Jordan	78.155.30	1.2
Lebanon	1.030.374.18	16.4
Morocco	1.349.629.00	21.5
Palestine	101.72	0.0
Syria	751.577.50	12.0
Tunisia	1.106.769.57	17.6
Total MPCS	6.280.959.75	100.0

Table 14: EU exports to MPCs of goods under HS chapter 30 (in thousands of euro, %)

	EU Exports HS 30	
	Value	%
Algeria	932.561.33	27.3
Egypt	552.778.89	16.2
Israel	700.860.87	20.5
Jordan	254.523.21	7.4
Lebanon	329.240.29	9.6
Morocco	266.290.59	7.8
Palestine	7.239.27	0.2
Syria	117.913.24	3.4
Tunisia	257.149.01	7.5
Total MPCS	3.418.556.70	100.0

Table 15: EU exports to MPCs of goods under HS chapter 72 (in thousands of euro, %)

	EU Exports HS 72	
	Value	%
Algeria	1.240.705.31	37.1
Egypt	861.353.50	25.8
Israel	243.107.44	7.3
Jordan	11.621.26	0.3
Lebanon	82.232.99	2.5
Morocco	495.361.56	14.8
Palestine	20.20	0.0
Syria	143.976.51	4.3
Tunisia	261.862.10	7.8
Total MPCS	3.340.240.87	100.0

Table 16: EU exports to MPCs of goods under HS chapter 39 (in thousands of euro, %)

	EU Exports HS 39	
	Value	%
Algeria	432.438.70	14.6
Egypt	502.964.58	17.0
Israel	643.422.28	21.7
Jordan	79.531.59	2.7
Lebanon	118.057.36	4.0
Morocco	564.184.40	19.1
Palestine	5.589.43	0.2
Syria	103.203.88	3.5
Tunisia	510.904.73	17.3
Total MPCS	2.960.296.95	100.0

Table 17: EU exports to MPCs of goods under HS chapter 71 (in thousands of euro, %)

	EU Exports HS 71	
	Value	%
Algeria	18.921.76	0.9
Egypt	42.844.26	2.0
Israel	1.772.142.12	81.4
Jordan	100.234.10	4.6
Lebanon	107.130.90	4.9
Morocco	55.627.16	2.6
Palestine	4.17	0.0
Syria	2.361.64	0.1
Tunisia	77.049.87	3.5
Total MPCS	2.176.315.98	100.0

Table 18: Main product categories imported and exported by the EU from/to MPCs in the year 2010 (in millions of euro, %)

	EU imports from MPCs			EU exports to MPCs		
	HS chapter	Value	%	HS chapter	Value	%
DZ	27	20.174,2	96,5	84	3.318,9	21,4
	28	238,1	1,1	87	1.737,8	11,2
	25	57,5	0,3	72	1.224,9	7,9
EG	27	3.452,5	47,9	84	3.450,9	23,3
	31	524,4	7,3	85	1.225,5	8,3
	76	257,1	3,6	87	881,3	6,0
IL	71	1.305,3	11,8	84	2.117,9	14,7
	30	1.181,3	10,7	71	1.772,1	12,3
	85	1.129,1	10,2	87	1.720,2	11,9
JO	71	40,7	23,1	84	476,8	18,3
	84	30,8	17,5	87	250,2	9,6
	28	23,4	13,3	85	231,4	8,9
LB	71	67,2	20,4	27	837,2	17,7
	74	20,7	6,3	84	571,6	12,1
	48	17,9	5,4	30	329,2	7,0
MA	62	1.471,6	19,0	84	2.022,7	14,8
	85	1.269,7	16,4	85	1.451,2	10,6
	61	619,7	8,0	27	1.217,9	8,9
PS	30	25,6	74,2	87	22,5	28,2
	27	2,4	7,0	84	12,8	16,1
	15	1,6	4,5	90	8,4	10,6
SY	27	3.191,0	88,8	27	751,6	20,3
	25	97,7	2,7	84	608,5	16,4
	52	49,7	1,4	85	373,7	10,1
TN	85	2.441,5	25,6	85	1.807,6	16,3
	62	1.638,4	17,2	84	1.285,9	11,6
	27	1.493,2	15,7	27	1.080,3	9,7

Table 19: Share of EU imports and exports from/to MPCs by main HS chapter during MEDSTAT programmes (%).

	EU imports from MPCs						EU exports to MPCs					
	MEDSTATI		MEDSTATII		MEDSTATIII		MEDSTATI		MEDSTATII		MEDSTATIII	
	HS chapter	Share	HS chapter	Share	HS chapter	Share	HS chapter	Share	HS chapter	Share	HS chapter	Share
DZ	27	72,8	27	73,3	27	96,5	84	21,2	84	22,2	84	21,4
	28	0,6	88	2,0	28	1,1	87	11,9	87	14,7	87	11,2
	88	0,4	28	0,8	25	0,3	30	6,8	85	9,8	72	7,9
EG	27	45,5	27	40,0	27	47,9	84	24,8	84	24,0	84	23,3
	61	6,4	72	6,2	31	7,3	85	15,5	85	9,2	85	8,3
	52	6,3	25	5,3	76	3,6	87	4,2	88	5,7	87	6,0
IL	71	20,3	71	18,2	71	11,8	71	25,9	71	21,0	84	14,7
	85	17,9	85	10,4	30	10,7	84	14,5	84	15,9	71	12,3
	84	10,5	84	9,2	85	10,2	85	11,0	85	9,2	87	11,9
JO	88	25,8	88	38,2	71	23,1	84	16,9	84	17,7	84	18,3
	90	15,2	84	10,6	84	17,5	87	13,4	85	17,5	87	9,6
	31	9,4	31	10,1	28	13,3	85	9,5	87	9,5	85	8,9
LB	89	17,3	88	14,3	71	20,4	27	n,"	27	14,6	27	17,7
	71	12,9	71	8,4	74	6,3	84	9,0	84	10,1	84	12,1
	76	8,7	89	7,4	48	5,4	87	9,0	85	8,7	30	7,0
MA	62	28,3	62	24,1	62	19,0	B5	18,5	84	14,2	84	14,8
	61	II,3	85	14,4	85	16,4	84	12,9	85	12,8	85	10,6
	85	9,4	61	9,0	61	8,0	87	5,4	27	10,2	27	8,9
PS	06	76,5	06	25,2	30	74,2	87	41,3	87	27,2	87	28,2
	25	5,3	56	14,9	27	7,0	84	28,4	84	20,0	84	16,1
	02	4,2	07	10,1	15	4,5	85	5,8	85	8,8	90	10,6
SY	27	87,2	27	87,3	27	88,8	84	20,7	84	18,7	27	20,3
	52	4,9	52	2,1	25	2,7	85	12,5	27	15,7	84	16,4
	61	1,9	15	2,0	52	1,4	27	5,9	85	9,6	85	10,1
TN	62	35,6	62	20,6	85	25,6	84	13,1	85	14,3	85	16,3
	85	13,3	85	19,5	62	17,2	85	10,5	84	12,3	84	11,6
	61	11,1	27	16,7	27	15,7	87	8,1	27	8,8	27	9,7

Table 20: Northbound and southbound trade asymmetries identified in the MEDSTAT programmes (in millions of euro, %).

	NORTHBOUND ASYMMETRIES						SOUTHBOUND ASYMMETRIES					
	MEDSTATI		MEDSTATII		MEDSTATIII		MEDSTATI		MEDSTATIII		MEDSTATIII	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
DZ	1499,4	10,0	1319,1	9,5	·212,2	·1,0	-424,8	-7,0	-1389,4	-14,7	15,8	0,1
EG	1398,0	68,6	1974,5	89,0	1177,8	19,5	-2714,4	-34,5	-4338,2	-58,6	-1897,4	-12,8
IL	678,5	7,3	-320,7	-2,8	-495,1	-4,3	895,0	5,6	-641,5	-4,5	987,2	6,8
JO	81,0	82,2	251,0	202,2	54,4	44,9	-108,0	-6,7	-287,2	-12,4	-412,4	-15,8
LB	91,5	59,4	93,7	63,9	-249,0	-43,0	115,2	4,0	-202,8	-6,3	135,1	2,9
MA	3,4	0,1	-190,1	-2,6	-270,8	-3,4	-505,8	-6,5	-505,9	-4,9	-505,9	-3,7
PS	n.a.	n.a.	137,0	297,8	27,3	366,6	n.a.	n.a.	0,7	5,2	197,5	247,6
SY	n.a.	n.a.	38,1	-1,1	132,5	3,8	n.a.	n.a.	-1203,9	-41,5	-360,2	-9,7
TN	434,5	8,6	192,2	2,2	463,9	5,1	-748,6	-10,3	-451,5	-4,7	-845,7	-7,6

Table 21: Main northbound and southbound trade asymmetries by HS chapter identified in the MEDSTAT programmes.

	MEDSTATI		MEDSTATII				MEDSTATIII			
	Northbound	Southbound	Northbound		Southbound		Northbound		Southbound	
	HS	HS	HS	Value (Mio EURO)	HS	Value (Mio EURO)	HS	Value (Mio EURO)	HS	Value (Mio EURO)
EU-DZ	27	87	27	-2.469,8	87	-622,4	27	-603,3	87	-540,1
	88	88	88	307,5	88	-342,9	28	65,4	73	372,7
	28	10	28	37,4	84	-254,8	25	39,0	72	116,7
	72	44	84	32,7	04	126,7	84	18,3	10	111,1
	31	84	74	16,3	90	-69,3	29	13,4	85	99,8
EU-EG	27	84	27	571,6	84	1.109,4	27	1.303,3	84	-1.267,9
	69	85	61	180,9	88	422,9	31	-126,8	27	1.035,9
	61	88	88	140,6	85	409,4	38	-126,5	73	591,3
	84	87	72	125,4	89	364,2	39	-80,8	88	-278,8
	76	90	84	97,9	87	189,3	85	72,8	74	-262,5

	MEDSTATI		MEDSTATII				MEDSTATIII			
	Northbound	Southbound	Northbound		Southbound		Northbound		Southbound	
	HS	HS	HS	Value (Mio EURO)	HS	Value (Mio EURO)	HS	Value (Mio EURO)	HS	Value (Mio EURO)
EU-IL	84	85	38	-722,1	84	-514,1	38	-980,3	71	445,0
	30	71	71	-700,1	85	-241,9	27	955,7	27	-239,7
	27	84	27	630,0	71	165,3	71	-811,6	85	224,0
	85	27	85	-303,2	90	-86,0	85	-153,8	87	-189,2
	39	29	39	-124,2	33	-82,3	99	113,4	72	128,0
EU-JO	88	87	88	140,6	84	145,6	84	23,9	84	-157,5
	90	99	84	36,6	87	65,6	28	11,3	88	-137,3
	84	88	40	15,9	99	55,4	40	8,6	87	72,9
	31	84	25	11,4	90	46,9	99	7,5	99	69,5
	85	90	90	10,8	85	34,9	07	-6,4	27	66,4
EU-LB	89	87	88	34,1	88	-119,8	87	-248,3	87	361,5
	71	84	89	17,8	27	101,6	84	-16,0	27	236,6
	28	71	05	14,6	85	-97,3	05	14,9	84	-160,6
	31	62	85	5,9	84	-87,4	88	12,8	88	-79,5
	75	90	71	5,5	87	70,9	90	3,1	30	64,0
EU-MA	85	62	85	-427,2	84	-147,0	85	-232,1	27	315,1
	88	88	07	152,7	62	-114,4	07	177,8	85	-189,7
	62	84	62	-122,6	87	-81,9	16	110,6	84	-164,4
	03	85	08	84,4	27	-70,8	62	-102,7	73	97,5
	07	54	28	-74,6	99	-51,5	28	-80,2	88	-82,5
EU-SY	27	17	61	-70,6	84	-354,8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	52	38	27	64,3	27	193,7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	41	48	15	-25,8	85	-184,4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	61	04	25	23,0	17	-150,0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	62	87	41	-11,0	87	-106,5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
EU-TN	27	60	61	126,8	85	-236,8	89	102,5	85	-466,4
	61	88	85	121,4	60	-182,2	64	89,7	27	-160,5
	62	85	62	-104,0	62	112,3	61	67,1	60	-153,1
	85	87	27	-90,6	27	-125,9	27	59,5	84	107,8
	88	84	94	62,6	52	76,4	94	44,6	87	99,3

Table 22: Trade among EJPAI countries in the year 2006 (in thousands of USD).

			MEDSTAT II (2006 data)				
			WORLD	EG	IL	JO	PS
EG	Imp	Value	20.667.242		7.801	85.467	69
		Share	100%		0,04%	0,41%	0,00%
	Exp	Value	13.756.318		19.886	249.882	82.888
		Share	100%		0,14%	1,82%	0,60%
IL	Imp	Value	48.092.446	77.109		38.312	258.000
		Share	100%	0,16%		0,08%	0,54%
	Exp	Value	48.782913	126.308		136.653	1.991.000
		Share	100%	0,26%		0,28%	4,08%
JO	Imp	Value	11.446.910	482.327	139.425		23.358
		Share	100%	4,21%	1,22%		0,20%
	Exp	Value	5.166.645	56.915	132.245		37.535
		Share	100%	1,10	2,56%		0,73%
PS	Imp	Value	2.758.726	31.406	2.002.150	33.017	
		Share	100%	1,14%	72,58%	1,20%	
	Exp	Value	366.709	642	326.568	22.973	
		Share	100%	0,18%	89,05%	6,26	

Table 23: Trade among EJPAI countries in the year 2009 (in thousands of USD).

			MEDSTAT III (2009 data)				
			WORLD	EG	IL	JO	PS
EG	Imp	Value	44.912.463		59.420	72.870	1.362
		Share	100%		0,13%	0,16%	0,00%
	Exp	Value	24.182.270		62034	930.911	87.742
		Share	100%		0,26%	3,85%	0,36%
IL	Imp	Value	47.730.998	270.827		69.868	368.274
		Share	100%	0,57%		0,15%	0,77%
	Exp	Value	50.115.933	134.532		231.120	2.181.319
		Share	100%	0,27%		0,46%	4,35%
JO	Imp	Value	14.075.297	859.011	130.884		32.015
		Share	100%	6,10%	0,93%		0,23%
	Exp	Value	6.365.744	115.073	117.195		49.895
		Share	100%	1,81%	1,84%		0,78%
PS	Imp	Value	3.600.785	35.232	2.651.129	48.122	
		Share	100%	0,98%	73,63%	1,34%	
	Exp	Value	518.355	2.891	453.494	28.855	
		Share	100%	0,56%	87,49%	5,57	

Table 24: EJPAI bilateral trade flows in the year 2011 (in thousands of USD).

DÉCLARANT	EGYPT		JORDAN		PALESTINE		ISRAEL	
Partner	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export
EGYPT	7		757.372	125.586	34.032	998	178.475	236.456
JORDAN	139.354	864.370			89.979	38.927	172.980	209.958
PALESTINE	418	80.322	38.251	82.424				
ISRAEL	84.272	56.412	96.042	113.318	2.938.380	617.782		

Table 25: EU-Algeria total trade and asymmetries in the year 2010 (in thousands of euro).

Mirror discrepancy (2010)								
	Northbound				Southbound			
	DZ exp to EU27	EU27 Imp from DZ	Northbound Mirror Discrepancy		EU27 exp to DZ	DZ Imp from EU	Southbound Mirror Discrepancy	
			Value	%			Value	%
TOTAL Value (1000 Euro)	21.127.986,72	20.915.745,51	-212.241,21	-1,00	15.530.639,04	15.546.455	15.816,42	0,10

Table 26: EU-Egypt total trade and asymmetries in the year 2010 (in thousands of euro).

Mirror discrepancy (2010)								
	Northbound				Southbound			
	EG exp to EU27	EU27 Imp from EG	Northbound Mirror Discrepancy		EU27 exp to EG	EG Imp from EU27	Southbound Mirror Discrepancy	
			Value	%			Value	%
TOTAL Value (1000 Euro)	6.026.889,94	7.204.642,20	1.177.752,26	19,54	14.802.782,87	12.905.382,62	-1.897.400,05	-12,82

Table 27: EU-Israel total trade and asymmetries in the year 2010 (in thousands of euro).

Mirror discrepancy (2010)								
	Northbound				Southbound			
	IL exp to EU27	EU27 Imp from IL	Northbound Mirror Discrepancy		EU27 exp to IL	IL Imp from EU27	Southbound Mirror Discrepancy	
			Value	%			Value	%
TOTAL Value (1000 Euro)	11.582.520 ,93	11.087.457 ,51	-495.063,42	-4,27	14.405.068 ,68	15.392.241,83	987.173,15	6,85

Table 28: EU-Jordan total trade and asymmetries in the year 2009 (in thousands of euro).

Mirror discrepancy (2009)									
	Northbound					Southbound			
	JO exp to EU27	of wich JO re-exp to EU27	EU27 Imp from JO	Northbound Mirror Discrepancy		EU27 exp to JO	JO Imp from EU27	Southbound Mirror Discrepancy	
				Value	%			Value	%
TOTAL Value (1000 Euro)	121.339,26	13.269,29	175.775,97	54.435,97	44,86	2.603.016,55	2.190.605,82	-412.410,73	-15,84

Table 29: EU-Lebanon total trade and asymmetries in the year 2010 (in thousands of euro).

Mirror discrepancy (2010)								
	Northbound				Southbound			
	LB exp to EU27	EU27 Imp from LB	Northbound Mirror Discrepancy		EU27 exp to LB	LB Imp from EU27	Southbound Mirror Discrepancy	
			Value	%			Value	%
TOTAL Value (1000 Euro)	579.259,26	330.231,10	-249.028,16	-42,99	4.717.773,88	12.905.382,62	135.143,82	2,86

Table 30: EU-Morocco total trade and asymmetries in the year 2010 (in thousands of euro).

Mirror discrepancy (2010)								
	Northbound				Southbound			
	MA exp to EU27	EU27 Imp from MA	Northbound Mirror Discrepancy		EU27 exp to MA	MA Imp from EU27	Southbound Mirror Discrepancy	
			Value	%			Value	%
TOTAL Value (1000 Euro)	8.005.594,03	7.734.751,55	-270.842,48	-3,38	13.639.925,18	13.134.053,71	-505.871,47	-3,71

Table 31: EU-Tunisia total trade and asymmetries in the year 2010 (in thousands of euro).

Mirror discrepancy (2010)								
	Northbound				Southbound			
	TN exp to EU27	EU27 Imp from TN	Northbound Mirror Discrepancy		EU27 exp to TN	TN Imp from EU27	Southbound Mirror Discrepancy	
			Value	%			Value	%
TOTAL Value (1000 Euro)	9.070.242,14	9.534.188,76	463.946,62	5,12	11.097.312,98	10.251.568,98	-845.744,0	-7,62

Table 32: Egypt-Israel total trade and asymmetries in the year 2009 (in thousands of USD).

Mirror discrepancy (2010)								
	Eastbound				Westbound			
	EG exp to IL	IL Imp from EG	Eastbound Mirror Discrepancy		IL exp to EG	EG Imp from IL	Westbound Mirror Discrepancy	
			Value	%			Value	%
TOTAL Value (1000 Euro)	62.034	270.827	208.793	336,58	134.532	59.420	-75.112	-55,83

Table 33: Egypt-Jordan total trade and asymmetries in the year 2009 (in thousands of USD).

Mirror discrepancy (2010)									
	Eastbound				Westbound				
	EG exp to JO	JO Imp from EG	Eastbound Mirror Discrepancy		JO exp to EG	of wich re-exp	EG Imp from JO	Westbound Mirror Discrepancy	
			Value	%				Value	%
TOTAL Value (1000 Euro)	930.911	859.011	-71.900	-7,72	115.073	26.801	72.870	-42.203	-36,67

Table 34: Israel-Jordan total trade and asymmetries in the year 2009 (in thousands of USD).

Mirror discrepancy (2010)									
	Northbound				Southbound				
	IL exp to JO	JO Imp from IL	Eastbound Mirror Discrepancy		JO exp to IL	of wich re-exp	IL Imp from JO	Westbound Mirror Discrepancy	
			Value	%				Value	%
TOTAL Value (1000 Euro)	231.120	130.884	-100.236	-43,37	117.195	16.559	69.868	-47.327	-40,38

Table 35: Egypt-Palestine total trade and asymmetries in the year 2009 (in thousands of USD).

Mirror discrepancy (2009)								
	Eastbound				Westbound			
	EG exp to PS	PS Imp from EG	Eastbound Mirror Discrepancy		PS exp to EG	EG Imp from PS	Westbound Mirror Discrepancy	
			Value	%			Value	%
TOTAL Value (1000 Euro)	87.742	35.323	-52.419	-59,74	2.891	1.362	-1.529	-52,89

Table 36: Palestine-Jordan total trade and asymmetries in the year 2009 (in thousands of USD).

Mirror Analysis (2009)								
	Eastbound				Westbound			
	PS exp to JO	JO Imp from PS	Eastbound Mirror Discrepancy		JO exp to PS	PS Imp from JO	Westbound Mirror Discrepancy	
			Value	%			Value	%
TOTAL Value (1000 Euro)	28.855	32.015	3.160	10,95	11.121	48.122	-1.773	-3,55

Table 37: Israel-Palestine total trade and asymmetries in the year 2009 (in thousands of USD).

Mirror discrepancy (2009)								
	Eastbound				Westbound			
	IL exp to PS	PS Imp from IL	Eastbound Mirror Discrepancy		PS exp to IL	IL Imp from PS	Westbound Mirror Discrepancy	
			Value	%			Value	%
TOTAL Value (1000 Euro)	2.181.319	2.626.483	445.164	20,41	453.488	368.274	-85.214	-18,79

Table 38: EU-MPC mirror exercises during MEDSTAT III, according to the date of the study.

	JO	EG	DZ	MA	TN	LB	IL	EJPAI
Date of the study	April 2011	July 2011	September 2011	September 2011	January 2012	February 2012	May 2012	May 2011 May 2013
Currency used in the analysis	EURO	EURO	EURO	EURO	EURO	EURO	EURO	USD
Period covered	2005-2009	2006-2010	2006-2010	2006-2010	2006-2010	2006-2010	2006-2010	2009
Detailed Analysis	2009	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2009

Notes

Notes

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