

SECTORAL INDICATORS

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INTRODUCTION

This statistical section contains a short presentation of the main indicators of agricultural and food development in Mediterranean countries which are members of the CIHEAM.

The data relate to demographic and economic aspects, resources and production inputs, consumption, and international trade.

In view of the fact that little data is available for several countries in the region, we have deliberately limited our data to the indicators most frequently used for population growth, urbanisation, aggregate economic growth and agricultural growth, food consumption and international trade in order to ensure comparability.

Notes on methodology

Source of the data

The agricultural statistics (land use, output, trade) come from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). They are collected from the official bodies in the various countries and complemented where necessary by FAO estimations made on the basis of provisional or unofficial information.

The macroeconomic information concerning population, national accounts, world trade, etc. have been drawn either from the United Nations series of statistics published in various yearbooks (statistical yearbooks, yearbooks of national accounts, population yearbooks, international trade yearbooks) or from World Bank or IMF publications.

Maps

Multidate maps: the legend common to both maps provides a basis for strict comparison of the documents and for observing in particular any changes in the classification of certain regions over the period under review – otherwise the maps could not be collated.

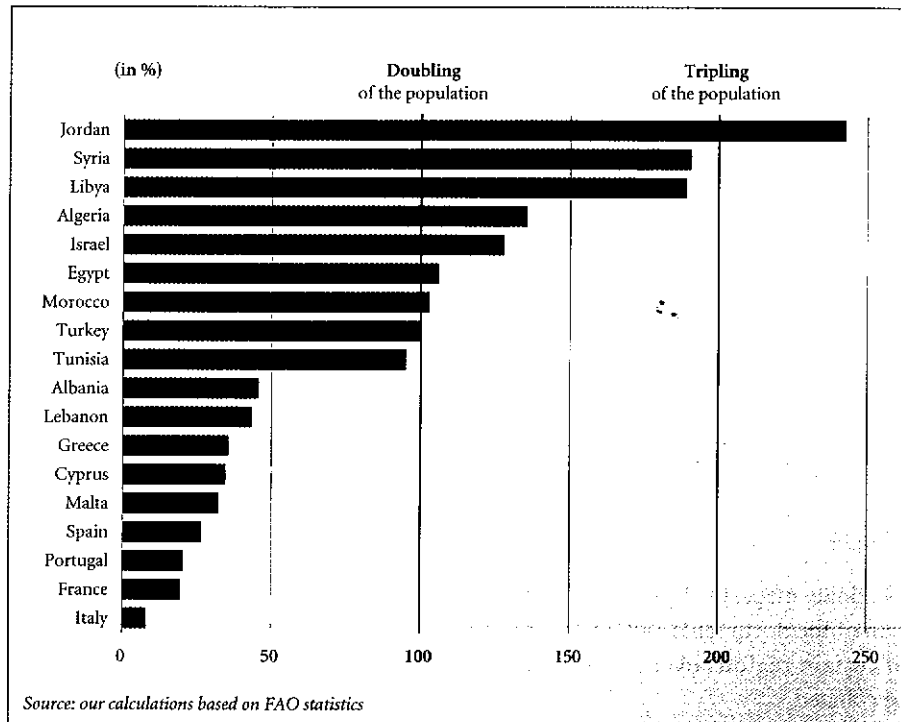
Choropleth maps (with areas shaded in proportion to the statistical variable): the so-called “nested-means” statistical method (4 classes) has been used throughout.

The maps have been drawn with Philcarto – <http://philgeo.club.fr/Index.html>.

The Mediterranean countries have a current total population of 443 million, amounting to 7% of the world population. Although the trend in the Mediterranean population as a whole has been relatively stable since 1970 compared to the rest of the world, there is a noticeable contrast between the north and the south of the region, with marked differences in population growth: high in the south and east (around 2% per annum), although slowing down, and low in the north (less than 0.6% per annum).

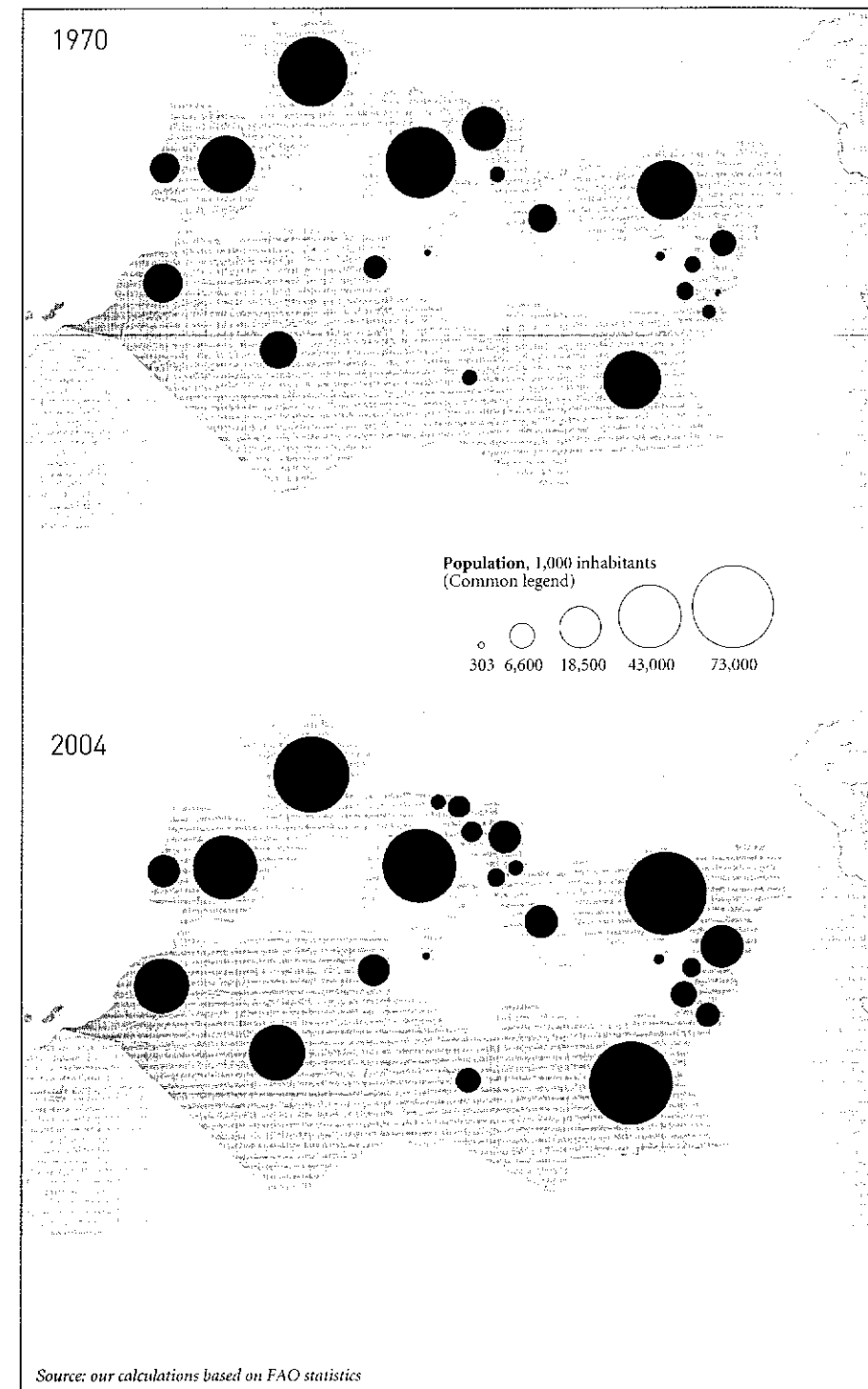
In 2004, 41% of the populations in the region were concentrated in the European Mediterranean area (EU Med: Cyprus, Spain, France, Greece, Italy, Malta and Portugal), whereas the southern and eastern Mediterranean countries (SEMC: Albania, Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey and the Palestinian Authority) accounted for 59% of Mediterranean population. Egypt (73.4 million inhabitants) and Turkey (72.3 million inhabitants) are today the two most populated countries in the Mediterranean.

Population trend, 1970-2004



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Population

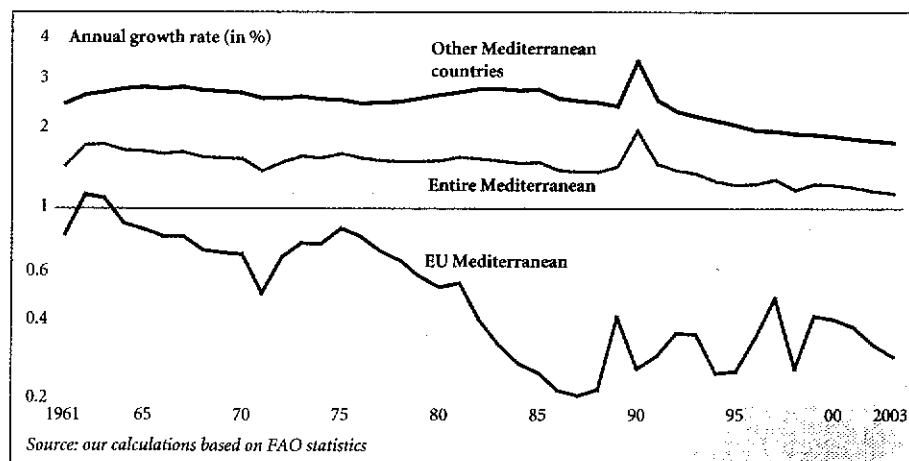


Mediterranean population growth rates show a marked contrast – high in the south and east (around 2% per annum) and low in the north (less than 0.6%). Population growth has been slowing down to some extent over the last four decades; the annual growth rates in the southern and eastern Mediterranean countries dropped from 2.6% in the 1960s to 2.1% in the 1990s, and the rates in the European Mediterranean countries – already low – dropped from 0.8% to 0.3% over the same period. In several countries – Algeria, Morocco, Egypt and Turkey – on the other hand, the population increased by over 200% in 35 years; Egypt and Turkey are today the two most populated countries in the Mediterranean with over 72 million inhabitants in each country and population growth rates of just under 2% per annum. These trends significantly affect the number of inhabitants and the age structure of the populations, and they naturally condition economic, social and environmental policy in the countries concerned.

This population growth results in young populations in the southern and eastern Mediterranean countries with significant needs in the fields of health and education in particular. It is also accompanied by internal and external migratory flows (emigration being more and more suppressed due to the international crisis), and this is resulting in a marked increase in the demand for consumer goods and public services. In the European Mediterranean region, the population trend is resulting in the ageing of the population with all the consequences this has in terms of demand on the part of the elderly and the need for renewal in order to support economic activities.

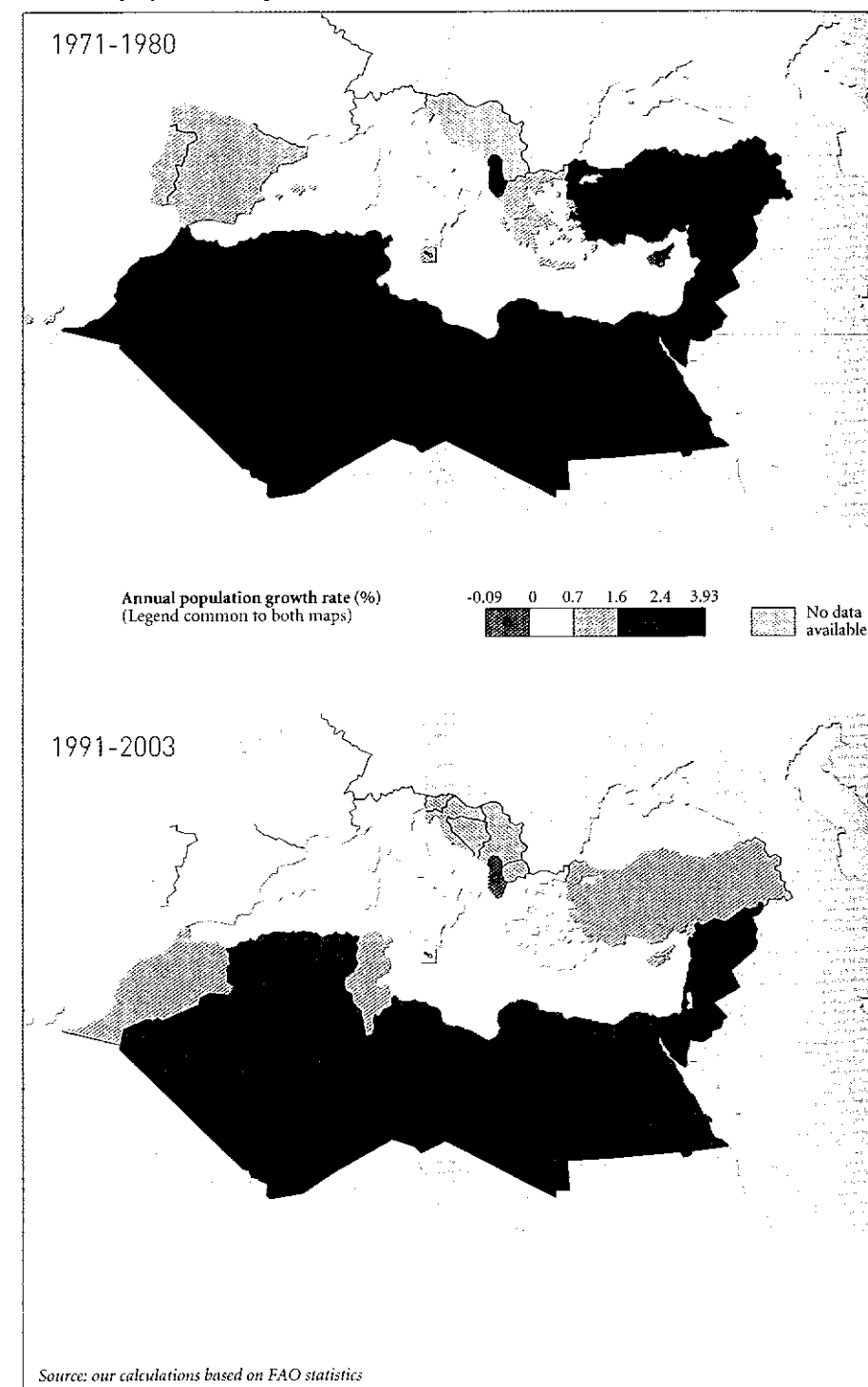
According to the 2002 population forecast of the United Nations in the medium variant, the Mediterranean region will have 496.9 million inhabitants by 2015 (6.9% of the world population), 37% of whom will be located in the European Mediterranean region and 63% in the southern and eastern Mediterranean countries.

Total population trend, 1961-2003



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Annual population growth rate



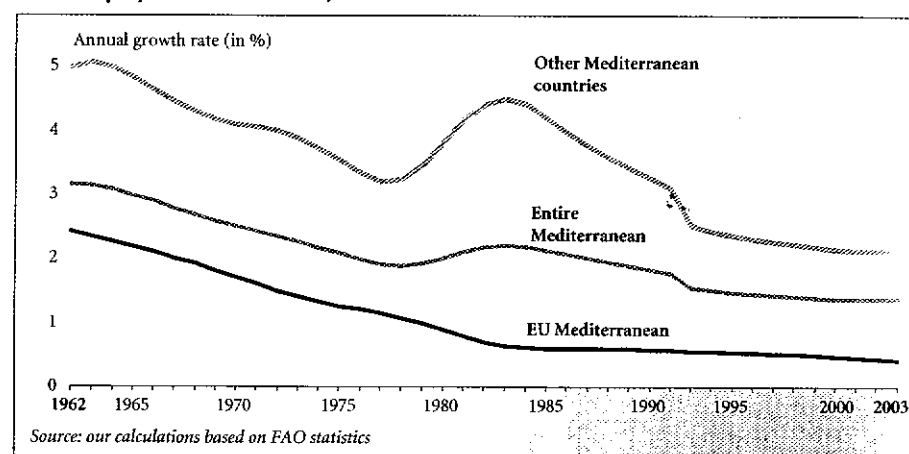
In the last four decades, it is mainly in the towns and cities that the population of Mediterranean countries has grown.

The urban Mediterranean population increased from 117 million to 290 million in the period from 1961 to 2003 – at an annual growth rate of 2.2%.

Over 70% of this urban growth took place in the southern and eastern Mediterranean countries, where the average growth rate has been 3.8% since 1961. Urban population growth, which was over 3% per annum until the early 1990s, now seems to be slowing down, levelling off at between 2% and 3% in the course of the last decade. As the result of the rapid urbanisation observed in the last few decades, two-thirds of the Mediterranean population live in urban areas (whereas only half of the population was urban in 1965). This rapid urbanisation process in the southern and eastern Mediterranean is far from under control and is resulting in significant changes in lifestyle with all the consequences they have at the economic, social and environmental level.

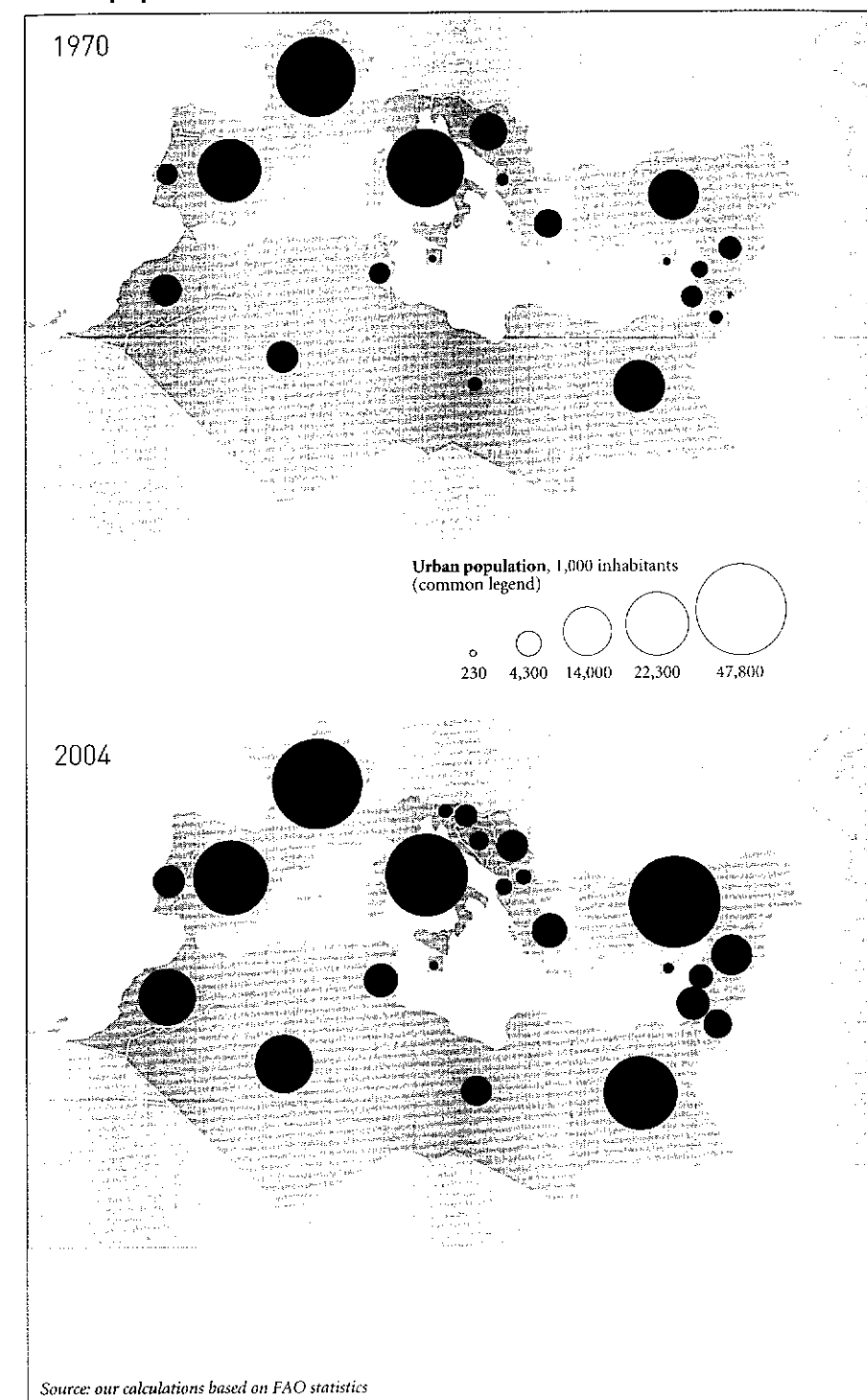
Urban population growth in European Mediterranean countries has been lower – less than 1% per annum since the 1980s.

Urban population trend, 1962-2003



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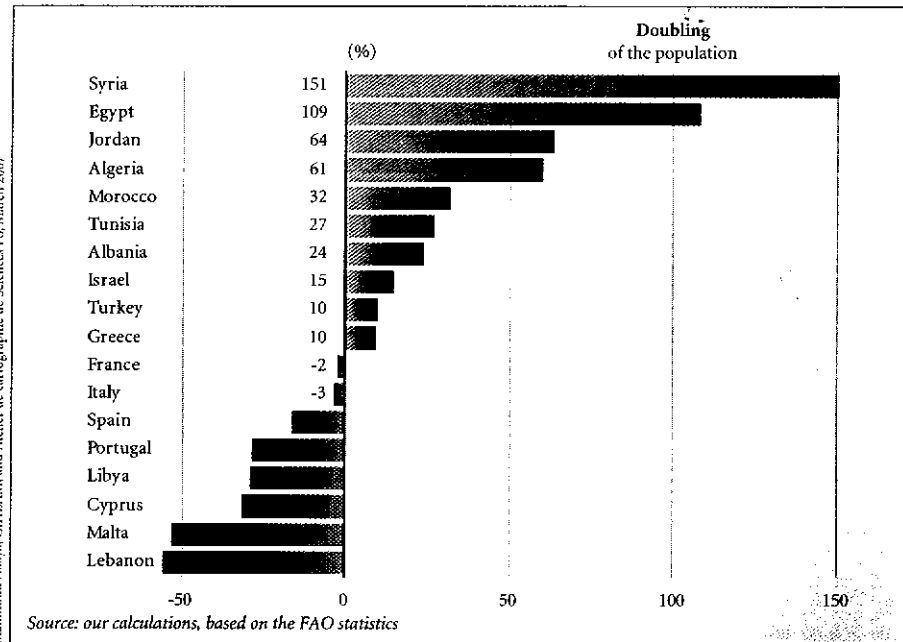
Urban population



The Mediterranean region has a rural population of 190 million*, most of whom are concentrated on the southern shores (55%). The annual rural population growth rates in the period from 1965 to 2003 were 0.19% in the northern countries and 1.74% in the south. During that period the rural population increased from 57.4 million to 110.6 million (an increase of 190%) in the southern countries, whereas population growth was limited in the northern Mediterranean (a rural population of 88.7 million in 2003 compared to 82.5 million in 1965).

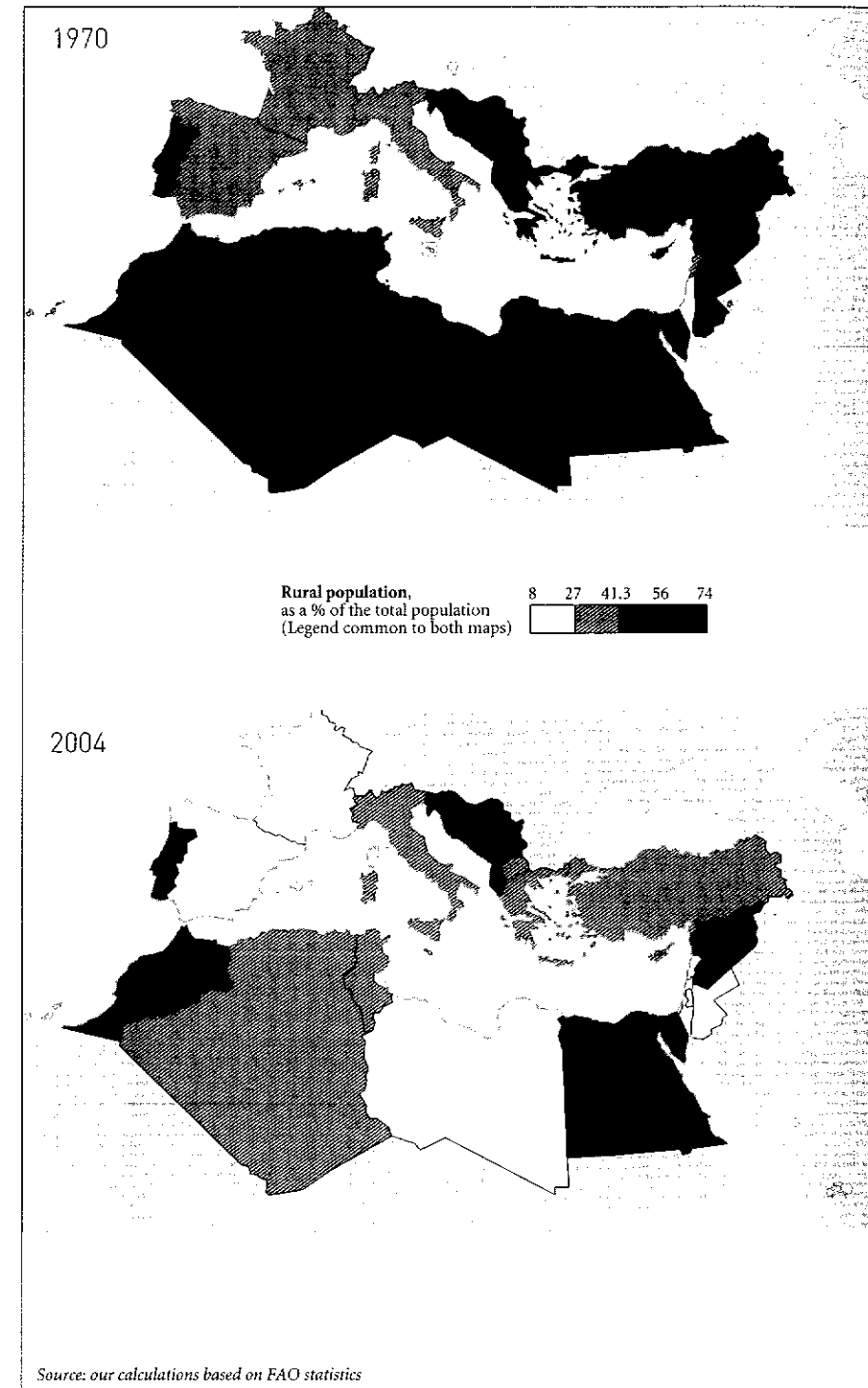
The steady growth in the rural population of the southern Mediterranean countries is taking place in a demographic context of relatively marked rural depopulation processes. In the period from 1965 to 2003, the proportion of rural population in the total population dropped in the southern Mediterranean countries from 61% to 42% (i.e. a decrease of 19 percentage points). Although the decrease was insignificant in a country such as Egypt (-2%), where the rural/urban population ratio remained practically unchanged, it was relatively marked in the Maghreb countries (particularly in Tunisia and Algeria). With regard to the decline in rural population in the northern Mediterranean countries over the same period (1965-2003), this trend is an older historical phenomenon and has been less significant, being observed essentially in Spain (-17%), Portugal (-42%) and Greece (-12%). There has been a very sharp decrease in the proportion of rural population in countries such as Turkey (where it dropped from 66% in 1965 to 34% in 2003) and Lebanon (-41% over the same period). Modernisation policies (in Turkey), policies to diversify activities (in Spain and Portugal) or factors connected with a particularly bloody civil war (in Lebanon) have contributed to the acceleration of the urbanisation process in these countries.

Rural population trend, 1970-2004



* Cf. CIHEAM Agri. Med, annual report 2005.

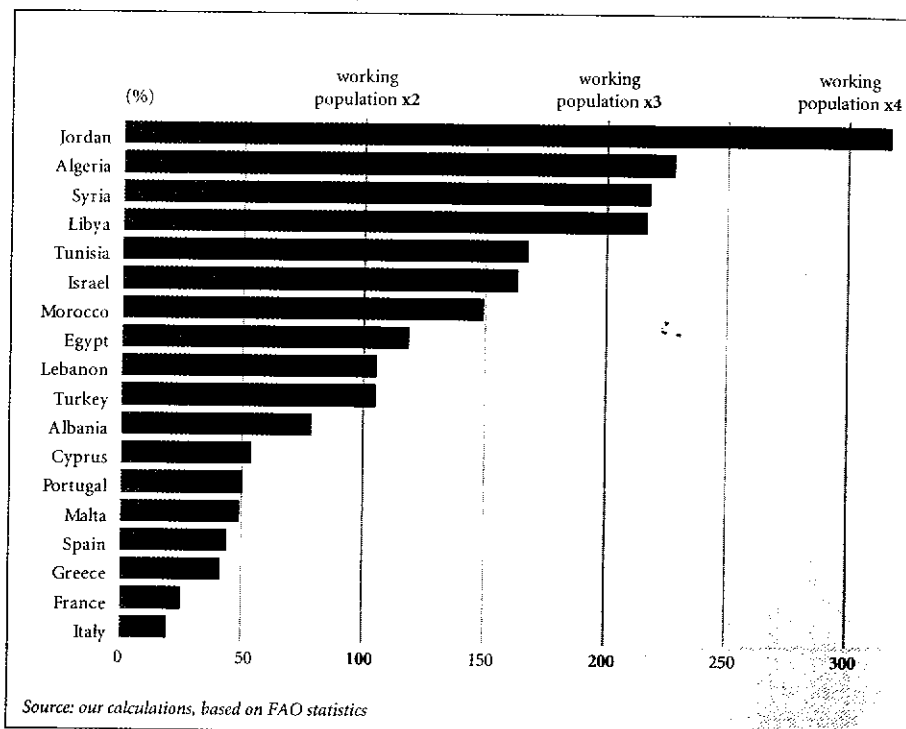
Proportion of rural population in the total population



The working population trend is a core issue in economic and employment policy. It is a major challenge for the southern and eastern Mediterranean countries, since there is high demand for new jobs. The working population in these countries increased by 260% between 1970 and 2003. Given the population growth and the age structure of the population, these countries register an increase of more than 2.5 million potential work force members every year and thus an increase in the demand for new jobs, which has to be met. The working population growth rate in this region seems to have been levelling off at the high rate of 3% a year over the last 10 years.

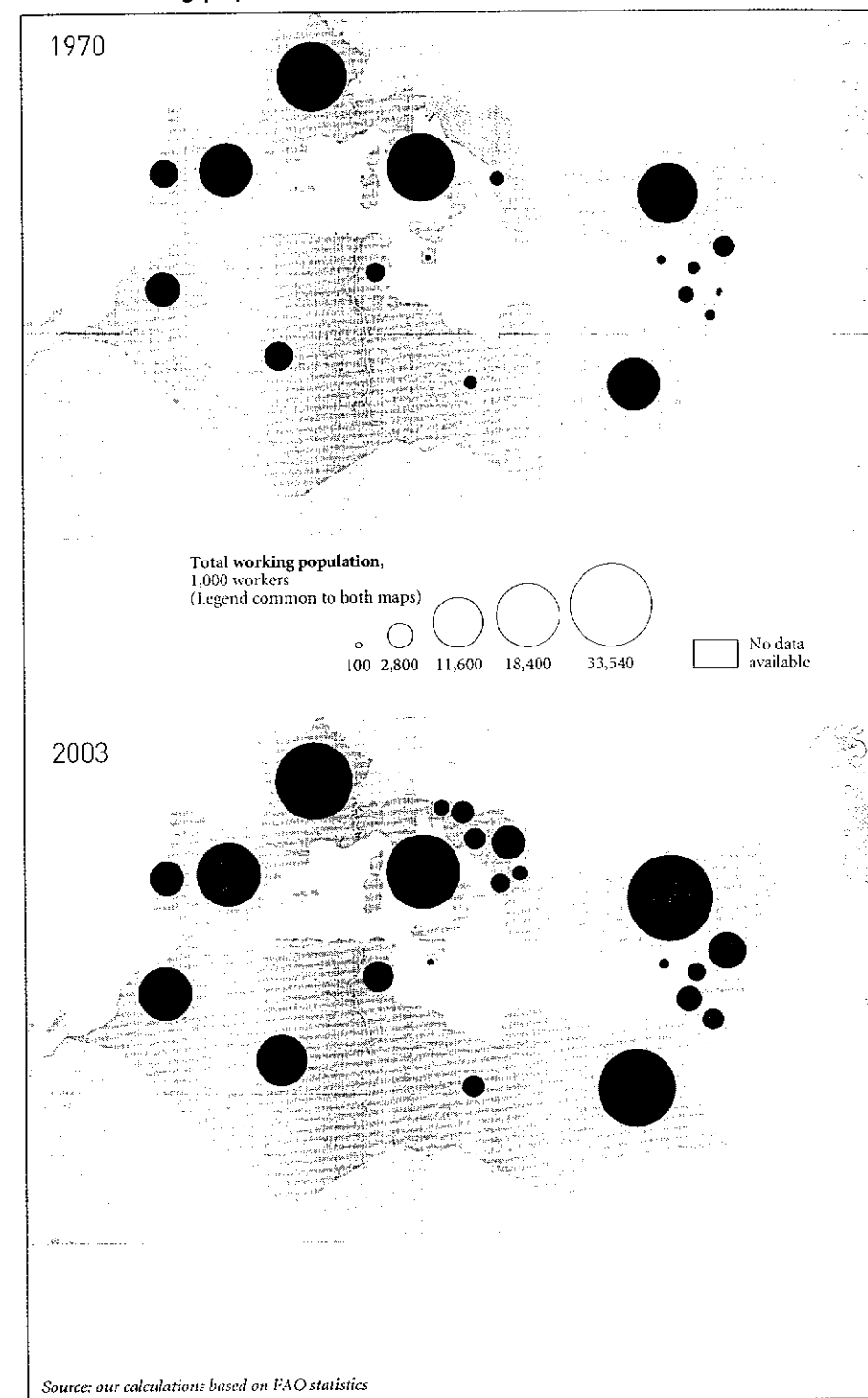
On the other hand, the growth in the working population in the European Mediterranean region is moderate, with annual rates of less than 0.5% and a downward trend, which raises the question of the renewal of the working population; in view of population ageing, this trend further increases the burden of the idle population in relation to the working population.

Working population trend, 1970-2003



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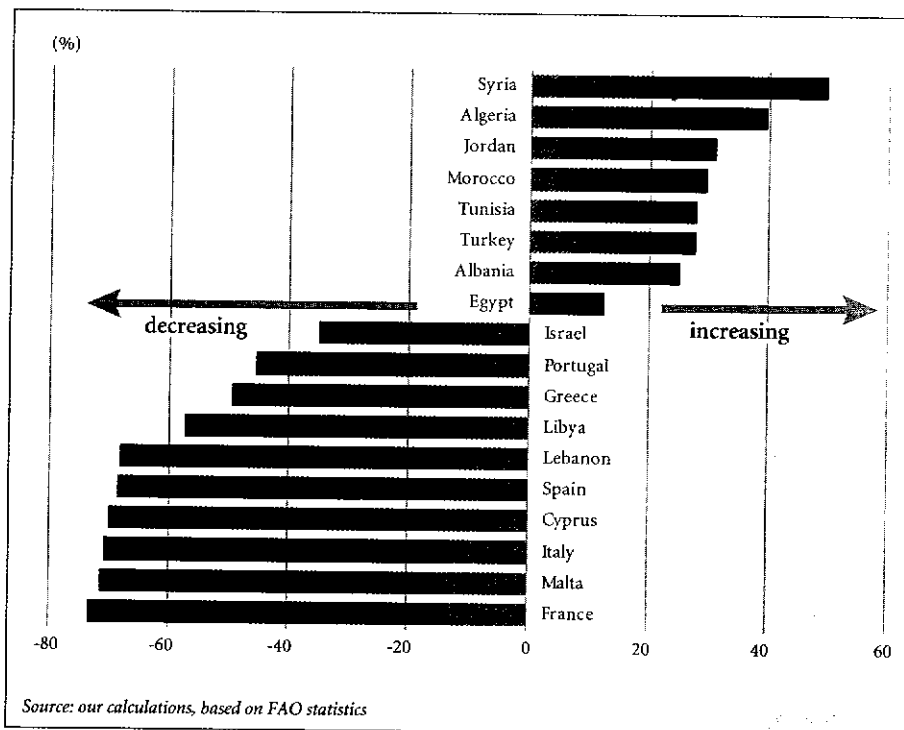
Total working population



Economic development, industrialisation, growth of the tertiary sector, and the diversification of activities are accompanied everywhere by a relative decrease in the agricultural sector's contribution to the economy. But agriculture is nevertheless still a very important sector for social, economic and environmental reasons. In order to give agriculture its full dimension as economies are progressively diversified, the analysis is often conducted on the agro-food complex as a whole on the one hand – in order to cover all of the agro-food sector – and on rural areas on the other – in order to take more specific account of the environmental dimension.

Taken as a whole, the working farm population in the Mediterranean region has increased – from 37 million workers in 1990 to 38.5 million in 2003. There is a marked contrast between the trend in the European Mediterranean countries and the trend registered in the southern and eastern countries, however. For there has been a significant decrease in the working farm population in Mediterranean Europe (7.2 million workers in 1990, 4.4 million in 2003), whereas it is increasing in the southern and eastern Mediterranean countries (29.7 million in 1990, 34 million in 2003). In relative value, the share of the working farm population in the total working population is decreasing in both regions, dropping from 9.7% to 5.5% in the European Mediterranean region and from 41.4% to 32.5% in the southern and eastern countries. These figures underline the importance of the agricultural sector, particularly in the latter countries, where it still employs one-third of the working population.

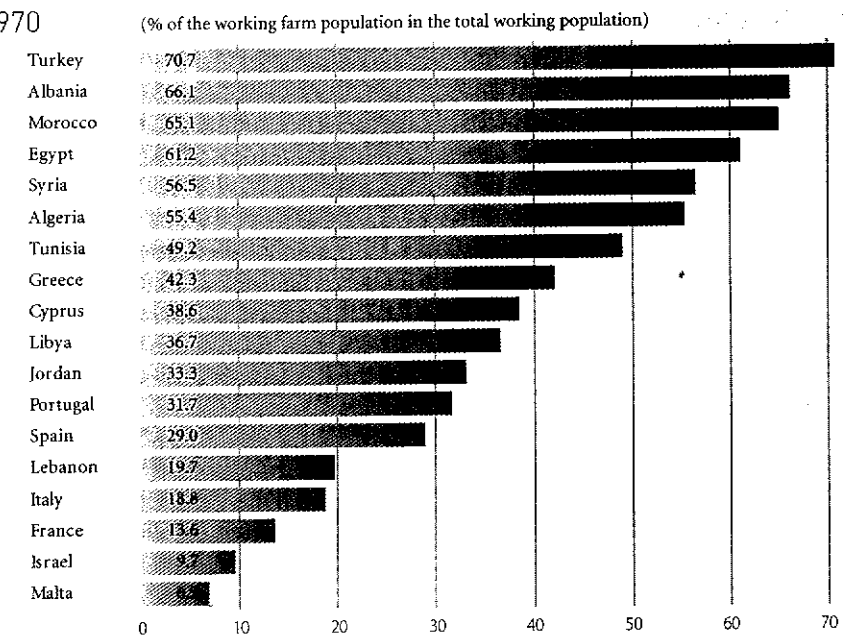
Working farm population trend, 1970-2003



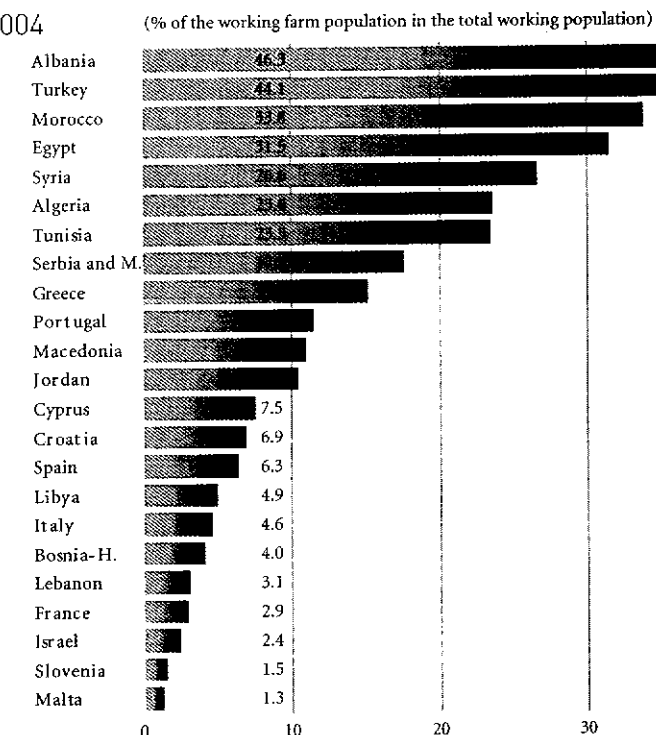
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Working farm population

1970



2004



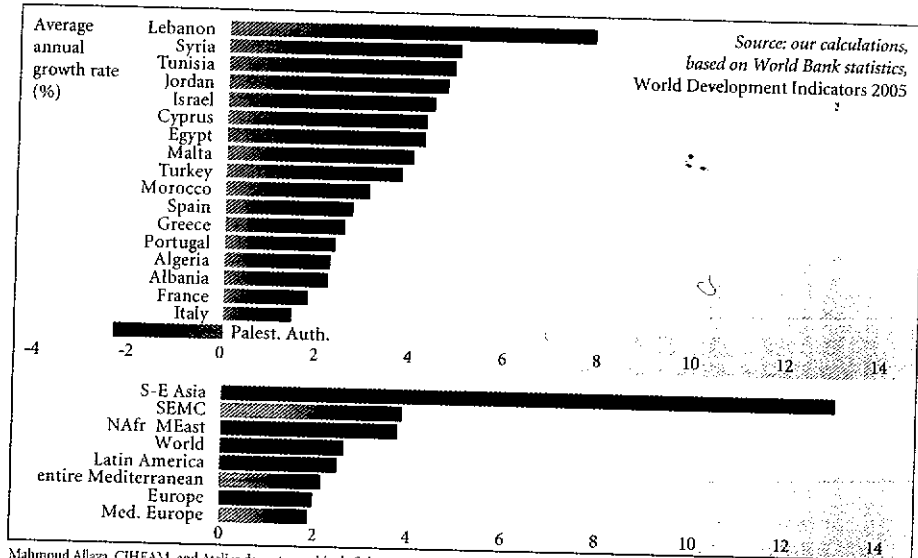
Source: our calculations, based on FAO statistics

Gross domestic product (GDP)

The marked heterogeneity of the Mediterranean region as regards GDP should first be underlined, as well as the gap between the developed and the less developed economies, which has been widening over the last few decades. In 2003, for instance, per capita GDP (in constant \$, 2,000) in the European Mediterranean countries was 7.6 times higher than in the southern and eastern countries, seven countries had a per capita GDP of less than \$2,000 (less than \$5 per day), in three countries it was between 2,000 and 5,000 (between \$5 and \$13 per day), and in nine countries it was over \$10,000.

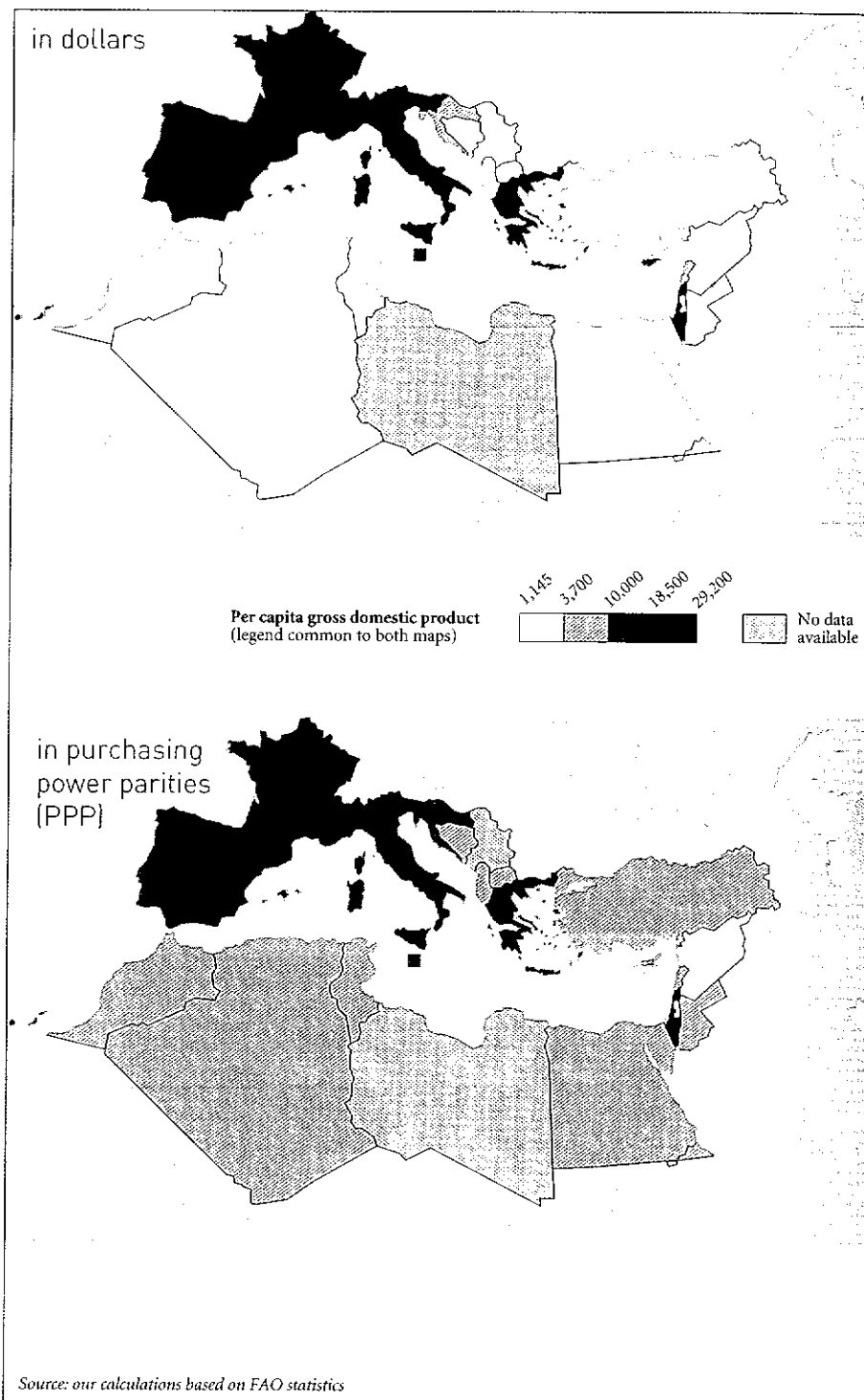
Taken as a whole, the Mediterranean region registered a GDP expressed in constant dollars of \$8,967 billion (11.6% of world GDP – 6.9% of the world population), distributed as follows: 84.4% in the European Mediterranean and 15.6% in the southern and eastern Mediterranean countries (compared to 13% of world GDP in 1990 – 87% in European Mediterranean countries and 13% in the southern and eastern countries). This trend shows a downswing in the Mediterranean share of world production due mainly to the higher growth rate in other regions of the world, particularly South-East Asia, where an average growth rate of almost 13% per annum has been registered. The share of the SEMC in the Mediterranean GDP is improving to some extent, rising from 13% to 15.6%, although Mediterranean production is still concentrated in the European Mediterranean countries.

Average GDP growth rate, 1990-2003



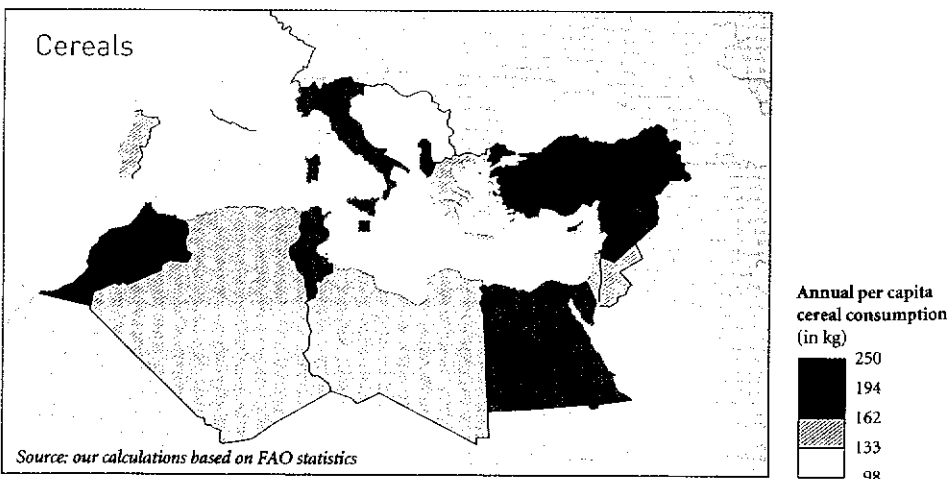
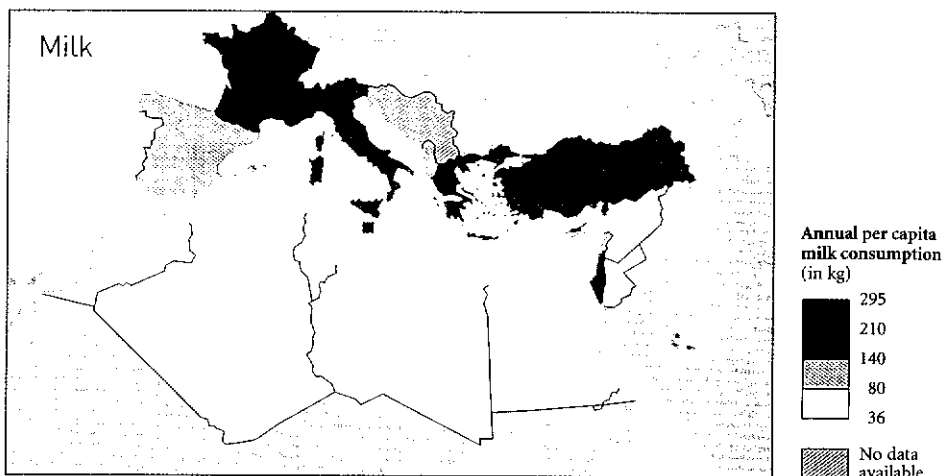
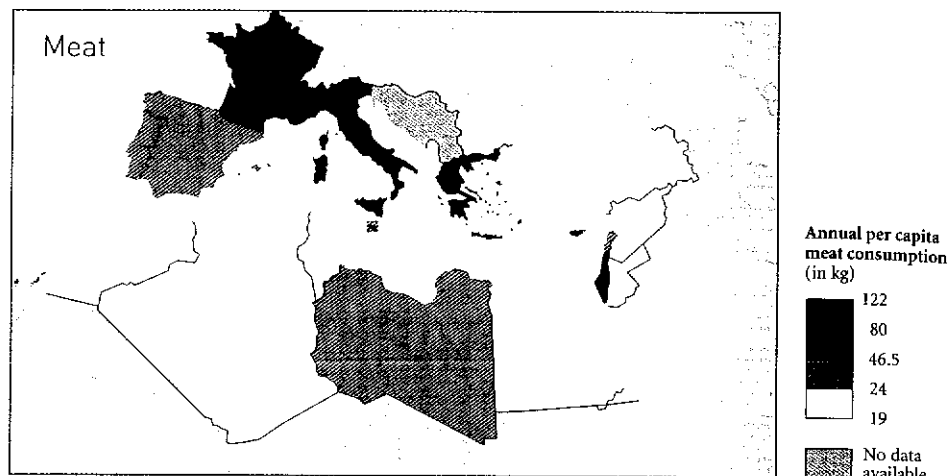
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Per capita GDP, 2003



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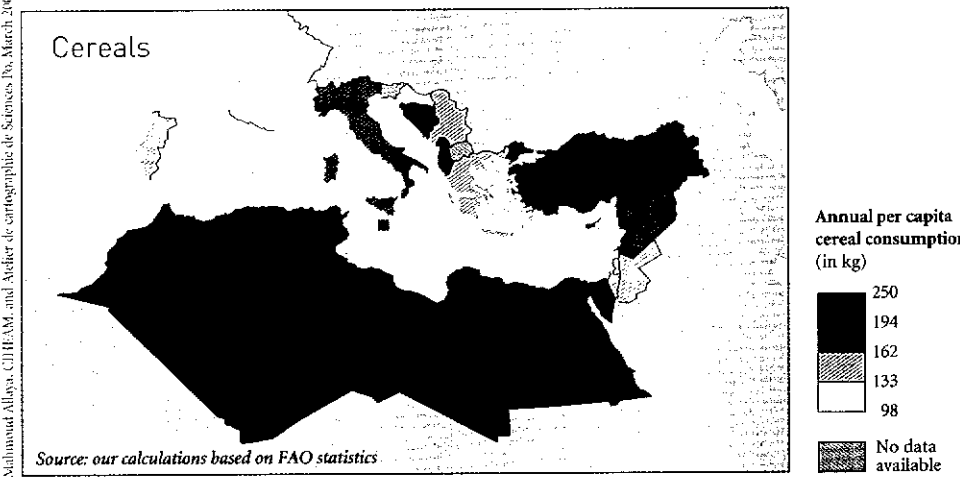
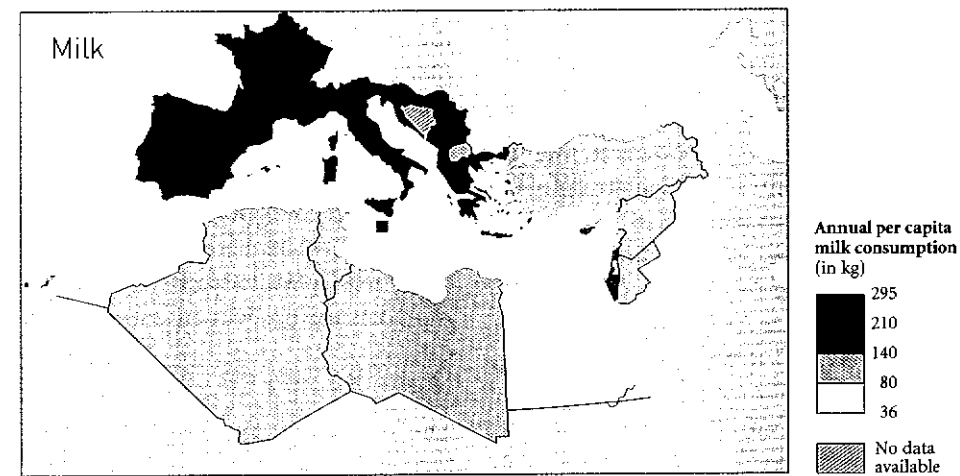
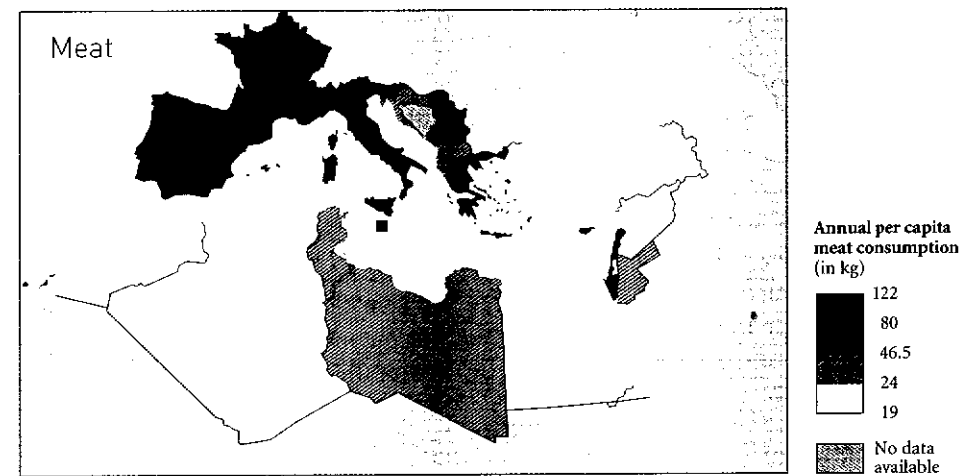
Consumption, 1970



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Source: our calculations based on FAO statistics

Consumption, 2003



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Source: our calculations based on FAO statistics

The agricultural commodities produced in the Mediterranean countries are characterised by a certain degree of specialisation in fruit and vegetables, the region actually accounting for a total of 16% of world fruit output and 13% of world vegetable output. This orientation is tending to become less marked in the case of fruit (in the period from 1971 to 1975, the Mediterranean region produced 26% of world fruit output), due to the development of production in South America and Asia.

In the case of cereals, sugar and animal products, the shares of Mediterranean output in total world output range from 9% to 13% and are related more to the size of the population or the extent of the cropland in the region.

We would underline, however, that the major part of the agricultural wealth of the Mediterranean is situated in the northern countries, as is the case with the general wealth of the region. These countries account for over 75% of agricultural output on 66% of the total cropland. This is no doubt due to the more favourable weather conditions in the North, but these results are related primarily to the level of agricultural and general development, which differs widely from one country to another.

Cereals

The Mediterranean countries produce approximately 190 million tonnes (MT) of cereals (i.e. 9% of world output), mainly in France (65 MT), Turkey (30 MT), Spain (21 MT), Italy (20 MT) and Egypt (18 MT). These five countries together account for over 80% of cereals output in the Mediterranean region. Growth in cereals output has been average: 1% to 2.5% per annum in several countries in the north

(France, Turkey and Portugal) and relatively marked in several countries in the south such as Syria and Egypt.

Milk

The Mediterranean countries produce approximately 75 million tonnes (MT) of milk (i.e. 13% of world output), mainly in France (26 MT), Italy (13 MT), Turkey (10 MT) and Spain (7 MT).

Milk output consists mainly of cow's milk, 87% of which is produced in the northern Mediterranean countries; ewe's milk accounts for only 6% of total output.

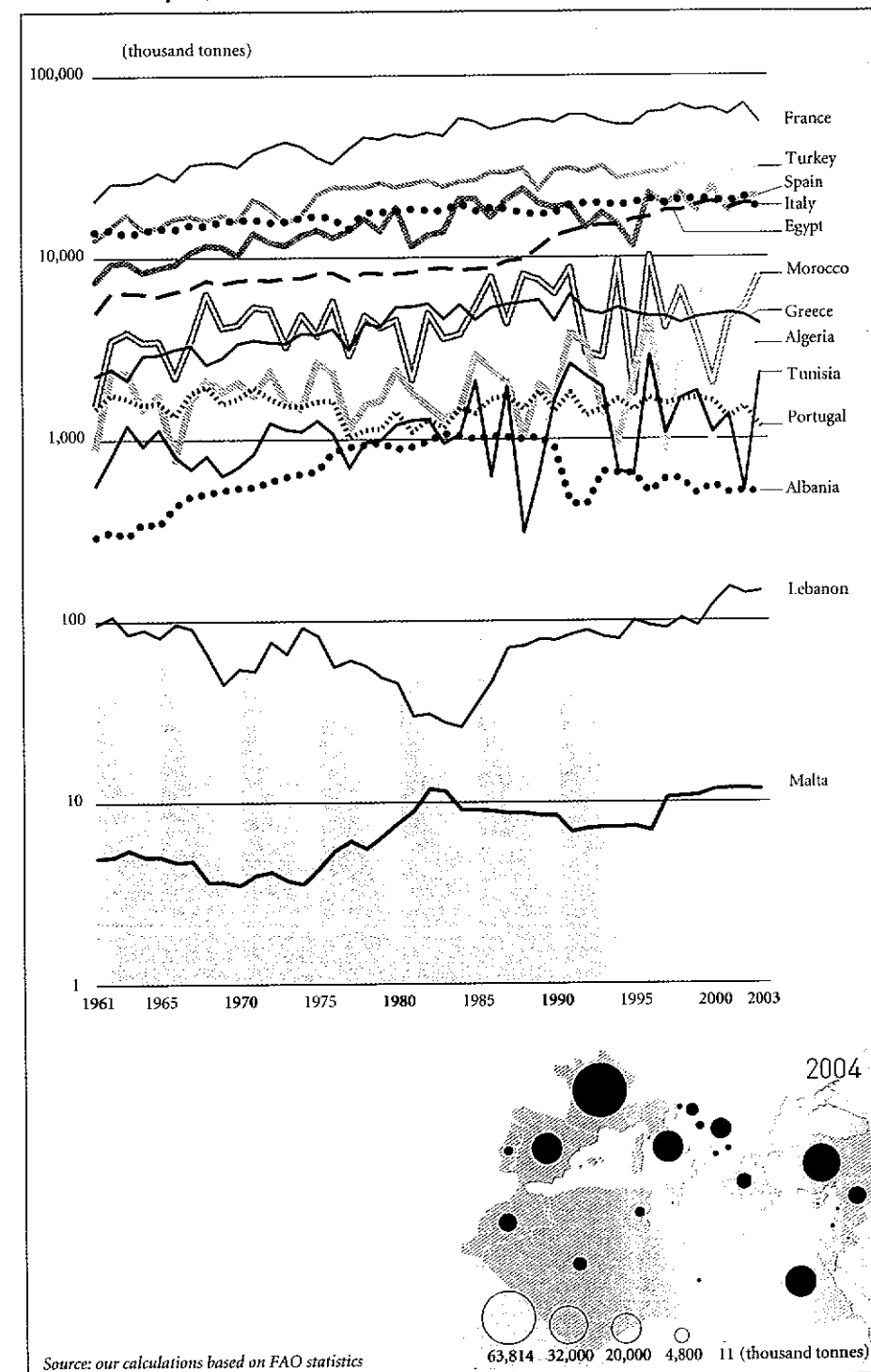
Growth in output has been moderate in the northern Mediterranean countries (0.6% per annum) and high in the countries in the south (3.8% per annum), where the development of dairy farms has often been encouraged through the import of European or American dairy breeds, although there has been considerable difficulty in adapting to Mediterranean environments and production systems

Meat

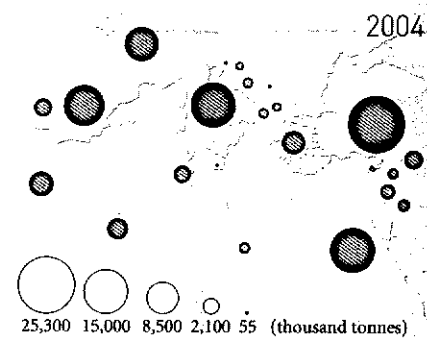
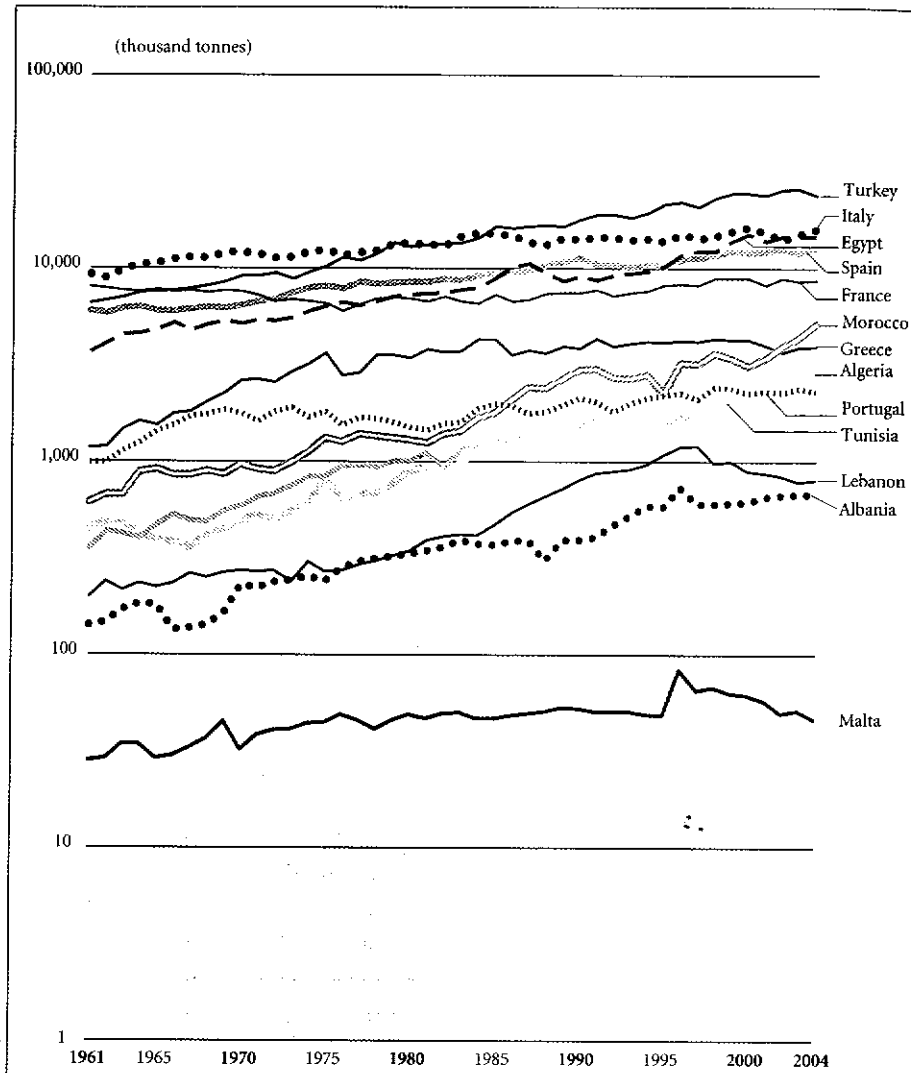
The Mediterranean countries produce approximately 23 million tonnes (MT) of meat, mainly in France (6 MT), Italy (4 MT), Spain (4.6 MT) and Turkey (1.2 MT). The northern region accounts for a total of 80% of Mediterranean meat output.

A high rate of growth in output has been registered (2.4% per annum in the northern Mediterranean countries and 3.6% per annum in the countries in the south; this growth is related to the increase in demand and the development of consumption patterns.

Cereals output, 1961-2004



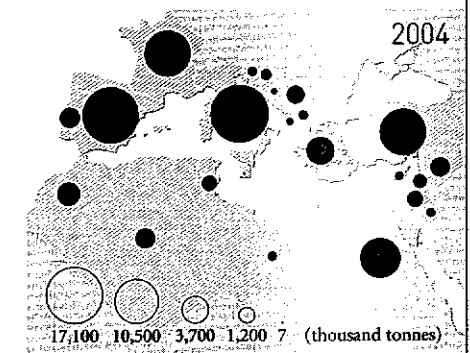
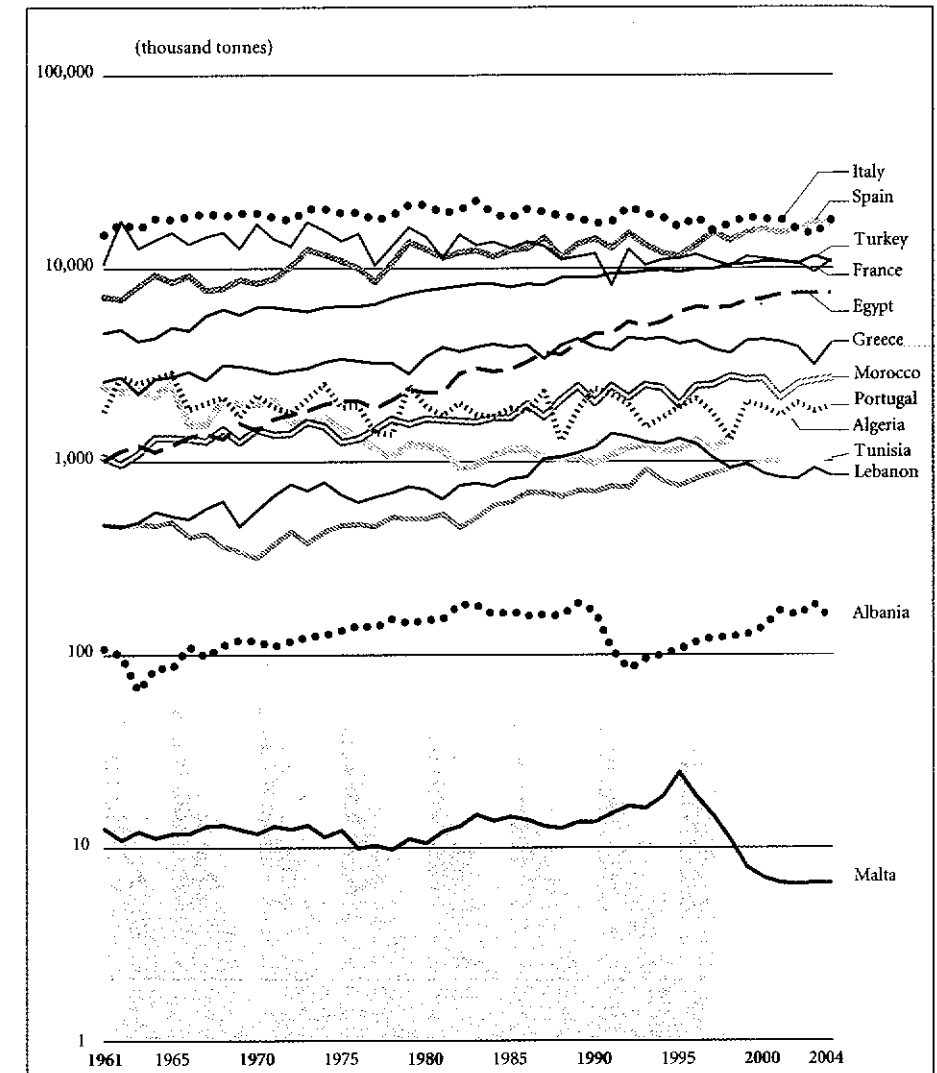
Vegetables output, 1961-2004



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Source: our calculations based on FAO statistics

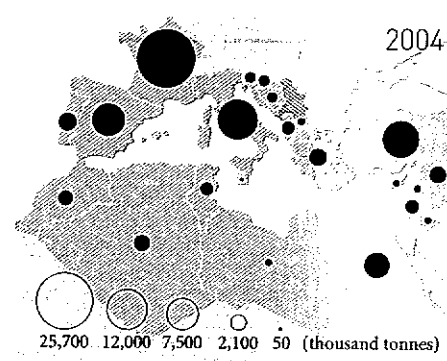
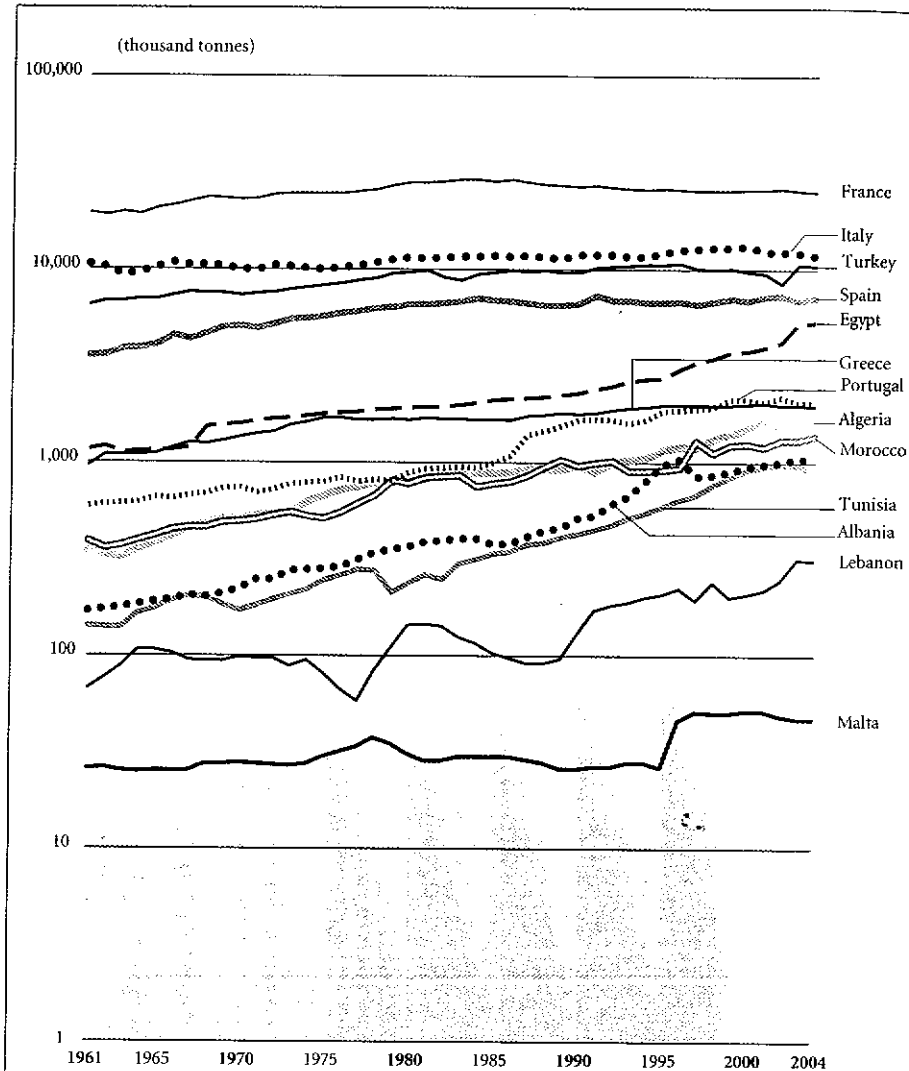
Fruit output, 1961-2004



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Source: our calculations based on FAO statistics

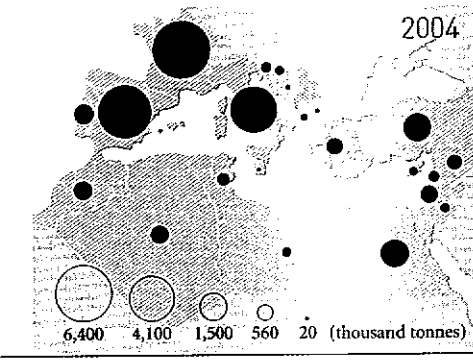
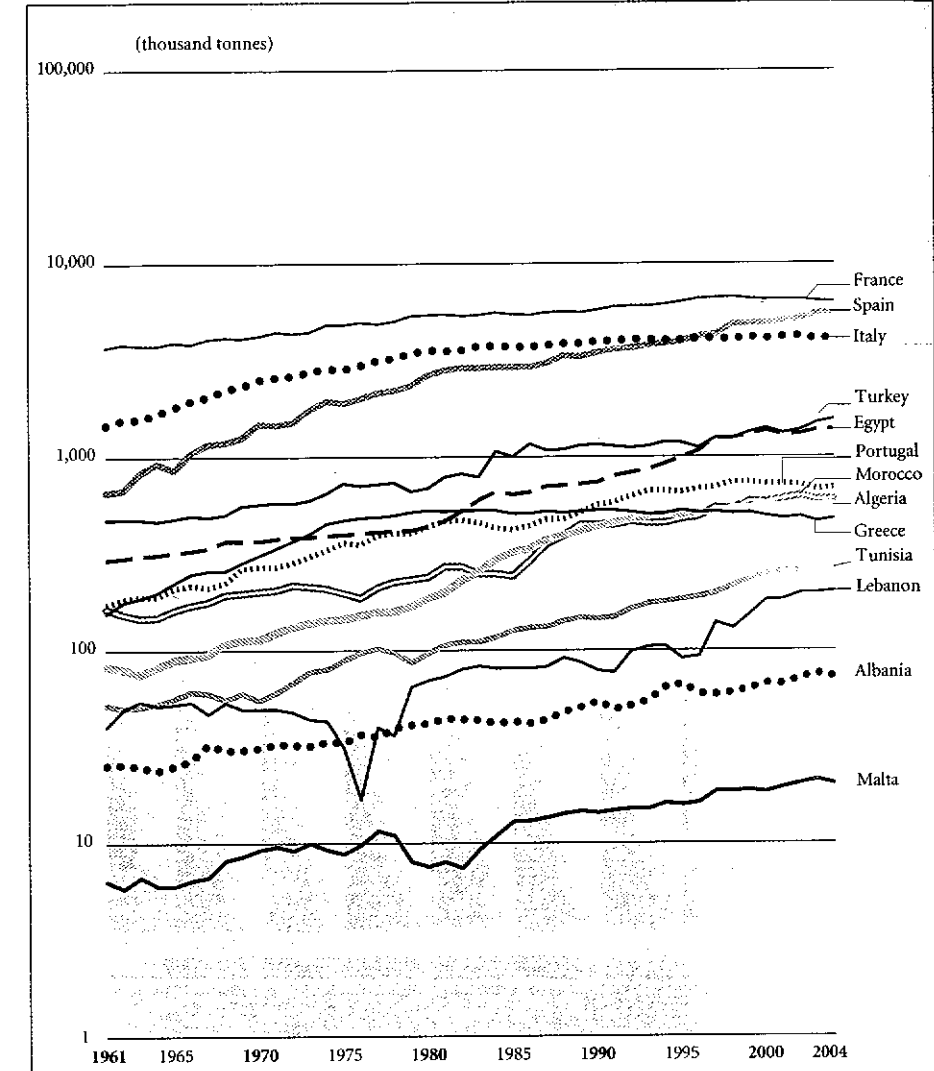
Milk output, 1961-2004



Source: our calculations based on FAO statistics

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Meat output, 1961-2004



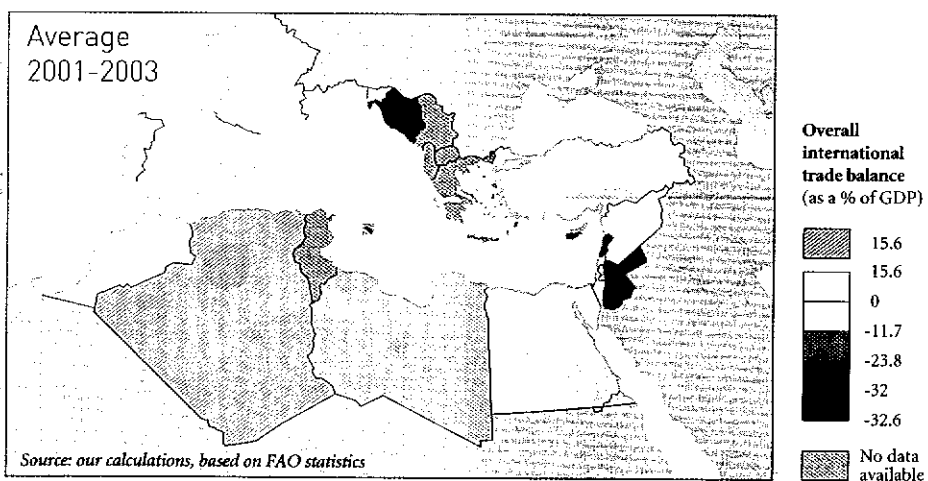
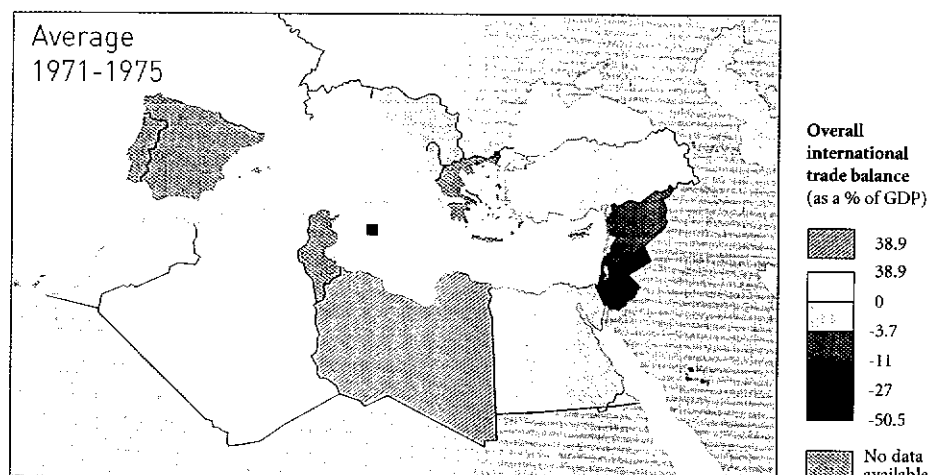
Source: our calculations based on FAO statistics

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Mediterranean trade accounts for 14% to 15% of world trade (14% in the case of exports and 15.5% in the case of imports), activities being concentrated mainly in the European Mediterranean countries (85% of Mediterranean trade); the southern and eastern Mediterranean countries account for just under 2% of world trade. There is a slight downward trend in the share of Mediterranean trade in world trade (14% of world exports in 2003 compared to 15.6% in 1990); these figures show that Mediterranean trade is not benefiting from globalisation to the full.

The overall trade balances are negative in general with the exception of Algeria and Libya (oil-producing countries), and are more or less even in the case of France and Italy. The largest deficits in relation to GDP are observed in Cyprus, Jordan, Lebanon, Albania and Greece. The deficits in relation to GDP are diminishing in most countries except Albania, Greece and Cyprus.

International trade balance

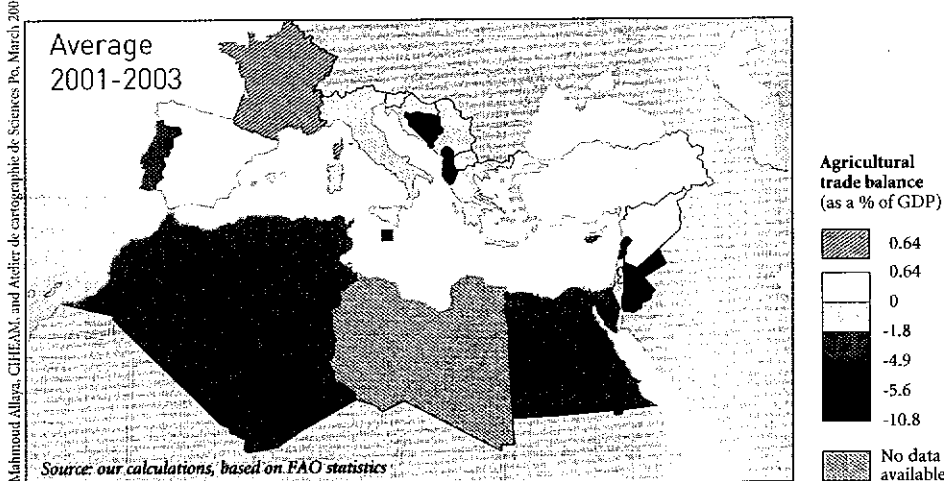
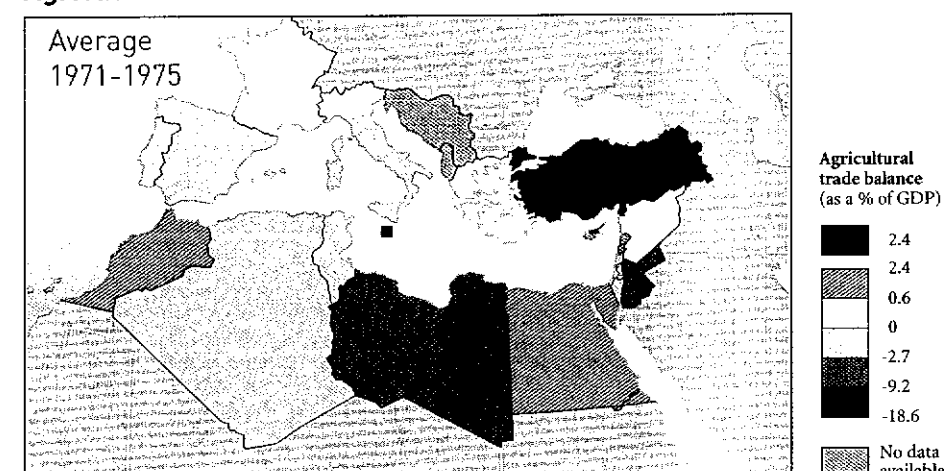


Deficit (-) or surplus (+) = (Exports - Imports) × 100 / GDP
Statistical method: quartiles isolating 5th and 95th percentiles

With regard to agro-food trade, the Mediterranean region accounts for approximately 19% of world trade, 16% to 17% being generated in the European Mediterranean and 2% to 3% in the southern and eastern Mediterranean countries. The agro-food trade balances of the Mediterranean countries are negative in general with the exception of France, Spain and Turkey. The largest agro-food deficits in relation to GDP are observed in Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Albania and Algeria.

Agro-food trade accounts for approximately 9% or 10% of the total trade of the entire Mediterranean region with a slight downward trend in view of the growing diversification of economies. It must be pointed out, however, that several countries are highly dependent on their agro-food trade; agro-food exports account for almost 20% of Greece's total exports, for instance, and agro-food imports account for almost 25% of imports in Libya (22% in Algeria, 20% in Syria, 18% in Jordan, Lebanon and Cyprus, and 17% in Egypt).

Agricultural trade balance

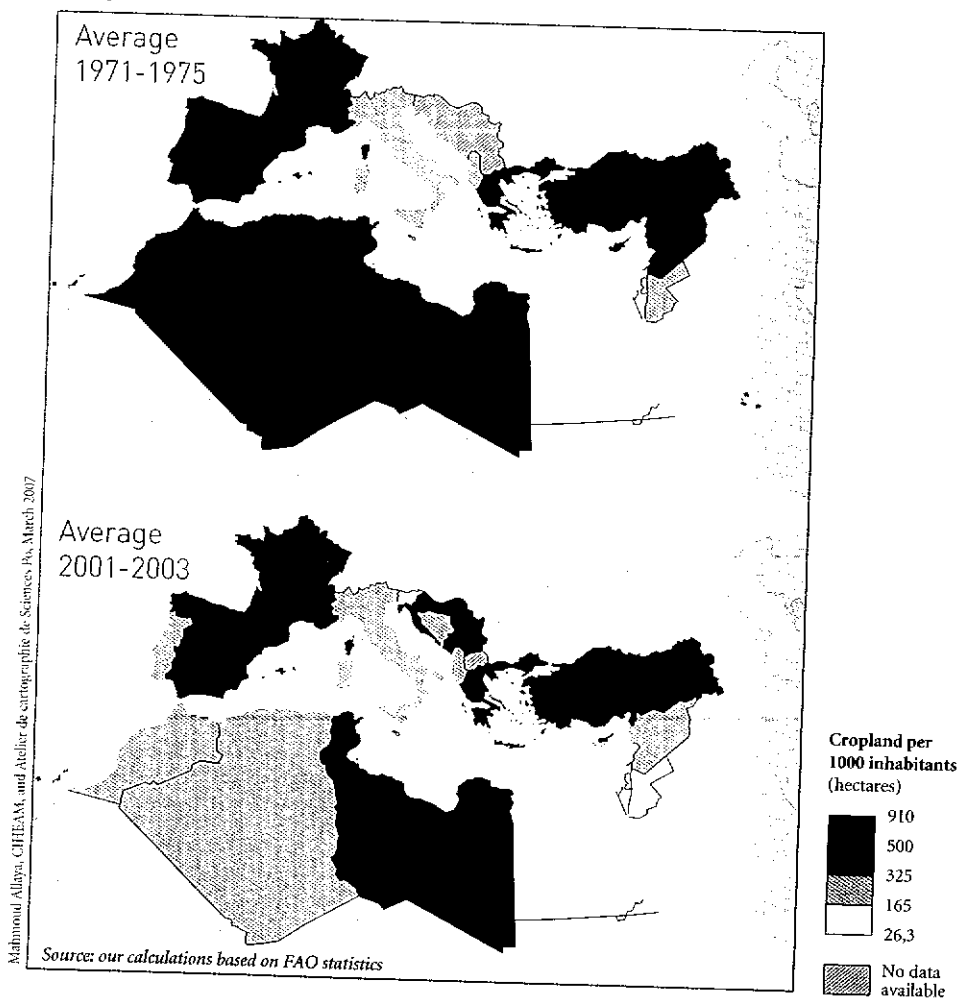


Deficit (-) or surplus (+) = (Exports - Imports) × 100 / GDP
Statistical method: quartiles isolating 5th and 95th percentiles

The Mediterranean region is often characterised by limited arable land resources and strong population pressure on those resources. This is a feature of all Mediterranean countries, although more pronounced in the south than in the north. In the north, for example, 319 ha are cultivated per 1,000 inhabitants, whereas in the south the rate is 177 ha per 1,000 inhabitants. Given the limited land resources and the population trend, per capita acreage will continue to decrease, particularly in the south. Weather conditions, lower rainfall and low soil fertility exacerbate this relative shortage of land in the southern Mediterranean countries.

The data on farm structures confirm the shortage of land observed; most holdings are small, and in many cases over 80% of holdings have an acreage of less than 10 ha.

Cropland

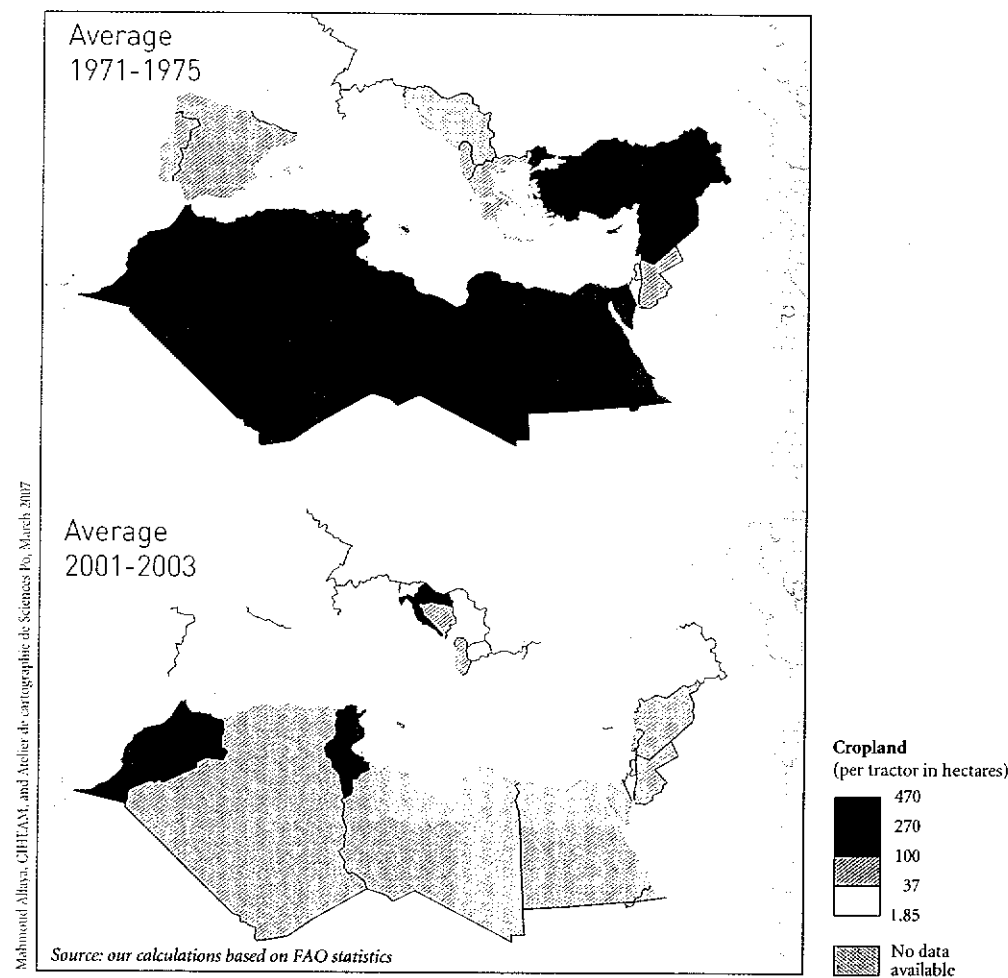


Intensification, which is mainly achieved through irrigation, is tending to mitigate this handicap; 23% of cropland in Mediterranean region is irrigated, for instance (20% in the north and 30% in the south). Intensification is also achieved through mechanisation (22 ha per tractor) and the use of inputs (102 kg of fertiliser per hectare), here again with relatively marked differences between the north and the south.

For instance, the average fertiliser consumption per hectare is approximately 75 kg in the south and 102 kg in the north, which accounts for 73% of overall consumption.

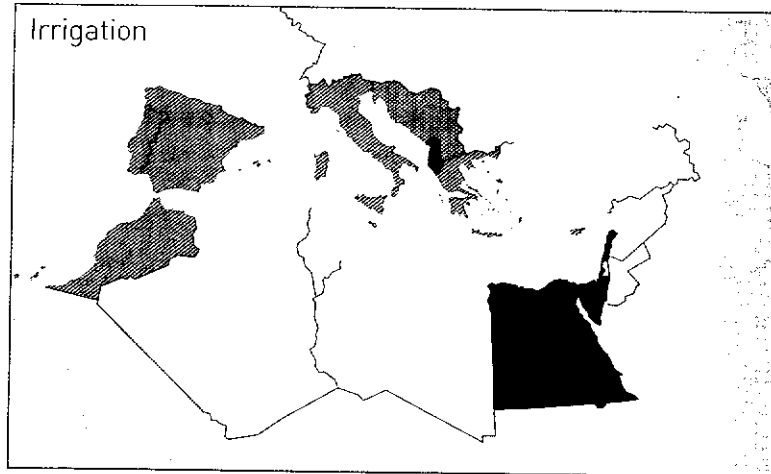
The differences are also considerable when it comes to mechanisation, few tractors being used as yet in the south compared to the rate achieved in the north. In the north, one tractor is used per 15 ha, whereas in the southern and eastern Mediterranean countries there is only one tractor per 90 ha (six times the relevant acreage in the north).

Mechanisation



1971-1975

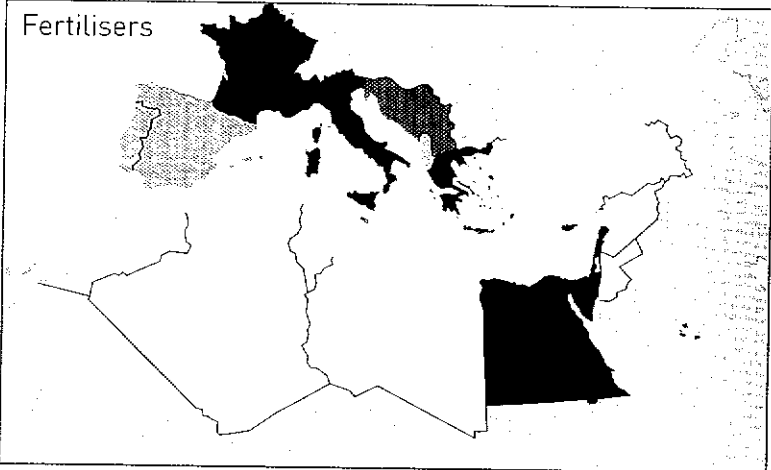
Irrigation



Irrigated acreage/
cropland
average (%)

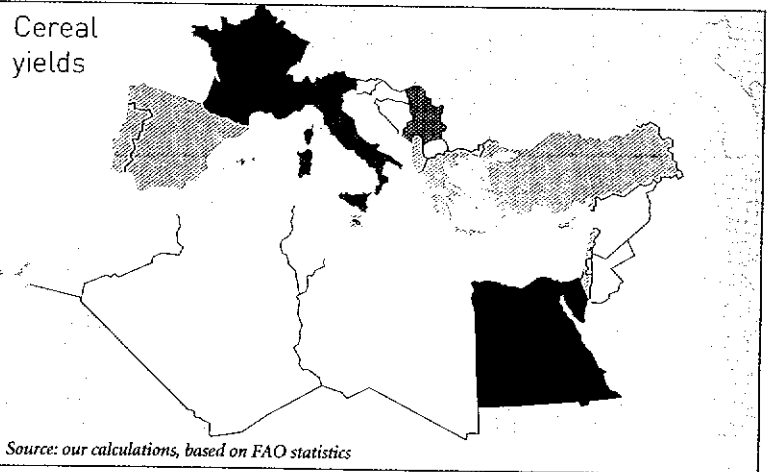
100
45
22.5
11.5
3.4
No data available

Fertilisers



Average annual
use of fertilisers
(kilos per hectare)

271
170
100
40
8.9
No data available

Cereal
yields

Average annual
cereal yields
(tonnes per ha)

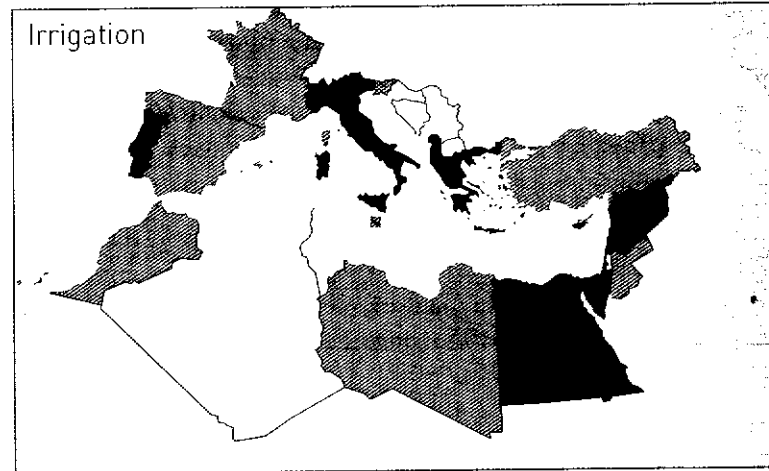
40.7
40
23.5
11.5
0
No data available

Source: our calculations, based on FAO statistics

Mamadou Alhaya, CIHEAM, and Atelier de cartographie de Sciences Po, March 2007

2001-2003

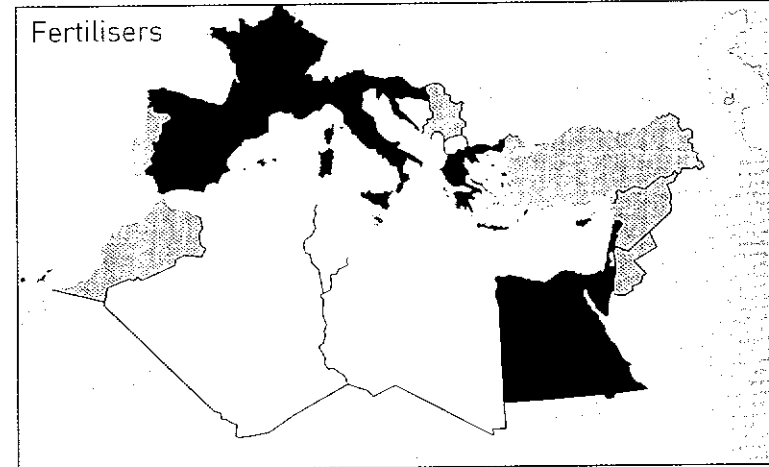
Irrigation



Irrigated acreage/
cropland
average (%)

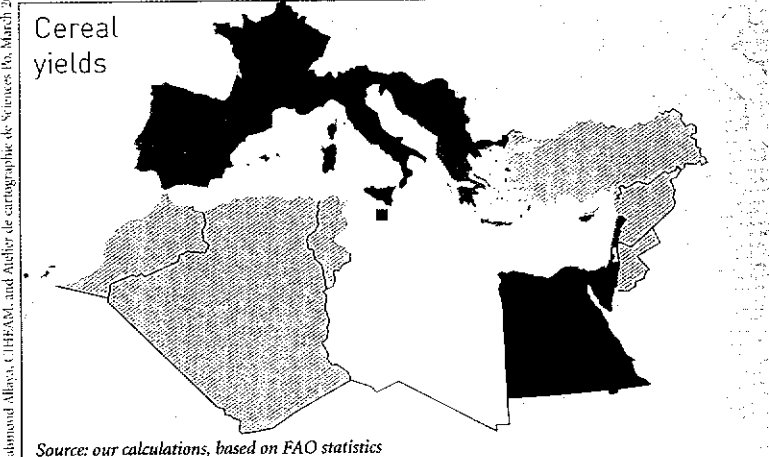
99.9
45
22.5
11.5
0.3
No data available

Fertilisers



Average annual
use of fertilisers
(kilos per hectare)

381.4
170
100
40
12.4
No data available

Cereal
yields

Average annual
cereal yields
(tonnes per ha)

74.3
40
23.5
11.5
6.3
No data available

Source: our calculations, based on FAO statistics

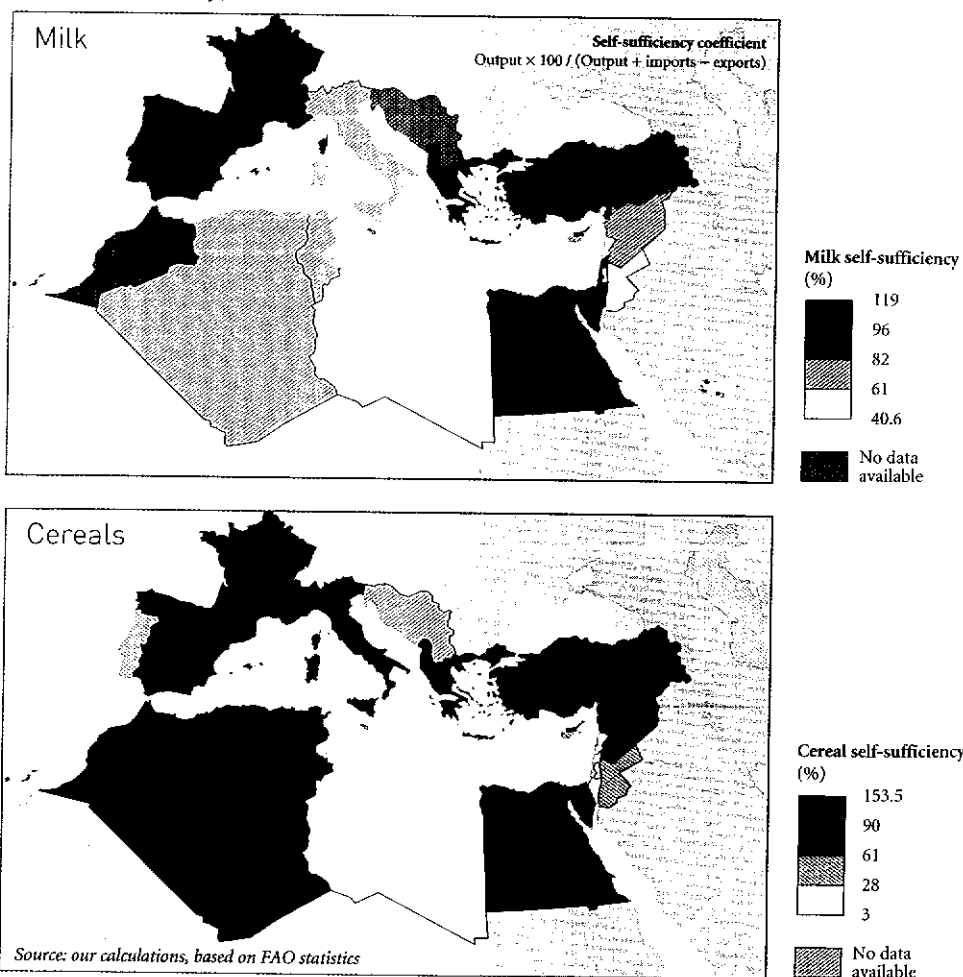
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Self-sufficiency coefficients

Self-sufficiency coefficients are used as indicators of a country's ability to cover its own needs. The self-sufficiency coefficient is obtained by dividing the output of a product by the sum of production and the net foreign trade balance (imports-exports). If the coefficient is higher than 100, the country is more than self-sufficient in the case of the product concerned: it is a net exporter. Conversely, if the coefficient is lower than 100, the country is not self-sufficient: it is a net importer.

These coefficients must be interpreted with caution, however, since a country may be self-sufficient in statistical terms, whereas in actual fact it has a potential trade deficit but cannot import due to lack of purchasing power. They are nevertheless of interest for evaluating the degrees of self-sufficiency of countries, particularly as regards commodities that are considered to be strategic, and for monitoring their development over time.

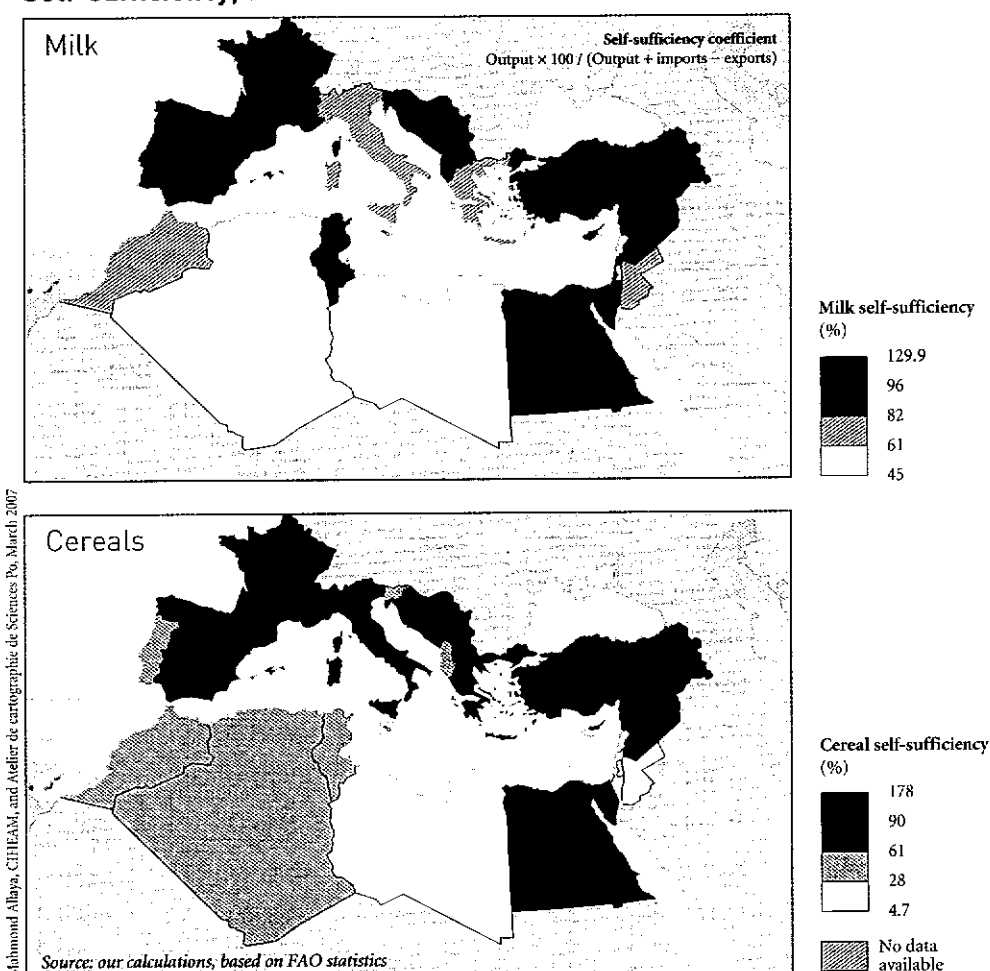
Self-sufficiency, 1971-1975



Mahmoud Alaya, CIHEAM, and Atelier de cartographie de Sciences Po, March 2007

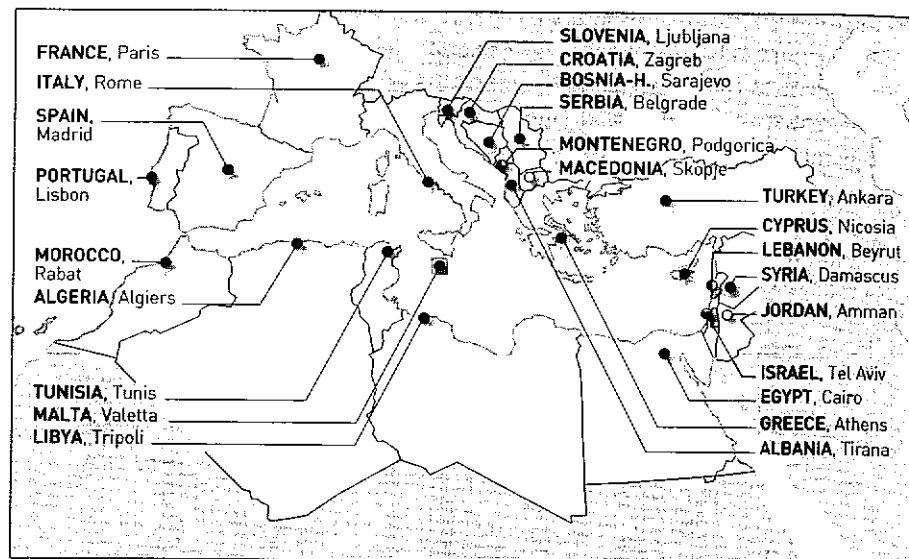
The self-sufficiency coefficients of the Mediterranean countries regarding the principal agrifoodstuffs reveal situations of dependence in general, which vary from one country and commodity to another. In the Mediterranean region, France is the only country with surplus production of cereals, milk, meat and sugar; Turkey has coefficients close to 100% for cereals, milk and meat and over 100% for sugar, although average meat consumption levels are relatively low. Spain presents coefficients of over 100% for meat and between 75% and 100% for cereals, milk and sugar. Several countries in the southern and eastern Mediterranean register relatively low coefficients in the period from 2001 to 2004 compared to the 1971-1975 average for cereals, milk and sugar (30% for cereals in Algeria, 16% in Lebanon, 38% in Tunisia, and 60% in Morocco).

Self-sufficiency, 2001-2004



Mahmoud Alaya, CIHEAM, and Atelier de cartographie de Sciences Po, March 2007

Mediterranean region



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Table 1 - Basic economic indicators

Country	Population 1,000 p.	Life expectancy years	Index of human development	GDP PPP million \$	Annual GDP growth %
	2005	2000-2005	2003	2005	1994-2004
Albania	3,130	73.7	0.78	16,944	5.8
Algeria	32,854	71.0	0.722	237,684	3.9
Egypt	74,033	69.6	0.659	305,255	4.8
Spain	43,064	79.4	0.928	1,089,103	3.7
France	60,496	79.4	0.938	1,830,110	2.2
Greece	11,120	78.2	0.912	248,509	3.7
Italy	58,093	80.0	0.934	1,668,151	1.6
Lebanon	3,577	71.9	0.759	24,420	3.5
Malta	402	78.3	0.867	7,799	3.2
Morocco	31,478	69.5	0.631	135,742	3.0
Portugal	10,495	77.2	0.904	203,381	2.5
Tunisia	10,102	73.1	0.753	83,673	4.8
Turkey	73,193	68.6	0.75	569,248	4.2

Source: Bertrand Badie and Béatrice Didiot (dir.), L'État du monde 2007, La Découverte, Paris, 2006.

Table 2 - Population, population growth, urbanisation, employment

Country	Total population 1,000 ⁽¹⁾	Population growth rate % ⁽²⁾	Urb. pop./ Tot. pop. % ⁽³⁾	Rur. pop./ Tot. pop. % ⁽⁴⁾	Working population 1,000 ⁽⁵⁾	Work. farm/ Pop. / Total % ⁽⁶⁾
	2004	1965-03	2003	2003	2004	2004
Albania	3,194	1.40	43.3	56.7	1,633	45.6
Algeria	32,339	2.62	58.7	41.3	120,333	23.3
Egypt	73,390	2.19	42	58	27,902	30.8
Spain	41,128	0.65	76.5	23.5	18,405	6
France	60,434	0.55	76.2	23.8	27,136	2.7
Greece	10,977	0.66	61.1	38.9	4,827	14.6
Italy	57,346	0.26	67.5	32.5	25,165	4.4
Lebanon	3,708	1.40	87.9	12.1	1,412	2.8
Malta	396	0.68	91.9	8.1	151	1.3
Morocco	31,064	2.21	57.4	42.6	12,979	33.1
Portugal	10,072	0.29	54.3	45.7	5,121	11.1
Tunisia	9,937	2.00	63.5	36.5	4,211	23.1
Turkey	73,320	2.13	66.1	33.9	34,269	43.3

Source: MEDAGRI 2006 CIHEAM, FAOSTAT - (1) Total population (1,000 inhabitants); (2) Average annual population growth rate between 1965 and 2003; (3) Urban population as a percentage of total population; (4) Rural population as a percentage of total population; (5) Total working population (1,000 workers); (6) Working farm population as a percentage of total working population

Table 3 - Gross domestic product

Country	GDP million \$ ⁽¹⁾	Per capita GDP \$ ⁽²⁾	Per capita GDP PPP \$ ⁽³⁾	Exchange rate CU p \$ ⁽⁴⁾
	2005	2005	2005	2005
Albania	8,379	2,348	4,764	99.8700
Algeria	102,257	3,086	7,189	73.2760
Egypt	89,336	1,316	4,317	5.7322
Spain	1,123,691	27,226	26,320	0.8041
France	2,110,185	33,734	29,316	0.8041
Greece	213,698	20,082	22,392	0.8041
Italy	1,723,044	30,405	28,760	0.8041
Lebanon	22,210	6,033	6,681	1,507.5000
Malta	5,570	13,737	19,739	0.3453
Morocco	51,745	1,725	4,503	8.8650
Portugal	173,085	17,439	19,335	0.8041
Tunisia	28,683	2,978	8,255	1.2974
Turkey	363,300	5,062	7,950	1.3436

Source: World Bank, IMF - (1) Gross Domestic Product (million \$ US); (2) Per capita Gross Domestic Product in \$ US; (3) Per capita Gross Domestic Product in Purchasing Power Parity \$ US; (4) Exchange rate in local currency unit against 1 \$ US

Table 4 - Cropland, irrigated land, production inputs

Country	Cropland and permanent crops 1,000 ha ⁽¹⁾	Cropland per 1 000 inhabitants ⁽²⁾	Cropland per agric. worker ⁽³⁾	Irrigated land/ Copland ⁽⁴⁾	Copland/ Tractor ha/ tract. ⁽⁵⁾	Fertiliser per hectare Kg/ha ⁽⁶⁾
	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2002
Albania	699	221	0,9	51	82	51
Algeria	8,215	258	3	7	85	12
Egypt	3,424	48	0.4	100	38	371
Spain	18,715	456	16.1	20	20	115
France	19,573	325	25.1	13	15	203
Greece	3,831	349	5.2	38	15	105
Italy	10,697	196	9.2	26	6	129
Lebanon	313	86	7.5	33	38	126
Malta	11	28	5.5	18	22	70
Morocco	9,376	307	2.2	15	191	43
Portugal	2,311	230	3.9	28	14	88
Tunisia	4,930	501	5.1	8	140	21
Turkey	26,013	365	1.8	20	26	66

Source: MEDAGRI 2006 CIHEAM, FAOSTAT - (1) Cropland and permanent crops (1,000 hectares); (2) Cropland per 1,000 inhabitants (ha); (3) Cropland per agricultural worker (ha); (4) Irrigated land as a percentage of cropland; (5) Cropland per tractor (ha); (6) Fertiliser per hectare (kg per ha)

Table 5 - Agricultural commodities in 2005

Country	Cereals	Vegetables + melons	Fruit	Milk	Meat	Sugar *	Olive oil *
	1,000 T						
Albania	515.9	677.4	154.4	1,071.0	76.6	3.0	1.0
Algeria	3,996.0	3,258.2	1,892.9	1,668.1	581.2		46.0
Egypt	22,284.0	16,140.4	8,195.6	4,708.1	1,435.9		
Spain	13,791.5	12,348.3	14,805.0	7,465.0	5,735.7	1,317.0	890.0
France	63,706.0	8,185.0	10,339.1	26,133.0	6,179.4	5,139.0	4.0
Greece	4,603.2	3,847.7	3,637.3	1,975.0	476.6	321.0	403.0
Italy	21,401.2	16,686.9	19,203.1	11,602.0	4,098.8	1,532.0	615.0
Lebanon	144.7	808.1	891.6	323.6	201.3		5.0
Malta	11.6	58.0	8.2	46.8	18.8	495.0	
Morocco	4,448.4	4,889.9	2,691.1	1,364.7	599.5	76.0	68.0
Portugal	1,190.0	2,403.7	1,900.0	2,076.6	710.2		36.0
Tunisia	1,833.0	2,200.4	1,058.5	960.5	250.0		43.0
Turkey	3,4569.7	25,395.1	11,480.9	10,538.0	1,647.0	1,500.0	169.0

Source: FAOSTAT 2006 - (*) 2004

Table 6 - Food consumption in 2003 (kg/caput/year)

Country	Cereals	Root veg. and tubers	Sugars	Pulse	Vegetables	Fruit	Meat	Eggs	Fish	Milk	Oils and fats	Alcoholic beverages
Albania	169.4	30.8	24.9	3.4	173.6	90.8	42.7	5.7	5.7	295.8	9.6	17.6
Algeria	229.2	53.2	31.4	6.0	86.0	60.8	20.3	4.6	3.4	108.0	13.5	3.9
Egypt	238.1	23.0	28.8	9.4	179.9	89.8	22.5	2.7	14.7	61.6	8.5	1.1
Spain	98.9	78.8	34.2	5.7	143.3	112.7	125.1	13.1	47.4	173.8	33.3	106.4
France	117.2	64.8	40.6	2.1	142.9	95.5	107.2	15.3	31.2	274.6	35.6	93.6
Greece	153.2	65.4	35.2	4.8	275.7	147.0	83.3	8.9	23.3	261.9	29.0	64.4
Italy	162.6	41.2	31.6	5.6	178.3	131.0	94.9	11.4	26.2	251.9	38.0	79.0
Lebanon	124.2	88.5	34.8	9.7	243.2	150.1	56.4	6.6	12.0	115.3	19.8	10.5
Malta	180.9	67.6	48.7	3.6	137.8	105.3	86.8	12.9	50.0	214.7	15.8	44.7
Morocco	249.3	39.2	36.0	6.7	121.7	62.3	20.7	6.3	8.7	35.9	13.4	3.5
Portugal	132.8	125.3	34.0	4.1	181.1	116.1	92.9	10.0	59.3	214.6	32.1	124.2
Tunisia	203.8	27.3	35.3	8.7	199.7	85.2	27.6	6.8	11.0	104.1	20.8	1.7
Turkey	217.5	58.9	24.7	10.8	230.5	173.4	21.5	10.0	7.4	122.3	19.8	11.7

Source: FAOSTAT 2006

Table 7 - Overall international trade and trade in agricultural commodities in 2004

Country	Total imports (TI)	Total exports (TE)	Agricultural imports (AI)	Agricultural exports (AE)	Standardised overall balance*	TE/TI	Standardised agricultural balance**	AE/AI	AI/TI	AE/TE
	Millions \$					%				
Albania	2,269	596	289	25	-58.39	26.27	-84.10	8.63	12.72	4.18
Algeria	18,200	32,300	4,050	55	27.92	177.47	-97.32	1.36	22.25	0.17
Egypt	17,975	10,453	3,014	1,314	-26.46	58.15	-39.27	43.61	16.77	12.57
Spain	249,187	178,521	19,798	24,294	-16.52	71.64	10.20	122.70	7.95	13.61
France	465,229	448,498	34,638	46,642	-1.83	96.40	14.77	134.66	7.45	10.40
Greece	52,552	15,190	5,754	3,122	-55.15	28.91	-29.65	54.26	10.95	20.55
Italy	350,865	348,984	31,694	24,424	-0.27	99.46	-12.95	77.06	9.03	7.00
Lebanon	9,397	1,747	1,346	252	-68.65	18.59	-68.43	18.74	14.33	14.44
Malta	3,668	2,490	400	76	-19.12	67.89	-68.08	18.99	10.91	3.05
Morocco	17,525	9,667	2,058	964	-28.90	55.16	-36.21	46.83	11.74	9.97
Portugal	54,888	35,750	5,800	2,439	-21.11	65.13	-40.79	42.05	10.57	6.82
Tunisia	12,742	9,682	1,181	974	-13.64	75.99	-9.62	82.45	9.27	10.06
Turkey	97,540	63,121	4,659	5,958	-21.42	64.71	12.23	127.87	4.78	9.44

Source: FAOSTAT 2006, our calculations

* Standardised overall balance = $(TE - TI) \times 100 \div (TE + TI)$ ** Standardised agricultural balance = $(AE - AI) \times 100 \div (AE + AI)$

Table 8 - Euro-Mediterranean trade in 2004

	EU exports to	EU imports from	Balance (Imp-Exp)	EU exports/ Total exports	EU imports/ Total imports
	Million euros			%	
Albania	1,670	441	-1,229	73.60	73.99
Algeria	12,770	17,453	4,683	70.16	54.03
Egypt	9,997	4,735	-5,262	55.62	45.30
Spain	166,150	129,507	-36,643	66.68	72.54
France	319,635	290,954	-28,681	68.70	64.87
Greece	30,444	8,401	-22,043	57.93	55.30
Italy	210,497	206,695	-3,802	59.99	59.23
Lebanon	4,388	281	-4,107	46.70	16.08
Malta	3,366	1,270	-2,096	91.76	50.99
Morocco	12,213	7,449	-4,764	69.69	77.06
Portugal	42,256	28,524	-13,732	76.99	79.79
Tunisia	10,338	7,669	-2,669	81.14	79.21
Turkey	45,428	34,401	-11,027	46.57	54.50

Source: UNCTAD 2006, IMF 2006, our calculations

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**IDENTITY AND QUALITY OF
MEDITERRANEAN FOODSTUFFS**

Edited by Bertrand Hervieu



CIHEAM



SCIENCES PO
LES PRESSES

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