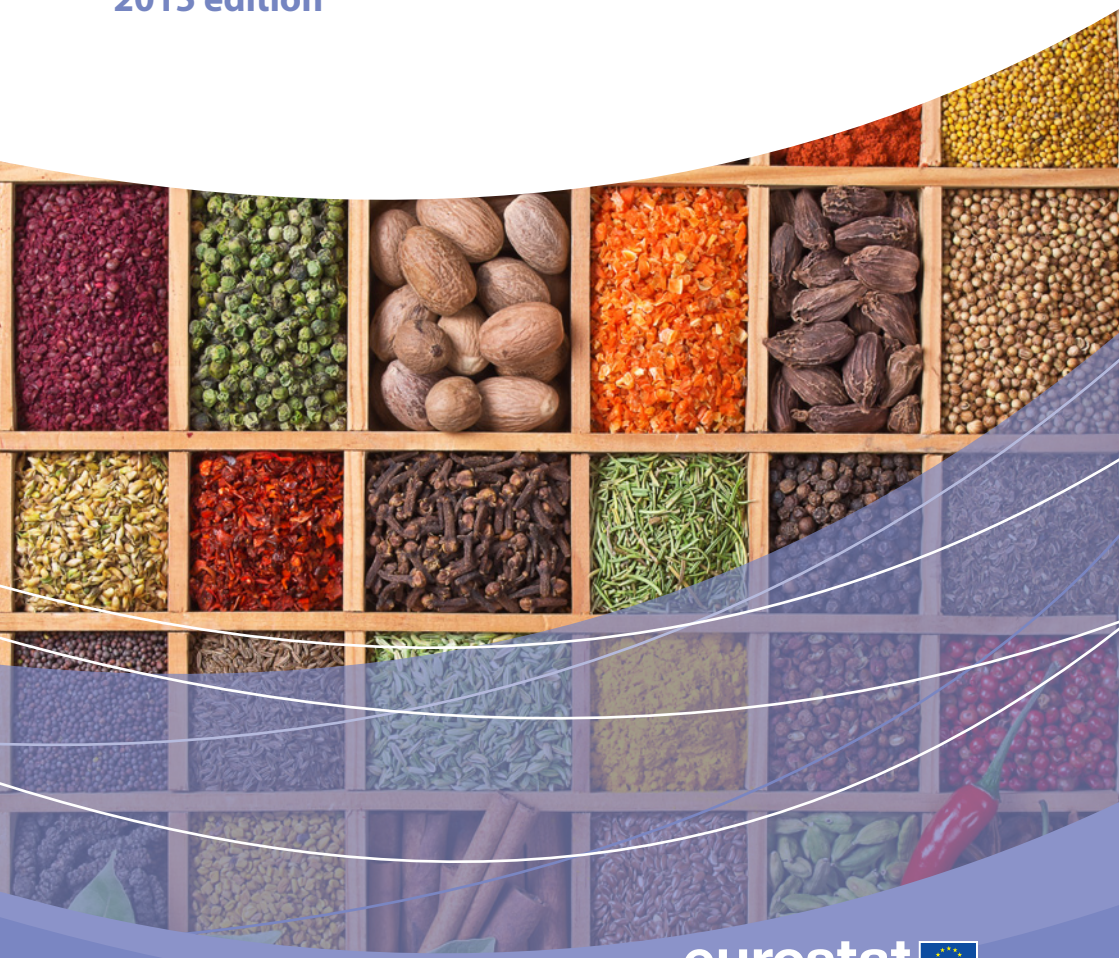
ISSN 2443-7964

eurostat
Statistical books

Euro-Mediterranean statistics

2015 edition



eurostat

eurostat
Statistical books

Euro-Mediterranean statistics

2015 edition

eurostat

Europe Direct is a service to help you find answers to your questions about the European Union.
Freephone number (*):

00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11

(*) The information given is free, as are most calls (though some operators, phone boxes or hotels may charge you).

More information on the European Union is available on the Internet (http://europa.eu).

Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2015

ISBN 978-92-79-48351-6
ISSN 2443-7964
doi:10.2785/037140
Cat. No: KS-GR-15-001-EN-N

Theme: General and regional statistics
Collection: Statistical books

Printed in Luxembourg

PRINTED ON ELEMENTAL CHLORINE-FREE BLEACHED PAPER (ECF)

Euro-Mediterranean Statistics — 2015 edition

The 2015 edition of Euro-Mediterranean statistics presents updated series of key statistical data for 10 Mediterranean partners — Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Syria and Tunisia — also known as the ENP-South countries, as well as data for the EU-28; it has not been possible to collect an update of statistics from Syria, but older data are included, where available.

The tables, figures and associated commentary and methodological notes concern key social, economic and environmental themes for which data are collected annually from the ENP-South countries through a series of harmonised questionnaires. All tables and figures in the publication are followed by data codes, which link directly to the associated tables within Eurostat's free dissemination database (Eurobase): the data codes beginning med generally contain the data for the ENP-South countries; the other data codes generally contain the data for the EU-28 (and in most cases also contain data for the individual EU Member States, EFTA countries and candidate countries).

Director of Directorate A

Pieter Everaers

Head of Unit A3

Claudia Junker

Editorial team

Rosemary Montgomery, Michele Schivazappa, Torbiörn Carlquist

Contact details

Eurostat Unit A3
Statistical Office of the European Union
Joseph Bech Building
5, rue Alphonse Weicker
2721 Luxembourg
E-mail: ESTAT-STATISTICAL-COOPERATION@ec.europa.eu

Production and desktop publishing

INFORMA sàrl: Giovanni Albertone, Simon Allen and Andrew Redpath

Data extraction

June and July 2015

Acknowledgements

This publication would not have been possible without the cooperation and goodwill of a large number of people working in the national statistical authorities (statistical offices, central banks, finance and other ministries) of the ENP-South countries.

Algeria

Office national des statistiques
http://www.ons.dz

Egypt

Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics
http://www.capmas.gov.eg

Israel

Central Bureau of Statistics
http://www.cbs.gov.il

Jordan

Department of Statistics (DOS)
http://www.dos.gov.jo

Lebanon

Central Administration of Statistics (CAS)
http://www.cas.gov.lb

Libya

Bureau of Statistics and Census Libya
http://www.bsc.ly

Morocco

Direction de la Statistique, Haut-Commissariat au Plan
http://www.hcp.ma

Palestine

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
http://www.pcbs.gov.ps

Tunisia

Institut National de la Statistique
http://www.ins.nat.tn

Contents

Introduction

Policy background

The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) was developed in 2004, with the objective of avoiding the emergence of new dividing lines between the enlarged EU and its neighbours; its aim was to strengthen the prosperity, stability and security of all parties. The ENP is a key part of the European Union's foreign policy. The ENP partner countries form two groups, those to the south of the EU referred to as the ENP-South countries and those to the east of the EU referred to as the ENP-East countries.

In May 2011, partly in response to the 'Arab Spring', the European Commission and the European External Action Service launched a new and ambitious ENP, confirming the EU's determined and reinforced engagement with its neighbours to the East and to the South. The policy document sets out the main priorities and directions of a revitalised ENP strategy which seeks to strengthen individual and regional relationships between the EU and countries in its neighbourhood through a 'more funds for more reform' approach (http://eeas.europa.eu/enp/pdf/pdf/com_11_303_en.pdf). There is a focus on the mutual commitment to supporting progress towards deep democracy, sustainable economic and social development and building effective regional partnerships within the ENP, through a simplified and coherent policy and programming framework.

Through the ENP, the EU works with its southern and eastern neighbours to achieve the closest possible political association and the greatest possible degree of economic integration. This goal builds on common interests and the following values: democracy, the rule of law, respect for human rights and social cohesion.

ENP partner countries agree with the EU an ENP action plan (or an association agenda for ENP-East countries) demonstrating their commitment to democracy, human rights, rule of law, good governance, market economy principles and sustainable development. The EU supports the achievement of these objectives through: financial support; economic integration and access to EU markets; easier travel to the EU; and technical and policy support. Once a year, the European Commission and the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy publish reports assessing the progress made towards the objectives of the action plans.

For more information about the ENP, see: http://eeas.europa.eu/enp/index_en.htm

The action plans are available at: http://eeas.europa.eu/enp/documents/action-plans/index_en.htm

The latest progress reports are available at: http://eeas.europa.eu/enp/documents/progress-reports/index_en.htm

Statistical cooperation

Among the EU Member States, statistics are coordinated by Eurostat, the statistical office of the EU, within the European statistical system. The European statistical system is based on the harmonisation of statistical concepts, methodologies, definitions and methods which enable the collection of reliable, robust and comparable statistics among EU Member States (and the EFTA and enlargement countries).

Eurostat shares its expertise with non-member countries within the framework of international statistical cooperation activities — supporting, upgrading and enhancing the statistical systems of these non-member countries. The beneficiaries of this support include:

- EU enlargement countries (candidate countries or potential candidates);
- ENP countries
  - in the ENP-South area;
  - and in the ENP-East area;
- African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries;
- Latin American countries;
- Asian countries.

For more information, see: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/International_statistical_cooperation_-_introduction

Statistical cooperation with the ENP-South countries

In the light of the revitalised ENP strategy, the importance of official statistics has been reinforced and the need for international cooperation in statistics renewed; statistics need to capture the situation in a country in both static and dynamic forms, helping policymakers identify needs, formulate objectives and orientate policies; statistics need to enable progress towards agreed goals to be monitored and measured — a key component of governance. Statistics are also needed to inform and support the dialogue and exchanges between the EU and its partners in the Mediterranean region, within the framework of the ENP and the Union for the Mediterranean. To meet this need, the EU and the ENP-South countries have been working together for a number of years to strengthen statistical systems in the region, particularly through the Medstat programmes, although assistance to Syria is currently suspended (and Libya has not been an active participant in the past).

Eurostat supports technical assistance programmes in the ENP-South countries by:

- encouraging best practice and the transfer of know-how through mutual contacts, training, study visits, workshops and seminars;
- collecting, validating and disseminating a wide range of data;
- assisting countries in the process of adopting European and international standards in statistics, and harmonisation with the EU and/or international standards.

By publishing data for the ENP-South countries, both in this publication and through its free, public reference database (Eurobase), Eurostat is playing a key role in improving the transparency for these countries.

For more information, see: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/International_statistical_cooperation_-_European_Neighbourhood_Policy-South_(ENP-S)

Reading guide

Publication structure

The main body of Euro-Mediterranean statistics (2015 edition) contains tables, figures and analyses and is structured into 11 chapters: population; living conditions; education and training; the labour market; economy and finance; international trade; agriculture, forestry and fisheries; tourism; the environment; energy; and transport.

Spatial coverage

Unless otherwise indicated, the data presented for the EU cover the 28 Member States at the time of writing (August 2015) throughout the period considered in each table and figure, regardless of whether there were 15, 25, 27 or 28 members of the EU in the reference year concerned. In other words, the data have been calculated backwards with a stable geographical coverage.

Data are shown for the individual ENP-South countries, namely: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Syria and Tunisia.

Map 1 shows the location of the EU Member States as well as the ENP-South countries.

Map 1: EU Member States and ENP-South countries

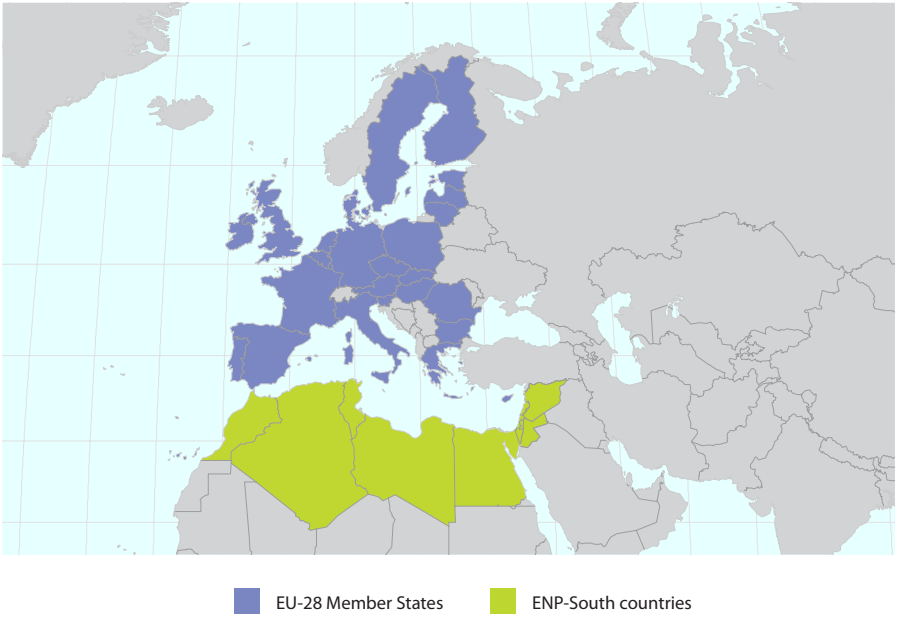


Table 1: Key indicators

	GDP		GDP per capita		Population (1 January)	
	Year	(million EUR)	Year	(EUR)	Year	(thousands)
EU-28 (1)	2013	13 520 970	2013	26 600	2013	505 115
Algeria	2013	157 144	2013	4 103	2013	37 894
Egypt	2013	191 056	2013	2 283	2013	83 667
Israel (2)	2013	218 724	2013	27 150	2013	7 984
Jordan	2013	25 295	2013	3 874	2013	6 388
Lebanon (3)	2013	35 549	2012	*9 071*	2012	3 780
Libya	2012	64 979	2012	10 963	2013	*6 025*
Morocco (4)	2013	78 222	2013	2 381	2013	32 948
Palestine (4)	2013	9 394	2013	2 253	2013	4 357
Syria	2007	29 486	2007	1 538	2009	19 880
Tunisia (4)	2013	34 813	2013	3 234	2013	10 887

(1) GDP: based on ESA 2010; rounded per capita value.
(2) GDP: based on 2008 SNA.
(3) Population: excludes Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon; assumed to also exclude Syrian refugee camps; based on survey data rather than the population registered on 1 January. GDP per capita: estimate based on survey data rather than mid-year population.
(4) Population: mid-year population.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_r_d3area, med_ps111, nama_10_gdp, med_ps22, nama_10_pc, med_ec1, demo_gind and med_ps112)

Table 1 provides an overview of a number of key indicators, showing the size of the EU and each ENP-South country in terms of its economy (GDP) and population, as well as a comparison of GDP per capita.

Timeliness

The data presented in this publication were collected from the ENP-South countries between September 2014 and January 2015. The data for the EU-28 that are provided for the purpose of comparison were extracted from Eurobase in June and July 2015. As Eurobase is updated regularly, some data in this publication may have already been revised. The accompanying text was drafted in July and August 2015.

Data sources

The data for the ENP-South countries are supplied by and under the responsibility of the national statistical authorities of each of the countries concerned. Data from other sources are used in this publication to a limited extent and are identified in the source under each table and figure. The publication of these data does not constitute the expression of an opinion by the European Commission on the legal status of a country or territory or on the delimitation of its borders.

The vast majority of the Euro-Mediterranean statistics that are included in this publication are freely available on-line in Eurostat's reference database (Eurobase) through the following link: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/european-neighbourhood-policy/enp-south/data/database.

The EU-28 data that are presented in this publication for the purpose of comparison have been processed and calculated by Eurostat on the basis of information provided by the national statistical authorities of the 28 EU Member States, with or without estimates. These data are also available from Eurobase through the following link: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database.

Eurostat data code

Data codes have been inserted after each table and figure to help readers access the most recent data on the Eurostat website: the data codes link directly to the associated tables within Eurostat's free dissemination database (Eurobase).

The data codes beginning med generally contain the data for the ENP-South countries. The other data codes generally contain the data for the EU-28 (and in most cases also contain data for the individual EU Member States, EFTA countries and candidate countries).

In the PDF version of this publication, the data codes under each table and figure are presented as internet hyperlinks. The data on Eurostat's website are frequently updated and may therefore differ from those presented in this publication and often contain more detailed data.

Exchange rates

For some indicators, monetary values were provided by the ENP-South countries in national currency terms. In a limited number of cases, the information provided was sent in an alternative denomination (usually United States dollars). In these cases, Eurostat converted the series using exchange rates (annual averages for the reference year in question) so that data for all indicators provided in monetary units are denominated in the same currency. While the conversion to a common currency unit facilitates comparisons of data between countries, it is important to understand that changes in exchange rates are partially responsible for movements identified when looking at the development of a time series for an indicator that is denominated in euro. **Table 2** provides information on the annual average exchange rates between the euro and the currencies of the ENP-South countries for the period 2003–13. Note that Palestine officially uses the Israeli shekel.

Table 2: Exchange rates, 2003–13

(1 EUR = … national currency)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Algeria	87.43	89.62	91.32	91.22	94.99	94.86	101.21	99.22	102.21	102.16	105.44
Egypt	6.816	7.734	7.180	7.244	7.781	8.038	7.598	7.441	8.360	7.871	9.177
Israel	5.136	5.569	5.583	5.592	5.622	5.252	5.461	4.926	4.978	4.955	4.797
Jordan	0.802	0.882	0.882	0.890	0.972	1.044	0.990	0.941	0.988	0.912	0.943
Lebanon	1 707	1 874	1 872	1 894	2 066	2 218	2 101	2 002	2 098	1 939	2 002
Libya	1.463	1.623	1.628	1.649	1.730	1.800	1.748	1.679	1.704	1.621	1.689
Morocco	10.81	11.02	11.02	11.04	11.22	11.35	11.25	11.15	11.25	11.09	11.16
Palestine	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Syria	58.60	67.60	66.80	65.30	68.50	68.40	65.10	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	1.457	1.549	1.613	1.671	1.752	1.804	1.884	1.897	1.958	2.008	2.160

Source: Eurostat and World Bank

Symbols used for data presentation

Statistical data are often accompanied by additional information, for example concerning the quality or status of the data. In figures, all additional information is provided by way of footnotes. The following symbols are used in tables:

Italic	provisional data, estimates or forecasts (in other words data that are likely to change)
:	shown where data are not available, confidential or unreliable
–	shown where an indicator is not relevant

Units of measurement

%	percentage	kgoe	kilogram of oil equivalent
billion	1 000 million	km	kilometre
EUR	euro	km^2	square kilometre
head	unit of measure for counting the number of (farm) animals	m^3	cubic metre
		tonne (t)	1 000 kg
kg	kilogram	toe	tonne of oil equivalent

Other abbreviations

BPM	Balance of payments manual	IEA	International Energy Agency
CO_2	carbon dioxide	ISCED	international standard classification of education
EFTA	European Free Trade Association	NACE	statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community
ENP	European neighbourhood policy	NPISHs	non-profit institutions serving households
ESA	European system of accounts	PDF	portable document format
EU	European Union	SITC	standard international trade classification
EU-15	European Union of 15 Member States	SNA	system of national accounts
EU-25	European Union of 25 Member States	UAA	utilised agricultural area
EU-27	European Union of 27 Member States	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
EU-28	European Union of 28 Member States	UNFCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations		
FDI	foreign direct investment		
GDP	gross domestic product		

1 Population

Population size

The total population of the 10 ENP-South countries for which data are available was about 214 million inhabitants, which was equivalent to around 42 % of the 505 million inhabitants living in the EU-28 at the start of 2013 (see **Table 1.1**).

Egypt is, by far, the most populous of the ENP-South countries: it had 83.7 million inhabitants in 2013 (see **Figure 1.1**), approximately the same number as in Germany. The number of inhabitants in Egypt was more than twice the number found in any of the other ENP-South countries, with the next highest levels being recorded in Algeria (37.9 million inhabitants) and Morocco (32.9 million inhabitants); these three ENP-South countries were characterised as having lower levels of population density (the ratio between population and land area) than in the EU-28 (116 inhabitants per km²) as did Tunisia and Jordan. It should be noted that several of the ENP-South countries have large desert areas and their populations are often concentrated in coastal areas.

By contrast, some of the most densely populated ENP-South countries were also some of the smallest — both in relation to their land area and in relation to their number of inhabitants. For example, the 4.4 million inhabitants of Palestine lived, on average, with a population density that was more than six times as high as in the EU-28. Lebanon and Israel were also relatively densely populated.

Between 2003 and 2013, all of the ENP-South countries recorded population growth (see **Figure 1.2**), generally much higher than in the EU-28, although Lebanon was a notable exception as it recorded slower population growth (between 2004 and 2012).

Table 1.1: Population as of 1 January, 2013

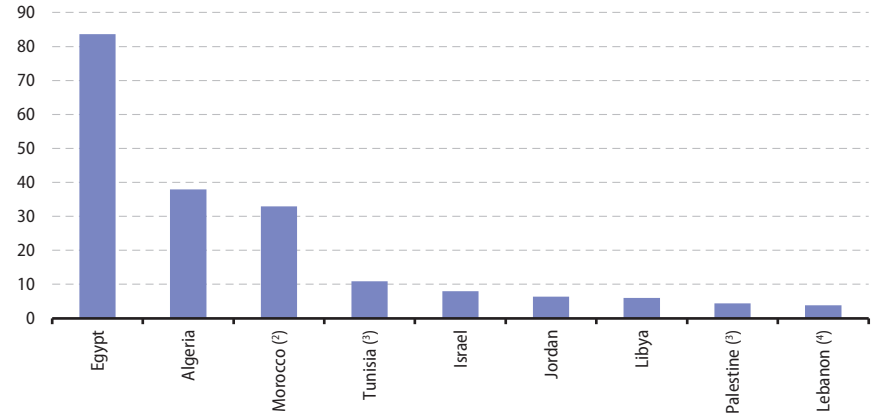
	Total	Male	Female	Population density
		(thousands)		(inhabitants per km²)
EU-28 (1)	*505 115*	246 173	258 321	116
Algeria	37 894	19 179	18 715	16
Egypt	83 667	42 727	40 940	84
Israel (2)	7 984	3 953	4 031	347
Jordan	6 388	3 293	3 095	72
Lebanon (3)	3 780	1 841	1 939	362
Libya	*6 025*	:	:	:
Morocco (4)	*32 948*	*16 371*	*16 577*	46
Palestine (4)	*4 357*	*2 213*	*2 144*	734
Syria	:	:	:	:
Tunisia (5)	10 887	5 425	5 462	64

(1) Male and female: 2011.
(2) Population density: excluding Israeli localities in the Judea and Samaria area.
(3) 2012. Excludes Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon; assumed to also exclude Syrian refugee camps. Based on survey data rather than the population registered on 1 January.
(4) Mid-year population.
(5) Mid-year population. Population density: 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_gind, demo_r_d3dens and med_ps112)

Figure 1.1: Population, 2013 (1)

(million)

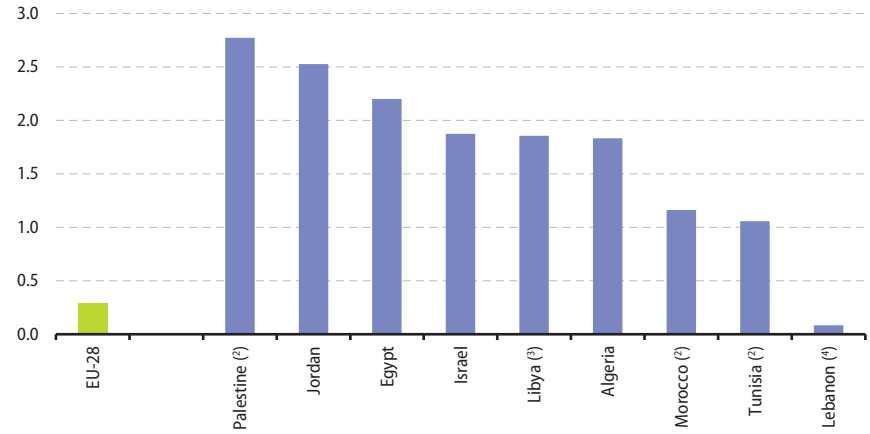


(1) Syria: not available.
(2) Mid-year population. Estimate.
(3) Mid-year population.
(4) 2012. Excludes Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. Based on survey data rather than the population registered on 1 January.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: med_ps112

Figure 1.2: Annual average change in the population (on 1 January), 2003–13 (1)

(%)



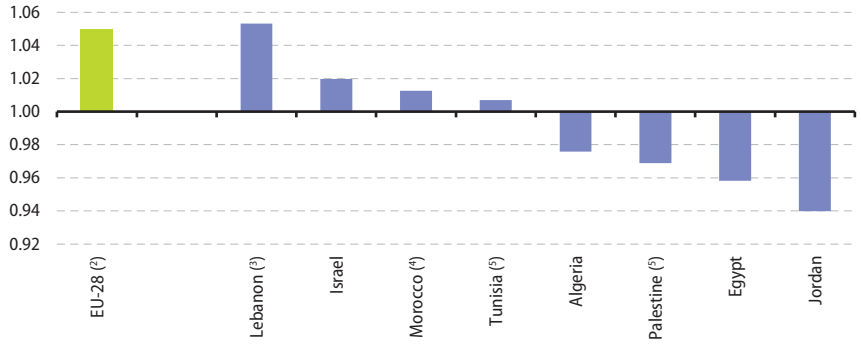
(1) Syria: not available.
(2) Mid-year population.
(3) 2006–13.
(4) 2004–12. Excludes Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. Based on survey data rather than the population registered on 1 January.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_gind and med_ps112)

Women outnumbered men in Lebanon (2012 data), Israel, Morocco and Tunisia, as well as in the EU-28, with men outnumbering women elsewhere (no data for Libya or Syria) — see **Figure 1.3**.

Figure 1.3: Ratio of women to men, 2013 ([1])

(ratio)



([1]) Libya and Syria: not available.
([2]) 2014.
([3]) 2012. Excludes Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. Based on survey data rather than the population registered on 1 January.
([4]) Mid-year population. Estimate.
([5]) Mid-year population.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_gind and med_ps112)

Population age structure

All of the ENP-South countries for which data are available (see **Table 1.2**) have a relatively young population structure, especially when compared with the EU-28, where 27.1 % of the population was less than 25 years old in 2013. By contrast, in the ENP-South countries this proportion ranged upwards from a 39.5 % share recorded in Tunisia, rising to more than half of the population in Egypt, Jordan and Palestine. These differences may be largely explained by far higher birth and fertility rates in the ENP-South countries. However, in keeping with the general development observed in the EU-28, the share of people less than 25 years old in the total population fell in each of the ENP-South countries between 2003 and 2013.

The share of older people (defined here as those aged 65 and above) in the total population of the EU-28 was 18.2 % in 2013, more than 7 percentage points higher than in any of the ENP-South countries. The high proportion of older people among the population in the EU-28 reflects, in part, greater longevity among the EU's population and lower birth rates over many decades. In the majority of ENP-South countries, older people accounted for much less than 10 % of the total population, with only Israel and Lebanon (2012 data) just above this share. The lowest shares of older people were recorded in Palestine and Jordan, both around 3 %. Between 2003 and 2013, the share of older people increased by 2.0 percentage points in the EU-28, an increase that was exceeded in Lebanon (between 2004 and 2012). In most of the other ENP-South countries the share of older people also increased.

Table 1.2: Population by age class as of 1 January, 2003 and 2013

(% of total population)

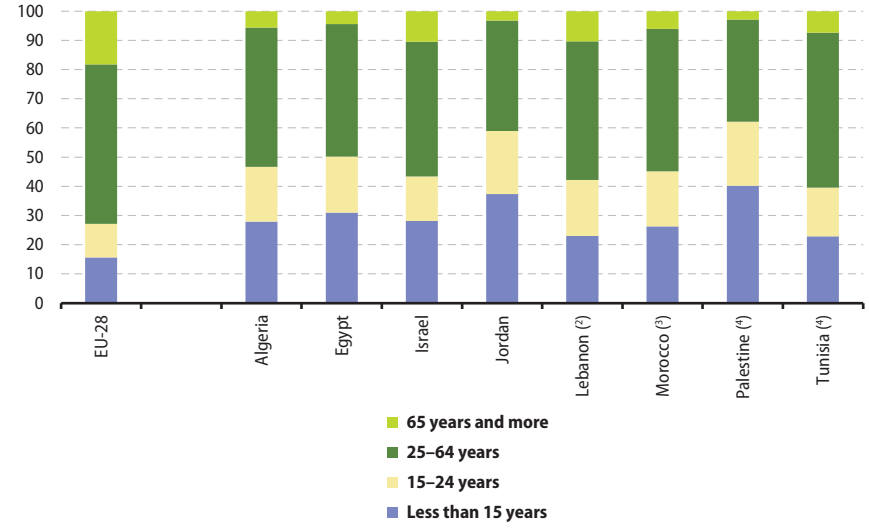
	Less than 15 years		15–24 years		25–64 years		65 years and more	
	2003	2013	2003	2013	2003	2013	2003	2013
EU-28	16.6	15.6	12.9	11.5	54.3	54.7	16.2	18.2
Algeria	31.2	28.0	23.0	18.6	40.8	47.8	4.9	5.6
Egypt	34.5	31.0	21.7	19.1	40.1	45.4	3.7	4.5
Israel	28.4	28.2	16.7	15.2	45.1	46.2	9.9	10.4
Jordan	:	37.4	:	21.6	:	37.8	:	3.2
Lebanon (1)	27.2	23.0	19.9	19.2	45.4	47.5	7.5	10.4
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco (2)	*31.0*	*26.2*	*20.6*	*18.9*	*42.8*	*48.8*	*5.5*	*6.0*
Palestine (3)	:	40.2	:	21.9	:	34.9	:	2.9
Syria	*39.9*	:	*21.8*	:	*34.7*	:	*3.6*	:
Tunisia (3)	*27.5*	22.9	*21.0*	16.6	*44.8*	53.1	*6.6*	7.4

(1) 2004 instead of 2003. 2012 instead of 2013. Excludes Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. Based on survey data rather than the population registered on 1 January.
(2) 2004 instead of 2003. Mid-year population.
(3) Mid-year population.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_pjangroup and med_ps112)

Figure 1.4: Population by age class as of 1 January 2013 (1)

(% of total population)



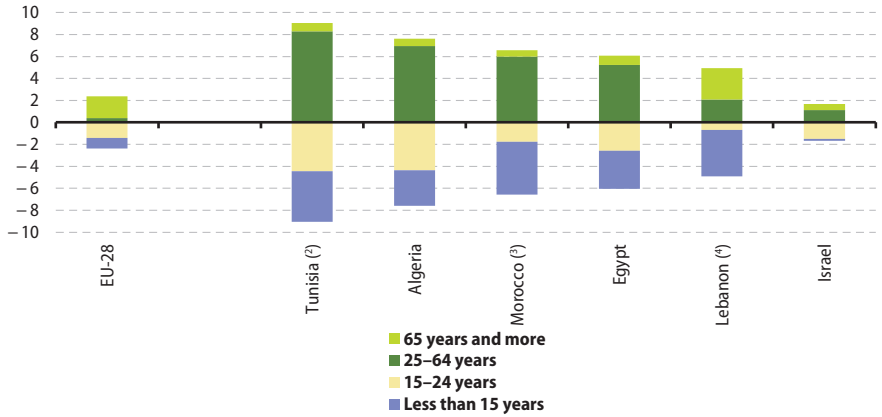
(1) Libya and Syria: not available.
(2) 2012. Estimates. Excludes Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. Based on survey data rather than the population registered on 1 January.
(3) Mid-year population. Estimates.
(4) Mid-year population.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_pjangroup and med_ps112)

As can be seen from **Figure 1.5**, the largest increase in the share of a particular age group in the total population in the EU-28 was for older people, whereas in most ENP-South countries the share increased most notably among those people within the range of 25 to 64 years. Generally, the size of the changes in the age structure between 2003 and 2013 were greater

Figure 1.5: Change in population by age class as of 1 January, 2003–13 (1)

(percentage points)

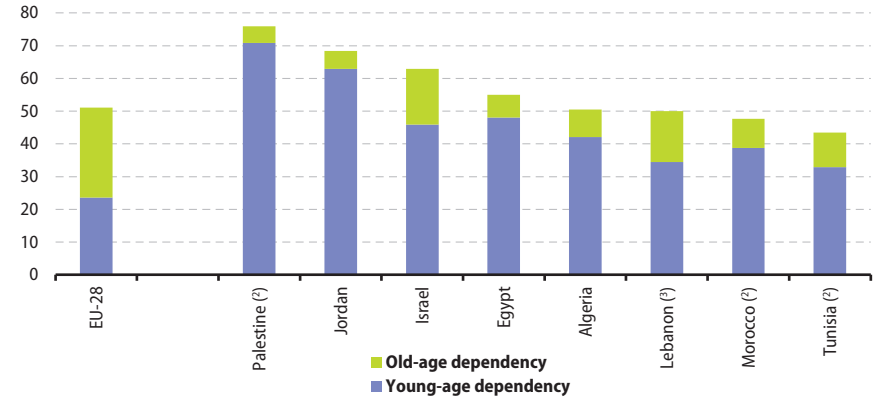


(1) Jordan, Libya, Palestine and Syria: not available.
(2) Mid-year population.
(3) 2004–13. Mid-year population.
(4) 2004–12. Excludes Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. Based on survey data rather than the population registered on 1 January.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_pjangroup and med_ps112)

Figure 1.6: Young and old age dependency rates, 2013 (1)

(%)



(1) Libya and Syria: not available.
(2) Mid-year population.
(3) 2012. Excludes Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. Based on survey data rather than the population registered on 1 January.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_pjangroup and med_ps112)

in the ENP-South countries than in the EU-28, although this was not the case in Israel or Jordan.

Age dependency ratios compare the size of the generally economically inactive age groups — children (under 15 years old) and older people (those aged 65 and above) — with the working-age population (those aged 15–64 years).

In 2013, total dependency ratios (the ratio of children and older people to the working age population) across the ENP-South countries ranged from 43.5 % in Tunisia to 75.9 % in Palestine. As well as Tunisia, total dependency ratios below the EU-28 average (51.1 %) were reported by Morocco, Lebanon (2012 data) and Algeria — see **Figure 1.6**.

Crude birth and death rates

One of the key drivers of population change is the birth rate. The crude birth rate is the ratio of the number of births during a reference year to the average population of the same reference year. The crude death rate is the ratio of the number of deaths during a reference year to the average population of the same reference year.

With the exceptions of Tunisia (2010 data) and Morocco, the remaining ENP-South countries had crude birth rates that were at least twice as high as in the EU-28 (10.0 live births per 1 000 inhabitants in 2013) — see **Table 1.3**. The highest birth rates among ENP-South countries were recorded in Palestine (32.6 births per 1 000 inhabitants) and Egypt (31.0 births per 1 000 inhabitants).

Between 2003 and 2013, the crude birth rate fell in the EU-28 as it did in Jordan and Morocco and most substantially in Palestine. The largest increases in the crude birth rate between these years were recorded in Algeria and Egypt.

The crude death rate fell between 2003 and 2013 in all ENP-South countries for which data are available (see **Figure 1.8**), most notably in Jordan. A shorter time series is available for Lebanon and this indicates an increase in the crude death rate between 2004 and 2007 (see **Table 1.3**).

Table 1.3: Crude birth and death rates, 2003, 2008 and 2013
(per 1 000 inhabitants)

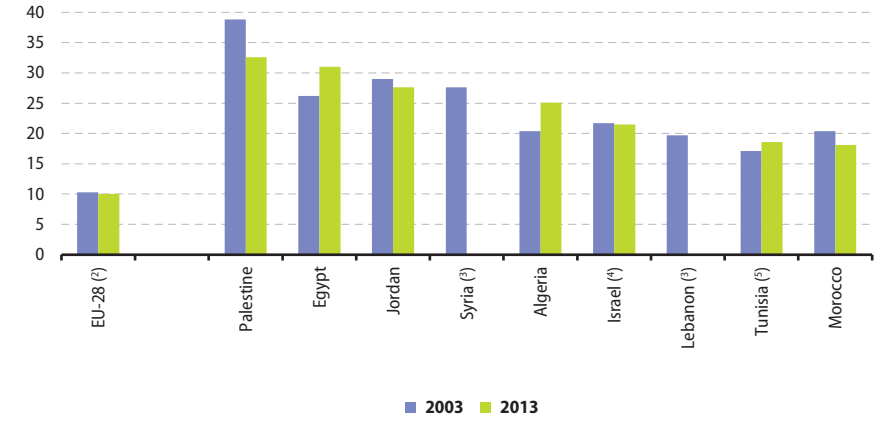
	Crude birth rates			Crude death rates		
	2003	2008	2013	2003	2008	2013
EU-28 (1)	10.3	10.9	*10.0*	10.1	9.8	*9.9*
Algeria	20.4	23.6	25.1	4.6	4.4	4.4
Egypt	26.2	27.3	31.0	6.5	6.1	6.0
Israel	21.7	21.5	:	5.8	5.4	:
Jordan	29.0	29.1	27.6	7.0	7.0	5.8
Lebanon (2)	19.7	21.5	:	4.7	5.6	:
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	*20.4*	*19.2*	*18.1*	*5.5*	*5.7*	*5.1*
Palestine	38.8	32.6	32.6	4.2	4.4	3.8
Syria (3)	*27.6*	27.6	:	3.2	*3.1*	:
Tunisia (4)	*17.1*	17.7	*18.6*	6.1	*5.8*	5.7

(1) Breaks in series between 2003 and 2008 and between 2008 and 2013.
(2) 2004 instead of 2003. 2007 instead of 2008.
(3) 2007 instead of 2008. Crude birth rate: 2004 instead of 2003.
(4) 2010 instead of 2013.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_gind and med_ps12)

Figure 1.7: Crude birth rates, 2003 and 2013 (1)

(per 1 000 inhabitants)

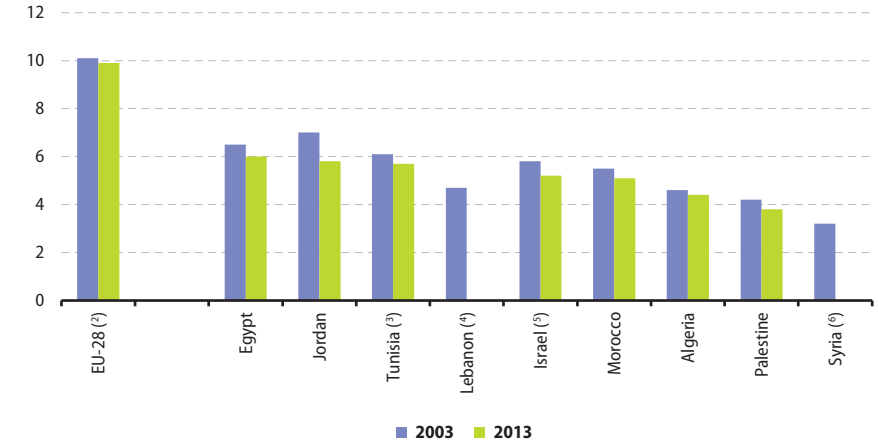


(1) Libya: not available.
(2) Break in series. 2013: estimate.
(3) 2004 instead of 2003. 2013: not available.
(4) 2009 instead of 2013.
(5) 2010 instead of 2013.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_gind and med_ps12)

Figure 1.8: Crude death rates, 2003 and 2013 (1)

(per 1 000 inhabitants)



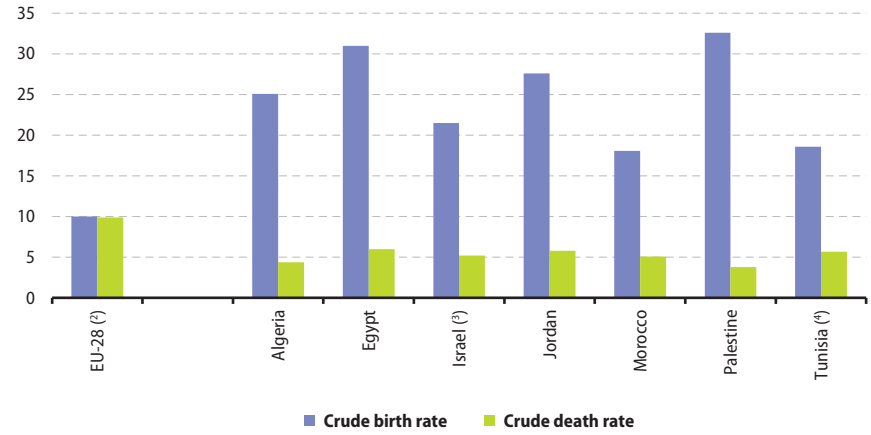
(1) Libya: not available.
(2) Break in series. 2013: estimate.
(3) 2010 instead of 2013.
(4) 2004 instead of 2003. 2013: not available.
(5) 2009 instead of 2013.
(6) 2013: not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_gind and med_ps12)

The crude natural rate of population change is the difference between the crude birth rate and the crude death rate during the reference year (see **Figure 1.9**).

With relatively low death rates (reflecting, in part, the young age structures of their populations), the ENP-South countries had very high crude rates of natural increase in 2013, ranging from 12.9 per 1 000 inhabitants in Tunisia (2010 data) to 28.8 per 1 000 inhabitants in Palestine. These rates were considerably higher than in the EU-28, where there was almost no natural population change (an increase of 0.1 per 1 000 inhabitants in 2013); with almost balanced birth and death rates, changes in the EU-28's overall population level mainly reflect the impact of migration.

Figure 1.9: Crude birth and death rates, 2013 (1)
(per 1 000 inhabitants)



(1) Lebanon, Libya and Syria: not available.
(2) Estimates.
(3) 2009.
(4) 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_gind and med_ps12)

Life expectancy

Improved social and economic conditions, better healthcare and increased awareness of health issues all play a part in raising life expectancy and lowering infant mortality rates. Life expectancy at birth is the mean (average) number of years that a newborn child can expect to live if subjected throughout his/her life to the current mortality conditions (age specific probabilities of dying).

Life expectancy at birth in the EU-28 and the ENP-South countries generally increased over the period shown in **Table 1.4**, although there were some exceptions, notably a fall in life expectancy for men in Palestine between 2003 and 2008 and in Tunisia between 2008 and 2012.

Table 1.4: Life expectancy at birth, 2003–13
(years)

	Male			Female		
	2003	2008	2013	2003	2008	2013
EU-28 (1)	74.6	76.3	77.8	80.8	82.3	83.3
Algeria	72.9	74.8	76.5	74.9	76.4	77.6
Egypt	:	67.3	69.4	:	70.0	72.2
Israel	77.6	79.0	:	81.8	83.0	:
Jordan	70.6	71.6	72.7	72.4	74.4	76.7
Lebanon	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco (2)	70.2	71.4	74.2	72.6	73.9	76.0
Palestine	*71.2*	*70.2*	71.5	*72.7*	*72.9*	74.4
Syria (3)	72.9	:	:	73.9	:	:
Tunisia (2)	71.1	72.4	71.8	75.1	*76.3*	76.3

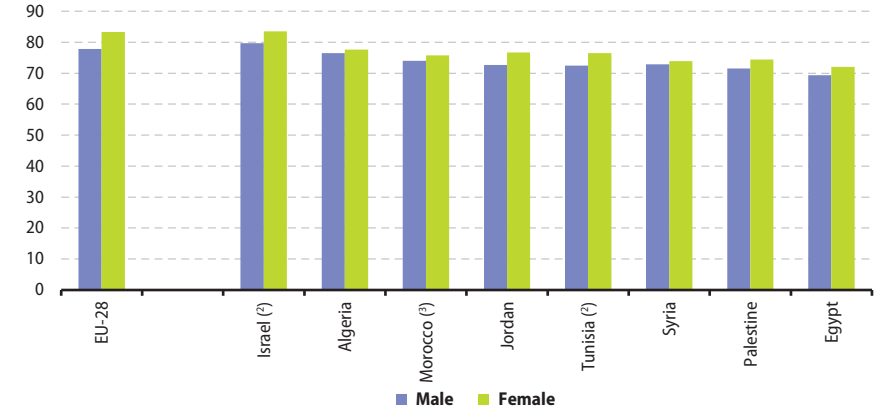
(1) 2013: break in series.
(2) 2012 instead of 2013.
(3) 2004 instead of 2003.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_mlexpec and med_ps12)

Life expectancy at birth for men in the EU-28 was 77.8 years in 2013, while the corresponding figure for women was 5.5 years higher. Israel (2009 data) was the only ENP-South country to record higher life expectancy than in the EU-28 and this was the case for both men and women (see **Figure 1.10**). The lowest levels of life expectancy in 2013 for men and women among the ENP-South countries were recorded in Egypt.

As in the EU-28, women in each of the ENP-South countries may expect to live longer than men. While the gender gap in the EU-28 was 5.5 years, the difference in life expectancy between men and women in the ENP-South countries was generally narrower, and was less than 2.0 years in Morocco (2011 data) and Algeria.

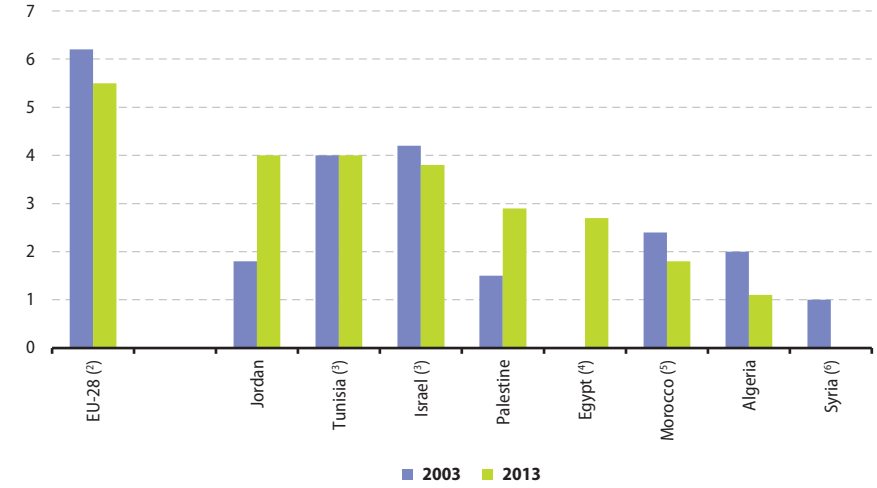
Figure 1.10: Life expectancy at birth, by sex, 2013 (1)
(years)



(1) Lebanon: not available.
(2) 2009.
(3) 2011.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_mlexpec and med_ps12)

Figure 1.11: Gender difference in life expectancy at birth, 2003 and 2013 (1)
(years)



(1) Lebanon: not available.
(2) Break in series.
(3) 2009 instead of 2013.
(4) 2003: not available.
(5) 2011 instead of 2013.
(6) 2005 instead of 2003. 2013: not available.

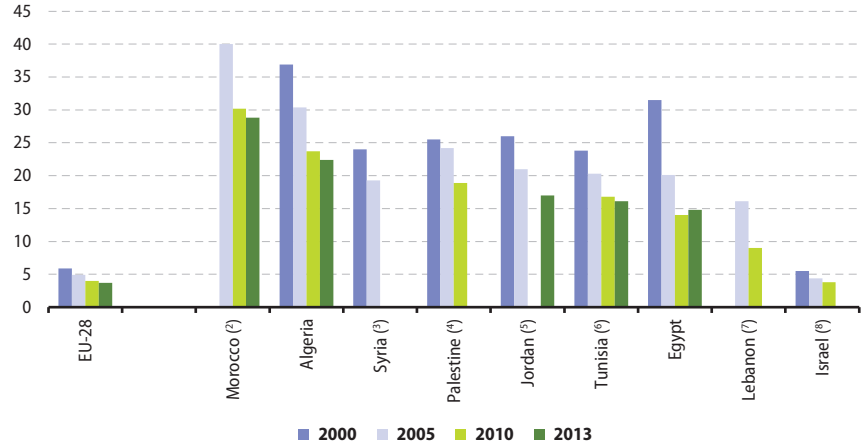
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_mlexpec and med_ps12)

Infant mortality

The infant mortality rate is measured as the ratio of the number of deaths of children under the age of one during a given reference year to the number of live births during the same year.

Infant mortality rates have fallen at a rapid pace in most of the ENP-South countries in recent years (see **Figure 1.12**). Nevertheless, they generally remained much higher than in the EU-28 (3.7 deaths per 1 000 live births in 2013), with the notable exception of Israel where the infant mortality rate was 3.8 deaths per 1 000 live births in 2009. The rate in Lebanon (9.0 deaths per 1 000 live births, 2009 data) was also considerably lower than in the remaining ENP-South countries for which data are available. Elsewhere, infant mortality rates ranged from 14.8 deaths per 1 000 live births in Egypt (2013 data) to 28.8 deaths per 1 000 live births in Morocco (2011 data).

Figure 1.12: Infant mortality rate, 2000–13 (1)
(per 1 000 live births)

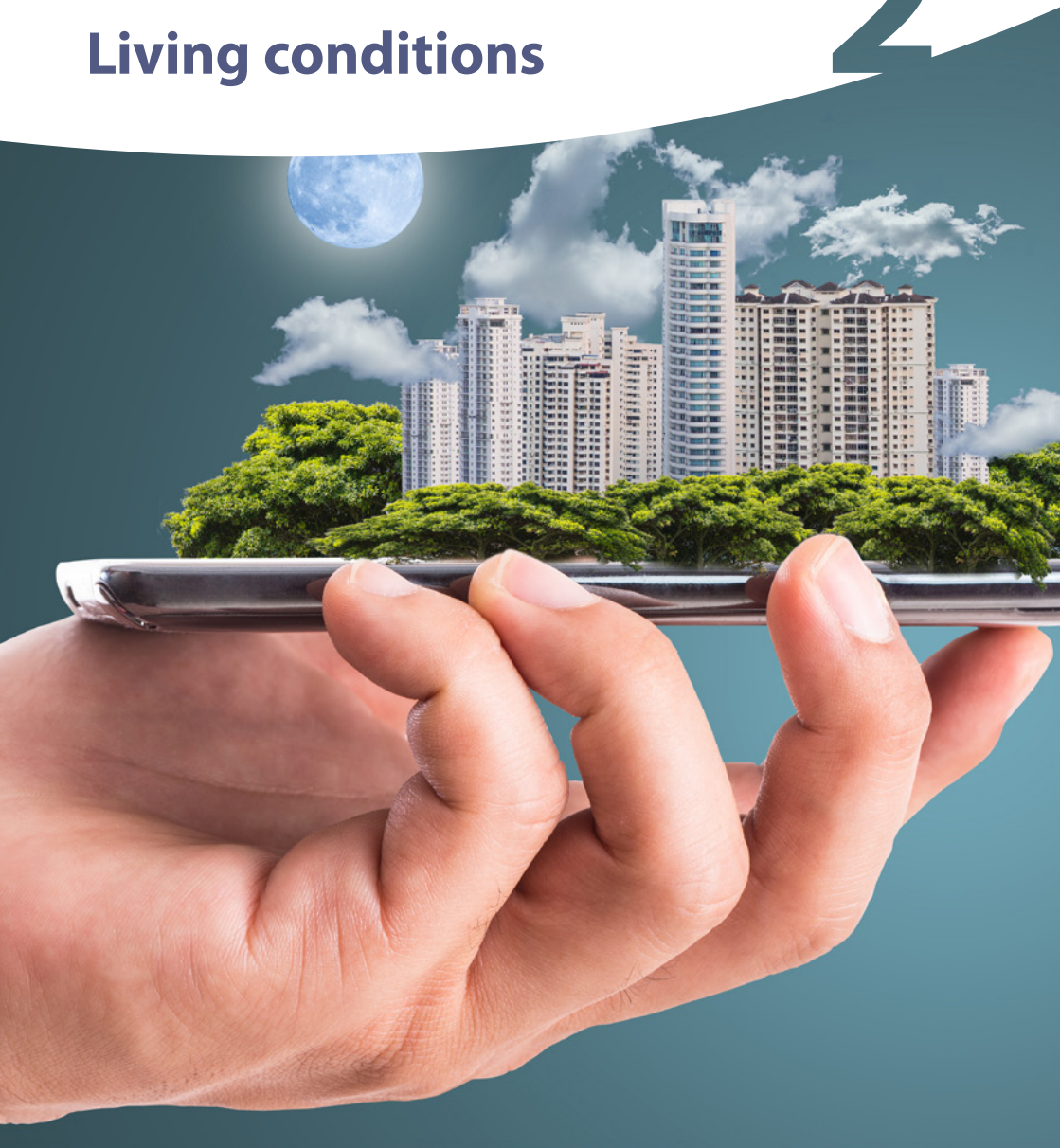


(1) Note that the time interval between the years shown is not regular.
(2) 2000: not available. 2004 instead of 2005. 2011 instead of 2013. 2010 and 2011: estimates.
(3) 2010 and 2013: not available.
(4) 2004 instead of 2005. 2009 instead of 2010. 2013: not available. Estimates.
(5) 2010: not available.
(6) 2012 instead of 2013.
(7) 2004 instead of 2005. 2009 instead of 2010. 2000 and 2013: not available. Estimates.
(8) 2009 instead of 2010. 2013: not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_minfind and med_ps12)

Living conditions

2



Poverty and income inequality

The poverty ratios presented in **Table 2.1** are relative measures, showing the proportion of the population having insufficient resources to satisfy their minimum vital needs (food products and non-food products or staples). To take specific national characteristics into account, the calculation method varies from one country to the next and as a result caution should be applied when making comparisons.

Jordan and Tunisia (both 2010 data) reported the lowest national poverty ratios among ENP-South countries, while the highest ratios were recorded in Palestine (2011 data) and Egypt; note that no recent data are available for several countries. Palestine reported a higher poverty rate in urban areas than in rural areas, whereas the reverse situation was observed in Egypt, Israel and Tunisia.

Table 2.1: Poverty, main indicators, 2003 and 2013

	Poverty headcount ratio (%)						Income quintile share ratio	
	Urban		Rural		Total			
	2003	2013	2003	2013	2003	2013	2003	2013
EU-28	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5.0
Egypt (1)	10.1	17.6	26.8	32.4	19.6	26.3	3.9	4.8
Israel (2)	19.1	18.8	16.5	13.7	20.6	18.6	3.4	7.1
Jordan (3)	12.9	:	19.2	:	14.2	14.4	6.6	:
Lebanon (4)	:	:	:	:	28.5	:	:	:
Libya	:	:	:	:	12.6	:	2.3	:
Morocco (5)	7.9	:	22.0	:	14.2	:	7.4	:
Palestine (6)	*32.0*	*26.1*	*38.5*	*19.4*	*35.5*	*25.8*	*6.1*	*6.4*
Syria (4)	8.7	:	14.2	:	11.4	:	5.7	:
Tunisia (7)	15.4	9.0	31.5	22.6	23.3	15.5	:	:

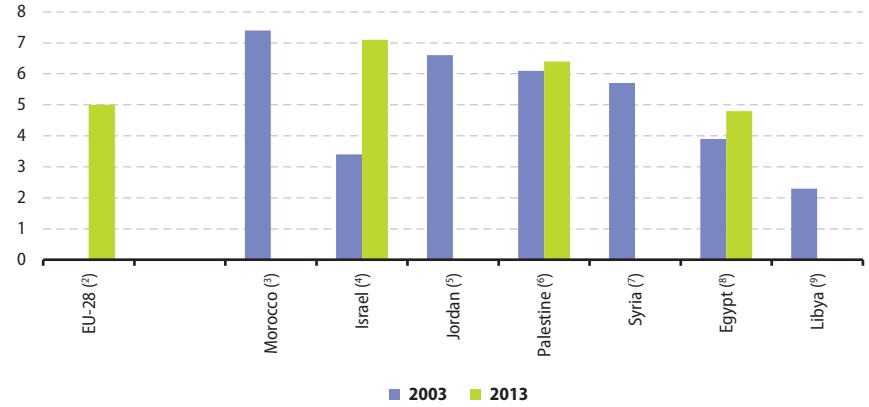
(1) 2004/05 instead of 2003. 2012/13 instead of 2013.
(2) Income quintile share ratio: 2005 instead of 2003.
(3) 2002 instead of 2003. 2010 instead of 2013.
(4) 2004 instead of 2003.
(5) 2004 instead of 2003, except for the income quintile share ratio which is 2001.
(6) Income quintile share ratio: 2004 instead of 2003. 2011 instead of 2013.
(7) 2005 instead of 2003; urban covers main towns (grandes villes) rather than all urban areas and does not include medium-sized communes (moyennes communes); rural covers all areas outside of communes (non-communal). 2010 instead of 2013.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ilc_di11, ilc_peps01, ilc_peps13 and med_ps313)

The income quintile share ratio, shown in **Table 2.1** and **Figure 2.1**, is a measure of income inequality based on a ratio of the total income of the 20 % of the population with the highest income to the total income of the 20 % of the population with the lowest income. Egypt and the EU-28 reported similar ratios in 2013, while higher levels of inequality (using this measure) were reported by Palestine (2011 data) and Israel.

Figure 2.1: Income quintile share ratio, 2003 and 2013 (1)

(ratio)



(1) Lebanon and Tunisia: not available.
(2) 2003: not available.
(3) 2001 instead of 2003. 2013: not available.
(4) 2005 instead of 2003.
(5) 2002 instead of 2003. 2013: not available.
(6) 2004 instead of 2003. 2011 instead of 2013.
(7) 2004 instead of 2003. 2013: not available.
(8) 2004/05 instead of 2003. 2012/13 instead of 2013.
(9) 2013: not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ilc_di11 and med_ps313)

Access to water services

The proportion of households with sustainable access to an improved drinking water source concerns those with access to piped water, a public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring or rainwater. Improved water sources do not include bottled water, water from tanker trucks or unprotected wells and springs.

Among the five ENP-South countries for which recent data are available (see **Table 2.2**), Egypt reported the highest level of access to improved water sources, although among countries for which only older data are available a higher proportion was reported by Israel. With the exception of Jordan, all ENP-South countries reported higher proportions of households with access to improved water sources in urban areas than in rural areas.

A related indicator is the proportion of households with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human, animal and insect contact, in other words improved sanitation, for example via sewers, septic tanks or pit latrines. All ENP-South countries (for which data are available) reported higher proportions of households with access to improved sanitation in urban areas than in rural areas.

Table 2.2: Access to basic water-related services, 2003 and 2013

(% of population)

	Proportion of households with sustainable access to an improved water source						Proportion of households with sustainable access to improved sanitation			
	Urban		Rural		Total		Urban		Rural	
	2003	2013	2003	2013	2003	2013	2003	2013	2003	2013
Algeria (1)	83.9	:	53.4	:	71.7	:	98.4	:	85.1	:
Egypt (2)	:	99.1	:	93.7	:	96.1	:	92.4	:	42.3
Israel	100.0	:	99.0	:	99.0	:	100.0	:	99.0	:
Jordan (3)	82.7	:	88.4	:	83.6	:	:	:	:	:
Lebanon (4)	:	:	:	:	:	94.8	:	:	:	:
Libya (5)	95.4	98.3	79.0	91.0	87.2	94.7	95.0	97.1	77.0	79.0
Morocco	96.5	98.6	52.4	70.5	79.4	88.3	86.4	91.3	:	:
Palestine (6)	:	95.7	:	84.7	*91.1*	94.2	:	99.4	:	98.8
Syria (7)	95.9	:	70.9	:	84.2	:	97.6	:	44.5	:
Tunisia	100.0	:	85.7	:	95.0	:	75.2	:	:	:

(1) 2002 instead of 2003.
(2) 2012/13 instead of 2013.
(3) 2006 instead of 2003.
(4) 2012 instead of 2013.
(5) 2004 instead of 2003. 2010 instead of 2012.
(6) Improved water source: 2010 instead of 2013. Improved sanitation: 2011 instead of 2013.
(7) Improved water source: 2001 instead of 2003. Improved sanitation: 2002 instead of 2003.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: med_ps313)

Information society

In 2013, the number of main telephone lines (that connect a subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched telephone network) relative to the size of population was 429 per 1 000 inhabitants in the EU-28, a ratio that was considerably higher than in the ENP-South countries for which data are available.

Concerning the cellular mobile penetration rate (the number of subscriptions relative to population size), the differences were less notable, with this ratio exceeding one thousand per 1 000 inhabitants in the EU-28, Egypt (2012 data) and Libya (2012 data) — see **Table 2.3**.

Around four in five households in the EU-28 and in Israel owned a personal computer in 2013, a share that also exceeded 50 % in Libya and Palestine (both 2012 data) — see **Table 2.3**.

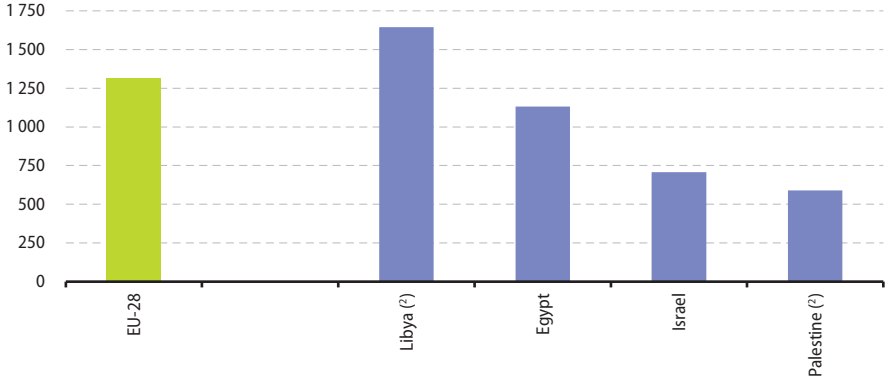
Table 2.3: Access to communication services, 2003 and 2013

	Number of main telephone lines (per 1 000 inhabitants)		Cellular mobile telephone penetration rate (subscriptions per 1 000 inhabitants)		Share of households owning a personal computer (%)	
	2003	2013	2003	2013	2003	2013
EU-28 (1)	492	*429*	:	1 316	:	80
Algeria (2)	65	:	45	:	10	:
Egypt (3)	123	106	76	1 131	7	27
Israel	289	248	485	708	55	81
Jordan	119	:	253	:	21	:
Lebanon (4)	:	:	:	:	*24*	:
Libya (5)	414	:	:	1 644	:	66
Morocco	41	:	245	:	:	18
Palestine (6)	63	95	71	590	26	52
Syria (7)	137	:	65	:	8	:
Tunisia	118	:	194	:	:	:

(1) Number of main telephone lines: break in series.
(2) Share of households owning a personal computer: 2006 instead of 2003.
(3) Share of households owning a personal computer: 2012 instead of 2013.
(4) 2004 instead of 2003.
(5) 2006 instead of 2003. 2012 instead of 2013.
(6) 2012 instead of 2013. Share of households owning a personal computer: 2004 instead of 2003.
(7) Share of households owning a personal computer: 2004 instead of 2003.

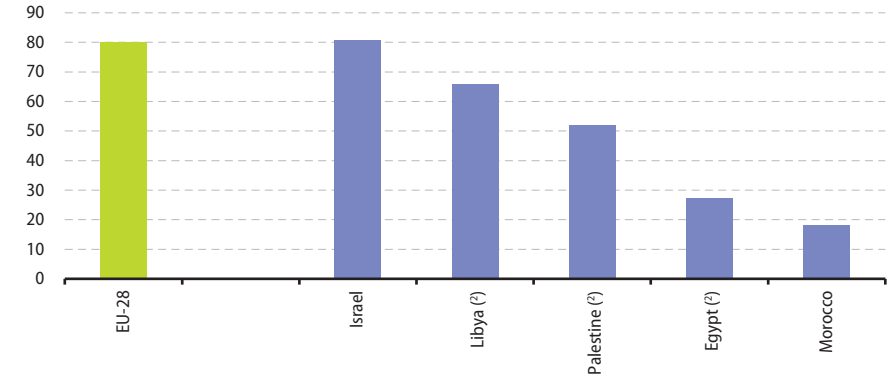
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: isoc_tc_ftteli, isoc_tc_mcsupe, isoc_ci_cm_h and med_ps33)

Figure 2.2: Cellular mobile telephone penetration rate, 2013 (1)
(subscriptions per 1 000 inhabitants)



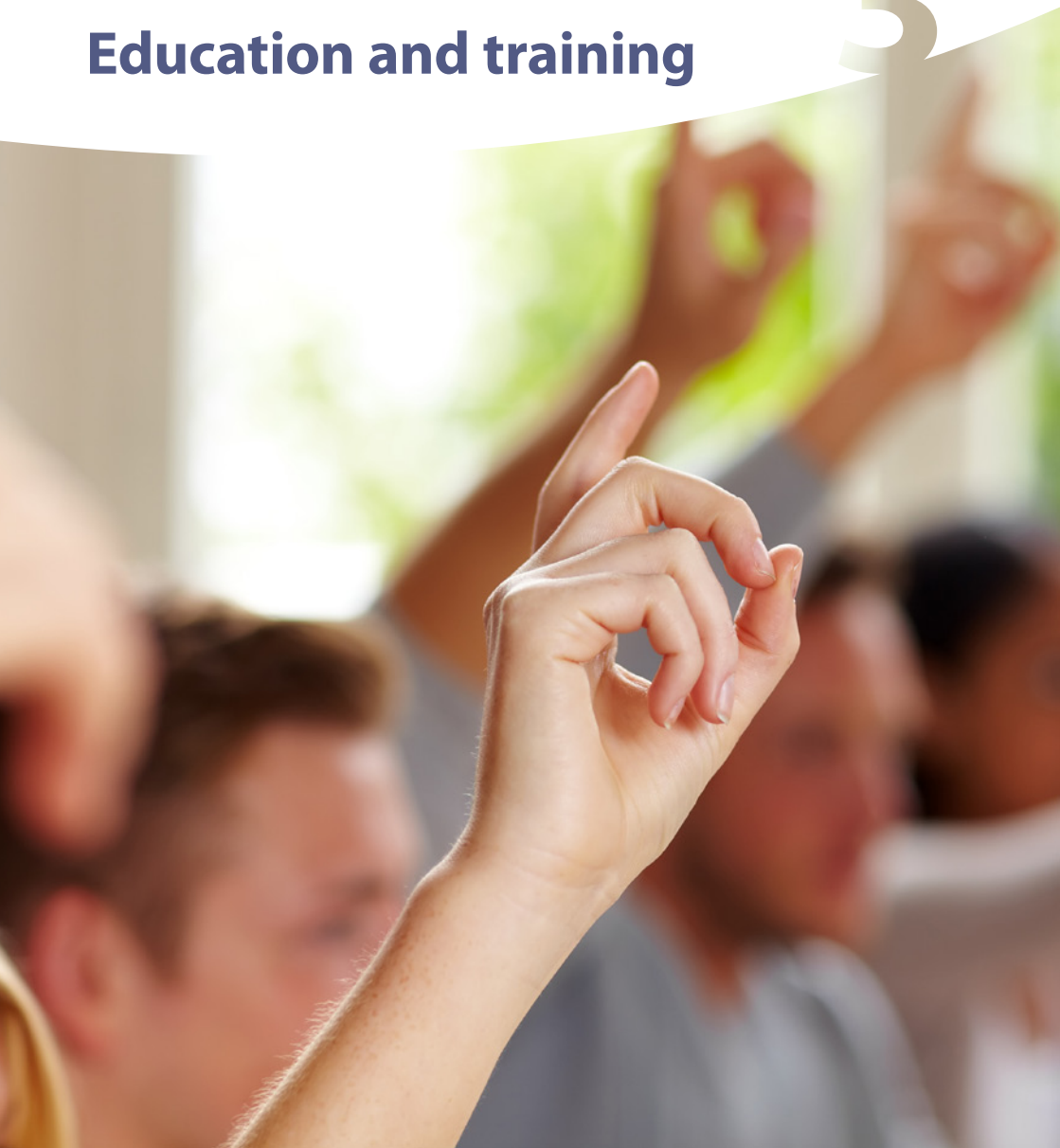
(1) Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria: not available.
(2) 2012.
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: isoc_tc_mcsupe and med_ps33)

Figure 2.3: Share of households owning a personal computer, 2013 (1)
(%)



(1) Algeria, Tunisia, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria: not available.
(2) 2012.
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: isoc_ci_cm_h and med_ps33)

3 Education and training



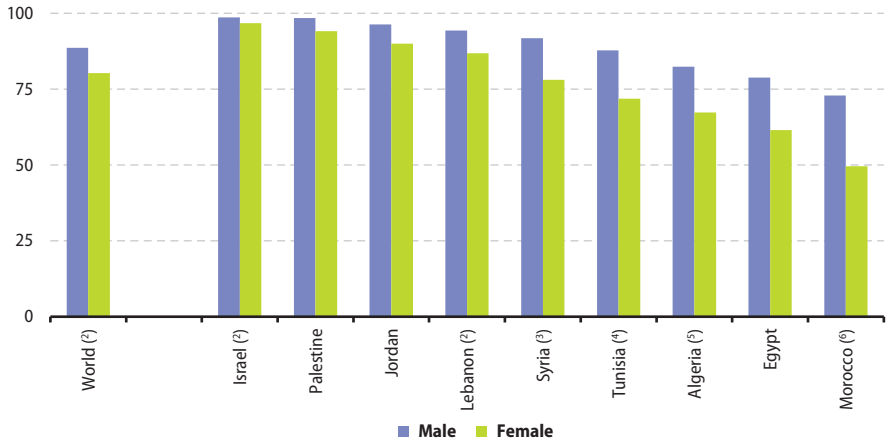
Literacy rates

According to UNESCO, across the world an estimated 781 million adults were unable to read or write in 2013, with women accounting for approximately two thirds of this total (some 496 million). The global male adult literacy rate was 88.6 % while for women the rate was 80.2 %. Within Europe the overwhelming majority of the population is literate.

The information shown in **Figure 3.1** suggests that female literacy rates were much lower than male literacy rates in some of the ENP-South countries. This was particularly true for those countries which had lower overall literacy rates, for example, Morocco (data refer to those aged 10 or over), Egypt, Algeria (2008 data), Tunisia (2011 data) and Syria (2006 data).

Figure 3.1: Adult literacy rate, 2013 (1)

(%)



(1) Ranked on the total literacy rate. Libya: not available.
(2) 2012.
(3) 2006.
(4) 2011.
(5) 2008.
(6) Persons aged 10 and over.

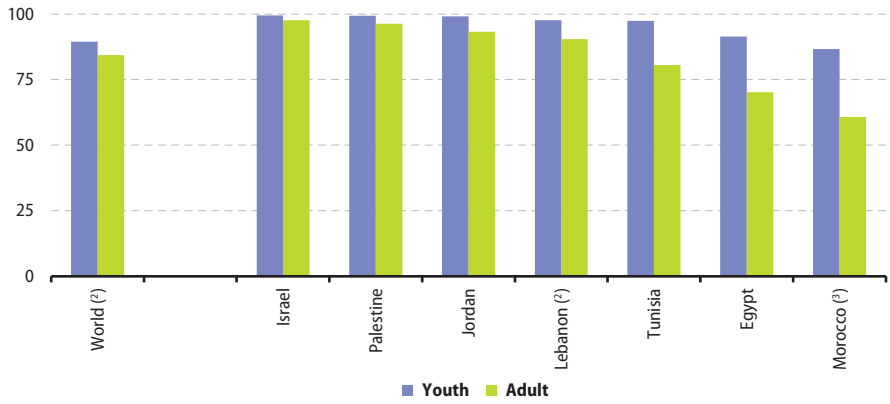
Source: Eurostat (online data code: med_ps21) and UNESCO (http://www.uis.unesco.org/literacy/documents/fs-29-2014-literacy-en.pdf)

The highest literacy rates among ENP-South countries were recorded in Israel (98.6 % for men and 96.7 % for women; 2012 data). Literacy rates for Palestine, Jordan and Lebanon (2012 data) were also relatively high and above the world average for both male and female rates.

Adult literacy rates cover the population aged 15 and over, while youth literacy rates concern people aged 15 to 24. Globally, literacy rates are rising and one indicator of this is the fact that youth literacy rates are higher than adult literacy rates (see **Figure 3.2**). This pattern was observed in all of the ENP-South countries for which data are available, with the difference between the youth and adult rates greatest in Morocco, Egypt and Tunisia, and lowest in the countries where adult rates were highest. The youth literacy rate was in excess of 99.0 % in Israel, Palestine and Jordan.

Figure 3.2: Youth and adult literacy rates, 2013 (1)

(%)



(1) Algeria, Libya and Syria: not available. Ranked on the total literacy rate.
(2) 2012.
(3) Adult: persons aged 10 and over.

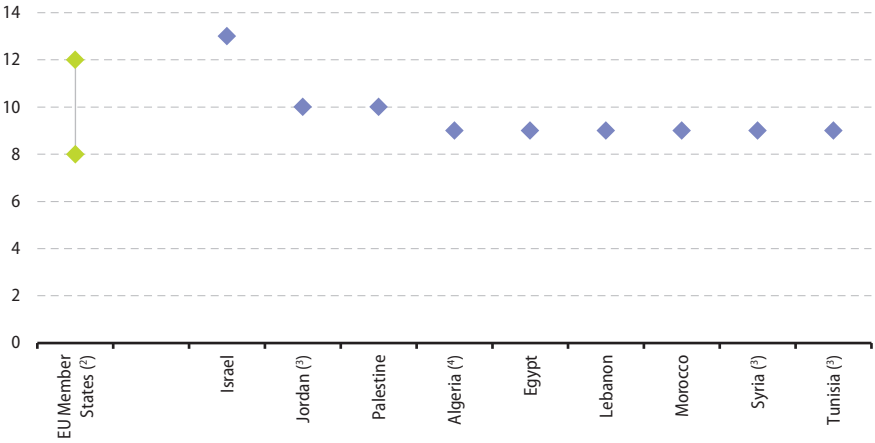
Source: Eurostat (online data code: med_ps21) and UNESCO (http://www.uis.unesco.org/literacy/documents/fs-29-2014-literacy-en.pdf)

Compulsory school years

The number of school years that a child is required to attend an educational establishment varied across the EU-28 from 8 years to 12 years, the latter being the requirement in Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Poland. Within the ENP-South countries there was a similar range, with most countries requiring at least 9 or 10 years attendance; the only exception was Israel, where children were required to attend at least 13 years of education.

Figure 3.3: Length of compulsory schooling, 2013 ([1])

(years)



([1]) Libya: not available.
([2]) The length of compulsory schooling among the EU Member States ranges from 8 to 12 years.
([3]) 2007.
([4]) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: med_ps22) and the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

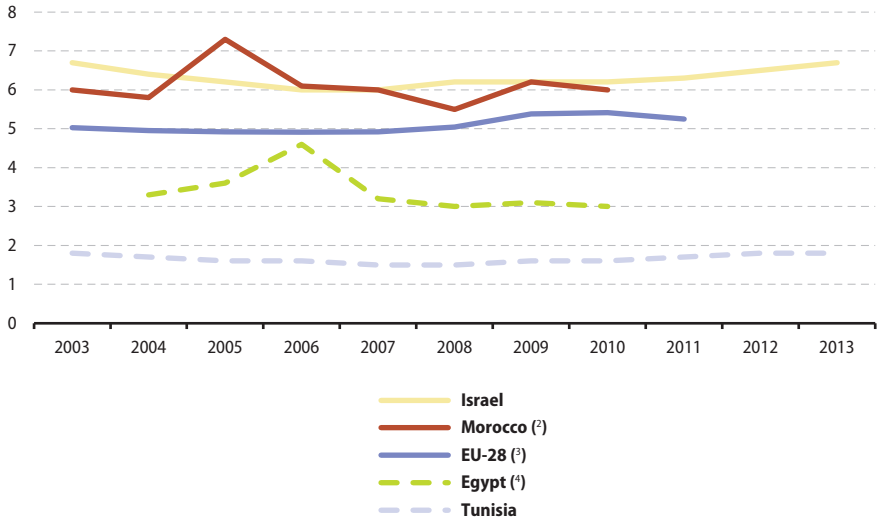
Public expenditure on education

Public expenditure on education as a share of GDP provides a measure of the relative importance given by governments to spending on education.

Within the EU-28, the share of public expenditure on education during the period 2001–10 was relatively stable (see **Figure 3.4**), ranging from 4.9 % to 5.4 % of GDP; the highest shares were recorded in 2009 and 2010 reflecting, at least to some degree, a reduction in overall economic activity due to the financial and economic crisis. In 2013, spending on education for the ENP-South countries (for which data are available) ranged from 1.8 % in Tunisia to a level above the EU-28 average in Morocco (6.0 % in 2010) and Israel (6.7 %).

Figure 3.4: Public expenditure on education as a share of GDP, 2003–13 ([1])

(% of GDP)



([1]) Algeria, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Palestine and Syria: not available.
([2]) 2011–13: not available.
([3]) Estimates. 2012 and 2013: not available.
([4]) 2003 and 2011–13: not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: educ_figdp and med_ec0)

Net enrolment rates

Education levels presented in this chapter are based on the 1997 edition of the international standard classification of education (ISCED 1997). This distinguishes seven levels of education from pre-primary education (level 0) to the second stage of tertiary education (level 6).

The net enrolment rate for a particular level of education is the share of children of the official age for that education level that are enrolled in that education level and cannot exceed 100 %. Shares below 100 % may indicate that children of that education level are enrolled in other levels, for example if they have entered a higher level early or left a lower level late (for example if they repeated a year).

In 2013, net enrolment rates among the ENP-South countries for primary education (ISCED 1997 level 1) were often close to 100 %, peaking at 98.4 % of all primary school-aged children in Morocco, while the lowest rate was recorded in Egypt (90.6 %) — see **Table 3.1**.

There were some differences between the sexes as regards the enrolment of boys and girls in primary education (see **Figure 3.5**). In Lebanon, the share of boys enrolled in primary education was 4.5 percentage points lower than the corresponding share for girls (the biggest gender gap in favour of girls).

In each of the ENP-South countries for which data are available, a smaller proportion of children were enrolled in the compulsory part of secondary education (ISCED 1997 level 2) — which generally starts around the age of 11 or 12 and lasts for three to five years — than in primary education. The highest net enrolment rate for lower secondary education in 2013 was recorded in Israel (91.1 %). By contrast, the lowest rates were recorded in Libya (2011 data), Morocco and Lebanon, where between half and two thirds of all lower secondary-aged children were enrolled. The differences between the enrolment rates of boys and girls in lower secondary education were generally larger than those observed for primary education, with the largest differences recorded in Lebanon, Egypt and Tunisia (2010 data) where the rates were notably higher for girls than for boys. Only Morocco reported higher net lower secondary enrolment rates for boys than for girls.

Table 3.1: Net enrolment rate by education level, 2013 ([1])

(%)

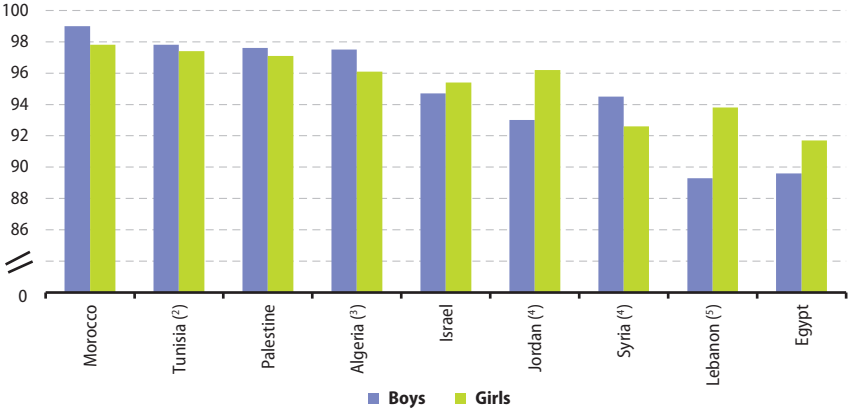
	Primary education or first stage of basic education (ISCED 1997 level 1)			Lower secondary or second stage of basic education (ISCED 1997 level 2)		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Algeria	:	:	:	:	:	:
Egypt	90.6	89.6	91.7	80.9	77.4	84.6
Israel	95.1	94.7	95.4	91.1	89.8	92.5
Jordan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lebanon ([2])	91.5	89.3	93.8	65.9	61.3	75.1
Libya ([3])	:	:	:	50.0	:	:
Morocco	98.4	99.0	97.8	57.4	58.0	56.8
Palestine	97.4	97.6	97.1	88.2	86.4	90.1
Syria	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia ([4])	97.6	97.8	97.4	83.6	81.3	85.8

([1]) Number of pupils of the theoretical school-age group for a particular education level expressed as a percentage of the total population of that age group.
([2]) Excluding Syrian refugees in Lebanese education establishments.
([3]) 2011.
([4]) 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: med_ps22)

Figure 3.5: Net primary education (or first stage of basic education) enrolment rate, 2013 (1)

(%)

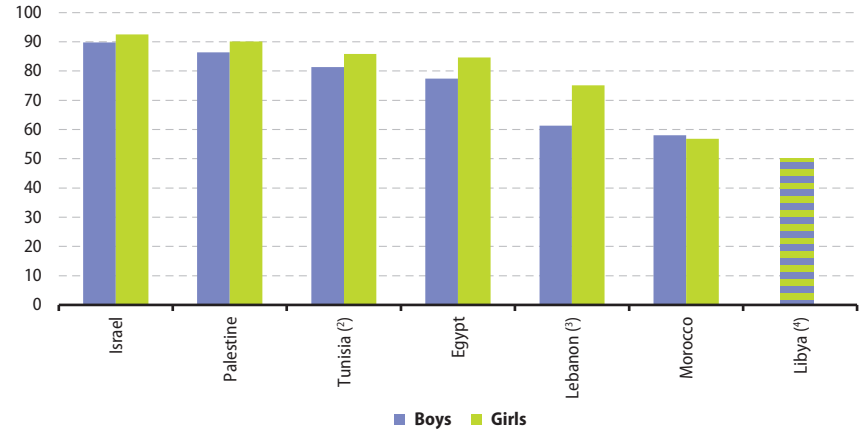


(1) Number of pupils of the theoretical primary school-age group expressed as a percentage of the total population of that age group. Libya: not available.
(2) 2010.
(3) 2007.
(4) 2006.
(5) Excluding Syrian refugees in Lebanese education establishments.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: med_ps22)

Figure 3.6: Net lower secondary education (or second stage of basic education) enrolment rate, 2013 (1)

(%)



(1) Number of pupils of the theoretical lower secondary school-age group expressed as a percentage of the total population of that age group. Algeria, Jordan and Syria: not available.
(2) 2010.
(3) Excluding Syrian refugees in Lebanese education establishments.
(4) 2011. Boys and girls combined.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: med_ps22)

Youth educational attainment

The share of the population aged 20–24 that had attained at least an upper secondary educational level (ISCED 1997 level 3) — referred to as the youth education attainment level — was 81.1 % in the EU-28 in 2013 (see **Table 3.2**).

Analysed by sex, 78.5 % of men and 83.9 % of women aged 20–24 in the EU had attained at least an upper secondary level of education.

Data for the ENP-South countries show that the highest shares of youth educational attainment for men (88.7 %) and women (93.6 %) were recorded in Israel, while the shares for men and women in Algeria (2012 data) were also higher than the corresponding shares recorded in the EU-28. Among the remaining ENP-South countries for which data are available, the level of youth educational attainment was consistently lower than the EU-28 average for both men and women.

Table 3.2: Proportion of 20–24 year-olds having attained at least an upper secondary (ISCED 1997 level 3) education, 2003, 2008 and 2013

(%)

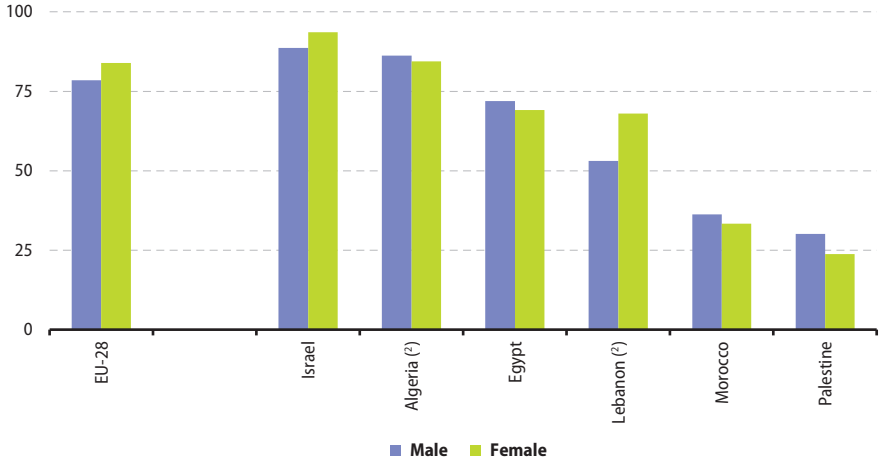
	Total			Male			Female		
	2003	2008	2013	2003	2008	2013	2003	2008	2013
EU-28	77.2	78.7	81.1	74.7	75.8	78.5	79.7	81.6	83.9
Algeria (1)	:	77.0	85.2	:	79.0	86.2	:	74.9	84.4
Egypt (2)	70.6	71.5	70.5	73.7	72.6	71.9	66.4	70.0	69.1
Israel (3)	87.1	88.6	91.1	82.8	84.6	88.7	91.6	92.7	93.6
Jordan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lebanon (4)	*54.8*	*66.2*	*60.4*	50.4	61.3	53.1	59.7	71.5	68.0
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	24.2	27.6	34.8	25.9	29.9	36.3	22.5	25.4	33.3
Palestine	21.7	21.1	27.1	20.4	21.6	30.1	23.0	20.5	23.8
Syria (5)	19.7	23.0	:	19.1	25.4	:	20.3	20.5	:
Tunisia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

(1) 2012 instead of 2013.
(2) 2003–08: break in series.
(3) 2008–13: break in series.
(4) 2004 instead of 2003. 2009 instead of 2008. 2012 instead of 2013.
(5) 2006 instead of 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: edat_lfse_08 and med_ps24)

Figure 3.7: Proportion of 20–24 year-olds having attained at least an upper secondary (ISCED 1997 level 3) education, 2013 (1)

(% of males and females aged 20–24)



(1) Ranked on the average for of male and female. Jordan, Libya, Syria and Tunisia: not available.
(2) 2012.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: edat_lfse_08 and med_ps24)

Tertiary education

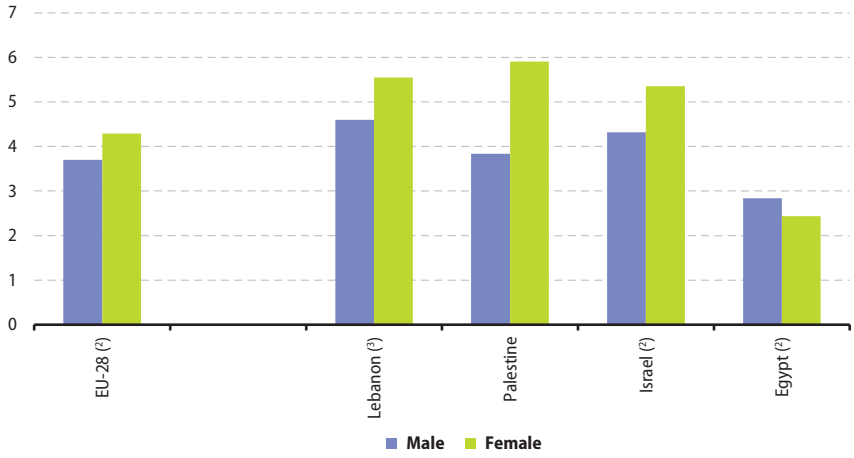
Approximately 4 % of the EU-28's population was enrolled in tertiary education (ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6) in 2012 (3.7 % of men and 4.3 % of women). Across the four ENP-South countries for which recent data are available, a higher proportion of the population in Lebanon, Palestine and Israel (2012 data) was enrolled in tertiary education when compared with the EU-28, reflecting, at least in part, a younger population in these countries. The highest enrolment rate for men in tertiary education was recorded in Lebanon, with 4.6 male students per 100 male inhabitants in 2013. By contrast, the highest share for women was in Palestine, where 5.9 female students were enrolled per 100 female inhabitants.

More women than men were enrolled in tertiary education in the EU-28 and in three of the four ENP-South countries shown in **Figure 3.8**, the exception being Egypt (2012 data).

Figure 3.9 shows that across the whole of the EU-28, the number of male graduates in mathematics, science and or computing was approximately 50 % higher than the number of women graduating from these disciplines in 2012. In Israel, the number of men having graduated from a mathematics, science or technology discipline was 84 % higher than for women — note that the coverage of these disciplines is somewhat different to that used for the EU-28 above, as it includes the broader measure of technology instead

of computing. Egypt and Morocco reported a gender gap in mathematics, science and technology graduates that was lower than the EU-28 average, while Palestine was the only ENP-South country among the four shown in **Figure 3.9** to report that a higher number of mathematics, science and technology graduates were female (compared with male).

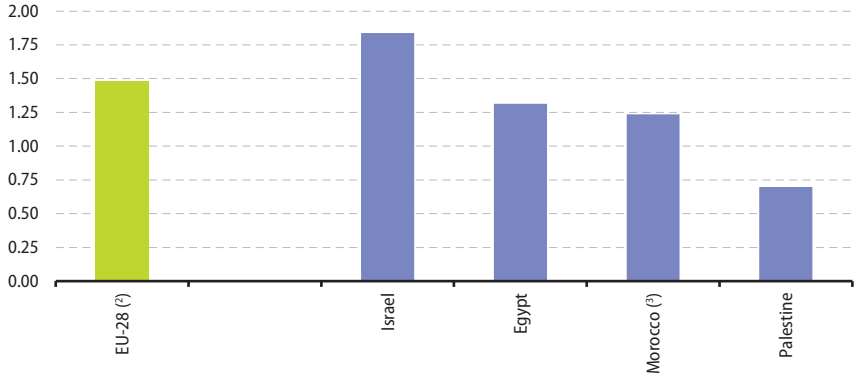
Figure 3.8: Students enrolled in tertiary education (ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6), 2013 (1)
(per 100 inhabitants)



(1) Ranked on the average for all students. Algeria, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia: not available.
(2) 2012.
(3) Excluding Syrian refugees in Lebanese education establishments.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: educ_enrl5, demo_pjan and med_ps23)

Figure 3.9: Gender ratio for the number of tertiary (ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6) graduates in mathematics, science and technology, 2012 (1)
(ratio, number of male graduates/number of female graduates)



(1) Algeria, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Syria and Tunisia: not available.
(2) Mathematics, science and computing. Estimate.
(3) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: educ_grad5 and med_ps23)

4 Labour market

Activity rates

The labour force includes people who are economically active, in other words, those who are either in employment or unemployed (and therefore available and looking for work). Activity rates represent the labour force as a percentage of the population, normally compiled for a particular age range, such as persons aged 15 to 64.

In 2013, the EU-28 activity rate was 72.0 % (see **Table 4.1**). Apart from Israel, where the activity rate was 71.6 %, the economic activity rate in the ENP-South countries was notably lower than in the EU-28.

The participation of women in the labour force in the ENP-South countries is generally low. It should be noted that many women may work in an informal manner and there may be difficulties in measuring their labour input for official statistics, for example, when working in a family business or helping with agricultural activities. In 2013, the EU-28 activity rate for women was 66.0 % (see **Figure 4.1**). Apart from Israel, the female activity rate in the ENP-South countries was substantially lower than in the EU-28: less than one third of all women of working age were active in the labour force, with female activity rates ranging from 31.4 % in Lebanon (in 2012) to 18.1 % in Palestine.

This situation was in contrast to the rates recorded for men: the EU-28 male activity rate stood at 77.9 % in 2013, while the latest rates among the ENP-South countries were within 7 percentage points of this. The lowest male activity rate was recorded in Palestine (71.5 %), rising in Morocco and Egypt to a level similar to that of the EU-28 and surpassing the EU-28 rate in Lebanon (80.0 %, 2012 data).

Youth activity rates are calculated the same way as the overall activity rate, but relate only to the population aged 15 to 24. These rates tend to be lower than overall activity rates as people in this age range are often still in school or tertiary education and therefore not in the labour force (and are thereby considered to be economically inactive).

Figure 4.2 shows that the EU-28's male youth activity rate was lower than the equivalent rate in the ENP-South countries for which data are available. By contrast, the EU-28 had the second highest female youth activity rate, lower only than that observed in Israel.

Table 4.1: Activity rates (persons aged 15–64), 2003–13

(% of population)

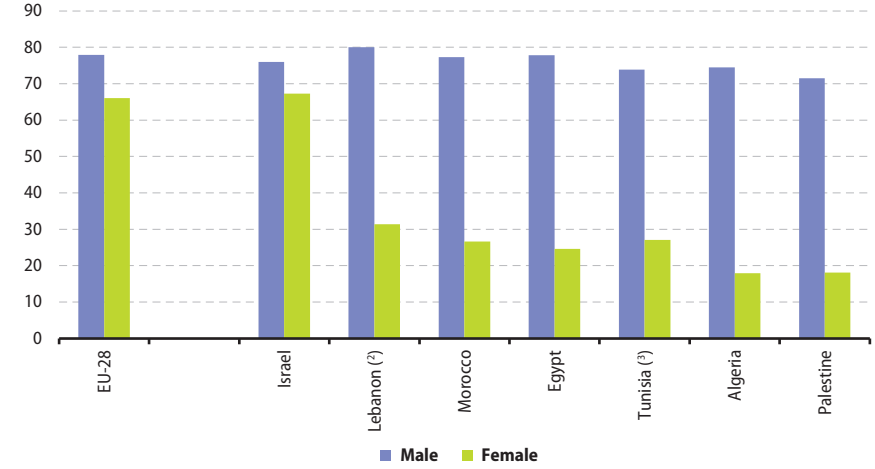
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-28	68.9	69.3	69.7	70.1	70.3	70.7	70.8	71.0	71.1	71.7	72.0
Algeria	42.4	44.9	43.7	45.3	43.7	44.6	44.4	44.7	42.7	45.2	46.5
Egypt	46.2	47.5	49.8	49.4	50.6	51.2	50.7	51.7	51.3	51.1	51.2
Israel (1)	61.7	62.2	62.4	62.9	63.7	63.8	64.1	64.5	64.6	71.5	71.6
Jordan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lebanon	:	47.1	:	:	47.6	:	50.9	:	:	54.6	:
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	54.8	54.9	54.3	53.8	53.6	53.2	52.4	52.2	52.0	51.2	51.1
Palestine	41.9	41.9	42.2	42.8	43.7	43.0	43.3	42.8	44.7	45.3	45.4
Syria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	48.8	49.3	49.6	50.0	50.4	50.8	50.2	:	:	:	:

(1) 2012: break in series.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: lfsi_act_a and med_ps412)

Figure 4.1: Activity rates (persons aged 15–64) by sex, 2013 (1)

(% of population)

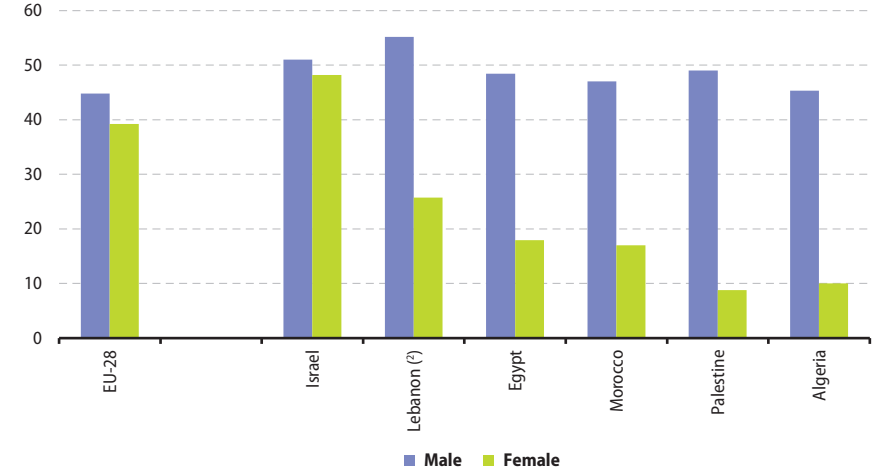


(1) Ranked on the average of the male and female rates. Jordan, Libya and Syria: not available.
(2) 2012.
(3) 2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: lfsi_act_a and med_ps412)

Figure 4.2: Youth activity rates (persons aged 15–24) by sex, 2013 (1)

(% of population)



(1) Ranked on the average of the male and female rates. Jordan, Libya, Syria and Tunisia: not available.
(2) 2012.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: lfsi_act_a and med_ps412)

Employment rates

Employed persons are defined in the labour force survey as persons aged 15 and over who, during the survey reference week, did any work for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent (for example because of illness or holiday). Like activity rates, employment rates are calculated as a percentage of the population (normally for a particular age group, such as 15–64).

The EU-28 employment rate (for persons aged 15 to 64) increased from 62.5 % in 2003 to 65.7 % in 2008, before falling during the economic and financial crisis: between 2010 and 2013 this rate was relatively stable, at just over 64 %. In 2013, Israel reported a higher employment rate, with just over two thirds (67.1 %) of the working age population in employment. Elsewhere among the ENP-South countries, the employment rate

Table 4.2: Employment rates (persons aged 15–64), 2003–13

(% of population)

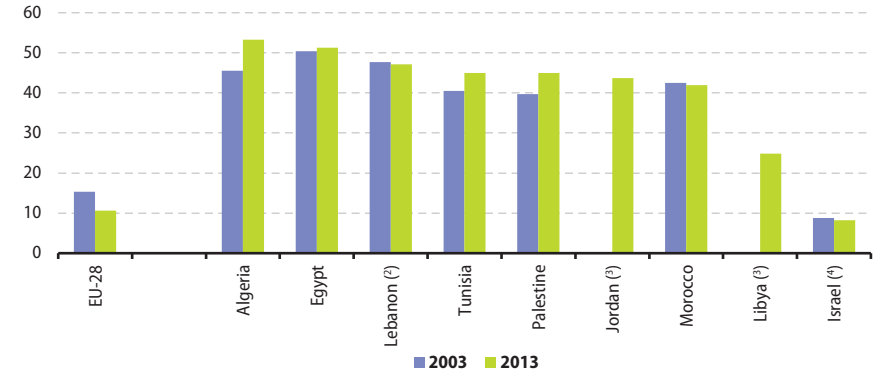
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-28	62.5	62.9	63.4	64.3	65.2	65.7	64.4	64.1	64.2	64.1	64.1
Algeria	32.2	36.8	37.0	39.7	37.6	39.5	39.8	37.1	38.4	40.2	41.9
Egypt	41.0	42.7	44.4	43.9	45.8	45.7	45.8	44.5	45.1	44.6	44.5
Israel (1)	55.0	55.7	56.7	57.6	58.9	59.8	59.2	60.2	60.9	66.5	67.1
Jordan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	32.4
Lebanon	:	43.3	:	:	43.2	:	47.6	:	:	49.2	:
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	43.1	41.7	:	38.7	43.1
Morocco	44.5	44.7	43.9	44.6	44.2	44.0	43.7	43.4	43.2	42.5	42.3
Palestine	31.1	30.6	32.1	32.5	34.2	31.4	32.6	32.6	35.2	34.8	34.7
Syria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	41.6	42.2	42.5	42.7	43.1	43.5	43.4	43.8	42.3	43.3	44.0

(1) 2012: break in series.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: lfsi_emp_a and med_ps413)

Figure 4.3: Employment rates (persons aged 15–64), gender gap, 2003 and 2013 (1)

(percentage points difference, male employment rate – female employment rate)



(1) Syria: not available.
(2) 2004 instead of 2003. 2012 instead of 2013.
(3) 2003: not available.
(4) Break in series.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: lfsi_emp_a and med_ps413)

was below 50 %, with the lowest rates reported in Jordan and Palestine where approximately one third of the working-age population was in employment.

Between 2003 and 2013, the gender gap for the employment rate narrowed in the EU-28 (see **Figure 4.3**), while it widened notably in Algeria, Palestine and Tunisia, and was relatively stable in Egypt, Israel, Morocco and Lebanon (between 2004 and 2012). The employment rate for men in the EU-28 was approximately 11 percentage points higher than that for women in 2013. With the exception of Israel (where the gap between the sexes was narrower than in the EU-28), employment rates for women were between 25 and 53 percentage points lower than those for men in the remaining ENP-South countries for which data are available.

Analysis of employment by economic activity

Within the EU-28, the services sector dominated the labour market and accounted for 71.0 % of those employed (aged 15–64) in 2013 (see **Table 4.3**); this sector's share of the total number of persons employed rose by 5.8 percentage points between 2003 and 2013. Israel and Lebanon (2012 data) were the only ENP-South countries for which data are available where more than two thirds of the workforce was employed within services. The lowest share of services in the workforce was recorded in Morocco, at two fifths. The highest share of the workforce employed in industry was recorded for Tunisia at one fifth of the total, making Tunisia the only ENP-South country where this share was above the EU-28 average (17.6 %).

Consequently, the shares of those employed in construction as well as in agriculture, forestry and fishing in the ENP-South countries were generally higher than in the EU-28, the one exception being Israel which recorded smaller shares for both of these activities. Close to two fifths of the workforce in Morocco and

Table 4.3: Analysis of employment (persons aged 15–64) by economic activity (NACE Rev. 1.1), 2003 and 2013

(% of total employment)

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing		Industry		Construction		Services	
	2003	2013	2003	2013	2003	2013	2003	2013
EU-28 (1)(2)	6.3	4.5	20.9	17.6	7.7	7.0	65.2	71.0
Algeria (2)	21.1	10.6	12.0	13.1	12.0	16.6	54.9	59.8
Egypt (3)	29.9	27.1	12.4	13.0	7.4	11.8	50.3	48.1
Israel (2)	1.9	1.3	17.1	13.1	5.6	4.9	75.5	80.9
Jordan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lebanon (4)	7.5	4.7	15.0	13.5	8.7	8.3	68.8	73.5
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	45.7	39.3	13.0	11.4	6.7	9.3	34.6	39.9
Palestine (5)	11.5	:	13.9	:	14.3	:	60.3	:
Syria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia (6)	16.3	15.4	20.8	20.2	13.5	13.3	49.4	51.2

(1) 2013: based on NACE Rev. 2.
(2) Break in series.
(3) 2012 instead of 2013.
(4) 2004 instead of 2003. 2012 instead of 2013.
(5) 2000 instead of 2003.
(6) 2004 instead of 2003.

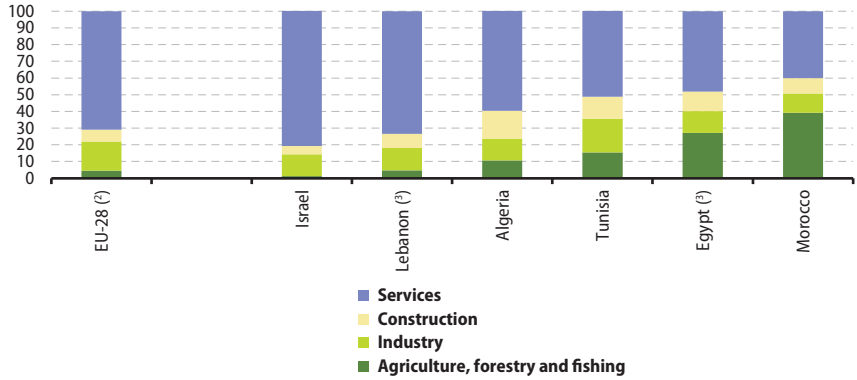
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: lfsa_egana, lfsa_egan2 and med_ps414)

more than a quarter of the workforce in Egypt (2012 data) were employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing, while more than 10 % of the workforce in Tunisia and Algeria also worked in these activities. The highest share of the workforce in construction was recorded for Algeria (16.6 %), although construction also employed more than one tenth of the workforce in Tunisia and Egypt (2012 data).

The share of the workforce in agriculture, forestry and fishing fell between 2003 and 2013 in the EU-28 as it did between the years shown in **Table 4.3** for all of the ENP-South countries. At the same time, with the exception of Egypt, the share of the labour force employed in services expanded. Algeria and Egypt experienced an increase in the share of their industrial workforces whereas elsewhere (including in the EU-28) this share fell; the same two countries also saw an increase in the share of their workforce that was employed in construction, as did Morocco, again against the downward pattern observed for the EU-28, Israel, Lebanon and Tunisia.

Figure 4.4: Analysis of employment (persons aged 15–64) by economic activity (NACE Rev. 1.1), 2013 (1)

(% of total employment)



(1) Jordan, Libya, Palestine and Syria: not available. Ranked on the share of services.
(2) Based on NACE Rev. 2.
(3) 2012.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: lfsa_egan2 and med_ps414)

Unemployment rates

Unemployed persons within the EU are defined as those persons who were without work, were currently available for work and were either actively seeking work, or had already found a job to start within the next three months. Contrary to the activity and employment rates which are calculated as a share of the population, the unemployment rate is calculated as a share of the economically active population (therefore excluding from the total population the economically inactive).

The EU-28's largest contraction in economic output as a result of the financial and economic crisis was recorded in 2009. However, labour markets often lag, and unemployment rates continued to increase through to 2013 during the relatively weak and unstable recovery. The unemployment rate for the EU-28 (based on those aged 15–64) increased from 7.1 % in 2009 to 9.7 % in 2010 before moving more slowly upwards to 11.0 % by 2013.

Among the ENP-South countries only Egypt reported a broadly similar development, with its unemployment rate rising from 8.7 % in 2008 to 13.4 % by 2013. In Tunisia, the unemployment rate peaked in 2011, but in 2013 was still higher than it had been at the start of the global financial and economic crisis. In Palestine, the unemployment rate fell between 2008 and 2011 before increasing in 2012 and 2013: throughout this period the rate remained high (in excess of 20 %). In Morocco, the unemployment rate fell over many years, from 11.5 % in 2003 to 8.9 % in 2011, before edging up to 9.2 % in 2013. In Israel and Jordan there was a less discernible pattern: between 2007 and 2013 the Israeli unemployment rate

Table 4.4: Unemployment rates (persons aged 15–64), 2003–13

(% of labour force)

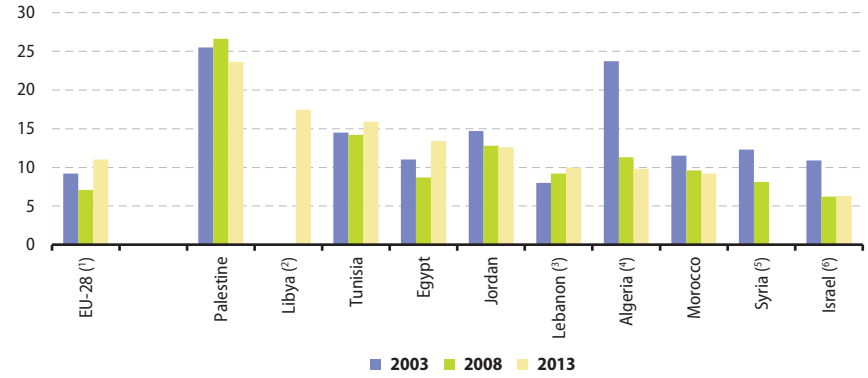
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-28 (1)	9.2	9.3	9.1	8.3	7.3	7.1	9.0	9.7	9.8	10.6	11.0
Algeria (2)	23.7	17.7	15.3	12.3	13.8	11.3	10.2	10.0	10.0	11.0	9.8
Egypt	11.0	10.3	11.2	10.6	8.9	8.7	9.5	9.1	12.1	12.9	13.4
Israel (3)	10.9	10.5	9.2	8.5	7.4	6.2	7.7	6.8	5.7	7.0	6.3
Jordan	14.7	12.5	14.8	14.0	13.1	12.8	12.9	12.5	12.9	12.2	12.6
Lebanon	:	8.0	:	:	9.2	:	6.4	:	:	10.0	:
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	11.3	13.5	:	19.0	17.4
Morocco	11.5	10.8	11.1	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.1	9.1	8.9	9.0	9.2
Palestine	25.5	26.8	23.5	23.7	21.9	26.6	24.5	23.7	20.9	23.2	23.6
Syria	12.3	12.5	8.1	*8.1*	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	14.5	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.1	14.2	13.3	13.0	18.3	17.6	15.9

(1) 2005: break in series.
(2) Persons aged 16–59.
(3) 2012: break in series.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: lfsa_urgan and med_ps421)

Figure 4.5: Unemployment rates (persons aged 15–64), 2003, 2008 and 2013

(% of labour force)



(1) 2008: break in series.
(2) 2003 and 2008: not available.
(3) 2004 instead of 2003. 2007 instead of 2008. 2012 instead of 2013.
(4) Persons aged 16–59.
(5) 2006 (estimate) instead of 2008. 2013: not available.
(6) 2013: break in series.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: lfsa_urgan and med_ps421)

was in a range from 5.7 % to 7.7 %, while in Jordan between 2008 and 2013 the rate was in a range from 12.2 % to 12.9 %. By 2013, Algeria, Morocco and Israel recorded lower unemployment rates than the EU-28, as did Lebanon in 2012 (see **Figure 4.5**).

Unemployment rates analysed by educational attainment

In many developed world economies, including the EU-28, it is relatively common to find lower unemployment rates among the workforce with higher levels of educational attainment — in other words, education and training appears to reduce the risk of unemployment. A similar pattern was observed in Israel (see **Table 4.5**), where the unemployment rate in 2013 among those with a tertiary level of education was 4.3 %, less than half the rate recorded for those with at most a primary level of education (10.7 %).

By contrast, in Algeria, Egypt, Palestine and Tunisia the highest unemployment rates analysed by educational attainment were recorded for those with a tertiary level of education; in Morocco and Lebanon people educated to tertiary level had the second highest unemployment rate, behind those with an upper secondary (or post-secondary non-tertiary) level of education. These differences may, at least in part, be explained by the difficulties faced by educated women in finding work in some of these countries, but may also be compounded by a higher concentration of jobs in areas of the economy that are characterised as having relatively low productivity or a low level of skills.

Table 4.5: Analysis of unemployment rates (persons aged 15–64) by level of educational attainment, 2013

(% of labour force)

	Total	Illiterate	Primary education or first stage of basic education (ISCED 1997 levels 0–1)	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education (ISCED 1997 level 2)	(Upper) secondary education and post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED 1997 levels 3–4)	Tertiary education (ISCED 1997 levels 5–6)
EU-28 (1)	11.0	:	:	19.7	10.0	6.5
Algeria (2)	9.8	2.7	6.7	11.1	9.7	14.0
Egypt	13.4	5.4	7.9	:	16.6	22.0
Israel	6.3	0.0	10.7	12.1	7.3	4.3
Jordan	12.6	:	:	:	:	:
Lebanon (3)	10.0	3.5	6.9	9.0	13.9	12.6
Libya	17.4	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	9.2	2.3	6.9	15.5	18.2	17.7
Palestine	23.6	16.4	21.3	22.7	17.3	29.8
Syria	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia (4)	15.9	4.7	9.9	17.2	16.2	30.2

(1) ISCED 1997 level 2: includes data for ISCED 1997 level 2 and lower.
(2) Persons aged 16–59.
(3) 2012.
(4) ISCED 1997 level 2: 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: lfsa_urgaed and med_ps422)

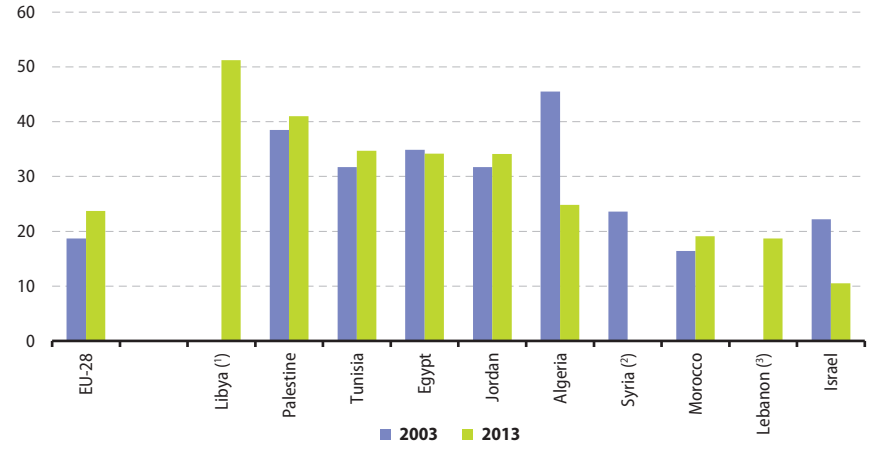
Youth unemployment

For youth unemployment rates, the unemployed and active population refer to persons aged 15 to 24 years.

In 2013, nearly one quarter (23.7 %) of the EU-28's economically active population aged 15 to 24 was unemployed, around 5.0 percentage points more than 10 years earlier.

Israel, Lebanon (2012 data) and Morocco reported lower youth unemployment rates than the EU-28 in 2013, while higher rates were recorded in the remaining ENP-South countries for which data were available. Between 2003 and 2013, Algeria and Israel both recorded large falls in their youth unemployment rates.

Figure 4.6: Youth unemployment rates (persons aged less than 25), 2003 and 2013
(%)

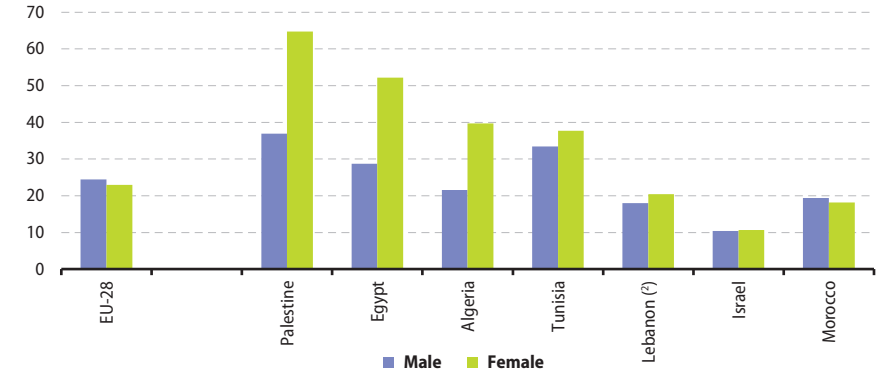


(1) 2003: not available.
(2) 2013: not available.
(3) 2003: not available. 2012 instead of 2013.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: une_rt_a and med_ps421)

In 2013, the gender gap for youth unemployment rates in the EU-28 was 1.4 percentage points, in other words fewer young women were unemployed than young men (see **Figure 4.7**). Morocco was the only ENP-South country (among those with data available) that reported a higher youth unemployment rate for males than for females, while in Algeria, Egypt and Palestine unemployment was much higher among young women than young men.

Figure 4.7: Youth unemployment rates (persons aged less than 25), by sex, 2013 (1)
(%)



(1) Libya, Jordan and Syria: not available. Ranked on the difference in the rate for males and females.
(2) 2012.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: une_rt_a and med_ps421)

Long-term unemployment

Long-term unemployment — those unemployed for at least 12 months — affects social cohesion and, ultimately, economic growth.

In the EU-28, the long-term unemployment rate increased between 2003 and 2013 for both men and for women, although it had dipped in the intervening these years. Over the ten years between 2003 and 2013, long-term unemployment rates for men rose in Egypt and fell in Algeria, Morocco and Israel. By 2013, the male long-term unemployment rates of Algeria and the EU-28 had converged at 5.2 % while the rate in Israel had fallen to well below the EU-28 average. The rate in Morocco was just above that of the EU-28, whereas in Egypt it was notably higher.

For women, the long-term unemployment rate in Egypt was far above that in the three other ENP-South countries for which data are available and also far above the EU-28 average, while the rate in Israel was considerably lower (see **Table 4.6**). As was the case for men, over the ten year period studied, rates for women fell in Algeria, Morocco and Israel and rose in Egypt.

Table 4.6: Long-term unemployment rates (persons aged 15–64), 2003 and 2008–13
(% of labour force)

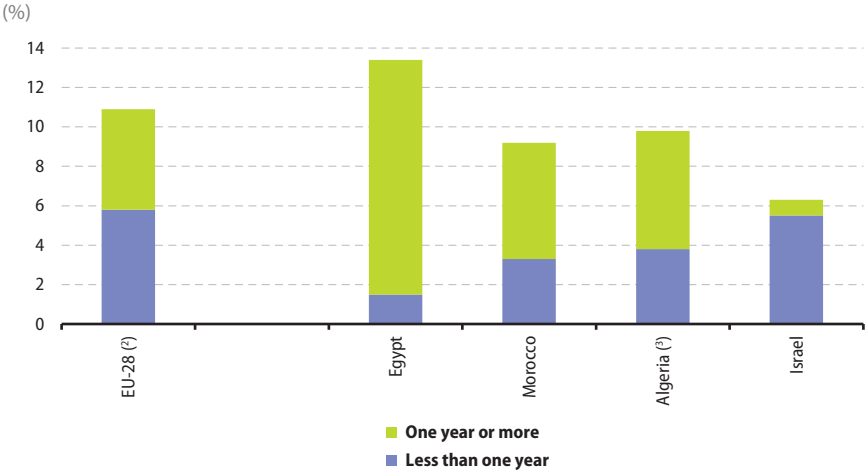
	Male							Female						
	2003	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2003	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-28 (1)	3.9	2.4	2.9	3.9	4.2	4.7	5.2	4.7	2.8	3.1	3.8	4.1	4.7	5.1
Algeria (2)	8.4	7.3	5.9	5.4	6.3	6.6	5.2	6.0	12.2	11.1	11.6	10.9	11.2	9.3
Egypt	6.5	4.7	4.5	4.0	5.0	8.2	8.7	21.5	15.1	19.3	19.9	18.8	22.2	22.3
Israel (3)	2.5	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.8
Jordan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lebanon	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	7.6	6.3	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.5	9.3	7.6	7.0	7.0	7.7	7.4	7.0
Palestine	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Syria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

(1) Persons aged 15–74.
(2) Persons aged 16–59.
(3) 2012: break in series.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: une_ltu_a and med_ps421)

Figure 4.8 illustrates the composition of unemployment by duration. It can be seen that in Israel, and to a lesser extent the EU-28, the long-term unemployment rate was lower than the rate for persons who had been unemployed for less than a year, while the reverse situation was observed in Egypt, Morocco and Algeria.

Figure 4.8: Unemployment rates (persons aged 15–64), by duration of unemployment, 2013 (1)



(1) Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Palestine, Syria and Tunisia: not available. Ranked on the share of long-term unemployed in all unemployed.
(2) Persons aged 15–74.
(3) Persons aged 16–59.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: une_rt_a, une_ltu_a and med_ps421)

5 Economy and finance

Gross domestic product

Gross domestic product (GDP) measures the total market value of all goods and services produced within a country during a given period. GDP can be calculated in three ways: based on output, expenditure or income. GDP is the most commonly used economic indicator. GDP per capita (GDP divided by the number of inhabitants) is often used as a measure for overall living standards and the competitiveness of an economy. The data presented here have been converted to euro, using the exchange rates given in Table 2 in the introduction. While this facilitates comparisons between countries, it is important to remember that changes in exchange rates are partially responsible for movements identified for indicators denominated in euro.

In 2013, the EU-28's GDP was over EUR 13 520 billion, about 16 times as large as the combined GDP of all ENP-South countries. The largest ENP-South economies — using this measure — were Israel, Egypt and Algeria, while the smallest was Palestine.

Table 5.2 and **Figure 5.1** show an analysis of GDP based on expenditure components, in other words: i) final consumption expenditure by households, non-profit institutions serving households (known as NPISH) and general government; ii) gross capital formation (mainly investment expenditure and changes in annual stock levels); iii) net exports, shown here as its two components, namely exports and imports, the latter shown as a negative value to indicate that it reduces GDP. Together these items sum to gross domestic product; the sum of the shares may sometimes be slightly different from 100 % due to statistical discrepancies between the value of GDP calculated from these expenditure items and the headline GDP figure (which is often calculated from output rather than expenditure items).

In recent years the international standards for national accounts have changed from the 1993 system of national accounts (1993 SNA) to the 2008 SNA; the equivalent European standards have changed from the European system of accounts (ESA 1995) to the ESA 2010. The data for the EU-28 presented in this publication are based on the ESA 2010. Data for Israel and Lebanon are based on the 2008 SNA while the other ENP-South countries are using the previous version.

Table 5.1: GDP in current prices, 2003–13

(million EUR)

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-28	10 489 822	11 502 133	12 900 957	12 245 901	12 789 849	13 173 450	13 420 179	13 520 970
Algeria	60 075	82 805	98 457	98 492	120 853	142 128	157 741	157 144
Egypt	61 252	74 998	95 727	137 162	162 151	164 013	200 173	191 056
Israel	111 248	113 516	129 099	148 693	176 771	185 741	200 154	218 724
Jordan	9 013	10 119	12 485	17 078	19 933	20 719	24 080	25 295
Lebanon	17 740	17 303	18 148	25 454	28 934	28 792	34 288	35 549
Libya	23 193	36 534	41 029	36 244	51 711	22 993	64 979	:
Morocco	44 114	47 878	54 931	65 113	68 507	71 351	74 612	78 222
Palestine	3 508	3 884	4 017	5 211	6 723	7 518	8 779	9 394
Syria	18 213	22 362	29 486	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	*24 273*	*25 965*	28 458	31 145	33 239	32 956	35 024	34 813

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nama_10_gdp and med_ps22)

In Palestine and Lebanon (2011 data), final consumption expenditure exceeded GDP in 2003 and 2013, made possible by high net imports. By contrast, final consumption expenditure in Libya was equivalent to 30.0 % of GDP (2012 data), reflecting the high share of net exports in GDP. Gross capital formation in the ENP-South countries ranged from 13.0 % of GDP in Libya to 26.7 % in Lebanon (2011 data), with the shares in Morocco (36.0 %; 2011 data) and Algeria (43.3 %) well above this range.

Table 5.2: Analysis of gross domestic product, 2003 and 2013

(% of GDP)

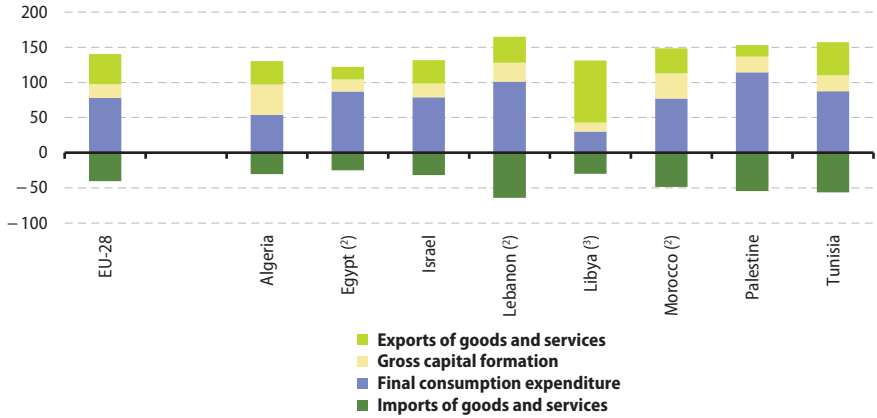
	2003				2013			
	Final consumption expenditure	Gross capital formation	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Final consumption expenditure	Gross capital formation	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services
EU-28	77.6	21.3	32.7	−31.5	78.1	19.3	42.9	−40.3
Algeria	55.3	30.3	38.2	−23.9	53.8	43.3	33.4	−30.5
Egypt (1)	85.7	16.9	21.8	−24.4	87.1	17.1	18.1	−24.8
Israel	82.1	18.6	35.0	−35.7	79.0	19.6	32.9	−31.6
Jordan	99.6	20.8	47.4	−68.3	:	:	42.5	−71.3
Lebanon (1)	101.8	19.2	16.7	−37.7	101.2	26.7	28.0	−56.0
Libya (2)	49.0	28.9	54.0	−33.0	30.0	13.0	88.0	−30.0
Morocco (1)	75.5	27.4	28.7	−31.5	*77.1*	*36.0*	33.6	−46.9
Palestine	125.8	28.5	13.0	−63.4	114.5	*22.1*	16.6	−54.5
Syria	73.8	23.3	32.4	−29.5	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	80.1	23.3	39.5	−42.9	87.7	22.7	46.9	−56.5

(1) Final consumption expenditure and gross capital formation: 2011 instead of 2013.
(2) 2012 instead of 2013.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nama_10_gdp, med_ec2, med_ec3 and med_ec4)

Figure 5.1: Analysis of gross domestic product, 2013 (1)

(% of GDP)



(1) Jordan and Syria: incomplete or not available. Imports are shown with a negative value.
(2) 2011.
(3) 2012.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nama_10_gdp, med_ec2, med_ec3 and med_ec4)

While the rate of GDP growth, expressed in euro, across most of the ENP-South countries was rapid during the period shown in **Table 5.3**, this was often accompanied by relatively large population increases. As such, while GDP per capita rose in each of the ENP-South countries for which data are available, its growth was sometimes quite subdued. The most notable gains were in Egypt, Libya (2003–12), Jordan and Algeria, where GDP per capita more than doubled over the ten years, and in Palestine where the increase was slightly under this level; for comparison, GDP per capita in the EU-28 increased by about 25 % between 2003 and 2013.

Israel was the only ENP-South country to record average GDP per capita that was above the level recorded in the EU-28, surpassing the EU-28 average in 2013. Aside from Libya (EUR 11.0 thousand per capita, 2012 data) and Lebanon (EUR 9.1 thousand per capita, 2012 data), levels of GDP per capita in the remaining ENP-South countries were within the range of EUR 2.3 thousand to EUR 4.1 thousand per capita (data for 2012 or 2013).

Table 5.3: GDP per inhabitant, 2003–13

(EUR)

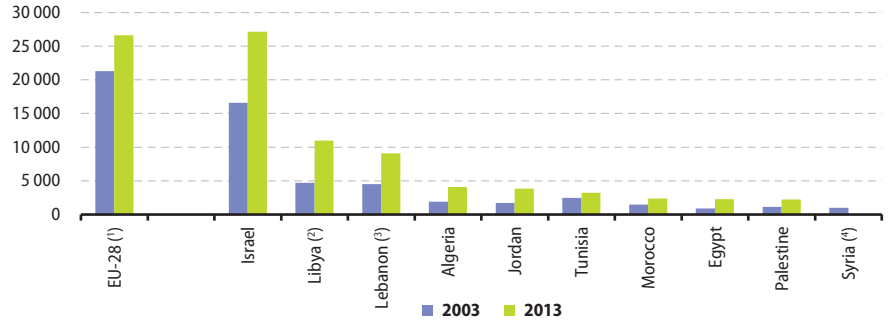
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-28 (1)	21 300	22 300	23 200	24 400	25 800	25 900	24 300	25 300	26 000	26 400	26 600
Algeria	1 886	2 120	2 516	2 784	2 888	3 366	2 793	3 359	3 871	4 207	4 103
Egypt	910	914	1 071	1 195	1 312	1 497	1 803	2 085	2 060	2 459	2 283
Israel	16 570	15 776	16 307	17 112	17 885	19 881	19 873	23 196	23 926	25 318	27 150
Jordan	1 723	1 715	1 849	2 225	2 182	2 554	2 856	3 261	3 316	3 770	3 874
Lebanon (2)	:	*4 530*	:	:	*4 828*	:	*6 724*	:	:	*9 071*	:
Libya	4 707	5 369	7 273	8 628	7 581	9 048	6 463	9 060	3 953	10 963	:
Morocco	1 494	1 536	1 587	1 714	1 781	1 947	2 066	2 151	*2 217*	2 294	2 381
Palestine	1 133	1 092	1 182	1 154	1 150	1 262	1 408	1 764	1 914	2 169	2 253
Syria	1 027	1 027	1 218	1 373	1 538	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	*2 467*	*2 523*	*2 589*	*2 704*	2 783	2 966	2 983	3 163	3 090	3 288	3 234

(1) Rounded values.
(2) Estimates based on survey population data rather than mid-year population.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nama_10_pc and med_ec1)

Figure 5.2: GDP per inhabitant, 2003 and 2013

(EUR)



(1) Rounded values.
(2) 2012 instead of 2013.
(3) 2004 instead of 2003. 2012 instead of 2013. Estimates based on survey population data rather than mid-year population.
(4) 2013: not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nama_10_pc and med_ec1)

The global financial and economic crisis had a considerable impact on many of the Member States within the EU-28. While the largest contractions in activity — as measured by changes in GDP in real terms (using constant price data from which the effects of inflation have been removed) — were recorded in 2009, the effects of the crisis were still being felt in several Member States in subsequent years. By contrast, although there was a partial slowdown in 2009, real GDP growth was maintained throughout the global financial and economic crisis in nearly all of the ENP-South countries for which data are available, the one exception being Libya where output fell in 2008 and 2009. Nevertheless, most of the ENP-South countries recorded a slowdown in growth in 2009, the exceptions being Lebanon and Palestine.

The data for real GDP growth for more recent years show quite varied developments (see **Table 5.4** and **Figure 5.3**). Lebanon recorded high annual GDP growth over the period 2007–10 (within the range of 8 % to 10 %), with a peak in 2009 (10.1 %), after which there was a considerable slowdown in the pace of economic expansion. In Algeria and Israel, GDP growth peaked a year later in

Table 5.4: Real changes in GDP, 2003–13

(% change compared with previous year)

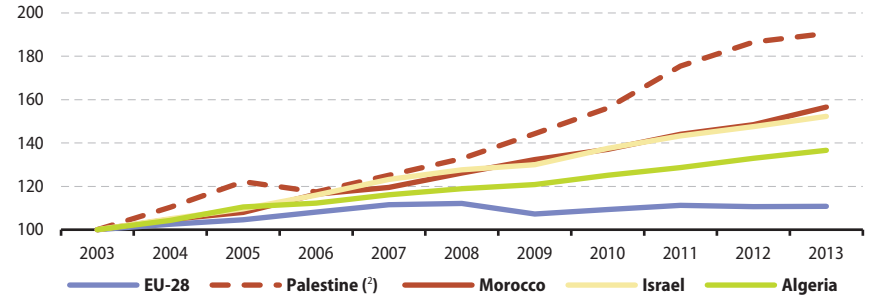
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-28	1.4	2.5	2.0	3.5	3.0	0.6	−4.4	2.0	1.7	−0.5	0.1
Algeria	7.2	4.3	5.9	1.7	3.4	2.4	1.6	3.6	2.8	3.3	2.8
Egypt	3.2	4.1	4.5	6.8	:	7.2	4.7	5.1	1.8	:	2.1
Israel	1.1	5.1	4.3	5.8	6.3	3.5	1.9	5.8	4.2	3.0	3.2
Jordan	4.2	8.6	8.1	8.1	8.2	7.2	5.2	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.8
Lebanon	3.2	7.5	2.7	1.7	9.3	9.2	10.1	8.0	0.9	2.8	3.0
Libya	13.0	4.4	10.3	6.7	:	−1.7	−2.9	3.7	−67.3	134.3	:
Morocco	6.3	4.8	3.0	7.8	2.7	5.6	4.9	3.6	5.0	3.1	5.5
Palestine (1)	14.0	10.3	10.8	−3.9	6.6	6.1	8.7	8.1	12.4	6.3	2.2
Syria	1.1	6.7	6.0	*5.2*	6.3	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	*4.6*	*6.0*	*5.6*	*4.6*	*5.7*	:	:	:	:	:	:

(1) Calculated from a time series expressed in US dollars.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nama_10_gdp and med_ec1)

Figure 5.3: Real development of GDP, 2003–13 (1)

(2003 = 100)



(1) Egypt, Libya, Syria and Tunisia: incomplete data or not available. ENP countries: constant price series converted to an index and scaled to 2003 = 100.

(2) Calculated from a time series expressed in US dollars.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nama_10_gdp and med_ec1)

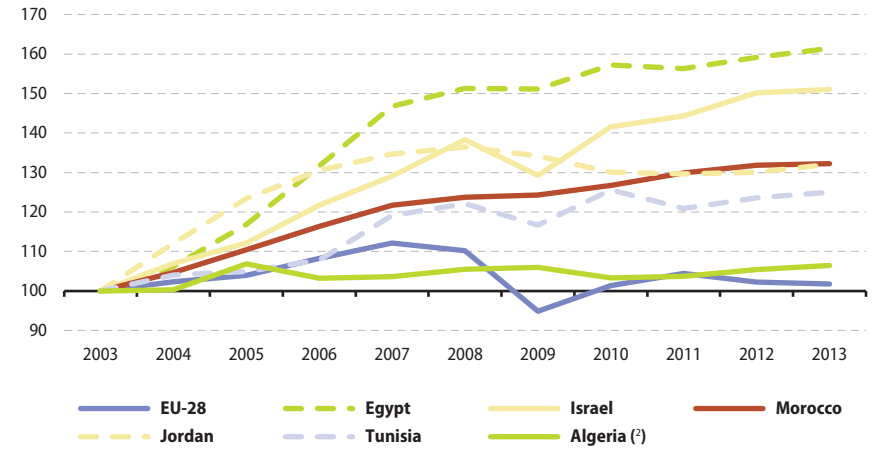
2010, and remained positive but somewhat subdued thereafter. The rate of change for the Palestinian economy recorded a low of −3.9 % in 2006 but recovered rapidly with GDP growth peaking at 12.4 % in 2011 before slowing again. In Libya, developments were much more volatile, with an extremely large drop in GDP in 2011 followed by a large rebound in 2012, reflecting a disruption to the oil economy during the revolution in 2011.

Industrial production index

The industrial production index aims to provide a measure of the development of value added within an economy. Like the real development of GDP, the industrial production index is a volume index, in this case showing the development of industrial output after adjusting for changes in output prices.

The impact of the financial and economic crisis on the EU-28's industrial activity can be clearly seen in **Figure 5.4**, as the industrial production index fell by 13.9 % between 2008 and 2009. Four of the six ENP-South countries shown in **Figure 5.4** also reported falling output for their industrial economies in 2009, although on a smaller scale than the EU. The exceptions were Morocco and Algeria where output increased slightly despite the crisis. Over the 10 years shown in **Figure 5.4**, industrial output increased in most of the ENP-South countries at a rate that was higher than the average recorded for the EU, although this was not the case in Algeria, where the development of industrial output was relatively stable during this 10-year period.

Figure 5.4: Industrial production index, 2003–13 ([1])
(2003 = 100)



([1]) Lebanon, Libya, Palestine and Syria: incomplete data or not available. Indices rescaled to 2003 = 100.
([2]) Public sector only.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sts_inpr_a and med_ec8)

Gross value added

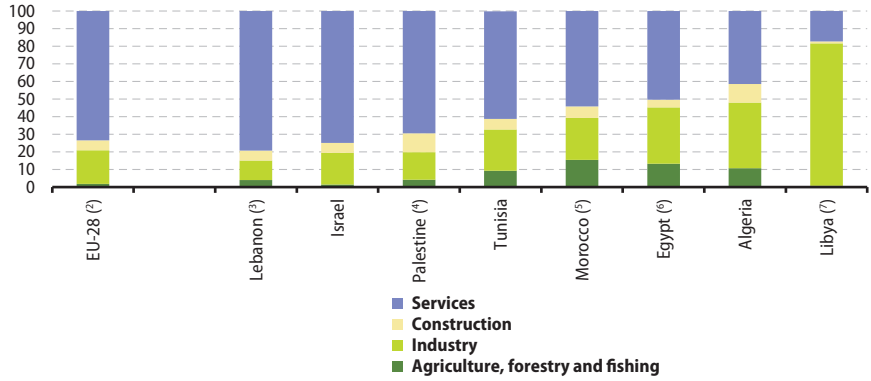
Gross value added is defined as the value of all newly generated goods and services less the value of all goods and services consumed in their creation. The services sector contributed almost three quarters (73.5 %) of the gross value added generated in the EU-28 economy in 2013, whereas 19.1 % of value added came from industry, 5.7 % from construction and 1.7 % from agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

The structure of the Israeli economy was similar to that in the EU-28, with a slightly larger sector for services and smaller sectors for industry as well as agriculture, forestry and fishing (see **Figure 5.5**). The economic structure in Lebanon (2012 data) was also quite similar to that in the EU-28, although the share of industry was smaller and those of services and agriculture, forestry and fishing were larger.

Compared with the EU-28, economic structures among the ENP-South countries were most different in Libya (2012 data) and to a lesser extent Algeria, where the industrial sector accounted for a high share of economic activity: the structure in these countries reflects a particular specialisation in oil and natural gas extraction and related activities. The industrial sector also accounted for more than 30 % of total value added in Egypt (2011 data).

In the majority of the ENP-South countries, agriculture, forestry and fisheries contributed a higher share of gross value added than in the EU-28, with shares in excess of 10.0 % reported for Morocco, Egypt (both 2011 data) and Algeria; the only exceptions were Israel and Libya.

Figure 5.5: Analysis of gross value added by economic activity (NACE Rev. 1.1), 2013 (1)
(% of total gross value added)



(1) Jordan and Syria: not available. Ranked on the share of services.
(2) Based on NACE Rev. 2.
(3) 2012. Forecasts.
(4) Estimates.
(5) 2011. Provisional.
(6) 2011.
(7) 2012. Data adjusted to sum to 100 %.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nama_nace10_c and med_ec5)

General government deficit/surplus

The general government deficit/surplus refers to net borrowing/net lending over the course of a single year by central, state and local government as well as social security funds. The general government deficit of the EU-28, measured in relation to GDP, narrowed from −4.5 % in 2011 to −3.2 % in 2013. Relatively long time series are available for about half of the ENP-South countries — see **Table 5.5**. In Algeria the public balance turned negative in 2008 and remained negative thereafter, with a deficit in excess of −10 % of GDP in five of these six years. Egypt and Jordan reported deficits for all years since 2003, and Israel and Tunisia for all but one year (2007 in Israel, and 2009 in Tunisia); the deficits in Egypt were greater than −10 % of GDP in six of the eight years for which data are available. By contrast, between 2006 and 2010 (latest available data), Morocco reported a government surplus.

Table 5.5: General government deficit/surplus relative to GDP, 2003–13 ([1])

(%)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-28	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	−4.5	−4.2	−3.2
Algeria ([2])	6.4	5.5	13.6	14.0	6.2	−11.7	−9.7	−11.6	−16.3	−20.8	−13.4
Egypt	−14.2	−14.1	−13.9	−14.7	−10.4	−9.5	−8.8	−10.6	:	:	:
Israel	−5.2	−3.2	−1.7	−0.4	0.3	−1.4	−4.7	−3.0	−2.0	−3.7	−3.1
Jordan	−2.7	−2.7	−5.3	−4.2	−5.1	−2.2	−8.9	−5.6	−6.8	−8.3	:
Lebanon	*−10.9*	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	−1.9	−1.9	−2.6	1.1	3.0	3.6	1.4	*0.2*	−2.5	:	:
Palestine	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Syria	*−3.1*	*−5.0*	*−5.0*	*−3.5*	*−2.4*	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	−1.6	−1.5	−0.9	−0.9	−1.0	−0.8	0.8	−0.5	−3.2	−3.5	−3.4

([1]) The government deficit and debt data of ENP South countries are published on an 'as is' basis and without any assurance as regards their quality and adherence to ESA rules.
([2]) Central administration.

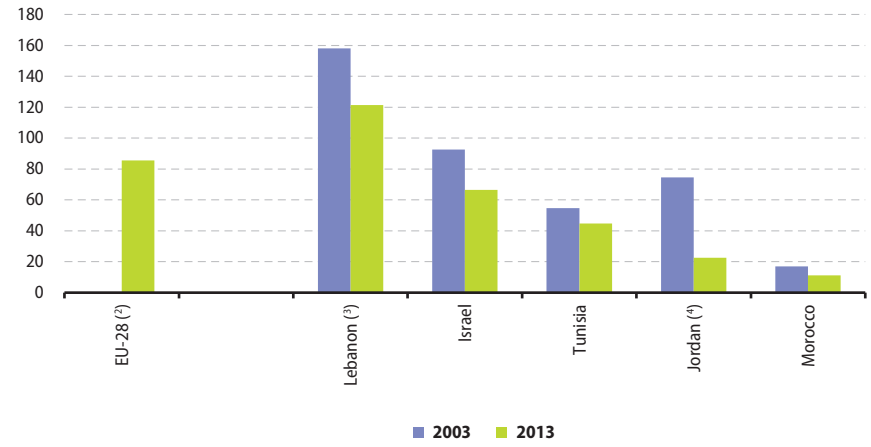
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: gov_10dd_edpt1 and med_ec6)

General government debt

General government debt is the consolidated stock of gross debt at nominal value at the end of the year; in other words, it is the accumulated total debt (over the years). In 2013, the level of general government debt in the EU-28 was equivalent to 86 % of GDP. Among the five ENP-South countries for which data are available, only Lebanon (2010 data) reported a higher level of indebtedness — see **Figure 5.6**. The five ENP-South countries for which data are available each reported lower levels of general government debt relative to GDP in 2013 (earlier years for some countries) than they had done in 2003.

Figure 5.6: General government debt, relative to GDP, 2003 and 2013 ([1])

(%)



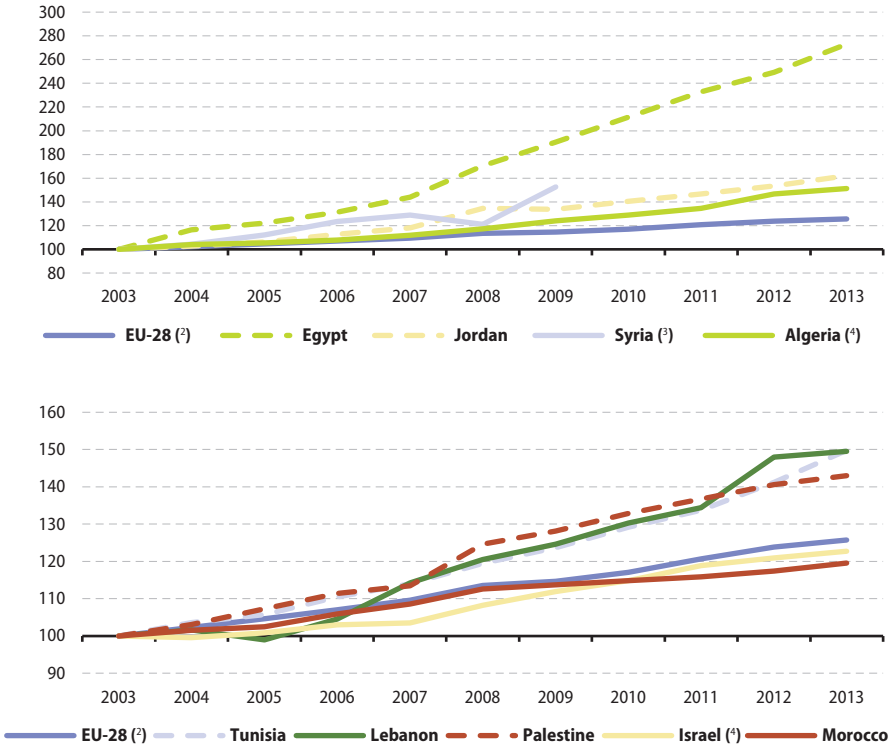
([1]) Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Palestine and Syria: not available.
([2]) 2003: not available.
([3]) 2010 instead of 2013.
([4]) 2012 instead of 2013.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: gov_10dd_edpt1 and med_ec7)

Consumer price indices

Between 2003 and 2013, consumer prices in the EU-28 grew on average by 2.3 % per year. Israel and Morocco reported lower consumer price increases than the EU over this period, while elsewhere among the ENP-South countries annual average increases ranged from 3.6 % in Palestine to 4.9 % in Jordan, with the 10.6 % increase in Egypt above this range.

Figure 5.7: Annual average consumer price indices, 2003–13 (1)
(2003 = 100)



(1) Note that the axis is different in the two parts of the figure. The index for the EU-28 is shown in both parts of the figure for comparison.
Libya: not available.
(2) Harmonised index of consumer prices.
(3) 2005–09: provisional or estimates.
(4) Index at year's end.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: prc_hicp_aind and med_ec8)

Current account balance

The balance of payments is a record of an economy's international transactions with the rest of the world. The current account balance from the balance of payments is made up of four parts, concerning trade in goods and services, as well as different types of income and transfers. A positive balance indicates net lending to the rest of the world, while a negative balance indicates net borrowing from the rest of the world.

In 2013, the EU-28 recorded a positive balance for both goods and services, whereas all of the ENP-South countries for which data are available reported a negative balance for goods, while Palestine also reported a negative balance for services.

The EU-28 also reported a small (relative to GDP) positive balance for income (such as income from investments or from employment), as did Lebanon (2012 data) and Palestine. By contrast, the EU-28 reported a negative balance for current transfers (the EU-28 data are in fact for secondary income rather than current transfers as the EU's balance of payments are compiled based on the most recent methodology) whereas all of the ENP-South countries with available data reported a positive balance for this item: current transfers include, for example, worker's remittances, donations, development aid and tax payments.

Table 5.6: Current account balance, by component, 2013

	Value (million EUR)				Relative to GDP (%)			
	Goods	Services	Income	Current transfers	Goods	Services	Income	Current transfers
EU-28 (1)	46 073	148 495	16 980	−73 623	0.3	1.1	0.1	−0.5
Algeria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Egypt	−20 623	4 375	:	12 598	−10.8	2.3	:	6.6
Israel	−7 023	10 158	−4 771	6 826	−3.2	4.6	−2.2	3.1
Jordan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lebanon (2)	−11 439	6 482	292	1 930	−32.2	18.2	0.8	5.4
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco (3)	−11 301	3 841	−1 126	5 508	−14.4	4.9	−1.4	7.0
Palestine	*−3 489*	*−326*	*983*	*1 737*	*−37.1*	*−3.5*	*10.5*	*18.5*
Syria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	−4 462	1 220	−1 651	1 974	−12.8	3.5	−4.7	5.7

(1) Secondary income shown under current transfers.
(2) 2012.
(3) 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: bop_eu6_q, bop_gdp6_q and med_ecbp)

Foreign direct investment

Foreign direct investment (FDI) represents a lasting interest in an enterprise operating in another economy and implies the existence of a long-term relationship between the direct investor and the enterprise. The EU as a whole was a net investor abroad for the period 2004–12, but in 2013 inflows exceeded outflows (see Tables 5.7 and 5.8). By contrast, the ENP-South countries were generally net recipients of FDI. Focusing on the countries with data for 2010 or more recent years, the largest net inflow (inflows minus outflows) was recorded by Israel, resulting from inflows of EUR 8.9 billion and outflows of EUR 3.5 billion in 2013.

Table 5.7: Foreign direct investment (FDI) outflows, 2003–13 (1)

(million EUR)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU (2)	:	142 278	239 880	317 685	564 225	379 049	329 724	303 356	470 121	317 419	477 510
Algeria	13	207	18	61	212	:	:	:	:	:	:
Egypt	26	125	31	115	389	755	970	723	631	184	120
Israel	1 847	3 648	2 368	12 322	6 287	4 928	1 221	6 887	6 588	2 535	3 515
Jordan	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lebanon	540	665	575	697	619	671	808	367	543	445	:
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	11	25	60	354	454	331	337	444	:	:	:
Palestine	43	−37	10	100	−6	−6	−11	58	−186	23	*−7*
Syria	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	1	1	8	24	12	26	50	50	9	3	9

(1) A negative value indicates a net withdrawal of previous outflows.
(2) 2004–07: EU-27 flows with countries outside the EU-27. 2008–13: EU-28 flows with countries outside the EU-28.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: bop_fdi_main, bop_fdi6_flow and med_ec6)

Table 5.8: Foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows, 2003–13

(million EUR)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU (1)	:	58 286	129 714	231 184	432 106	182 224	274 578	224 494	424 723	309 762	523 020
Algeria	645	709	869	1 398	1 214	:	:	:	:	:	:
Egypt	596	327	3 146	4 850	8 019	8 978	5 873	5 004	1 443	2 940	1 965
Israel	2 942	2 372	3 873	12 189	6 429	7 433	3 196	4 175	6 537	6 269	8 886
Jordan	385	524	1 231	2 486	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lebanon	2 528	1 527	2 109	2 130	1 993	2 945	3 446	3 223	2 504	2 856	:
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	2 049	720	1 330	1 951	2 048	1 699	1 398	1 188	:	:	:
Palestine	16	39	37	15	21	35	215	136	248	136	*133*
Syria	134	210	396	480	655	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	478	478	582	2 605	1 120	1 802	1 144	1 057	320	1 212	805

(1) 2004–07: EU-27 flows with countries outside the EU-27. 2008–13: EU-28 flows with countries outside the EU-28.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: bop_fdi_main, bop_fdi6_flow and med_ec6)

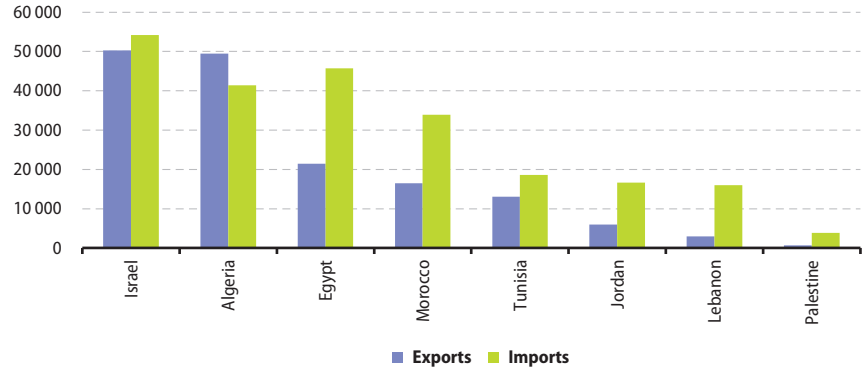
6 International trade

Trade flows and balance

The trade balance is the difference between the monetary value of exports and imports in an economy over a certain period of time. A positive trade balance is known as a trade surplus and a negative trade balance is known as a trade deficit.

The EU-28 ran a trade surplus for goods with non-member countries in 2013, valued at EUR 51.7 billion. By contrast, all of the ENP-South countries for which data are available recorded trade deficits in 2013, with the exception of Algeria. Imports of goods exceeded exports by as much as EUR 24.3 billion in Egypt, while Morocco, Lebanon and Jordan recorded trade deficits of more than EUR 10 billion. By contrast, exports of goods from Algeria were valued at EUR 8.0 billion more than its imports (see Table 6.1). The trade performance of Algeria was dominated by its exports of mineral fuels (oil and gas), lubricants and related materials.

Figure 6.1: International trade in goods, 2013 (1)
(million EUR)



(1) Libya and Syria: not available. Ranked on exports.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: med_ecet) and United Nations (Comtrade)

Table 6.1: International trade in goods, 2003, 2008 and 2013
(million EUR)

	Exports			Imports			Trade balance		
	2003	2008	2013	2003	2008	2013	2003	2008	2013
EU-28	861 923	1 309 147	1 736 589	934 974	1 585 231	1 684 891	−73 051	−276 084	51 698
Algeria	21 755	53 709	49 487	11 980	27 113	41 438	9 775	26 596	8 049
Egypt	5 401	17 803	21 469	9 548	32 196	45 739	−4 148	−14 393	−24 271
Israel	28 096	41 925	50 278	30 243	44 546	54 198	−2 147	−2 621	−3 920
Jordan	2 664	5 709	5 966	5 083	12 223	16 639	−2 419	−6 514	−10 672
Lebanon	1 488	2 365	2 964	6 996	10 971	15 988	−5 509	−8 606	−13 024
Libya	10 124	:	:	3 827	6 221	:	6 296	:	:
Morocco	8 074	13 718	16 439	13 097	28 719	33 949	−5 023	−15 001	−17 510
Palestine	247	384	678	1 591	2 382	3 888	−1 344	−1 999	−3 210
Syria	4 523	9 777	:	4 034	12 309	:	489	−2 532	:
Tunisia	6 501	13 103	13 037	8 970	16 763	18 594	−2 468	−3 661	−5 557

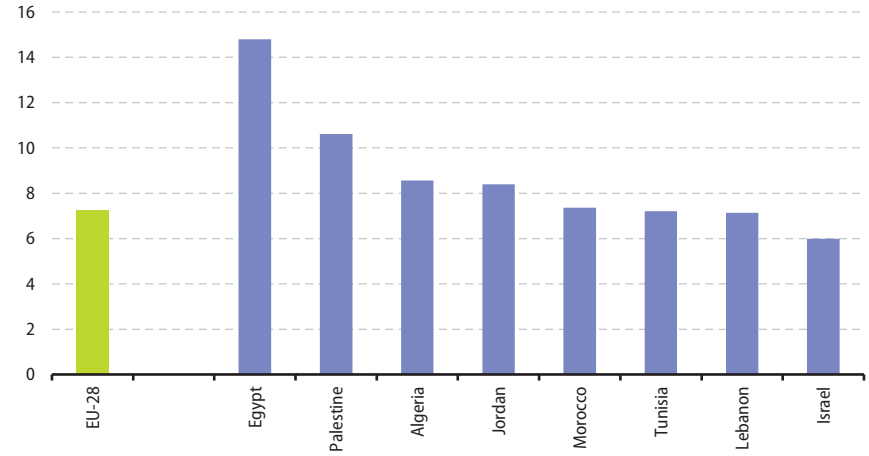
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ext_lt_intratrd and med_ecet) and United Nations (Comtrade)

It should be noted that trade statistics reported by an exporting country do not necessarily match trade statistics reported by the corresponding importing country. There are a number of reasons for this, including differences in methodological practices, valuations methods and application of confidentiality rules, as well as errors and omissions. For example, the EU's exports to the ENP-South countries as reported by the EU Member States, would differ from the ENP-South countries' imports from the EU as reported by the ENP-South countries. All of the data presented in this chapter for the ENP-South countries are data that they have reported.

The EU-28's exports of goods doubled (up by 101 %) in current price terms over the period 2003–13, while imports increased by four fifths (80 %); the difference in these growth rates moved the EU-28 from a trade deficit for goods to a trade surplus. The level of both imports and exports across each of the ENP-South countries also expanded, despite sometimes large reductions in international trade during the financial and economic crisis. Particularly strong export growth between 2003 and 2013 was recorded in Egypt, where the value of exports rose four-fold. Israel, whose exports grew by 79 %, was the only ENP-South country where the value of exports failed to double over the period under consideration (no recent data available for Libya or Syria).

Figure 6.2: Exports of goods, annual average rate of change, 2003–13 (1)

(%)



(1) Libya and Syria: not available.

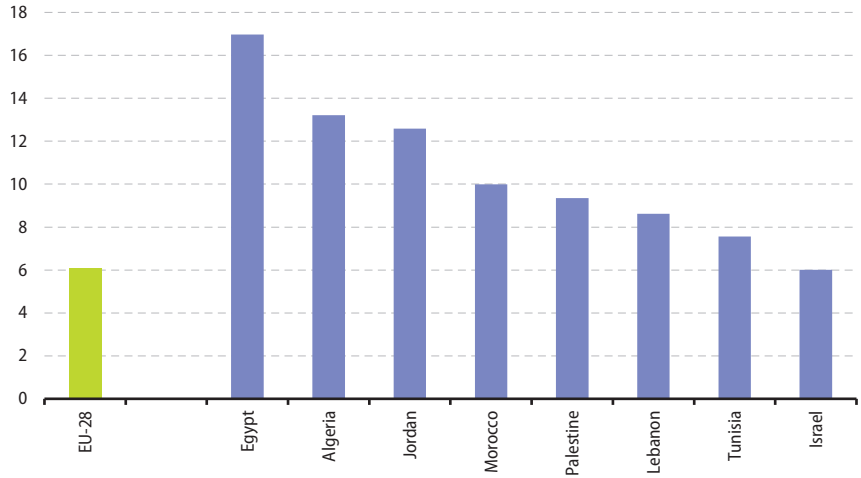
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ext_lt_intratrd and med_ecet) and United Nations (Comtrade)

As far as imports are concerned, their value increased nearly five-fold in Egypt between 2003 and 2013, more than trebled in Algeria and Jordan, and at least doubled in most other ENP-South countries: Israel's growth in imports was in line with that for exports (79 %).

The result of these developments was that Algeria's trade surplus was somewhat narrower in 2013 than it had been in 2003 (despite having risen much higher before the financial and economic crisis), while all other ENP-South countries reported larger trade deficits in 2013 than in 2003, most notably Egypt, Jordan and Morocco.

Figure 6.3: Imports of goods, annual average rate of change, 2003–13 ([1])

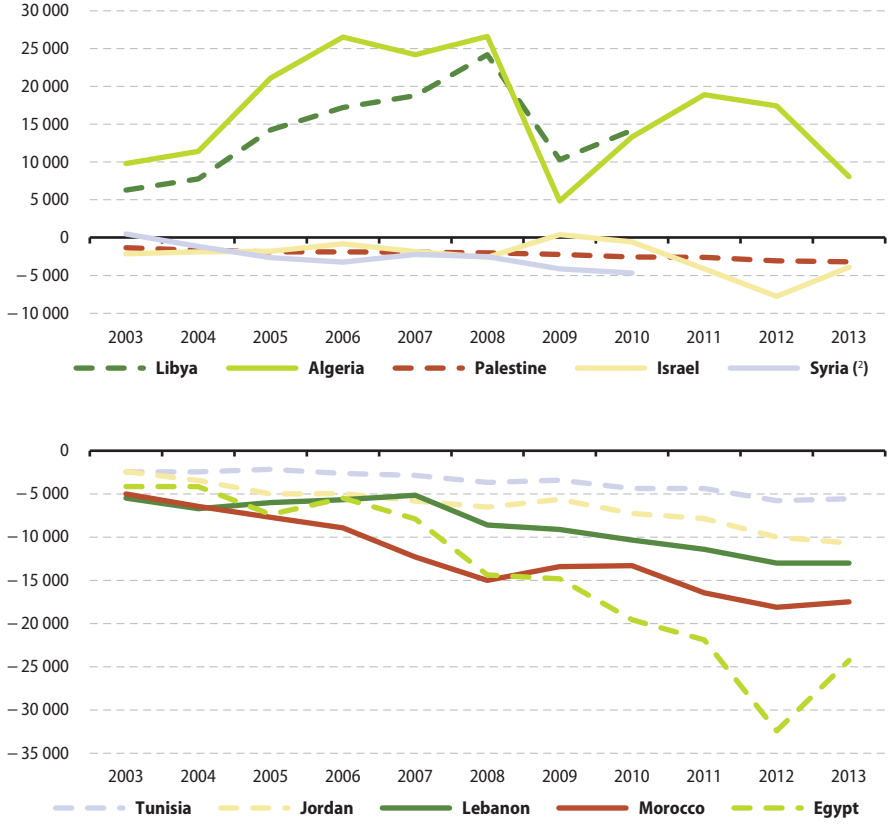
(%)



([1]) Libya and Syria: not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ext_lt_intratrd and med_ecet) and United Nations (Comtrade)

Figure 6.4: Trade balance for international trade in goods, 2003–13 (1)
(million EUR)



(1) Note the different scales used on the y-axes of the two parts of the figure. For comparison, in 2013 the EU-28 had a trade balance of EUR 51 700 million.
(2) 2011–13: not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: med_ecet) and United Nations (Comtrade)

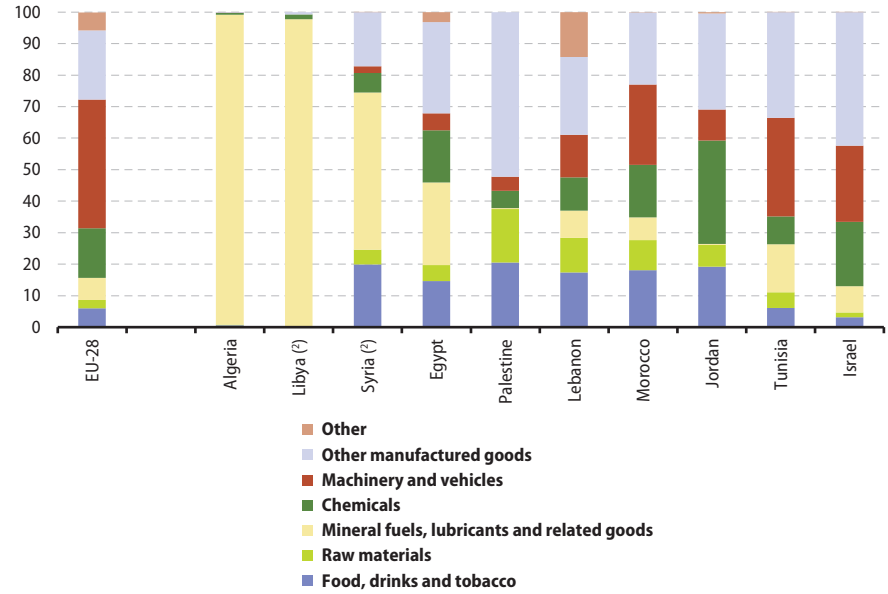
Trade in goods analysed by broad group of product

Several classifications are used for collecting and analysing international trade statistics, including the standard international trade classification (SITC) that is used in this publication. The SITC includes 10 headings at its highest level, some of which have been aggregated further for the purposes of this publication to show six headings.

There were considerable differences in the structure of exports from ENP-South countries and those from the EU-28. The principal export categories for the EU-28 in 2013 included machinery and vehicles (40.8 % of all goods exported), other manufactured goods (22.0 %) and chemicals (15.7 %); together these three groups accounted for just under four fifths of the total value of EU-28 exports in 2013 (see **Figure 6.5**). By contrast, mineral fuels, lubricants and related goods accounted for almost all of the exports from Algeria in 2013 and Libya (2010 data), almost half of the exports from Syria (2010 data), and more than one quarter of the exports from Egypt. The percentage of exports accounted for by food, drinks and tobacco was highest in Palestine (20.6 %) and for the majority of ENP-South countries represented more than double the share recorded in the EU-28 (6.0 % of total exports in 2013). Other manufactured goods accounted for just over half of the exports from Palestine and for more than two fifths of the total in Israel. Exports of chemicals

Figure 6.5: Exports by broad group of goods, 2013 (1)

(%)



(1) Ranked on the combined share of i) food, drinks and tobacco ii) raw materials and iii) mineral fuels, lubricants and related goods.
(2) 2010.

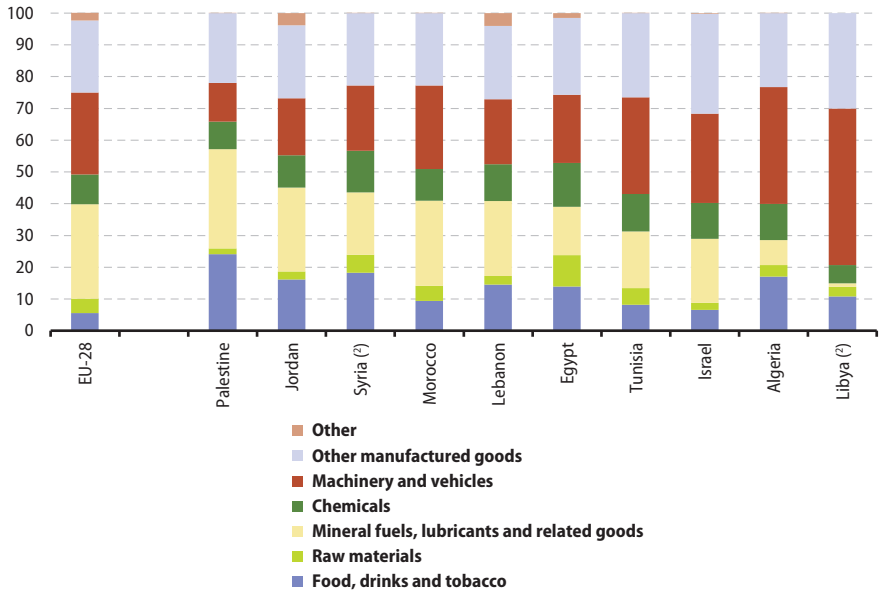
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ext_lt_intratrd and med_ecet) and United Nations (Comtrade)

accounted for just under one third of the total value of goods exported from Jordan. Among the ENP-South countries the largest share of machinery and vehicles in total exports was recorded for Tunisia (31.2 %).

Figure 6.6 shows that the structure of imports was broadly comparable across most of the ENP-South countries and in relation to the EU-28. The three largest categories of imports (in value terms) were generally mineral fuels, lubricants and related goods; machinery and vehicles; other manufactured goods. Together these three groups accounted for just over three quarters (78.2 %) of the EU-28's imports in 2013. The same pattern was observed for most of the ENP-South countries, with three exceptions: in Libya (2010 data) and Algeria imports of mineral fuels, lubricants and related goods were particularly low, as were imports of machinery and vehicles in Palestine, such that in all three countries food, drink and tobacco appeared amongst the top three product groups for imports. With the exception of Palestine, the share of mineral fuels, lubricants and related goods in total imports was lower in the ENP-South countries than in the EU-28.

Figure 6.6: Imports by broad group of goods, 2013 (1)

(%)



(1) Ranked on the combined share of i) food, drinks and tobacco ii) raw materials and iii) mineral fuels, lubricants and related goods.
(2) 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ext_lt_intratrd and med_ecet) and United Nations (Comtrade)

Trade between the EU-28 and ENP-South countries

There are generally close links between the EU-28 and many of the ENP-South countries in relation to the international trade of goods. In 2013, Algeria reported the largest imports from and exports to the EU-28.

Trade links were particularly strong for some of the Maghreb countries: the EU-28 accounted for a majority of the total trade (imports plus exports) in goods for Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco. By contrast, the EU-28 was relatively

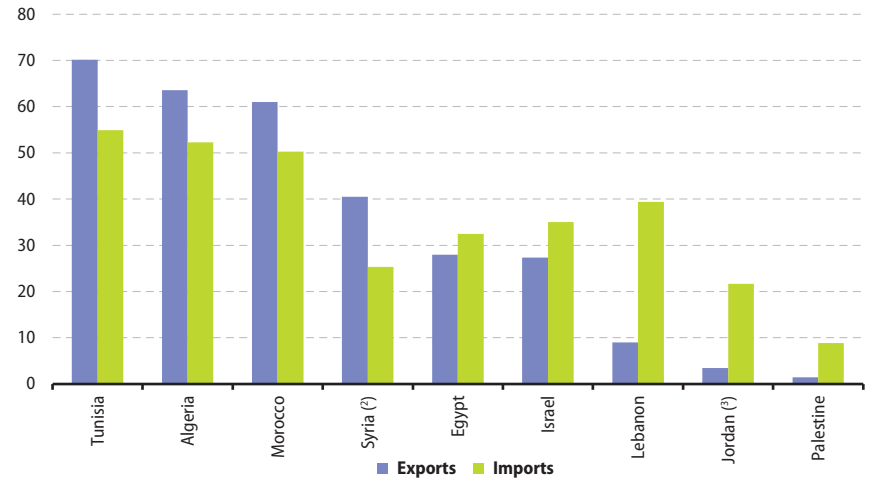
Table 6.2: International trade in goods with the EU-28, 2003, 2008 and 2013
(million EUR)

	Exports			Imports			Trade balance		
	2003	2008	2013	2003	2008	2013	2003	2008	2013
Algeria	12 834	28 030	31 446	6 877	14 327	21 648	5 957	13 702	9 798
Egypt	1 866	6 296	6 004	2 796	9 761	14 838	−930	−3 465	−8 834
Israel	8 034	10 950	13 755	12 858	15 392	18 999	−4 825	−4 442	−5 244
Jordan (1)	101	208	205	1 383	2 434	3 610	−1 282	−2 226	−3 404
Lebanon	:	363	267	:	4 004	6 294	:	−3 641	−6 027
Libya (2)	:	:	:	1 735	2 458	:	:	:	:
Morocco	5 941	8 161	10 027	7 576	14 906	17 055	−1 635	−6 745	−7 028
Palestine (3)	6	6	10	141	155	343	−135	−149	−333
Syria (4)	2 843	3 477	3 467	918	3 078	3 358	1 925	399	109
Tunisia	5 754	9 439	9 147	7 010	9 617	10 209	−1 256	−178	−1 062

(1) EU-27 as partner instead of EU-28.
(2) Data for 2006 instead of 2008.
(3) 2003 and 2008: EU-27 as partner instead of EU-28.
(4) 2010 instead of 2013.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: med_ecet) and United Nations (Comtrade)

Figure 6.7: Trade in goods with the EU-28, 2013 (1)
(% of reporting country's total exports and imports accounted for by the EU-28)



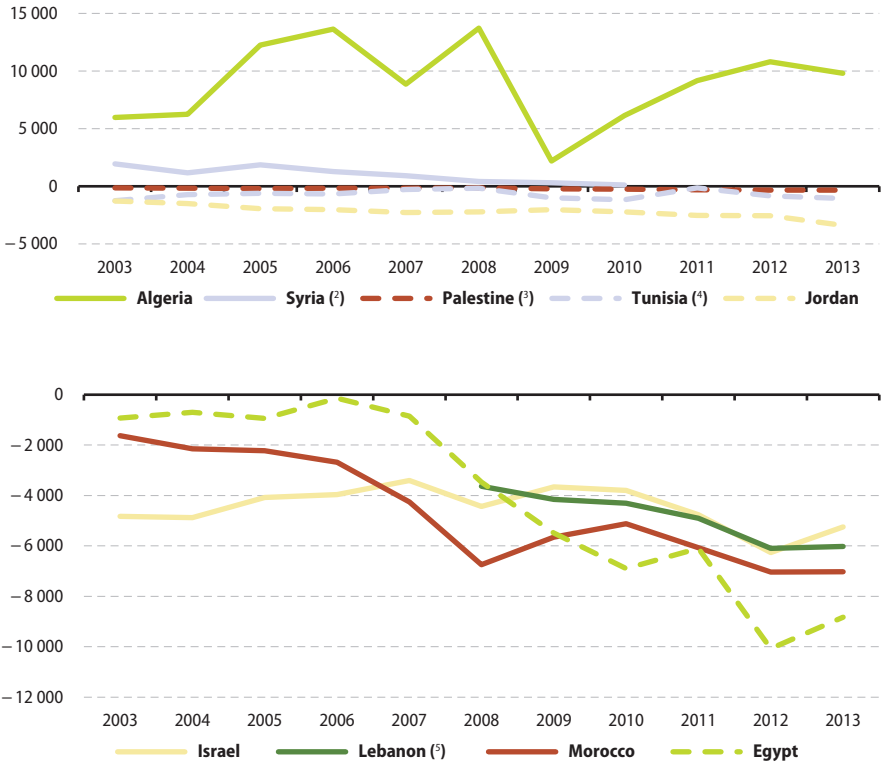
(1) Libya: not available.
(2) 2010.
(3) EU-27 as partner instead of EU-28.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: med_ecet) and United Nations (Comtrade)

less important as a partner for international trade in Palestine, while the EU-28's share of exports from Jordan and Lebanon was also relatively small (see **Figure 6.7**).

Only Algeria (2013 data) and Syria (2010 data) recorded positive trade balances for trade in goods with the EU-28. In both cases the surplus could be attributed to the high value of exports of mineral fuels, lubricants and related goods. Between 2003 and 2013 (in so far as data are available), Algeria and Syria reported a surplus for trade in goods with the EU-28 each and every year while the other ENP-South countries reported an uninterrupted series of trade deficits (see **Figure 6.8**).

Figure 6.8: Balance for international trade in goods with the EU-28, 2003–13 (1)
(million EUR)



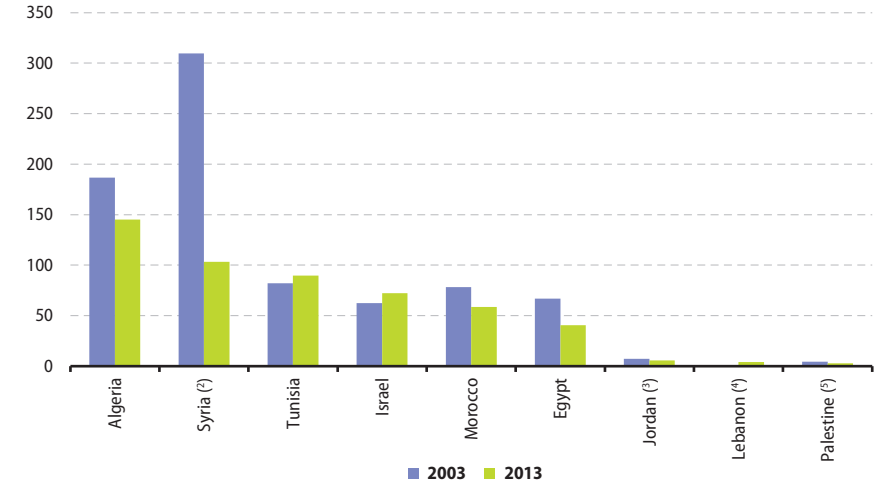
(1) Libya: not available. Note the different scales used on the y-axes of the two parts of the figure.
(2) 2011–13: not available.
(3) 2003–12: EU-27 as partner instead of EU-28.
(4) EU-27 as partner instead of EU-28.
(5) 2003–07: not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: med_ecet) and United Nations (Comtrade)

As well as the trade balance, another way of comparing exports and imports is through the cover ratio, which is the ratio of exports to imports, expressed as a percentage, with a value below 100 % indicating that imports exceed exports. From **Figure 6.9** it can be seen that the cover ratio of Algeria and Syria for trade in goods with the EU-28 fell between 2003 and 2013 (2010 for Syria) but remained above 100 %. While Tunisia and Israel's cover ratios for goods increased towards 100 %, indicating that the value of their exports to the EU-28 was increasing faster than the value of their imports from the EU-28, the reverse was true for the remaining ENP-South countries.

Figure 6.9: Cover ratio for trade in goods with the EU-28, 2003 and 2013 (1)

(%)



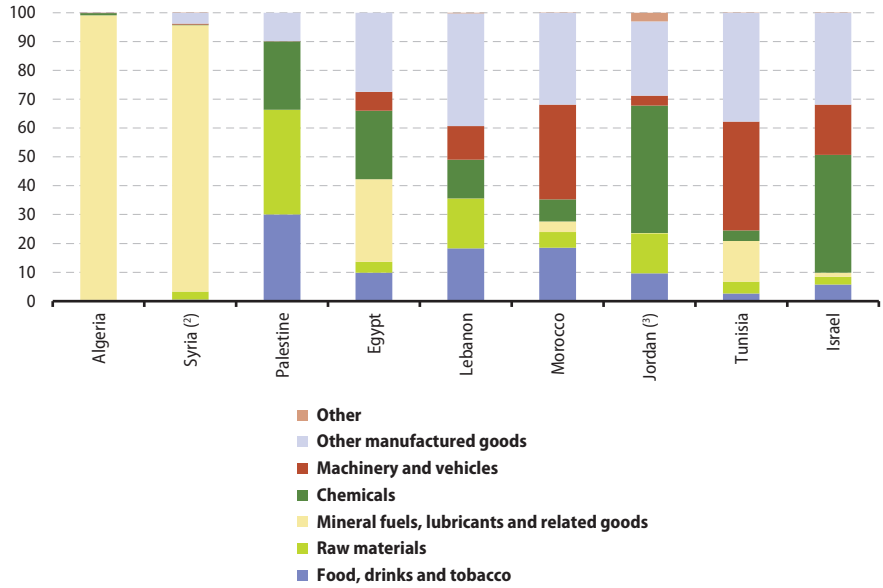
(1) Libya: not available. The cover ratio is the ratio of exports to imports, expressed as a percentage. A cover ratio below 100% indicates that imports exceed exports.
(2) 2010 instead of 2013.
(3) EU-27 as partner instead of EU-28.
(4) 2003: not available.
(5) 2003: EU-27 as partner instead of EU-28.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: med_ecet) and United Nations (Comtrade)

The final two figures in this chapter, Figures 6.10 and 6.11, are similar to Figures 6.5 and 6.6, but show the structure of trade in goods with the EU-28 rather than with the rest of the world. Focusing on exports, 92.3 % of Syria's exports to the EU-28 (in 2010) were mineral fuels, lubricants and related goods, compared with 49.9 % of its exports to all countries of the world. Another notable difference is the relatively high share of Israeli, Jordanian (trade with EU-27) and Palestinian exports to the EU-28 that were composed of chemicals, in comparison with the corresponding shares of chemical exports to all countries of the world.

Figure 6.10: Exports to the EU-28 by broad group of goods, 2013 (1)

(%)

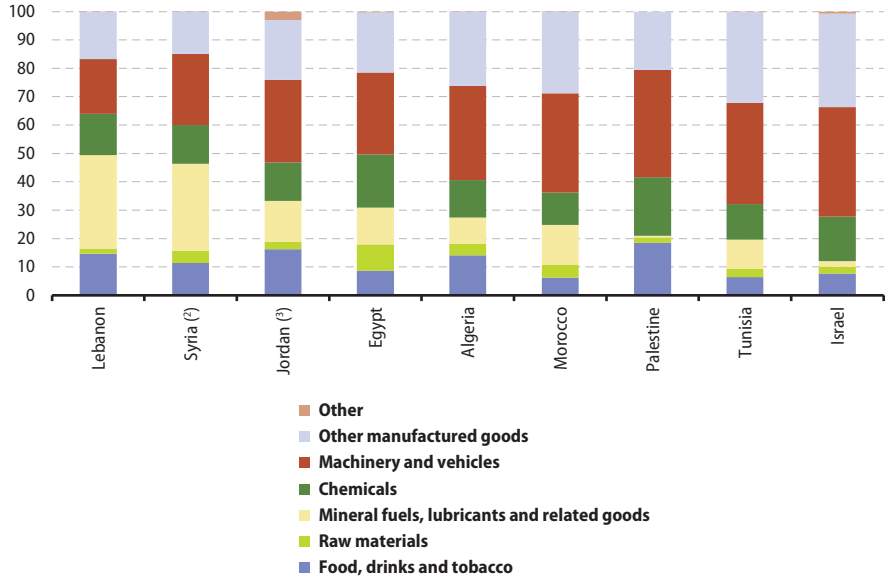


(1) Ranked on the combined share of i) food, drinks and tobacco ii) raw materials and iii) mineral fuels, lubricants and related goods. Libya: not available.
(2) 2010.
(3) EU-27 as partner instead of EU-28.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: med_ecet) and United Nations (Comtrade)

Turning to imports, the main difference in the structure with the EU-28 as a trading partner was the relatively low share of imports of mineral fuels, lubricants and related goods, at least 10 percentage points lower than the share with all countries of the world for Palestine, Israel, Morocco and Jordan; this reflects the fact that the EU-28 is itself a large net importer of such products. By contrast, the share of machinery and vehicles in all imports from the EU-28 was higher for several ENP-South countries than the equivalent share for imports from all countries of the world, most notably in Palestine, Jordan (trade with EU-27) and Israel.

Figure 6.11: Imports from the EU-28 by broad group of goods, 2013 (1)
(%)



(1) Ranked on the combined share of i) food, drinks and tobacco ii) raw materials and iii) mineral fuels, lubricants and related goods. Libya: not available.
(2) 2010.
(3) EU-27 as partner instead of EU-28.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: med_ecet) and United Nations (Comtrade)

Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

7

Land use and structure of farms

The overall area of land used for agriculture is known as the utilised agricultural area (UAA) and includes arable land, permanent grassland, land used for permanent crops and kitchen gardens. It does not include unutilised agricultural land, woodland and other non-agricultural land, for example land that is covered by buildings, farmyards, tracks or ponds.

In the EU-28, the UAA was around 176 million hectares in 2010. Among the ENP-South countries, the UAA ranged from less than 300 thousand hectares in Palestine (2011 data), Lebanon (2011 data), Jordan and Israel to approximately 10 million hectares in Morocco and Tunisia.

Irrigation is the use of water in agriculture in order to foster crop growth, especially in dry areas. For the ENP-South countries, data are presented for the areas that are actually irrigated at least once in a year. By contrast, the data presented for the EU-28 refer to the area that can be irrigated. While approximately 8 % of the UAA in the EU-28 was irrigable in 2010, the share of actually irrigated land was higher in nearly all ENP-South countries — the exception among those for which data are available being Tunisia — with the share reaching as high as 71.5 % in Egypt (2012 data).

Table 7.1: Main agricultural indicators, 2003, 2008 and 2013

	Utilised agricultural area (UAA) (thousand hectares)			Irrigated land area (thousand hectares)			Irrigated land as a share of the UAA (%)		
	2003	2008	2013	2003	2008	2013	2003	2008	2013
EU-28 (1)	:	173 376	175 815	:	:	14 635	:	:	8.3
Algeria	8 271	*8 425*	8 462	673	*856*	1 090	8.1	*10.2*	12.9
Egypt (2)	3 477	3 542	3 696	2 701	2 932	2 643	79.6	82.8	71.5
Israel	332	289	292	:	:	:	:	:	:
Jordan	*239*	*262*	*295*	*71*	*93*	*103*	*29.9*	*35.5*	*35.1*
Lebanon (3)	:	:	231	127	137	113	:	:	48.9
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	8 975	8 981	9 797	:	:	:	:	:	:
Palestine (4)	*182*	*185*	103	*24*	*26*	17	*13.0*	*14.2*	16.2
Syria (5)	5 478	6 039	:	1 361	1 396	:	24.8	23.1	:
Tunisia	9 254	9 286	10 453	348	396	469	3.8	4.3	4.5

(1) 2007 instead of 2008. 2010 instead of 2013. Irrigable rather than irrigated land.
(2) 2012 instead of 2013. UAA and the share of irrigable land in the UAA: 2004 instead of 2003.
(3) 2011 instead of 2013. Irrigable land area: 2007 instead of 2008.
(4) 2011 instead of 2013.
(5) 2007 instead of 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ef_poirrig and med_ag1)

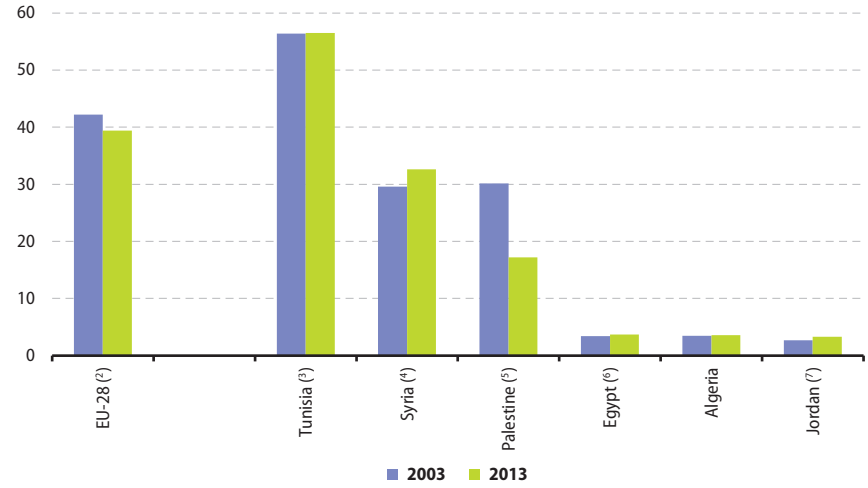
The development of specific types of farming in the ENP-South countries may be constrained by topographic and climatic conditions.

In 2013, less than 5 % of the total land area of Egypt (2012 data), Algeria and Jordan was used for agriculture (see **Figure 7.1**), a share that rose to 17.2 % in Palestine (2011 data) and 32.6 % in Syria (2007 data). With utilised agricultural area representing 56.5 % of the total area, Tunisia (2010 data) was the only ENP-South country to record a higher proportion of land being used for agriculture than the EU-28 average (39.4 %).

Although the utilised agricultural area generally accounted for a relatively small proportion of total land area in most of the ENP-South countries, the relative share of agricultural land was rising in all countries (for which data are available) apart from Palestine, where the proportion fell 13.0 percentage points between 2003 and 2011. By contrast, between 2003 and 2010 the proportion of the total area given over to agriculture in the EU-28 fell 2.8 percentage points from 42.2 %.

Figure 7.1: Utilised agricultural area, 2003 and 2013 (1)

(% of total area)



(1) Israel, Lebanon, Libya and Morocco: not available.
(2) Estimates made for the purpose of this publication. 2010 instead of 2013.
(3) 2010 instead of 2013.
(4) 2007 instead of 2013.
(5) 2011 instead of 2013.
(6) 2002 instead of 2003. 2012 instead of 2013.
(7) Estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: apro_cpp_luse, ef_kvaareg, demo_r_d3area, med_ag1 and med_ps111)

Structural agricultural statistics are based on information about agricultural holdings (referred to simply as farms in this publication), which is a single unit both technically and economically, which has single management and which produces agricultural products or maintains any of its land that is no longer used for production purposes in good agricultural and environmental condition. The holding may also provide other supplementary (non-agricultural) products and services.

The average size of farms in the EU-28 was 14.4 hectares of UAA in 2010. This average masks considerable differences between, for example, arable farms specialised in growing cereals such as wheat (which may occupy thousands of hectares on fertile lowland plains) and subsistence farmers working with only a couple of hectares of land. The average farm size in the ENP-South countries in 2012 was generally lower than in the EU-28, ranging from 1.5 hectares per farm or less in Egypt, Palestine (2011 data) and Lebanon (2011 data) to an average of 17.9 hectares per farm in Tunisia (see **Figure 7.2**). Some of these differences may be linked to the fragmented nature of land ownership in some ENP-South countries, as well as a higher proportion of the population living in often remote, rural areas, with a largely subsistence lifestyle.

Figure 7.2: Average utilised agricultural area per holding, 2002 and 2012 (1)
(hectares)

(1) Israel and Libya: not available.
(2) 2002: not available. 2010 instead of 2012.
(3) 2004 instead of 2002. 2012: not available.
(4) 2003 instead of 2002. 2012: not available.
(5) 2000 instead of 2002. 2012: not available.
(6) Estimates.
(7) 2002: not available. 2011 instead of 2012.
(8) 2004 (estimate) instead of 2002. 2011 instead of 2012.
(9) 2000 instead of 2002.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ef_kvftaa and med_ag1)

Agricultural inputs and output

The value of agricultural output from crop and animal farming stood at EUR 416 billion in the EU-28 in 2013. Among the ENP-South countries for which data are available, the highest value of agricultural output was recorded in Egypt (EUR 27.1 billion, 2010 data), which was equivalent to 7.4 % of the EU-28 total. Although the length of the time series presented in **Table 7.2** varies considerably between countries, rapid increases in the value of agricultural output (in current prices, expressed in euro) among the ENP-South countries were witnessed in Algeria and Egypt (output more than doubled for both of these countries), Israel and Morocco.

Table 7.2: Output of the agricultural industry at basic prices, 2003–13
(million EUR)

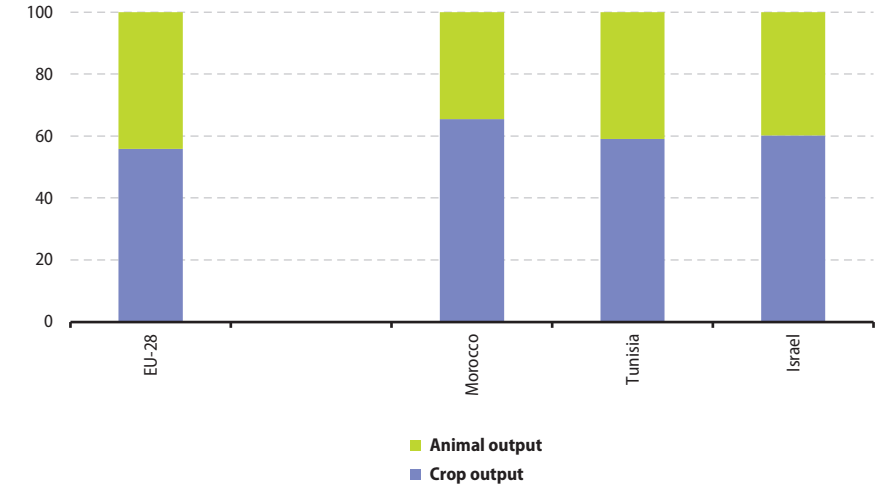
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-28 (1)	329 843	348 323	331 722	331 560	363 682	383 810	341 666	365 289	398 809	409 486	415 691
Algeria	7 216	7 928	7 834	8 699	9 188	*9 216*	11 373	12 839	14 314	17 375	19 268
Egypt	12 690	13 504	16 048	17 236	16 365	17 884	22 444	27 127	:	:	:
Israel	3 236	3 269	3 647	3 813	4 088	4 778	*4 819*	5 382	5 720	5 843	6 257
Jordan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lebanon	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	8 543	8 587	8 059	10 014	8 402	*10 068*	*11 371*	*11 511*	*12 236*	11 991	13 891
Palestine	*612*	*501*	*579*	*572*	*588*	*574*	*592*	*708*	*804*	*794*	:
Syria	6 772	6 205	6 772	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	3 078	3 373	3 231	3 458	*3 346*	3 274	3 527	3 356	:	:	:

(1) 2003 and 2004: EU-27.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: aact_eaa01 and med_ag50)

In the EU-28, crop output accounted for more than half of all agricultural output in 2013 (55.8 %) and a similar situation was reported by each of the three ENP-South countries for which data are available (see **Figure 7.3**), albeit with larger majorities for crop output. The share of animal output among these three ENP-South countries ranged from one third to two fifths.

Figure 7.3: Comparison of the value of crop and animal output, 2013 (1)
(% share of total)

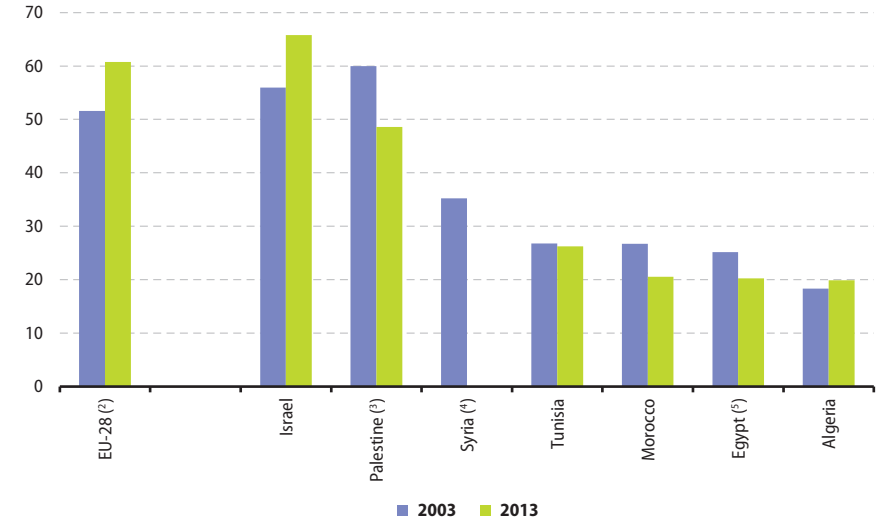


(1) Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Palestine and Syria: not available.
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: aact_eaa01 and med_ag50)

The use of agricultural inputs (such as feeding stuffs, pesticides and herbicides) varies annually, in part reflecting changing needs due to climatic conditions or threats from disease or pests. The value of such intermediate consumption was equivalent to half (51.6 %) of the value of agricultural production in the EU-28 in 2003, and by 2013 this ratio had risen to three fifths (60.7 %).

In all of the ENP-South countries for which data are available, except Israel (65.8%), the ratio of intermediate consumption to agricultural output was lower than in the EU-28 (see **Figure 7.4**), and fell between 2003 and 2013, except in Algeria, and Israel. The lowest ratios were in Algeria, Egypt (2010 data) and Morocco.

Figure 7.4: Intermediate consumption relative to agricultural production, 2003 and 2013 (1)
(%)



(1) Jordan, Lebanon and Libya: not available.
(2) 2003: EU-27.
(3) 2012 instead of 2013. Estimates.
(4) 2013: not available.
(5) 2010 instead of 2013.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: aact_eaa01 and med_ag50)

Crop and animal production

Some of the ENP-South countries are often characterised as having widespread arid areas of unfertile soil, covered with rock and sand. Nevertheless, there are pockets of more fertile land within each of the ENP-South countries, particularly along river valleys or close to the coast. While the winter months often see relatively high levels of rainfall, some regions receive little or no rainfall during the summer. As such, the variability in rainfall patterns can play a considerable role in determining the success (or otherwise) of each harvest; this variability is reflected in the figures for harvested production.

In 2013, the largest producers of cereals among the ENP-South countries were Egypt (2012 data) and Morocco, with 17.8 million tonnes and 9.9 million tonnes of output respectively (see **Table 7.3**). Their main cereal crops were

Table 7.3: Cereals production (excluding rice), 2003–13

(thousand tonnes)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-28	250 968	324 923	287 611	269 545	261 436	317 953	298 161	284 276	291 418	281 476	302 118
Algeria (1)	4 266	4 033	3 527	4 018	3 602	*1 536*	6 124	4 559	3 728	5 134	4 911
Egypt	14 488	14 961	16 890	16 222	15 330	16 395	17 139	15 171	16 208	17 754	:
Israel (2)	246	216	262	181	203	112	288	268	280	357	349
Jordan	*80*	*53*	*102*	*62*	*53*	*47*	*61*	*87*	*83*	*84*	*102*
Lebanon	327	396	394	430	392	384	417	:	:	:	:
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	7 942	8 560	4 227	9 193	2 463	5 277	10 402	7 775	8 604	5 232	9 858
Palestine	*77*	*73*	*79*	*71*	*70*	*54*	:	:	:	:	:
Syria	6 219	5 277	5 623	6 293	5 003	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia (3)	2 904	2 347	2 097	1 610	1 988	1 188	2 534	1 080	2 310	2 273	1 295

(1) Excluding summer cereals, mainly maize and sorghum.
(2) Includes wheat, barley, sorghum and maize.
(3) Wheat (common and durum), barley and triticale.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: apro_cpp_crop and med_ag2)

Table 7.4: Cereal and rice production, 2013

(thousand tonnes)

	Cereals	of which:			Rice
		Wheat (common and durum)	Barley	Grain maize	
EU-28 (1)	302 118	133 385	61 099	67 037	3 137
Algeria (2)	4 911	3 299	1 499	1	:
Egypt (3)	17 754	8 795	108	8 094	5 911
Israel (4)	349	152	16	4	:
Jordan (5)	*102*	*29*	*41*	*14*	:
Lebanon	:	:	:	:	:
Libya	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco (6)	9 858	6 934	2 723	221	38
Palestine	:	:	:	:	:
Syria	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia (7)	1 295	:	320	:	:

(1) Wheat and rice: 2012.
(2) Total: excluding summer cereals, mainly maize and sorghum.
(3) 2012. Wheat: excluding durum wheat.
(4) Total: includes wheat, barley, sorghum and maize. Wheat: excluding durum wheat.
(5) Wheat: excluding durum wheat.
(6) Grain maize: 2011.
(7) Total: wheat (common and durum), barley and triticale.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: apro_cpp_crop and med_ag2)

wheat (both countries), barley (Morocco) and grain maize (Egypt) — see **Table 7.4**.

Egypt was the largest producer of fruit and vegetables among the ENP-South countries for which data are available (see **Table 7.5**).

The farming of livestock in the ENP-South countries is also shaped by climatic and topographic conditions, while cultural and religious traditions also affect the types of animals that are kept. Many subsistence

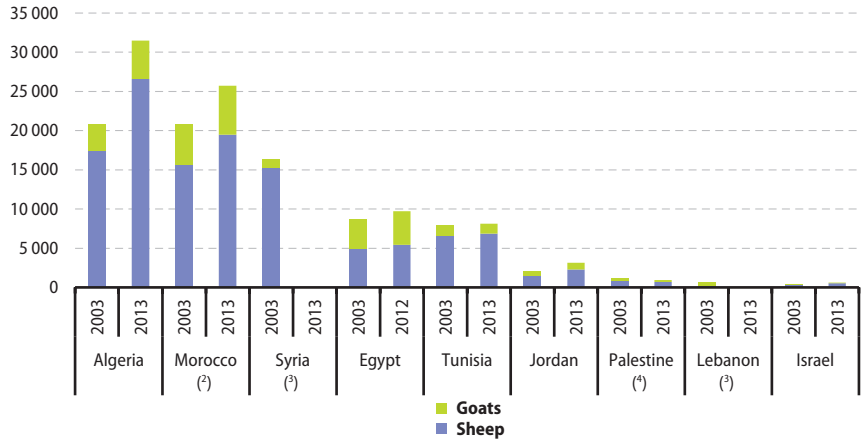
Table 7.5: Fruit and vegetable production, 2013
(thousand tonnes)

	Grapes	Dates	Olives	Fruit	of which:			Vegetables
					Apples	Peaches	Pears	
EU-28 (1)	*22 815*	:	:	:	12 126	2 378	2 539	:
Algeria	571	848	579	:	456	192	241	11 866
Egypt (2)	1 379	1 400	563	7 577	541	285	65	21 581
Israel	143	45	67	1 298	118	66	32	1 572
Jordan	*35*	*12*	*128*	*189*	*41*	*31*	*3*	*1 742*
Lebanon	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	342	115	1 182	2 724	583	78	39	7 955
Palestine (3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	281
Syria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia (4)	168	197	987	740	120	127	48	3 107

(1) Grapes: estimate made for the purpose of this publication.
(2) Fruits: 2012. vegetables: 2010.
(3) Vegetables: 2011; excluding kitchen gardens.
(4) Olives: 2012.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: apro_cpp_crop and med_ag2)

Figure 7.5: Number of sheep and goats, 2003 and 2013 (1)
(thousand heads)



(1) Libya: not available.
(2) 2013: provisional.
(3) 2013: not available.
(4) 2003: estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: apro_mt_lsgoat and med_ag33)

farmers in the ENP-South countries keep a small number of animals on their farm which may be used for eggs, milk, wool/hides, as well as for their meat. The population of sheep and goats in most of the ENP-South countries was relatively high in 2013. This may, at least in part, be linked to the ability of these animals to survive in arid conditions (whereas the ideal conditions for rearing cattle include a plentiful supply of pasture). Pig farming is almost non-existent in ENP-South countries, reflecting the religious practices of their majority Muslim or Jewish populations.

Table 7.6 provides an analysis of animal populations for the EU-28 and the ENP-South countries in 2013. Livestock population data are generally recorded at the end of the reference year. Cattle/bovines are domestic animals of the species Bos taurus, Bubalus bubalis and Beefalo. Dairy cows are female bovines that have calved (including any aged less than 2 years) and are kept exclusively or principally for the production of milk for human consumption and/or dairy produce. Pigs, goats and sheep include domestic animals of the species Sus scrofa domesticus, Capra hircus and Ovis aries respectively.

Apart from the obvious difference concerning pig farming, there was also a considerable difference in the number of cattle raised in the EU-28 and the ENP-South countries; the total number of cattle across the ENP-South countries for which data are available (2012 data for Egypt, 2009 for Lebanon) equated to 13 % of total number in the EU-28. The population of sheep was more balanced between the two regions, with the total number of sheep in the ENP-South countries around three quarters the number in the EU-28. Finally, there were more goats in the ENP-South countries (18.3 million across those countries for which data are available) than in the EU-28 (approximately 12.5 million).

Table 7.6: Livestock population, December 2013

(thousand heads)

	Cattle		Pigs	Sheep	Goats
	Total	Dairy cows			
EU-28 (1)	*87 629*	*23 481*	*146 241*	*85 000*	*12 500*
Algeria	1 909	1 009	-	26 573	4 911
Egypt (2)	4 946	:	-	5 430	4 306
Israel	465	119	19	540	100
Jordan	70	38	-	2 311	836
Lebanon	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	*3 345*	*1 816*	-	*19 500*	*6 244*
Palestine	34	16	-	731	215
Syria	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	646	424	-	6 856	1 274

(1) Sheep and goats: estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
(2) 2012.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: apro_mt_lscatl, apro_mt_lspig, apro_mt_lssheep and med_ag33)

The slaughtered production of animals covers the carcass weight of animals, regardless of whether they are slaughtered in slaughterhouses or elsewhere. Unsurprisingly, the level of meat production in ENP-South countries reflects to some extent the specialisation in livestock, in that there was almost no meat production from pigs in the ENP-South countries and a relatively high level of production from sheep and in particular from goats. Production of poultry meat was higher than meat production from any other type of animal not only in the EU-28 but also in all of the ENP-South countries for which data are available (see **Table 7.7**).

Table 7.7: Meat production, 2013

(thousand tonnes)

	Meat from				
	Bovines	Pigs	Sheep	Goats	Poultry
EU-28 (1)	7 271	21 940	749	56	*12 500*
Algeria	:	:	:	:	:
Egypt (2)	850	:	75	54	1 037
Israel	132	16	39	4	572
Jordan (2)	20	:	18	7	190
Lebanon	:	:	:	:	:
Libya	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	254	:	118	26	545
Palestine	:	:	:	:	88
Syria	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	56	:	49	9	207

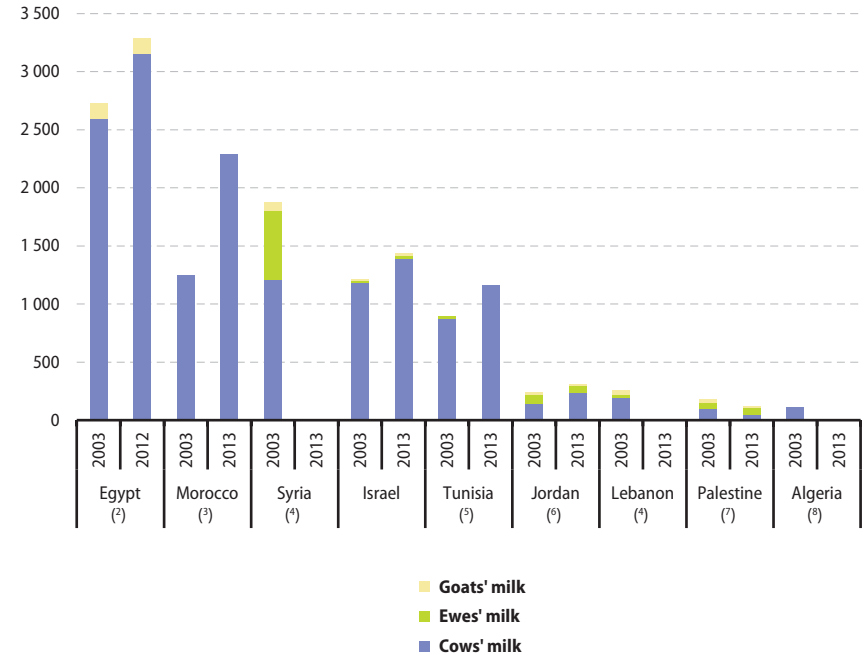
(1) Meat from sheep: 2009. Meat from goats and poultry: estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
(2) 2012.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: apro_mt_pann and med_ag31)

The annual production of milk on the farm covers both the amount of milk collected on the farm for sending to dairies/other processing plants and also the amount utilised on the farm for processing into dairy products, for own consumption, direct sale or feed.

Figure 7.6 shows the distribution of milk production according to the type of animal from which the milk is collected. Although cows' milk was the main source of milk in most ENP-South countries, ewes' milk was more common in Palestine (2013 data), while ewes' milk was also relatively common in Syria (although recent data are not available). Goats' milk was most common in Lebanon and Palestine.

Figure 7.6: Milk collection on the farm, by type of animal, 2003 and 2013 (1)
(tonnes)



(1) Libya: not available.
(2) Ewes' milk: not available.
(3) 2013: provisional. Ewes and goats' milk: not available.
(4) 2013: not available.
(5) 2003, goats' milk: not available. 2013: cows' milk includes goats and ewes' milk.
(6) Goats' milk: 2004 instead of 2003. Ewes and goats' milk: 2012 instead of 2013.
(7) 2003: estimates.
(8) 2003: ewes and goats' milk: not available. 2013: not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: apro_mk_pobta and med_ag32)

Fisheries

The total fishery catch refers to the capture of all species of fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic animals and plants, killed, caught, trapped or collected for all commercial, industrial, recreational and subsistence purposes. Some of the ENP-South countries have limited access to fish regions as they have very short coastlines, such as Jordan and Palestine, while others have quite long coastlines, such as Egypt, Morocco, Libya and Tunisia; Lebanon has a particularly long coastline in comparison with its land area whereas that of Jordan is very short, and on the Red Sea.

Table 7.8 shows the catches of fishery products in the Mediterranean and Black Sea region: the restriction to this region is particularly important for Morocco as the majority of its coastline lies on the Atlantic coast. The largest fishery catches in this region among the ENP-South countries were recorded for Tunisia, Egypt and Algeria, all in excess of 100 thousand tonnes in 2012 or 2013. For comparison, the EU-28 catch in the same region was 425 thousand tonnes in 2013, about the same as the combined catch of all ENP-South countries.

Table 7.8: Catch of all fishery products in the Mediterranean and Black Sea, 2003–13
(thousand tonnes)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-28	535	518	551	601	581	495	511	481	*475*	422	425
Algeria	142	137	139	157	149	142	130	95	104	108	:
Egypt	117	111	107	120	131	136	128	121	122	114	:
Israel	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	*7*	8	*8*	*6*	*7*	8	8	:	:	:	:
Libya (1)	41	40	37	35	32	48	52	50	30	35	36
Morocco	33	36	44	49	40	34	39	33	26	27	34
Palestine (1)	*2*	*3*	*2*	*2*	*3*	3	2	2	1	2	2
Syria	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
Tunisia	95	110	109	111	105	101	100	102	109	118	122

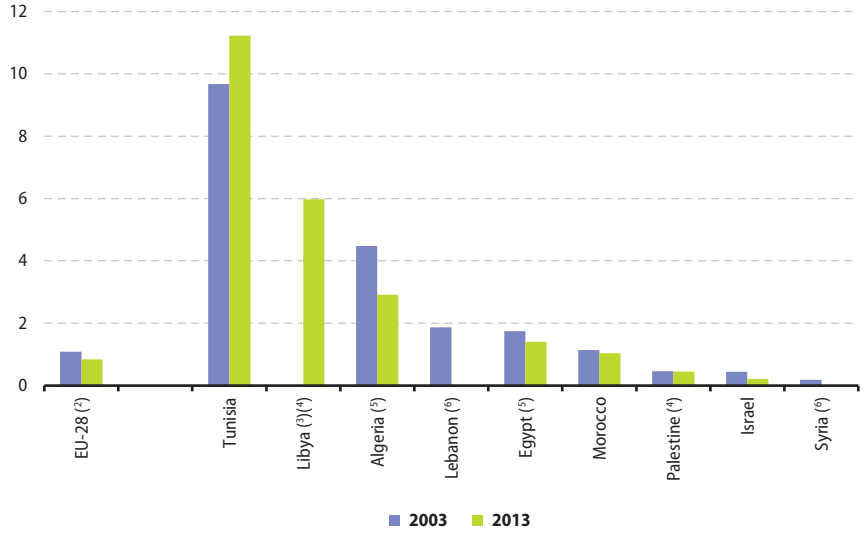
(1) Including data from the FAO (including FAO estimates).

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: fish_ca_atl37 and med_ag41) and FAO

The catch of fishery products in the Mediterranean and Black Sea region in the EU-28 was 0.8 kg per inhabitant in 2013, lower than in all of the ENP-South countries shown in **Figure 7.7** except for Palestine and Israel. Between 2003 and 2013, the fishery catch in this region relative to population size increased in Tunisia, and to a lesser extent in Lebanon (between 2003 and 2009). By contrast, it decreased most notably in Algeria (between 2003 and 2012).

Figure 7.7: Catch of all fishery products in the Mediterranean and Black Sea region, relative to population size, 2003 and 13 ([1])

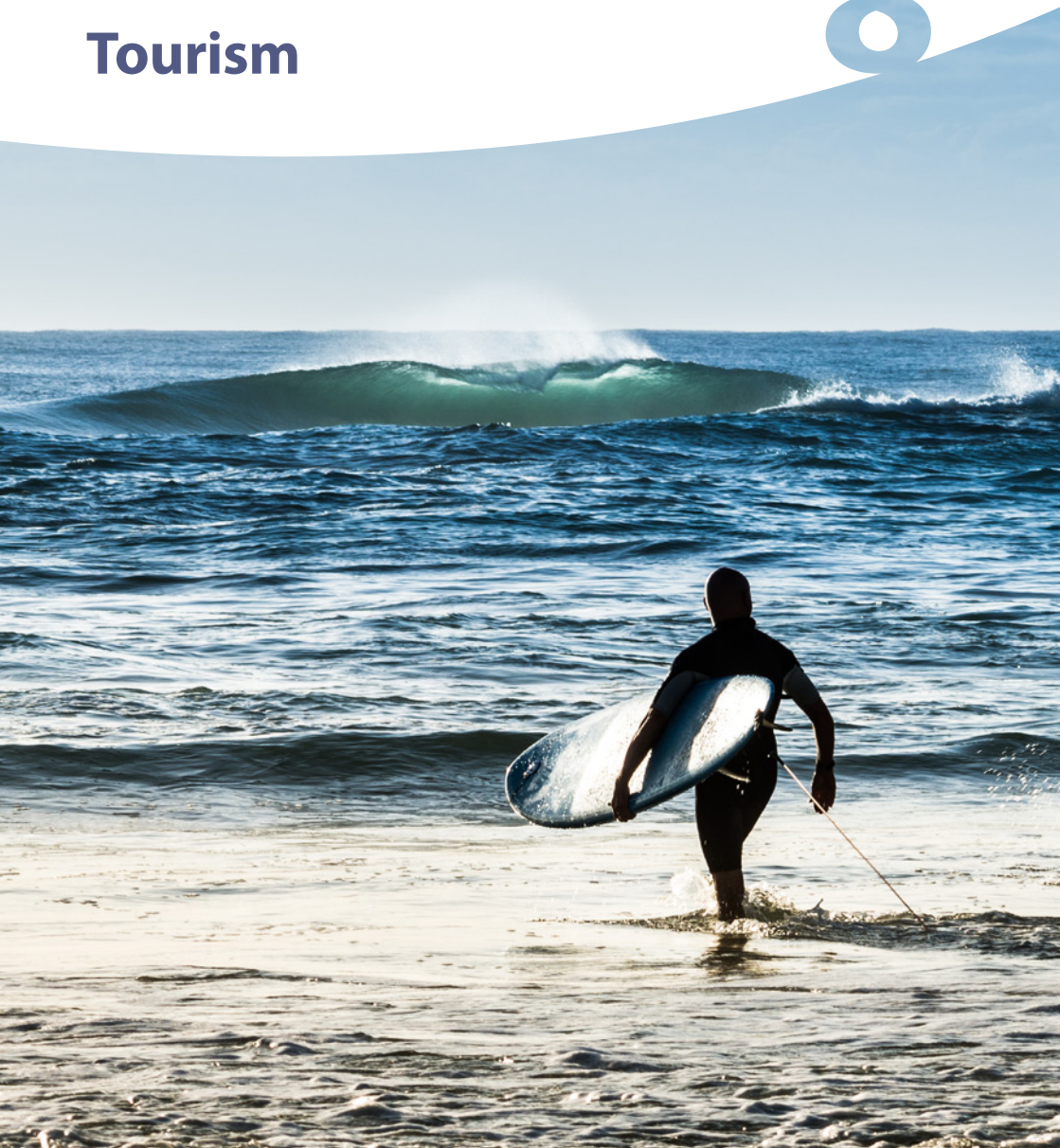
(kg per inhabitant)



([1]) Jordan: not relevant.
([2]) 2003: estimate made for the purpose of this publication.
([3]) 2003: not available.
([4]) Including data from the FAO (including FAO estimates).
([5]) 2012 instead of 2013.
([6]) 2013: not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: fish_ca_atl37, demo_gind, med_ag41 and med_ps112) and FAO

8 Tourism



Tourism capacity

In 2013, there were around 203 thousand hotels and similar establishments in the EU-28, equivalent to 401 for every million inhabitants. There were more than one thousand hotels and similar establishments in each of Algeria, Egypt (both 2012 data) and Morocco. Relative to population size, the largest number of hotels and similar establishments in the ENP-South countries was in Morocco, with 91 per million inhabitants. Between 2003 and 2013, Morocco reported a large increase in its number of hotels and similar establishments (in part possibly due to a break in series), while more modest increases were reported in all other ENP-South countries; this was in contrast to a small decline in the number of hotels and similar establishments in the EU-28.

Table 8.1: Number of hotels and similar establishments, 2003, 2008 and 2013

	Number			Number relative to population size (per million inhabitants)		
	2003	2008	2013	2003	2008	2013
EU-28	205 289	202 881	202 887	417.5	404.7	*401.0*
Algeria (1)	1 042	1 157	1 191	32.7	33.2	*31.8*
Egypt (1)(2)	1 152	1 446	1 233	16.9	19.2	14.9
Israel	335	335	357	48.3	43.9	:
Jordan (1)	458	481	496	86.6	79.6	75.1
Lebanon (3)	:	300	:	:	79.8	:
Libya (4)	226	277	305	:	*49.9*	*52.9*
Morocco (5)	632	1 720	3 006	*21.5*	*55.1*	*91.2*
Palestine (6)	75	87	113	22.6	23.1	25.9
Syria (7)	518	631	:	*29.5*	*32.9*	:
Tunisia (8)	790	836	847	*80.6*	80.9	77.8

(1) 2012 instead of 2013.
(2) Includes only hotels.
(3) 2006 instead of 2008; number relative to population size based on population data for 2007.
(4) 2010 instead of 2013.
(5) 2008: break in series.
(6) 2013: West Bank only.
(7) 2007 instead of 2008.
(8) Includes also specialised establishments and campsites.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tour_cap_nat, med_to21 and med_ps115)

The number of persons who can stay overnight in a hotel or similar establishment can be measured in terms of the number of bed places. The overall number provides a measure of a country's capacity to attract tourists; note that official tourism statistics include business travellers as well as individuals travelling for pleasure or other reasons. There were 13.6 million bed places in hotels and similar establishments in the EU-28 in 2013. By contrast, the 10 ENP-South countries had a combined total of 1.1 million bed places (the latest information for most countries relates to 2012 or 2013, although some data are older). Among the ENP-South countries, Egypt (2012 data), Tunisia and Morocco had the highest number of bed places in hotels and similar establishments, over 200 thousand each (see **Table 8.2**).

Table 8.2: Number of bed places in hotels and similar establishments, 2003–13
(thousands)

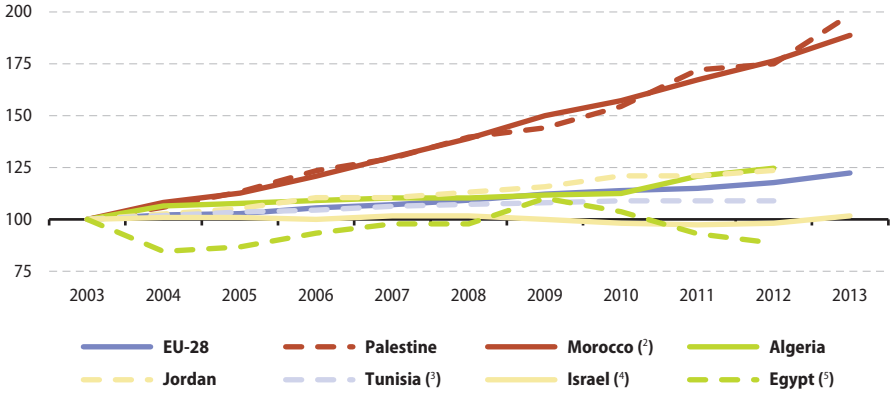
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-28	11 089	11 338	11 402	11 704	11 878	12 125	12 447	12 626	12 754	13 052	13 575
Algeria	77	82	83	84	85	*85*	86	87	93	96	:
Egypt (1)	273	231	237	255	267	267	301	283	254	242	:
Israel (2)	114	115	115	114	116	116	114	112	111	112	116
Jordan	38	39	40	42	42	43	44	46	46	47	:
Lebanon	:	:	:	26	:	:	:	:	93	:	:
Libya	21	21	23	26	26	28	29	29	:	:	:
Morocco (3)	110	119	124	133	143	153	165	173	184	194	208
Palestine	7	7	8	8	9	10	10	11	12	12	14
Syria	39	40	43	46	47	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia (4)	222	226	230	232	236	238	240	242	242	242	240

(1) Includes only bed places in hotels.
(2) Includes bed places in temporarily closed hotels.
(3) 2004: break in series.
(4) Includes also bed places in specialised establishments and campsites.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tour_cap_nat and med_to22)

Between 2003 and 2013, there was almost no change in the number of bed places in Israel, while capacity fell in Egypt, particularly since 2009. Elsewhere, the number of bed places rose, most notably (in percentage terms) in Palestine and Morocco, where the capacity of hotels and similar establishments nearly doubled.

Figure 8.1: Developments for bed places in hotels and similar establishments, 2003–13 (1)
(2003 = 100)

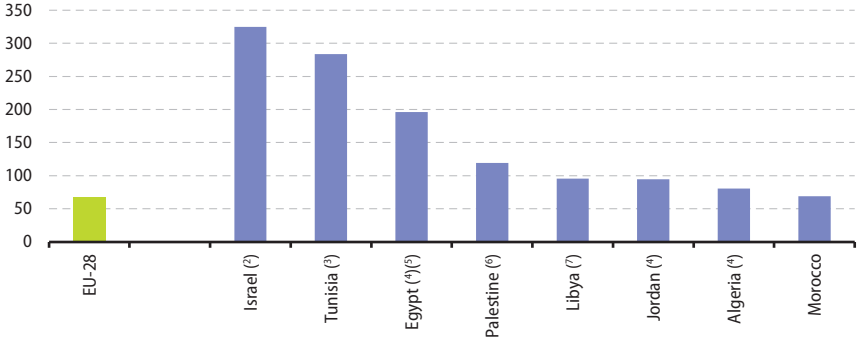


(1) Lebanon: not available. Libya and Syria: incomplete series, therefore not shown.
(2) 2004: break in series.
(3) Includes also bed places in specialised establishments and campsites.
(4) Includes bed places in temporarily closed hotels.
(5) Includes only bed places in hotels.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tour_cap_nat and med_to22)

Figure 8.2: Hotels and similar establishments — average number of bed places per establishment, 2013 ([1])

(number)

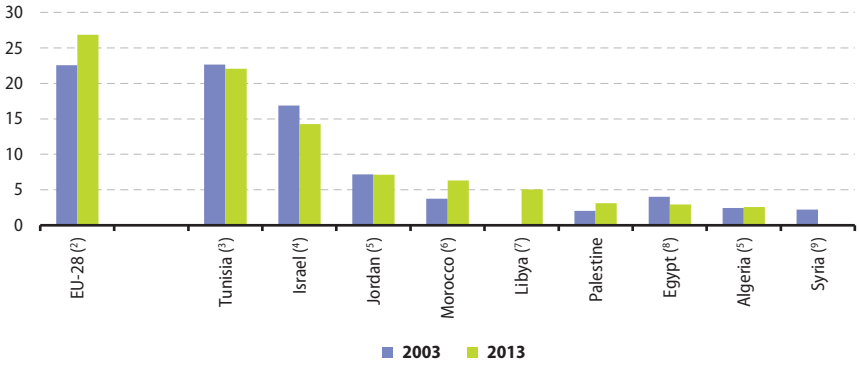


([1]) Lebanon and Syria: not available.
([2]) Includes bed places in temporarily closed hotels.
([3]) Includes also specialised establishments and campsites.
([4]) 2012.
([5]) Includes only hotels.
([6]) 2013: West Bank only.
([7]) 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tour_cap_nat, med_to21 and med_to22)

Figure 8.3: Number of bed places in hotels and similar establishments relative to population size, 2003 and 2013 ([1])

(number of bed places per 1 000 inhabitants)



([1]) Lebanon: not available.
([2]) Break in series. 2013: estimate.
([3]) Includes also bed places in specialised establishments and campsites. 2003: estimate.
([4]) Includes bed places in temporarily closed hotels.
([5]) 2012 instead of 2013.
([6]) Break in series. Estimates.
([7]) 2003: not available. 2010 instead of 2013.
([8]) 2012 instead of 2013. Includes only bed places in hotels.
([9]) 2013: not available. Estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tour_cap_nat, demo_gind, med_to22 and med_ps112)

The high number of hotels and similar establishments in the EU-28 partly reflects their relatively small average size, as illustrated in **Figure 8.2**.

All ENP-South countries reported a higher average number of bed places in hotels and similar establishments than the value recorded for the EU-28 (66.9 bed places), with the average being particularly large in Israel, Tunisia (although this might be influenced to some extent by the inclusion of specialised establishments and campsites) and Egypt (2012 data).

Relative to population size, the EU-28 recorded a higher capacity of bed places than any of the ENP-South countries, with an estimated average of 27 bed places in hotels and similar establishments per 1 000 inhabitants in 2013. Tunisia came closest to the EU-28 average, with 22 bed places in hotels and similar establishments per 1 000 inhabitants, reflecting the importance of tourism to the Tunisian economy.

Non-resident arrivals in hotels and similar establishments

Arrivals at hotels and similar establishments are defined as persons who arrive at an establishment and check in; data may alternatively be collected based on departures (persons checking out). The largest number of arrivals of non-residents (people not normally resident in the reporting country) in hotels and similar establishments across the ENP-South countries (see **Table 8.3** for data availability) was recorded by Egypt, with 6.5 million arrivals in 2012; this was about half the number of arrivals recorded in 2010 with this fall reflecting the impact of political instability on tourism demand. Tunisia recorded the second highest level of arrivals at just over 4 million, followed by Morocco (2012 data) and Israel each with more than 3 million non-resident arrivals.

Table 8.3: Number of arrivals of non-residents staying in hotels and similar establishments, 2003–13

(thousands)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-28 (1)	183 976	195 328	205 251	217 051	225 210	222 284	*211 935*	*227 297*	*243 458*	248 578	*262 418*
Algeria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Egypt (2)	5 561	:	:	:	:	:	11 679	12 863	8 283	6 469	:
Israel	900	1 374	2 005	2 131	2 748	3 373	2 621	3 237	3 232	3 171	3 135
Jordan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lebanon	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	2 446	2 874	3 470	3 815	3 910	3 824	3 669	4 078	3 456	3 570	:
Palestine	37	56	88	123	264	387	396	522	449	490	546
Syria	863	1 232	1 380	1 704	1 767	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	4 064	4 900	5 443	5 415	5 536	5 603	5 042	:	:	:	3 952

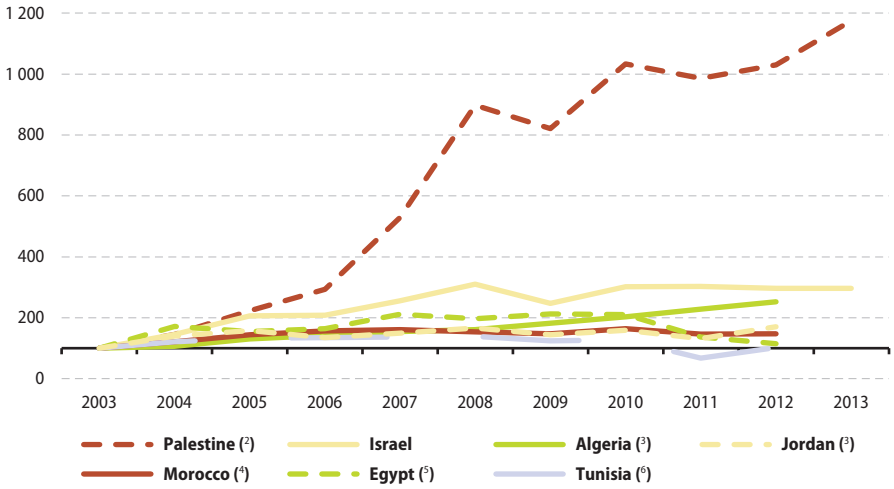
(1) 2003–08: EU-27 instead of EU-28.
(2) Includes only arrivals at hotels.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: med_to12 and tour_occ_arnat)

The number of nights spent at hotels and similar establishments gives an indication of the demand for tourism, with a night spent defined as each night or overnight stay that a guest actually stays or is registered to stay. **Figure 8.4** shows the development of the number of nights spent by non-residents staying in hotels and similar establishments during the period 2003–13; there was an increase in this indicator in all of the ENP-South countries for which data are available. By far the quickest increase (in percentage terms) was recorded for Palestine, the number of nights spent increasing 12-fold over these 10 years, with particularly strong growth between 2003 and 2008. Although less spectacular, the increase between 2003 and 2013 in the number of nights spent by non-residents in Israel was also high, the number nearly trebling. Between 2003 and 2012, the number of nights spent by non-residents in Algeria also more than doubled, while the overall increase recorded for Morocco was 46 %. In Tunisia, the number of nights spent by non-residents increased the least over this period (among the ENP-South countries for which data are available), having risen 39 % between 2003 and 2008 before dropping back, most notably in 2011. The impact of political turmoil and security issues in recent years can be seen in the data for Egypt: by 2009 the number of nights spent by non-residents in Egypt had doubled when compared with 2003, but thereafter fell back such that by 2012 there were just 15 % more nights spent in Egypt than had been the case in 2003.

Figure 8.4: Developments for nights spent by non-residents staying in hotels and similar establishments, 2003–13 (1)

(2003 = 100)



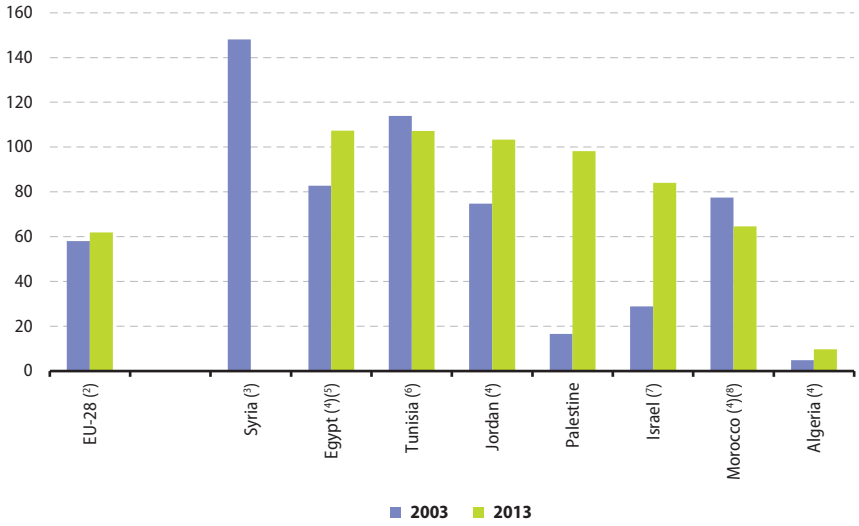
(1) Lebanon, Libya and Syria: not available or incomplete.
(2) 2012 and 2013: West Bank only.
(3) 2013: not available.
(4) 2013: not available. 2005: break in series.
(5) 2013: not available. Includes only nights spent at hotels.
(6) 2003–06: estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: med_to13)

An alternative analysis is presented in **Figure 8.5**: it shows the number of nights spent (during the course of a year) by non-residents in hotels and similar establishments per bed place. Across the EU-28, this ratio averaged 61.9 nights in 2013, while higher ratios were recorded in all of the ENP-South countries for which data are available (various years — see **Figure 8.5** for details of the coverage) apart from Algeria (2012 data). The ratio of non-resident nights spent to bed places increased during the period covered in the EU-28 and in most of the ENP-South countries, the exceptions being Morocco (which may in part be due to a break in series) and Tunisia.

Figure 8.5: Nights spent by non-residents in hotels and similar establishments relative to the number of bed places, 2003 and 2013 (1)

(nights spent per bed place)



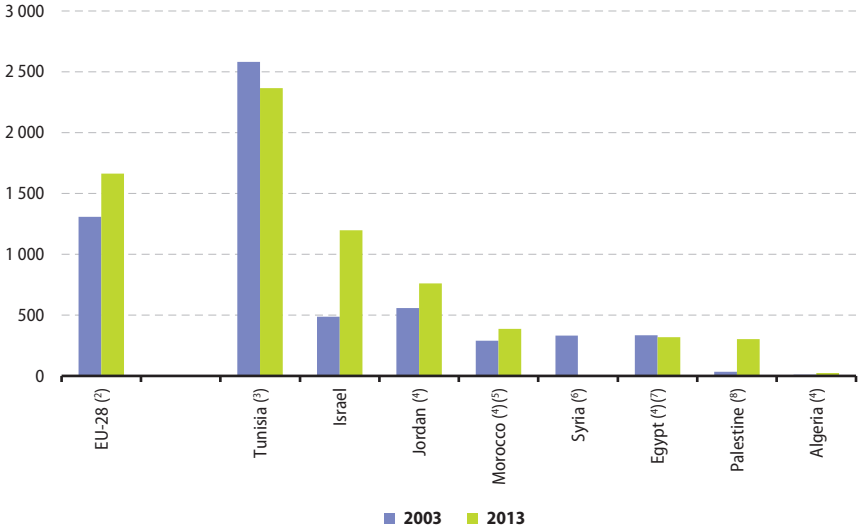
(1) Lebanon and Libya: not available.
(2) 2013: estimate.
(3) 2013: not available.
(4) 2012 instead of 2013.
(5) Includes only hotels.
(6) Includes also bed places in specialised establishments and campsites.
(7) Includes bed places in temporarily closed hotels.
(8) Break in series.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tour_occ_ninat, tour_cap_nat, med_to13 and med_to22)

Figure 8.6 shows the number of nights spent by non-residents in hotels and similar establishments relative to the number of inhabitants. In the EU-28 there were 1 662 nights spent by non-residents per 1 000 inhabitants in 2013, which marked an increase of 27 % when compared with the same ratio for 2003. Among the ENP-South countries, the ratio of nights spent by non-resident to population in 2013 was systematically lower than in the EU-28, with the notable exception of Tunisia. However, the number of nights spent by non-residents relative to population increased at a much faster pace in several of the ENP-South countries than in the EU-28: the largest gains (in percentage terms) were recorded in Palestine, Israel and Algeria (where the number of nights spent by non-residents rose to an average of 25 per 1 000 inhabitants).

Figure 8.6: Nights spent by non-residents in hotels and similar establishments relative to population size, 2003 and 2013 (1)

(nights per 1 000 inhabitants)



(1) Lebanon and Libya: not available.
(2) Break in series. 2013: estimate
(3) 2003: estimate.
(4) 2012 instead of 2013.
(5) Break in series.
(6) 2013: not available.
(7) Includes only nights spent at hotels.
(8) Break in series. 2013: West Bank only.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tour_occ_ninat, demo_gind, med_to13 and med_ps112)

Outbound trips

There were 287 million trips made by EU-28 tourists (aged 15 and over) to destinations outside of their own Member State in 2012. Among the ENP-South countries for which data are available the highest number of outbound tourists (persons of all ages) was recorded for Egypt — the most populous of the ENP-South countries — at almost 11 million in 2012. There were just under 5 million outbound tourists from Israel in 2013.

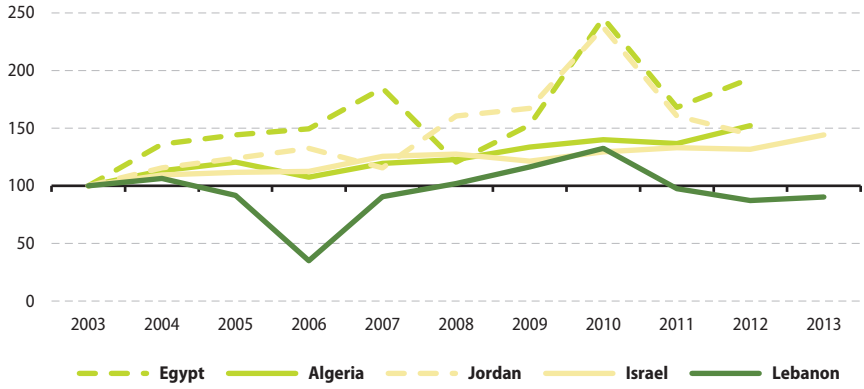
Table 8.4: Number of trips taken by outbound tourists, 2003–13
(thousands)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-28 (1)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	*287 058*	:
Algeria	1 254	1 417	1 513	1 349	1 499	1 539	1 677	1 757	1 715	1 911	:
Egypt	5 656	7 700	8 157	8 462	10 456	6 816	8 636	13 890	9 500	10 917	:
Israel	3 299	3 614	3 687	3 713	4 147	4 207	4 006	4 269	4 387	4 349	4 757
Jordan	1 229	1 420	1 523	1 628	1 421	1 972	2 054	2 917	1 975	1 780	:
Lebanon	2 629	2 797	2 414	925	2 383	2 682	3 063	3 482	2 565	2 294	2 374
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	1 648	1 764	1 940	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Palestine	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Syria	3 998	5 604	5 269	4 420	4 196	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	*2 274*	*2 313*	*2 241*	*2 302*	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

(1) Persons aged 15 and over.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tour_dem_tttot and med_to11)

Figure 8.7: Developments for the number of trips taken by outbound tourists, 2003–13 (1)
(2003 = 100)



(1) Libya and Palestine: not available. Morocco, Syria and Tunisia: incomplete series, therefore not shown.

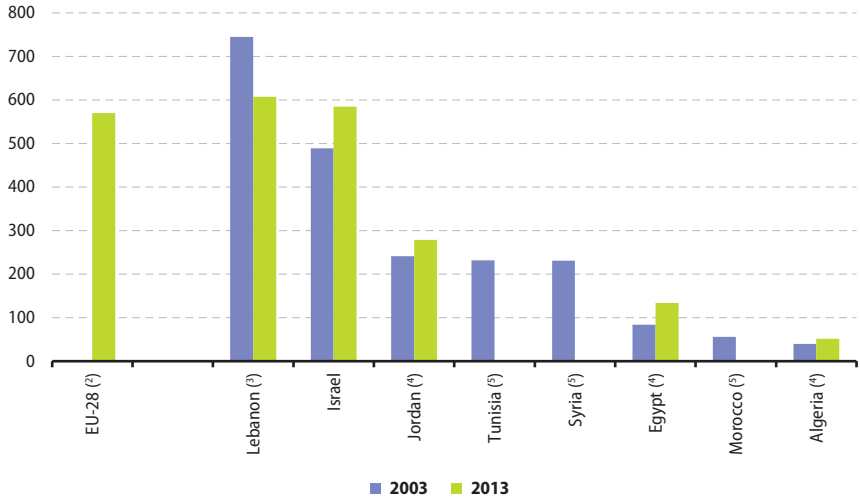
Source: Eurostat (online data code: med_to11)

Comparing 2003 with 2012 or 2013, Lebanon reported a fall in outbound tourists whereas Algeria, Egypt, Israel and Jordan reported increases (see **Figure 8.7**), although with the exceptions of Algeria and Israel these developments were uneven. Egypt recorded the strongest overall growth, peaking in 2010 before the number of departures dropped back strongly in 2011 and recovered somewhat in 2012.

In the EU-28 there were, on average, an estimated 569 trips abroad taken by persons aged 15 and over per 1 000 inhabitants in 2012. Relative to population size, Lebanon recorded the highest number of outbound tourists among the ENP-South countries, at 607 trips per 1 000 inhabitants in 2012, followed by Israel with 585 in 2013.

Figure 8.8: Number of trips taken by outbound tourists relative to national population, 2003 and 2013 ([1])

(average number of trips per 1 000 inhabitants)



([1]) Libya and Palestine: not available.
([2]) 2003: not available. 2012 (estimate) instead of 2013. Persons aged 15 and over.
([3]) 2004 instead of 2003. 2012 instead of 2013.
([4]) 2012 instead of 2013.
([5]) 2013: not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tour_dem_tttot, demo_gind, med_to11 and med_ps112)

9 Environment

Protected areas

Terrestrial and marine areas may be protected due to their ecological importance, providing a secure habitat for plant and animal life. Such areas are defined as land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means (for example, within the EU these areas are managed by the Habitats Directive).

There were 103.9 million hectares of terrestrial and marine areas protected in the EU-28 in 2013, while almost one fifth (18 %) of the terrestrial area in the EU-28 was designated as a protected area.

Among the ENP-South countries, Israel recorded the highest ratio (22.6 % in 2013) of protected terrestrial and marine territory to the national territory; the next highest ratio was 15.0 % in Egypt (2010 data). The ratio was considerably lower — below 4.0 % — in the remaining ENP-South countries (see **Table 9.1** for data availability).

Table 9.1: Protected areas, 2003–13

	Surface area of protected areas (thousand hectares)				Share of protected areas in national territory (%)			
	2003	2007	2011	2013	2003	2007	2011	2013
EU-28 (1)	:	57 915.5	71 901.5	103 933.2	:	13.0	14.0	18.0
Algeria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Egypt (2)	98.5	149.2	150.0	:	9.8	15.0	15.0	:
Israel	406.3	407.7	490.2	498.2	18.3	18.5	22.2	22.6
Jordan (3)	*114.1*	129.8	129.9	129.9	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5
Lebanon (4)	21.8	:	:	:	2.0	:	:	:
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	214.2	686.0	779.5	:	0.3	1.0	1.1	:
Palestine	5.4	:	:	:	0.9	:	:	:
Syria	*213.4*	:	:	:	1.2	:	:	:
Tunisia	217.9	217.9	583.2	583.2	1.3	1.3	3.6	3.6

(1) Share concerns protected terrestrial areas only. 2007: EU-25 instead of EU-28. 2011: 2010 instead of 2011; EU-27 instead of EU-28.
(2) 2004 instead of 2003. 2010 instead of 2011.
(3) 2006 instead of 2007. 2012 instead of 2013.
(4) 2005 instead of 2003.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: env_bio1 and med_en51)

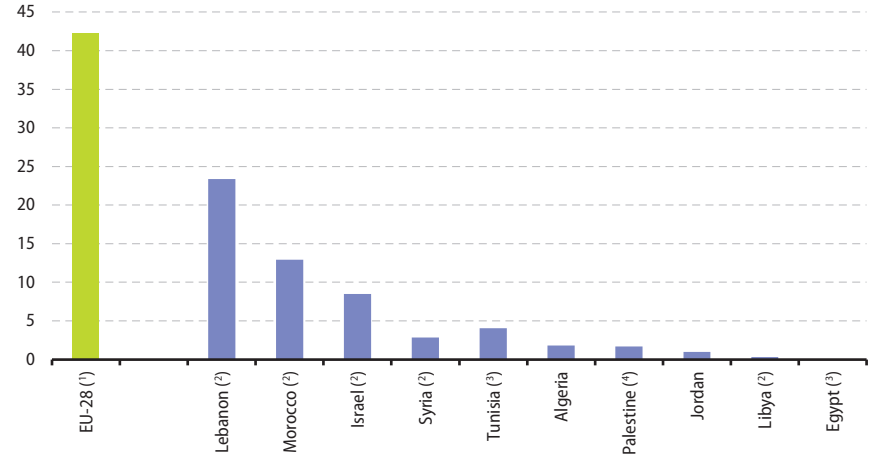
Forests

Forestry is considered to have a crucial role in efforts against climate change. Data on forest resources may be used as an indicator to measure how adequately forest resources (forest types and characteristics) are being maintained and whether or not these resources continue to support social, economic and environmental objectives.

Contrary to what is happening in many other parts of the world, the area covered by forests and other wooded land in the EU-28 is slowly increasing. In 2010, an estimated 42 % of the EU-28's total area was covered by forests and other wooded land; this was slightly higher than the global average of 40 %.

The share of land that was covered by forest and other wooded land in the ENP-South countries was considerably lower, peaking at 23 % in Lebanon (2010 data), while Morocco was the only other ENP-South country to record a double-digit share (13 % in 2010). In 2013, forests and other wooded areas accounted for no more than 2 % of the total area of Algeria and Jordan, while the same was true for Palestine in 2011; there was almost no forest or other wooded areas recorded in Egypt or Libya.

Figure 9.1: Share of forestry and other wooded land in total area, 2013
(%)



(1) Estimate. 2010.
(2) 2010. Data from the FAO.
(3) 2010.
(4) 2011.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: for_area, med_en62 and med_ps111) and FAO

Greenhouse gas emissions

The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement linked to the United Nation's Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). All of the ENP-South countries (with the exception of Palestine which is an observer at the UNFCCC) have ratified the Kyoto Protocol and it entered into force across the region during the period 2005–07.

Under the Kyoto Protocol a number of industrialised and transition economies — referred to as Annex I parties — committed to targets for the reduction of six greenhouse gases or groups of gases, namely: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6). Emissions of different greenhouse gases are converted to carbon dioxide equivalents based on their global warming potential to make it possible to compare and aggregate them.

In 2012, total greenhouse gas emissions for all Annex I parties totalled 17.0 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents. This was 10.6 % lower than the level of emissions recorded for Annex I parties in the base year (1990 for most of the parties).

The EU is an Annex I party and was composed of 15 Member States when it adopted the Kyoto Protocol. It agreed to reduce EU-15 greenhouse gas emissions by 8 % during the period 2008–12 (compared with their 1990 levels). Among other environmental commitments, the EU-28 has subsequently committed to a 20 % reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2020.

The volume of greenhouse gas emissions in the EU-28 rose at a modest pace in 2003 and 2004, before five consecutive reductions in emission levels. The rebound in economic activity following the global financial and economic crisis may explain, at least to some degree, the increase in emissions that was recorded in 2010. Thereafter, the pattern of falling greenhouse gas emissions was restored, such that the EU-28 generated 4.5 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents in 2012, 11.5 % lower than in 2002.

Table 9.2: Greenhouse gas emissions, 2002–12

(million tonnes of CO_2 equivalents)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
EU-28	5 131.9	5 216.9	5 217.5	5 178.2	5 173.4	5 118.7	5 006.5	4 642.4	4 751.1	4 603.2	4 544.2
Algeria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Egypt	208.0	209.4	212.6	216.1	219.3	231.3	288.4	303.1	:	:	:
Israel	:	72.0	72.5	73.1	74.4	76.7	77.8	74.0	76.7	78.2	83.0
Jordan (1)	17.9	18.8	19.6	20.9	20.9	20.9	21.5	22.4	:	:	:
Lebanon	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Palestine (2)	3.5	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.6	4.2	4.4	:
Syria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

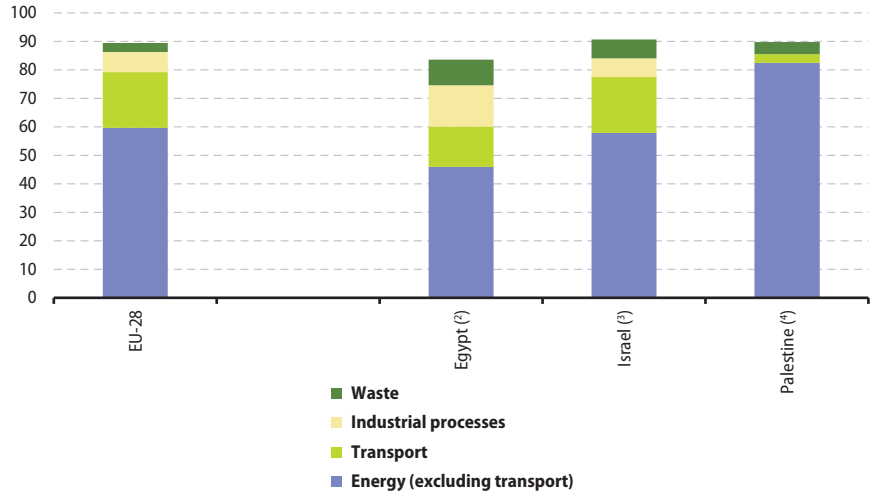
(1) Only emissions from the energy sector.
(2) Tier 1 method used for calculating the emissions.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: env_air_gge and med_en1)

Greenhouse gas emissions increased among the four ENP-South countries for which a time series are available. There was a particularly sharp rise (45.7 % overall) in emissions in Egypt between 2002 and 2009 — see **Table 9.2**. During the same period, there was a 25.1 % increase in emissions in Jordan (note these data are limited to emissions from the energy sector), while over the period 2002–11 there was a 23.7 % increase in emissions in Palestine (note a different methodology was used). The smallest increase in greenhouse gas emissions was recorded in Israel, where the level of emissions rose by 15.4 % during the period 2003–12.

A majority of greenhouse gas emissions is related to the combustion of fossil fuels, although there are a number of other sources, such as agricultural practices or land use changes. Emissions from the energy sector (principally fossil fuels being burnt in order to produce electricity) accounted for the highest share of total greenhouse gas emissions in the EU-28 and in each of the ENP-South countries for which data are presented in **Figure 9.2**.

Figure 9.2: Greenhouse gas emissions by selected sectors, 2012 (1)
(% of total)



(1) Algeria, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia: not available.
(2) 2009.
(3) 2002: not available.
(4) Tier 1 method used for calculating the emissions. 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: env_air_gge and med_en1)

Water

The ENP-South countries are not immune to many of the environmental issues the world is facing, and issues such as the quality and scarcity of water, soil erosion or desertification are particularly important. Indeed, water is essential for life and an indispensable resource for the economy (especially within the agricultural sector). As water resources in many of the ENP-South countries are scarce, it is vital to have sustainable management and protection of water resources.

Freshwater abstraction corresponds to fresh surface and ground water that is removed either permanently or temporarily; it also includes water from desalination plants in countries where they are an important source. Total abstraction includes that conducted by the public water supply industry and direct abstraction by other activities and households.

There are considerable differences in the volume of water that is abstracted, which to some extent reflects the resources available, but also the abstraction practices for public water supply, cooling for energy transformation, industrial and agricultural purposes, as well as land drainage and land sealing.

Table 9.3: Freshwater abstraction, 2012

	Quantity (million m^3)			Quantity relative to population size (m^3 per inhabitant)		
	Fresh surface water	Fresh ground water	Total surface and ground water	Fresh surface water	Fresh ground water	Total surface and ground water
Algeria	4 800	3 000	7 800	129	81	210
Egypt	:	:	:	:	:	:
Israel	516	802	1 318	65	100	165
Jordan	*239*	495	734	37	77	115
Lebanon	:	:	:	:	:	:
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco (1)	:	4 100	:	:	129	:
Palestine	:	293	:	:	69	:
Syria (2)	:	:	1 926	:	:	102
Tunisia (1)	546	2 175	2 721	52	206	258

(1) 2010.
(2) 2007.

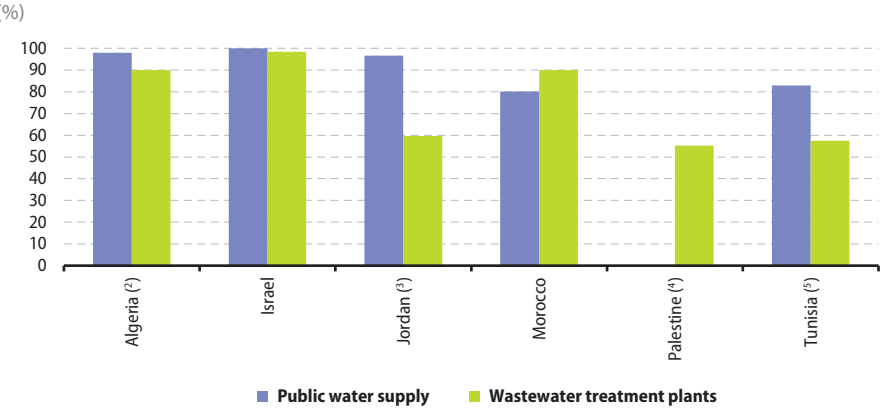
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: med_en43 and med_ps112)

Water is supplied by economic units engaged in the collection, purification and distribution of water, with statistics available on the share of the population receiving their water from such a public water supply entity (as opposed to having a private supply or simply not being connected to a water supply). The proportion of the population connected to wastewater treatment plants covers those connected to any kind of sewage treatment facility; it excludes those connected to wastewater systems that simply discharge wastewater (without any treatment) into the environment. Indeed, when wastewater is released untreated back onto the land, or into the sea or rivers, it can become a significant health risk.

In 2012, almost the entirety of the population in Israel, Algeria (the urban population only) and Jordan (2013 data) received their water from the water supply industry — see **Figure 9.3**. In contrast, about one fifth (19.8 %) of the population in Morocco and slightly fewer (17.0 %) in Tunisia (2013 data for households) did not receive their water from the public water supply.

In 2012, the vast majority of the population — at least 9 out of every 10 persons — in Israel, Algeria (the urban population only) and Morocco were connected to a wastewater treatment plant. In Palestine (2013 data), Tunisia (2010 data) and Jordan (2013 data), a lower proportion — between 55 % and 60 % of the population — was connected to a wastewater treatment plant.

Figure 9.3: Share of the population connected to public water supply and to wastewater treatment plants, 2012 (1)



(1) Egypt, Lebanon, Libya and Syria: not available.
(2) Public water supply: urban population.
(3) 2013.
(4) 2013. Public water supply: not available.
(5) Public water supply: percentage of households rather than percentage of the population; 2013. Wastewater treatment plants: 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: med_en44 and med_en47)

Waste

The management and disposal of waste can have serious environmental implications, taking up space and potentially releasing pollution into the air, water or soil. Municipal waste is that which is collected by, or on behalf of, municipal authorities and disposed of through a waste management system. It consists mainly of waste generated by households, although it also includes similar waste from sources such as shops, offices and public institutions/municipal services (for example, waste from park and garden maintenance, or waste from street cleaning services). Municipal waste includes the following categories of waste: organic, paper and cardboard, textiles, plastics, glass, metals and other waste.

There are large differences in the amount of municipal waste generated per inhabitant in the ENP-South countries. In 2013, Israelis generated an average of 617 kg of municipal waste, which was considerably more than the EU-28 average (481 kg per inhabitant). Information available for five other ENP-South countries shows that their ratios of municipal waste generation per inhabitant were clearly below the EU-28 average, ranging from a high of 418 kg per inhabitant in Lebanon (2010 data) down to a low of 203 kg per inhabitant in Tunisia (2004 data).

The limited time series available for ENP-South countries shows an increase in the amount of municipal waste being generated per inhabitant in Algeria (2003–09) and Israel (2003–13), while the level of waste generated in Egypt was almost unchanged during the period 2003–10. By contrast, the volume of municipal waste that was generated in the EU-28 fell from 523 kg per inhabitant in 2007 to 481 kg per inhabitant in 2013 (a reduction of approximately 8 %).

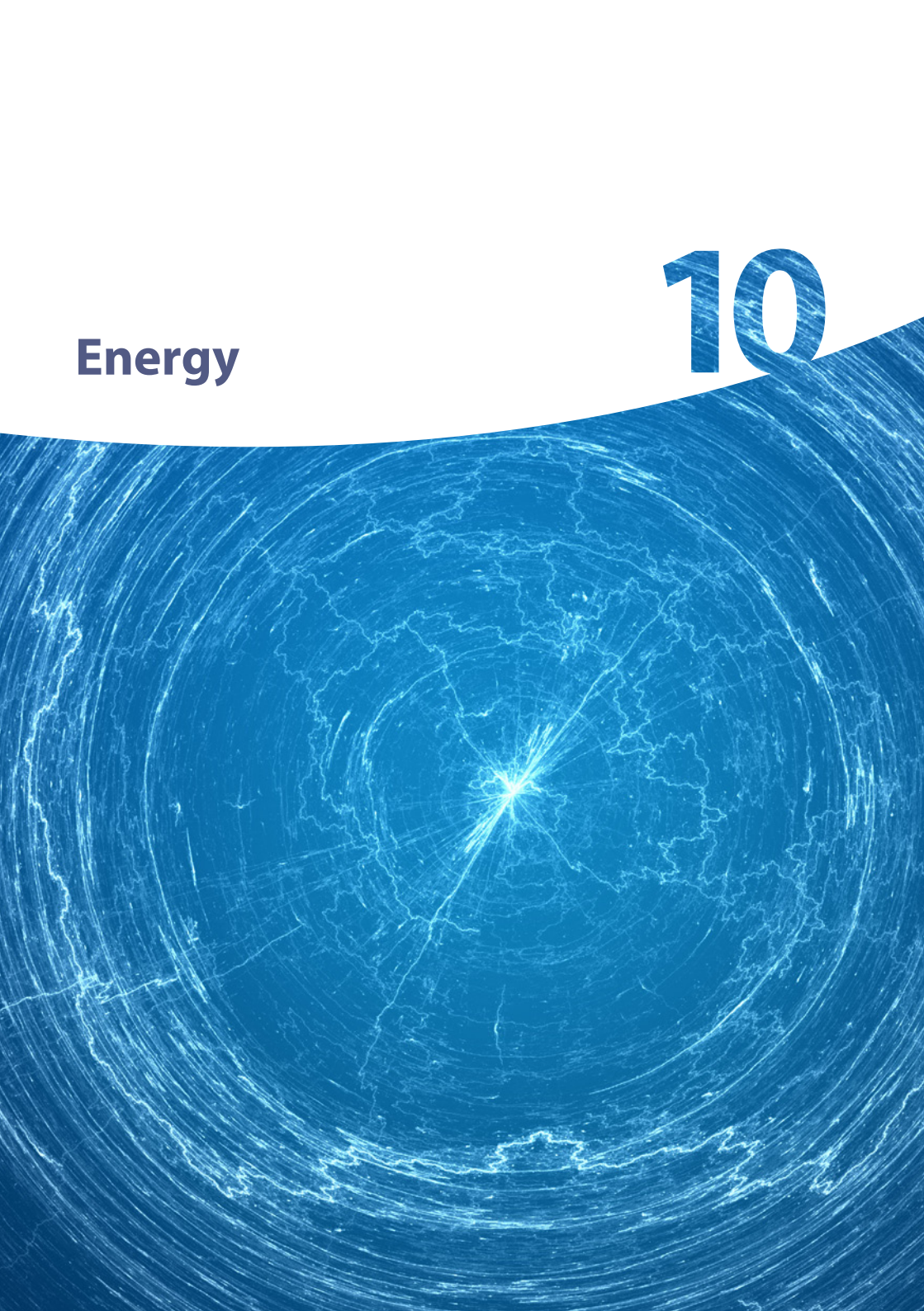
Table 9.4: Municipal waste generated per inhabitant, 2003–13

(kg per inhabitant)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-28	:	:	:	:	523	520	511	503	497	488	481
Algeria	*258*	:	*261*	:	:	:	*273*	:	:	:	:
Egypt	*273*	*275*	*273*	*230*	*271*	*271*	*272*	271	:	:	:
Israel	579	588	593	603	603	611	614	610	617	616	617
Jordan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lebanon	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	418	:	:	:
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Palestine	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Syria	:	*353*	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	:	203	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: env_wasmun and med_en21)

10 Energy



Primary energy production

A competitive, reliable and sustainable energy sector is considered essential for all advanced economies. The energy sector has been under the spotlight due to a number of issues that have pushed energy up the political agenda, including the volatility of energy prices, interruptions to energy supplies, and increased attention to anthropogenic (human-induced) effects of energy use on climate change, in particular, increased levels of greenhouse gas emissions.

Primary production of energy takes place when energy sources are exploited, for example, in crude oil or natural gas fields, in nuclear reactors, hydro-electric power plants or wind turbines. The primary production of crude oil is defined as the quantities of fuel extracted or produced within national boundaries, including off-shore production. Primary production of natural gas is defined as the quantities of dry gas, measured after purification and extraction of natural gas liquids and sulphur. Production includes only marketable production used within the natural gas industry, in gas extraction, pipeline systems and processing plants. Energy transformed from one form to another, such as electricity or heat generation in thermal power plants, is not considered as primary production of energy.

The level of primary energy production may fluctuate considerably from one year to the next as a result of changes in energy demand (reflecting economic fortunes) and the development of energy prices (which is affected by the level of market supply and demand). Primary energy production may also reflect new energy resources coming on-stream or existing energy resources becoming depleted.

Table 10.1: Energy main indicators, 2012 and 2013

(thousand tonnes of oil equivalent)

	Primary production		Exports		Imports		Gross inland consumption	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
EU-28	795 439	789 772	522 004	535 813	1 445 645	1 444 792	1 686 081	1 666 318
Algeria	155 606	148 894	109 414	101 203	5 335	5 776	51 465	53 484
Egypt	85 660	82 584	18 105	15 352	3 035	3 159	75 647	71 697
Israel	90	:	3 915	:	25 610	:	21 220	:
Jordan	*261*	259	38	:	*7 562*	7 593	7 523	7 890
Lebanon	129	122	0	0	7 132	6 371	7 233	6 493
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	285	:	1 126	:	19 302	:	18 066	:
Palestine	251	:	0	:	1 182	:	1 198	:
Syria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	7 570	7 306	3 703	3 248	6 700	6 679	10 228	10 391

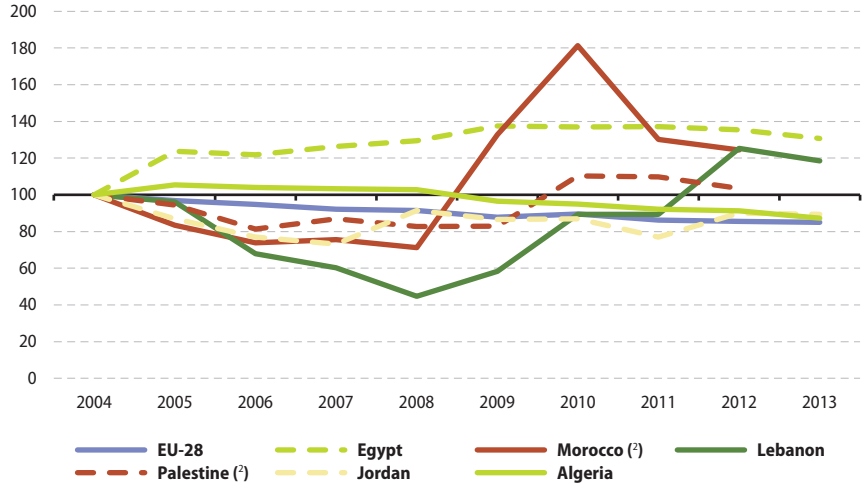
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nrg_100a and med_eg10)

In 2013, the primary energy production of the EU-28 was 790 million tonnes of oil equivalent (toe; a normalised unit of energy, equivalent to the approximate amount of energy that can be extracted from one tonne of crude oil); this could be compared with worldwide production of 13.46 billion toe in 2012.

Algeria and Egypt are endowed with considerable oil and natural gas resources, as reflected by primary energy production of 149 million toe in Algeria (equivalent to 18.9 % of the EU-28 total) and 82.6 million toe in Egypt (equivalent to 10.5 % of the EU-28 total); see **Table 10.1**. The level of primary energy production was relatively low in the remaining ENP-South countries for which data are available; note however, that there was a relatively large oil and natural gas industry in Libya (which has the largest oil reserves in Africa), although its level of primary production fell considerably from 2011 as a result of civil unrest.

Figure 10.1 shows that there were contrasting developments for the two largest energy producers among the ENP-South countries: the level of primary production fell in Algeria by 13 % between 2004 and 2013; in contrast, primary energy production in Egypt rose by 31 % during the same period, which was the highest rate of growth among the six ENP-South countries for which data are available. The increase in energy production in Egypt could be attributed, at least in part, to an expanding natural gas sector.

Figure 10.1: Development of primary energy production, 2004–13 (1)
(2004 = 100)



(1) Israel, Libya, Syria and Tunisia: not available or incomplete.
(2) 2013: not available.

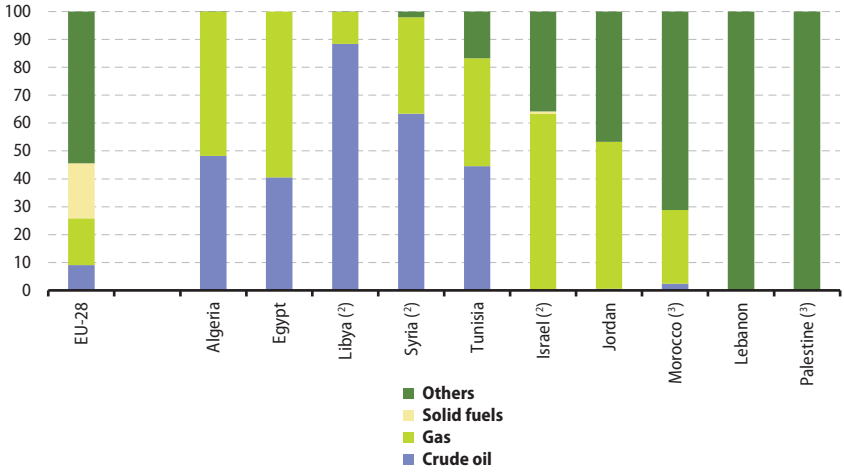
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nrg_100a and med_eg10)

Natural endowments of fossil fuels largely determine the structure of primary energy production in the main energy-producing ENP-South countries. Many countries have an energy mix that is dominated by just one source of energy. By contrast, energy production in the EU-28 is more varied, reflecting the availability of different fossil fuel deposits and the potential for hydro power, as well as different policies in relation to the production of energy from nuclear fuels and renewables.

In 2013, all of the primary energy produced in Algeria, Egypt and Libya was concentrated in the production of crude oil or natural gas. More than half of the primary energy produced in Algeria (52 %) and Egypt (59 %) was from natural gas, while the overwhelming share of the primary energy produced in Libya (in 2012) was from crude oil (see **Figure 10.2**).

Figure 10.2: Structure of primary energy production, 2013 (1)

(%)



(1) Ranked on the sum of crude oil and gas.
(2) 2012. Data from IEA.
(3) 2012.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nrg_100a and med_eg10) and the International Energy Agency (IEA)

Energy exports

Energy imports and exports cover primary energy and derived energy products, which cross national territorial boundaries. Petroleum products and gas imported or exported under processing agreements (in other words, refining on account) are included, as is electricity (if transiting through a country, the amount is shown as both imports and exports); other fuels in transit are excluded.

Chapter 6 on international trade showed that mineral fuels, lubricants and related goods accounted for almost all of the exports from Algeria (2013 data) and Libya (2010 data). Energy-related products therefore represent an important source of foreign revenue in some ENP-South countries, although fluctuations in energy prices may result in considerable variations for current account balances from one year to the next.

Algeria recorded by far the highest volume of energy exports among the ENP-South countries, as its exports in 2013 totalled 101.2 million toe, which was almost 6.6 times as high as in Egypt, where the second highest volume of energy exports among ENP-South countries was recorded (see **Table 10.2**); note that there are no data available for Libya.

Energy exports from Algeria fell by 29.9 % between a relative peak in 2005 and 2013, with eight consecutive year-on-year reductions. By contrast, energy exports from Egypt fluctuated, peaking in 2005 and again in 2010, after which there were three consecutive year-on-year reductions.

Table 10.2: Energy exports, 2003–13
(million tonnes of oil equivalent)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-28	452.5	476.9	484.4	493.2	492.7	490.5	474.8	502.8	495.6	522.0	535.8
Algeria	:	136.8	144.4	139.8	137.5	134.7	122.1	119.8	113.7	109.4	101.2
Egypt	:	9.8	25.4	15.9	18.1	20.2	22.6	23.9	21.5	18.1	15.4
Israel	3.2	3.9	4.0	:	:	:	4.1	4.4	4.9	3.9	:
Jordan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	:
Lebanon	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	:	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.1	:
Palestine	0.0	:	:	:	:	0.0	0.0	:	:	0.0	:
Syria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4.0	3.1	3.7	3.2

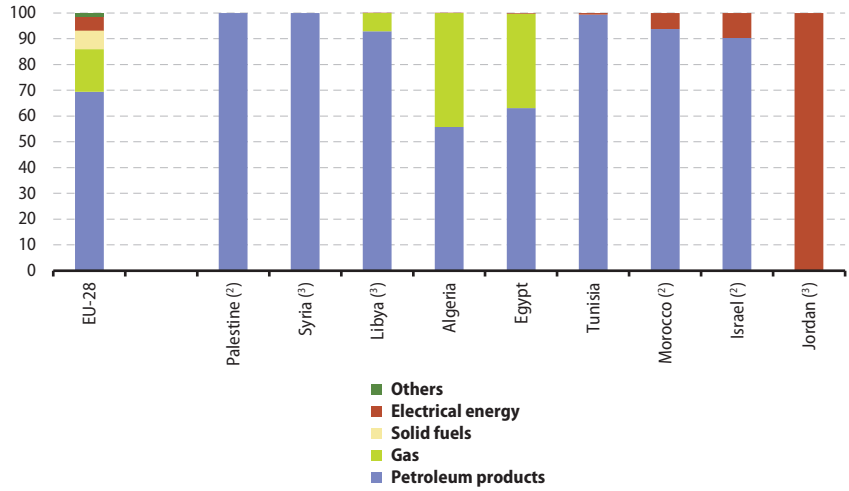
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nrg_100a and med_eg10)

The structure of energy exports is dominated by petroleum products, in both the EU-28 and the ENP-South countries (see **Figure 10.3**). In 2013, petroleum products accounted for a majority of energy exports in all of the ENP-South countries, with the exception of Jordan (where electrical energy accounted for all energy-related exports in 2012). The share of gas products in total energy exports was relatively high in Algeria and Egypt, while none of the ENP-South countries exported solid fuel products.

In 2013, Algeria and Egypt were the only net exporters of energy products among the ENP-South countries; Libya was also a net exporter of energy (although no data are available for this indicator). Net energy exports from Algeria totalled 95.4 million toe, while those from Egypt were 12.2 million toe.

Figure 10.3: Structure of energy exports, 2013 (1)

(%)



(1) Ranked on the sum of petroleum products and gas. Lebanon: no exports.
(2) 2012.
(3) 2012. Data from IEA.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nrg_100a and med_eg10) and the International Energy Agency (IEA)

Energy imports

The level of energy imports is dictated, to a large degree, by the extent to which national endowments of primary energy products can be exploited compared with domestic demand. As such, it is not surprising to find that energy imports in Algeria and Egypt were relatively small (with only Palestine recording a lower level of energy imports in quantity terms). By contrast, the highest levels of energy imports were recorded in Israel and Morocco, with 25.6 million toe and 19.3 million toe respectively in 2012.

The EU-28 is a net importer of energy, as its energy imports in 2013 totalled 1.44 billion toe, compared with exports of 535.8 million toe. Among the ENP-South countries, the largest net importers of energy products were Israel and Morocco (21.7 million toe and 18.2 million toe respectively in 2013).

Energy imports in the EU-28 rose by 6.8 % during the period 2003–13 (see **Table 10.3**). A similar comparison shows that Egypt was the only ENP-South country to report a falling level of energy imports (down 33.1 % between 2004 and 2013). There was a modest expansion in the quantity of energy imports in Israel (rising 11.7 % between 2003 and 2012), while the pace of expansion was considerably higher in Morocco, Palestine and Algeria.

Table 10.3: Energy imports, 2003–13
(million tonnes of oil equivalent)

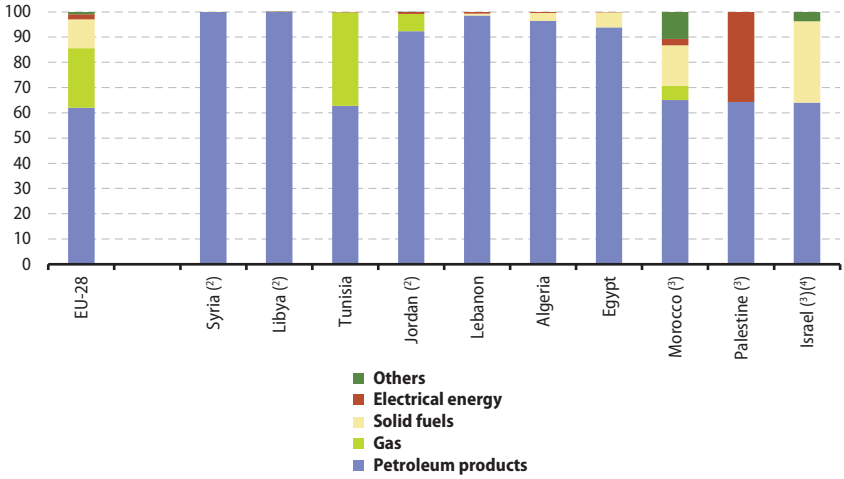
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-28	1 352.2	1 413.0	1 464.0	1 504.4	1 475.9	1 505.0	1 411.3	1 457.8	1 439.5	1 445.6	1 444.8
Algeria	:	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.9	5.3	5.8
Egypt	:	4.7	7.1	2.5	2.5	8.1	6.4	6.1	5.2	3.0	3.2
Israel	22.9	23.1	23.4	:	:	:	22.2	22.4	22.1	25.6	:
Jordan	5.6	6.3	7.0	7.0	7.4	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.2	7.6	7.6
Lebanon	:	5.1	4.6	4.5	3.8	4.5	5.5	5.8	6.3	7.1	6.4
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	10.9	12.2	13.2	14.1	15.2	14.9	15.6	17.1	18.3	19.3	:
Palestine	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	:
Syria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6.1	5.6	6.7	6.7

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nrg_100a and med_eg10)

Petroleum products accounted for almost two thirds (62 %) of total energy imports in the EU-28 in 2013; their share in each of the ENP-South countries was even higher, reaching 100 % in both Libya and Syria in 2012 (see **Figure 10.4**). In Tunisia, gas accounted for an atypical share of total energy imports, some 37 %, while none of the remaining ENP-South countries recorded shares that were any higher than the 7 % share in Jordan (2012 data). Just over one third (36 %) of total energy imports into Palestine were of electricity (2012 data), while almost one third (32 %) of total energy imports in Israel were composed of solid fuels (2012 data).

Figure 10.4: Structure of energy imports, 2013 (1)

(%)



(1) Ranked on the sum of petroleum products and gas.
(2) 2012. Data from IEA.
(3) 2012.
(4) Gas: not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nrg_100a and med_eg10) and the International Energy Agency (IEA)

Gross inland energy consumption

Just over three tenths of worldwide gross consumption of energy in 2012 was crude oil and oil products, while coal and lignite accounted for a slightly lower share, and just over one fifth of the total was gas; when combined, these three fuels accounted for just over four fifths (81.7 %) of global energy consumption.

Gross inland energy consumption is the energy that a country requires to meet its internal (national) demand. This covers: consumption by the energy sector itself; distribution and transformation losses; final energy consumption by end users; non-energy use by end users (such as feedstock for the petrochemical industry, lubricants); statistical differences.

The main difference between levels of primary energy production and gross inland energy consumption is international trade: a shortfall of production needs to be met by net imports, while a production surplus is generally accompanied by net exports. As well as primary production and international trade, gross inland consumption takes into account changes in stocks and the supply of energy to bunkers (for international transport).

In 2013, the gross inland energy consumption of the EU-28 was 1.66 billion toe (see **Table 10.4**). The latest data available for eight of the ENP-South countries (excluding Libya and Syria) shows that their cumulative gross inland energy consumption was 190.4 million toe, equivalent to 11.4 % of the EU-28 total; note that the comparison is based on the use of mixed reference years for the ENP-South aggregate.

The highest level of gross inland energy consumption among the ENP-South countries was recorded in the most populous countries, namely, Egypt (71.7 million toe) and Algeria (53.5 million toe), while the third highest level of gross inland energy consumption was recorded in Israel (21.2 million toe).

Gross inland energy consumption in the EU-28 fell during the period 2006 to 2013, from 1.83 billion toe to 1.67 billion toe. Part of this decline may be attributed to a relatively slow rate of economic growth (as a result of the

Table 10.4: Gross inland energy consumption, 2003–13

(million tonnes of oil equivalent)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-28	1 796.5	1 818.2	1 824.7	1 832.2	1 804.5	1 799.4	1 696.1	1 760.6	1 698.1	1 686.1	1 666.3
Algeria	:	35.2	36.3	39.1	42.8	42.2	44.4	43.9	46.0	51.5	53.5
Egypt	51.4	50.0	58.0	60.4	62.9	65.1	69.5	70.6	72.0	75.6	71.7
Israel	20.3	20.7	22.5	:	:	:	16.4	16.6	17.8	21.2	:
Jordan	5.8	6.4	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.9
Lebanon	:	5.2	4.7	4.4	3.7	4.6	5.5	5.9	6.4	7.2	6.5
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	*11.1*	11.2	12.1	13.3	13.9	14.7	15.0	16.2	17.5	18.1	:
Palestine	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.2	:
Syria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10.3	9.8	10.2	10.4

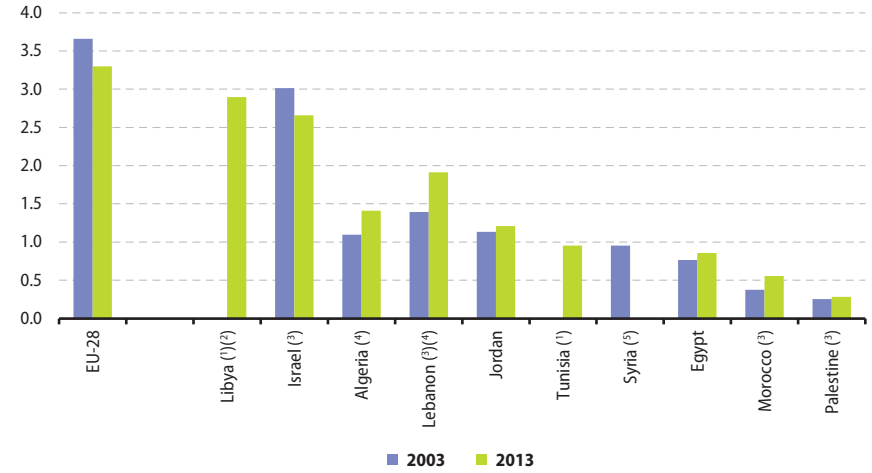
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nrg_100a and med_eg10)

global financial and economic crisis) or to the almost stationary level of population change in the EU. However, some of the decline may be attributed to efforts to improve the energy efficiency in a variety of areas/applications (for example, within industry, households, or the transport sector).

In 2013, gross inland energy consumption in the EU-28 averaged 3.3 toe per inhabitant, which marked a reduction of 0.4 toe when compared with 2003 (see **Figure 10.5**). Each of the ENP-South countries recorded gross inland energy consumption per inhabitant below the level registered in the EU-28, while Libya and Israel had the highest levels of gross inland energy consumption per inhabitant among the ENP-South countries.

There was a relatively fast expansion in gross inland energy consumption per inhabitant in Lebanon (over the period 2004–12) and Algeria (during the period 2004–13). By contrast, Israel was the only ENP-South country (for which data are available) to report a decline in its energy consumption per inhabitant (down from 3.0 toe per inhabitant in 2003 to 2.7 toe per inhabitant by 2012).

Figure 10.5: Gross inland energy consumption per inhabitant, 2003 and 2013
(tonnes of oil equivalent per inhabitant)

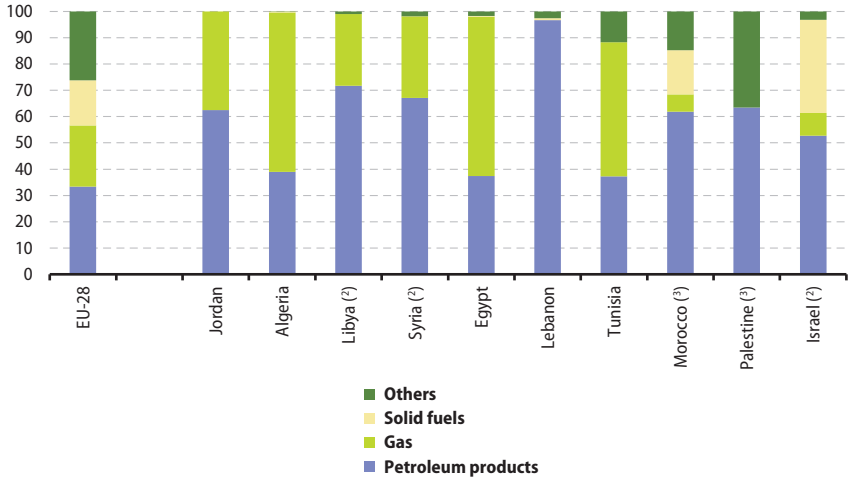


(1) 2003: not available.
(2) Energy data from IEA. 2012 instead of 2013.
(3) 2012 instead of 2013.
(4) 2004 instead of 2003.
(5) Energy data from IEA. 2013: not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nrg_100a, demo_gind, med_eg10 and med_ps112) and the International Energy Agency (IEA)

Figure 10.6 shows that gross inland energy consumption in the ENP-South countries was generally dominated by petroleum products and by gas; the latter was of particular importance to the energy mix in Algeria and Egypt where it accounted for 61 % of gross inland energy consumption in 2013, while gas also accounted for a majority of the energy consumed in Tunisia (51 % of the total). Israel and Morocco were the only ENP-South countries that imported and consumed solid fuels in any sizeable quantity (2012 data for both countries); coal is used essentially as a fuel to generate electricity and for the production of steel.

Figure 10.6: Structure of gross inland energy consumption, 2013 (1)
(%)



(1) Ranked on the sum of petroleum products and gas.
(2) 2012. Data from IEA.
(3) 2012.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nrg_100a and med_eg10) and the International Energy Agency (IEA)

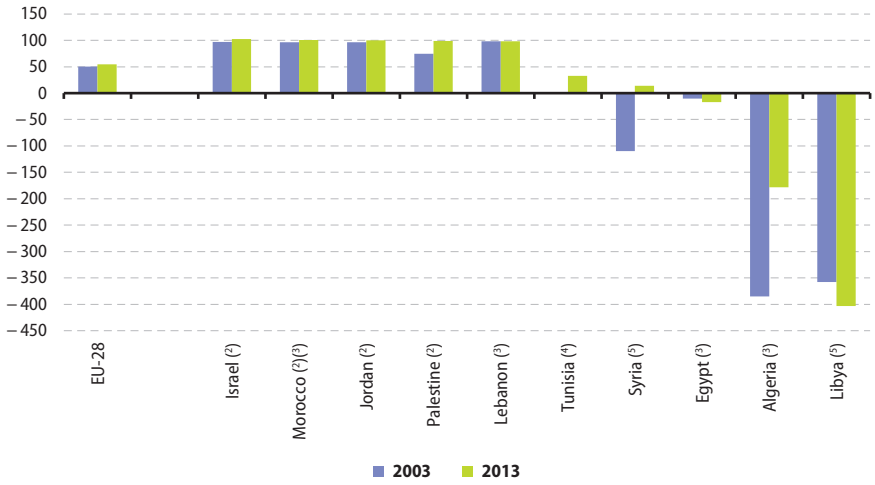
Energy dependency and energy intensity

Energy dependency is calculated as the ratio of net imports (imports – exports) to gross inland consumption, expressed as a percentage; a negative ratio indicates that a country is a net exporter of energy products.

The EU-28's energy dependency was 54.6 % in 2013, which marked an increase of 4.5 percentage points compared with 2003 (see **Figure 10.7**). There is a stark contrast when analysing energy dependency ratios for the ENP-South countries: Israel, Morocco, Jordan, Palestine and Lebanon were almost totally reliant on energy imports, with energy dependency rates that were close to 100 %. Tunisia and Syria had lower rates of energy dependency than the EU-28 average, while Egypt, Algeria and Libya were the only ENP-South countries that were energy independent, in other words, they produced more energy than they needed (and were net exporters of energy). Algeria exported just over two thirds (68.0 %) of the energy it produced in 2013, while Egypt exported almost one fifth (18.6 %) of the energy it produced.

Figure 10.7: Energy dependency, 2003 and 2013 (1)

(%)



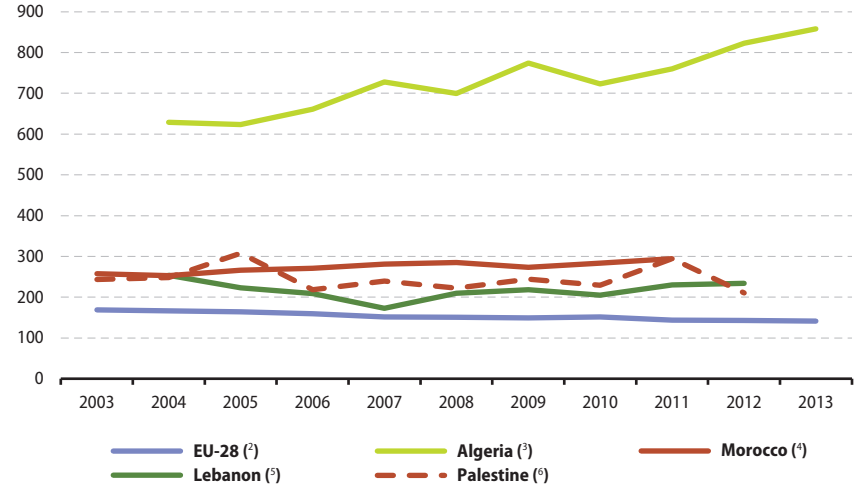
(1) Energy dependency has been calculated as the ratio of net imports (imports – exports) to gross inland consumption, expressed as a percentage. A negative ratio indicates that a country is a net exporter of energy products.
(2) 2012 instead of 2013.
(3) 2004 instead of 2003.
(4) 2003: not available.
(5) Energy data from IEA. 2012 instead of 2013.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nrg_100a and med_eg10) and the International Energy Agency (IEA)

Energy intensity is measured as a ratio which relates the quantity of energy consumed to the level of economic output. The indicator is calculated as gross inland energy consumption (expressed in kilograms of oil equivalent; kgoe) divided by gross domestic product (GDP; in constant prices to take account of inflation). If an economy uses less energy (for example through structural change or improved efficiency), and its GDP remains constant, then the ratio for this indicator will fall.

The EU-28 has a relatively low degree of energy intensity. Furthermore, this ratio fell by just over one quarter (26.3 %) between 2003 and 2013 (see **Figure 10.8**), falling every year except for 2010. This pattern of decoupling economic growth from energy use was repeated in Lebanon and Palestine, as both of these ENP-South countries recorded gains in output relative to energy consumption. By contrast, during the period up to 2013 and 2011 respectively, the use of energy intensified within the Algerian and Moroccan economies.

Figure 10.8: Development of energy intensity, 2003–13 (1)
(kg of oil equivalent per thousand EUR)



(1) Energy intensity has been calculated as the ratio of gross inland consumption (in tonnes of oil equivalent) to the gross domestic product (in EUR, in 2000 constant prices). Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Libya, Syria and Tunisia: incomplete or not available.
(2) 2005 constant prices.
(3) 2003: not available.
(4) 2012 and 2013: not available.
(5) 2003 and 2013: not available.
(6) 2004 constant prices. 2013: not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tsdec360, med_eg10 and med_ec1)

Final energy consumption

Final energy consumption is calculated net of transformation and network losses; it excludes consumption within the energy sector itself, and consumption for non-energy purposes. Final energy consumption is lower than gross inland energy consumption, as some energy is lost during the process of converting fossil fuels into electricity or crude oil into petroleum products, and some is used for non-energy purposes, such as feedstock for the petrochemical industry. Final energy consumption may be analysed by end use, with information on consumption within the industrial sector, the transport sector, households and services.

In 2013, the largest final use of energy in the EU-28 was by services and households (41.8 % of the total), while there was a higher quantity of energy consumed in the transport sector (32.5 %) than the industrial sector (25.8 %).

There was a somewhat different pattern in the ENP-South countries (see **Table 10.5**): in Algeria and Morocco the highest share of final energy consumption was recorded in the transport sector, while the industrial sectors of Egypt and Tunisia used more energy than their respective transport sectors. As such, Palestine was the only ENP-South country (for which data are available) to report final energy consumption following a similar pattern to the EU-28, with a majority of its energy consumed by services and households, followed by the transport sector and industrial sector.

Table 10.5: Final energy consumption by sector, 2013

	Quantity (thousand tonnes of oil equivalent)			Share of total of selected sectors (%)		
	Industry	Transport	Services and households	Industry	Transport	Services and households
EU-28	276 638	348 548	448 418	25.8	32.5	41.8
Algeria	5 621	13 787	12 131	17.8	43.7	38.5
Egypt	20 241	11 953	26 745	34.3	20.3	45.4
Israel (1)	:	6 358	4 023	:	:	:
Jordan	:	:	1 442	:	:	:
Lebanon	:	1 980	:	:	:	:
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco (1)	3 050	5 333	4 549	23.6	41.2	35.2
Palestine (1)	110	330	563	11.0	32.9	56.1
Syria	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	2 088	2 037	3 023	29.2	28.5	42.3

(1) 2012.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nrg_100a and med_eg30)

11 Transport

Transport networks

An efficient and well-functioning passenger and freight transport system is often viewed as being vital for business and individuals. A considerable proportion of the land area in many of the ENP-South countries is composed of arid, desert areas, often devoid of vegetation. As a result, major population centres are often concentrated in relatively narrow coastal belts and this may explain, to some degree, the low density of transport infrastructure in most ENP-South countries; a relatively low level of prosperity (as measured by GDP per inhabitant) may also explain the relatively low degree of investment in transport infrastructure.

In order to give some idea of magnitude, the latest data available for the 10 ENP-South countries shown in **Table 11.1** reveals a road network of almost 400 thousand km (mixed reference years), which equated to 8.3 % of the road network in the EU-28.

Table 11.1: Transport networks, 2003 and 2013

	Length of roads (including motorways)		Length of motorways		Length of railways		Number of airports		Number of ports	
	(kilometres)						(number)			
	2003	2013	2003	2013	2003	2013	2003	2013	2003	2013
EU-28 (1)	*4 400 000*	*4 710 000*	*60 000*	*73 600*	*350 000*	*310 000*	518	574	:	:
Algeria (2)	*107 324*	115 952	53	1 030	3 572	4 440	34	36	12	12
Egypt (3)	98 787	:	:	:	5 128	5 530	15	21	15	59
Israel (4)	17 253	18 825	252	466	790	1 153	7	7	4	4
Jordan (5)	7 364	7 204	0	0	622	622	3	3	1	1
Lebanon	6 720	6 850	170	300	0	0	1	1	6	6
Libya (6)	:	16 000	:	:	:	:	9	9	:	:
Morocco (7)	57 734	58 893	507	1 416	1 907	2 109	25	25	29	30
Palestine (8)	4 996	3 521	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:
Syria	47 414	:	:	:	2 803	:	5	:	4	:
Tunisia (9)	:	19 440	195	360	2 153	2 165	7	9	8	8

(1) Roads, motorways and rail: estimates made for the purpose of this publication. Railways: break in series. Airports: 2003, EU-27; 2013, including 2012 data for Germany and France.
(2) Roads: 2012 instead of 2013. Motorways: 2011 instead of 2013.
(3) Railways: 2012 instead of 2013. Ports: break in series.
(4) Roads: paved roads.
(5) 2011 instead of 2013.
(6) Roads: 2012 instead of 2013.
(7) Except for airports: 2012 instead of 2013. Roads: paved roads.
(8) Roads: 2004 instead of 2003; excluding the Gaza strip. Railways: 2011 instead of 2013.
(9) Railways: including lines no longer in use.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: road_if_roads, road_if_motorwa, rail_if_tracks, avia_if_arp, med_rd1, med_ra1, med_air1 and med_ma1)

As may be expected, the largest ENP-South country — in terms of its total area — Algeria, had the longest road network, at almost 116 thousand km in 2012, which was about twice as long as the second longest road network in Morocco (59 thousand km, also in 2012). By contrast, Morocco recorded the longest motorway network among those ENP-South countries (subject to data availability), at 1 146 km in 2012, followed by Algeria (1 030 km in 2011). Algeria and Morocco also recorded the highest number of airports among the ENP-South countries (36 and 25 respectively in 2013); note that these figures are a simple count and do not reflect the amount of aviation traffic.

The rail network in the EU-28 totalled an estimated 310 thousand km in 2013. The combined length of the rail networks of the ENP-South countries (mixed reference periods) equated to 6.1 % of the EU-28 total. The longest rail network among ENP-South countries was located in Egypt (5.5 thousand km of track in 2012), followed by Algeria (4.4 thousand km). Egypt also had the highest number of ports among the ENP-South countries (59 in 2013), while the second highest number was recorded in Morocco (30 in 2012).

Road transport

The ENP-South countries are characterised by a relatively low rate of car ownership compared with the EU-28 or other developed economies (such as Australia, Canada, Japan and the United States). On the basis of the latest available information for each of the ENP-South countries (excluding Egypt and Libya, for which only a partial set of data are available), the total number of passenger cars in the ENP-South countries was equivalent to just over 5 % of the EU-28 total. By contrast, the relative importance of goods road vehicles (equivalent to 11.7 % of the EU-28 total) and buses and motor coaches (equivalent to 24.1 %) was considerably higher in the ENP-South countries (see **Table 11.2**).

Algeria recorded the highest number of passenger cars among the ENP-South countries in 2013 (3.3 million), followed by Israel (2.4 million) and Morocco (2.2 million in 2012). When expressed per 1 000 inhabitants (see **Figure 11.1**), car ownership was most pronounced among the ENP-South

Table 11.2: Number of road vehicles, 2003 and 2013

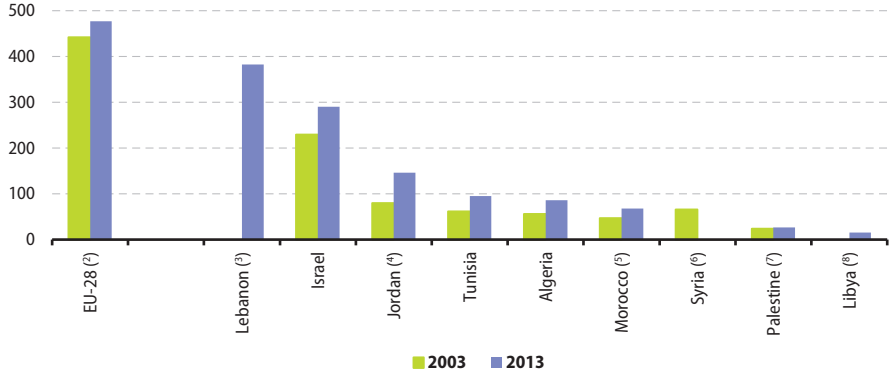
(thousands)

	All vehicles		Passenger cars		Buses and motor coaches		Goods road vehicles	
	2003	2013	2003	2013	2003	2013	2003	2013
EU-28 (1)	*250 000*	*285 000*	*216 273*	*240 000*	*892*	*875*	*29 106*	*32 400*
Algeria	*2 894*	4 961	1 776	3 268	47	80	1 071	1 612
Egypt	2 801	5 162	:	:	:	:	678	1 054
Israel	1 944	2 803	1 545	2 362	19	28	380	413
Jordan (2)	532	1 108	406	912	13	21	113	176
Lebanon (3)	:	*1 594*	:	1 447		13	:	134
Libya (4)	:	1 866	:	86	:	:	:	402
Morocco (5)	*1 853*	*3 088*	*1 372*	*2 203*	*29*	*49*	*452*	*836*
Palestine (6)	106	144	78	116	1	2	27	24
Syria (7)	*1 402*	:	1 213	:	5	:	147	:
Tunisia	918	1 561	603	1 038	8	13	308	465

(1) All vehicles: excluding trailers and motorcycles; estimates made for the purpose of this publication. Passenger cars: 2002 instead of 2003; 2010 instead of 2013, estimate made for the purpose of this publication. Buses and coaches and goods road vehicles: 2002 instead of 2003; 2012 instead of 2013, estimate made for the purpose of this publication. Goods road vehicles: lorries only.
(2) 2011 instead of 2013. All vehicles and passenger cars: licensed vehicles.
(3) 2011 instead of 2013.
(4) 2010 instead of 2013.
(5) 2012 instead of 2013. All vehicles and passenger cars: private vehicles in use/circulation.
(6) Excluding the Gaza strip.
(7) 2006 instead of 2003 except for goods road vehicles.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tran_r_vehst and med_rd2)

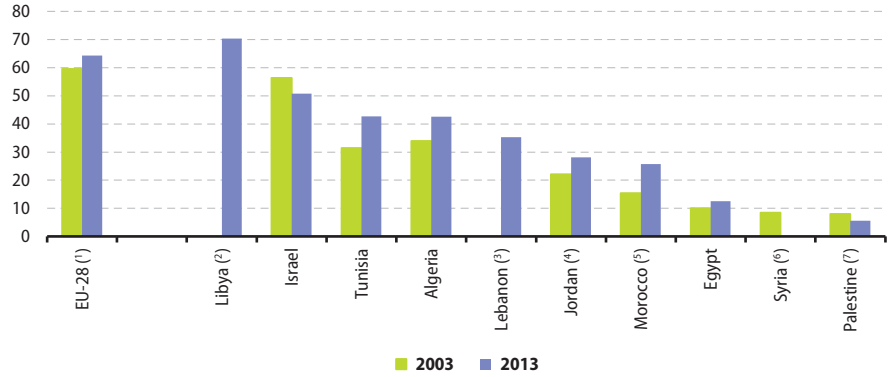
Figure 11.1: Passenger car motorisation rate: , 2003 and 2013 (1)
(passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants)



(1) Egypt: not available.
(2) 2002 instead of 2003. 2010 instead of 2013, estimate made for the purpose of this publication.
(3) 2011 instead of 2013. Population data from 2012. 2003: not available.
(4) 2011 instead of 2013. Licensed vehicles.
(5) 2012 instead of 2013. Private vehicles in circulation.
(6) 2006 instead of 2003. 2013: not available.
(7) Excluding the Gaza strip.
(8) 2010 instead of 2013. 2003: not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tran_r_vehst, demo_gind, med_rd2 and med_ps112)

Figure 11.2: Goods road vehicles motorisation rate, 2003 and 2013 (1)
(goods road vehicles per 1 000 inhabitants)



(1) Lorries. 2002 instead of 2003. 2012 instead of 2013, estimate made for the purpose of this publication.
(2) 2010 instead of 2013. 2003: not available.
(3) 2011 instead of 2013. Population data from 2012. 2003: not available.
(4) 2011 instead of 2013.
(5) 2012 instead of 2013.
(6) 2013: not available.
(7) Excluding the Gaza strip.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tran_r_vehst, demo_gind, med_rd2 and med_ps112)

countries in Lebanon (383 in 2011), followed by Israel (290) and Jordan (140 in 2011). There were 477 passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants in the EU-28 in 2010.

The number of passenger cars in the EU-28 rose overall by 11 % during the period 2002–10. Car ownership expanded at a much faster pace in the ENP-South countries: the number of cars increased by an amount between 48 % in Palestine (excluding the Gaza strip) and 84 % in Algeria, while the highest rate of expansion was recorded in Jordan, where the number of cars more than doubled between 2003 and 2011.

Algeria recorded 1.6 million goods road vehicles in 2013, the highest number among the ENP-South countries, while there were just over one million goods road vehicles in Egypt. Libya was the only ENP-South country where the motorisation rate for goods road vehicles was higher than the EU-28 average (64.3 vehicles per 1 000 inhabitants in 2012), as its rate reached 70.4 vehicles per 1 000 inhabitants in 2010.

The number of goods road vehicles rose by more than 50 % during the period 2003–13 in Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan (2003–11) and Morocco (2003–12), where the highest rate of growth was recorded (an overall increase of 85 %). For comparison, the number of goods road vehicles in the EU-28 rose by 11 % during the period 2002–12 (see **Figure 11.2**).

Statistics on road accidents provide information on the number of persons killed, in absolute numbers and as a ratio compared with the number of inhabitants or the number of vehicles; the latter show that there are generally relatively more fatal road accidents in the ENP-South countries than in the EU-28.

Aggregating the latest available information (and therefore excluding Libya for which there are no data available), there were a total of 21.1 thousand deaths on the roads of the ENP-South countries, compared with 38.9 thousand deaths on the roads of the EU-28 in 2008 (see **Table 11.3**).

Table 11.3: Persons killed in road accidents, 2003, 2008 and 2013

	Persons killed (number)			Persons killed (per million inhabitants)			Persons killed (per 100 000 vehicles)		
	2003	2008	2013	2003	2008	2013	2003	2008	2013
EU-28 (1)	49 643	38 919	:	103	78	:	*20*	*14*	:
Algeria	4 343	4 422	5 432	137	128	143	*150*	*115*	109
Egypt (2)	:	:	6 431	:	:	79	:	:	132
Israel	445	412	277	66	56	34	23	18	10
Jordan (3)	832	740	694	163	126	111	156	85	63
Lebanon (4)	346	333	382	92	89	101	:	28	*22*
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco (5)	3 878	4 162	3 378	132	133	106	*209*	*173*	*122*
Palestine (6)	175	98	142	53	26	33	165	101	98
Syria (7)	1 485	2 818	:	86	149	:	:	*197*	:
Tunisia	1 656	1 530	1 499	169	148	138	180	131	96

(1) 2003: excluding Croatia and Lithuania. 2008: excluding Lithuania and including 2009 data for Bulgaria. Persons killed per 100 000 vehicles: estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
(2) 2012 instead of 2013.
(3) 2011 instead of 2013.
(4) Only includes people killed immediately in a road traffic accident. Population data from 2004 instead of 2003, from 2007 instead of 2008 and from 2012 instead of 2013. Persons killed per 100 000 vehicles: 2009 instead of 2008; 2011 instead of 2013.
(5) 2010 instead of 2013.
(6) Excluding the Gaza strip.
(7) Persons killed and persons killed per million inhabitants: 2007 instead of 2008. Persons killed per 100 000 vehicles: 2006 instead of 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tran_sf_roadse, tran_r_vehst, med_rd7 and med_rd2)

The number of deaths from road accidents fell by as much as 38 % in Israel between 2003 and 2013, and also fell in Palestine (excluding the Gaza strip), Jordan (2003–11), Morocco (2003–10) and Tunisia. By contrast, the number of road traffic deaths rose in Lebanon (up 10 % during the period 2003–11) and Algeria (up 25 % during the period 2003–13).

In relative terms, the highest number of persons killed in road accidents per million inhabitants was recorded in Algeria (143 deaths in 2013), while the highest number of persons killed per 100 000 vehicles was recorded in Egypt (132 deaths in 2012). For comparison, the same ratios for the EU-28 stood at 78 deaths per million inhabitants and 14 deaths per 100 000 vehicles in 2008.

Rail transport

Table 11.4 shows that by far the highest number of rail passengers among the ENP-South countries was recorded in Egypt (the most populous country), a total of 310 million passengers in 2013. The number of rail passengers in Egypt was almost seven times as high as in Israel (which recorded the second highest number of rail passengers, at 45 million). Note there is no rail network in either Lebanon or Palestine.

A passenger-kilometre (p-km or passenger-km) is a unit of measure of passenger transport which represents the transport of one passenger by a given transport mode over a distance of one kilometre. A tonne-kilometre (t-km or tonne-km) is a unit of measure of freight transport which represents the transport of one tonne of goods (including packaging and tare weights of intermodal transport units) by a given transport mode over a distance of one kilometre. Very high figures therefore may reflect not only an extensive use of a particular freight transport mode, but also large distances for transporting goods around a large area.

The quantity of rail freight transported in the EU-28 in 2011 totalled 1.7 billion tonnes. Among the ENP-South countries, the highest quantity of freight transported by rail was recorded in Morocco, at almost 37 million tonnes in 2012. This figure was 5.5 times as high as in Israel (which recorded the second highest volume of rail freight, at 6.7 million tonnes).

Table 11.4: Rail transport, 2003 and 2013

	Passengers				Freight			
	(thousands)		(million passenger-km)		(thousand tonnes)		(million tonne-km)	
	2003	2013	2003	2013	2003	2013	2003	2013
EU-28 (1)	7 278 417	:	349 417	:	:	1 709 245	:	422 594
Algeria	27 529	33 967	964	1 211	8 162	4 997	2 038	1 131
Egypt	367 309	310 463	46 185	13 550	11 237	4 088	4 104	1 398
Israel	19 826	45 137	1 278	2 376	7 734	6 667	1 112	1 058
Jordan (2)	25	11	2	1	2 487	2 055	496	309
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco (3)	16 515	35 971	2 374	5 074	30 552	36 945	5 146	5 854
Palestine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	1 922	:	525	:	6 414	:	1 885	:
Tunisia	35 706	36 264	1 235	1 250	11 605	4 635	2 175	834

(1) Passengers: 2004 instead of 2003; EU-25 instead of EU-28. Freight: 2011 instead of 2013.
(2) 2011 instead of 2013.
(3) 2012 instead of 2013.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: rail_pa_total, rail_go_typeall and med_ra5)

Air transport

Worldwide, the number of air passengers carried in 2013 was around 3.0 billion according to the World Bank. In that year, 657 million air passengers landed in the EU-28 (which was more than the size of its population), which could be compared with an aggregated total of 48 million air passengers arriving in the ENP-South countries (based on the latest information available, excluding Syria). As such, the total number of international arrivals in the ENP-South countries was equivalent to approximately 7.4 % of the EU-28 total (see **Table 11.5**).

Egypt recorded the highest number of air arrivals among the ENP-South countries, with 15.9 million passengers in 2013, which was slightly more than twice the number of arrivals in Morocco (7.4 million in 2012). The number of passengers carried by air in each of the ENP-South countries was below the size of their respective populations.

The biggest quantity of air freight and mail arriving in any of the ENP-South countries was recorded in Israel (136 million tonnes in 2013), while Egypt recorded the highest quantity of air freight and mail departures (183 million tonnes). There was a relatively large difference between the quantity of air freight and mail departures and arrivals in Egypt, which may be explained, at least in part, by the considerable quantity of perishable goods exported during winter months.

Table 11.5: Air transport, 2003 and 2013

	Passengers carried (thousands)				Freight and mail (thousands tonnes)			
	Arrivals		Departures		Arrivals		Departures	
	2003	2013	2003	2013	2003	2013	2003	2013
EU-28	:	657 392	:	657 509	:	7 363	:	7 807
Algeria	3 836	5 383	4 139	5 393	7	27	:	9
Egypt	9 202	15 894	9 249	16 005	60	89	128	183
Israel	3 401	6 780	3 441	6 779	127	136	188	141
Jordan (1)	1 259	2 972	1 254	3 005	47	53	38	39
Lebanon	1 351	3 219	1 367	3 030	39	62	28	45
Libya (2)	:	1 326	:	1 330	:	:	:	:
Morocco (2)	3 217	7 403	3 265	7 502	25	:	27	:
Palestine (1)	3	0	3	0	:	:	:	:
Syria	1 080	:	1 148	:	15	:	17	:
Tunisia	3 723	5 430	3 993	5 603	11	12	11	7

(1) 2011 instead of 2013.
(2) 2012 instead of 2013.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: avia_paoc, avia_gooc and med_air5)

Maritime transport

In 2013, there were 194 million inward maritime passengers in the EU-28 (see **Table 11.6**). Maritime passenger transport was relatively under-developed in the ENP-South countries, with the latest information available (excluding Libya, Palestine and Syria) suggesting that the cumulated number of inward passengers was equivalent to approximately 1.5 % of the level recorded in the EU-28. In 2013, the highest numbers of inward maritime passengers were recorded in Egypt (980 thousand) and Morocco (760 thousand in 2012). Note that the data do not include cruise passengers.

The EU-28's maritime fleet accounted for just less than one fifth of the world total (in terms of deadweight tonnes (DWT)), while a similar share (19.5 %) of the goods loaded and unloaded worldwide were handled in EU-28 ports.

The latest cumulated data available for seven of the ENP-South countries (excluding Libya, Palestine and Syria) reveals that their gross weight of inward maritime traffic was equivalent to 10.3 % of the EU-28 total, while the corresponding ratio for outward traffic was 12.4 %.

The majority of the ENP-South countries reported a deficit for maritime goods carried in terms of weight. This was most evident in Beirut (which accounts for about 90 % of the maritime transport in Lebanon) where the gross weight of inward maritime flows was almost seven times as high as for outward flows. By contrast, in Aquaba (the main port in Jordan) and in Algeria, the gross weight of outward goods was higher. This was particularly noticeable in Algeria, where outward maritime traffic weighed 60 % more than inward flows, due in part, to considerable volume of oil and gas being exported.

Table 11.6: Maritime transport, 2003 and 2013

	Passengers (excluding cruise passengers) (thousands)				Goods (gross weight in thousand tonnes)			
	Inwards		Outwards		Inwards		Outwards	
	2003	2013	2003	2013	2003	2013	2003	2013
EU-28 (1)	196 967	193 449	195 808	193 102	2 190 072	2 245 161	1 282 584	1 472 791
Algeria	366	260	317	264	23 191	45 680	91 842	73 292
Egypt	1 065	980	1 190	922	42 533	78 019	31 242	43 979
Israel (2)	147	205	146	204	31 841	28 287	15 069	20 464
Jordan (3)	316	315	356	355	9 607	10 208	8 240	10 862
Lebanon (4)	:	6	:	0	5 034	7 231	616	1 038
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco (5)	1 735	760	1 603	843	31 759	45 358	24 355	25 808
Palestine	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Syria	3	:	3	:	9 422	:	2 473	:
Tunisia	278	362	251	299	13 881	15 974	6 720	6 574

(1) Passengers, 2003: 2004 instead of 2003, EU-15 instead of EU-27.
(2) Passengers: 2005 instead of 2003.
(3) 2011 instead of 2013. Goods handled in Aqaba port.
(4) Covers Beirut port only (which represents about 90% of maritime transport of Lebanon).
(5) 2012 instead of 2013.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: mar_pa_aa, mar_go_aa and med_ma7)

HOW TO OBTAIN EU PUBLICATIONS

Free publications:

- one copy:
  via EU Bookshop (http://bookshop.europa.eu);
- more than one copy or posters/maps:
  from the European Union's representations
  (http://ec.europa.eu/represent_en.htm);
  from the delegations in non-EU countries
  (http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/index_en.htm);
  by contacting the Europe Direct service
  (http://europa.eu/europedirect/index_en.htm) or
  calling 00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11
  (freephone number from anywhere in the EU) (*).

  (*) The information given is free, as are most calls (though some operators, phone boxes or hotels may charge you).

Priced publications:

- via EU Bookshop (http://bookshop.europa.eu).

Euro-Mediterranean statistics

2015 edition

This publication on Euro-Mediterranean statistics presents key statistical data for 10 ENP-South countries — Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Syria and Tunisia — as well as for the EU-28. The publication of tables, figures and analyses is structured into 11 chapters: population; living conditions; education and training; the labour market; economy and finance; international trade; agriculture, forestry and fisheries; tourism; the environment; energy; and transport.

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat

KS-GR-15-001-EN-N

Publications Office

ISBN 978-92-79-48351-6

doi: 10.2785/037140