

# Basic figures on the European Neighbourhood Policy-South countries

2016 edition



## General information

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 to the east and south and of strengthening the prosperity, stability and security of all concerned. This approach for ENP countries does not prejudice how the relationship between neighbouring countries and the EU may develop in the future. On 18 November 2015, the European Commission and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy set out a joint Communication providing a '[Review of the European Neighbourhood Policy](#)' (JOIN(2015) 50 final) in response to some radical changes in several of the countries that surround the EU.

Eurostat aims to *promote and implement the use of European and internationally recognised standards and methodology for the production of statistics necessary for developing and monitoring policy achievements across a broad range of policy areas*. Eurostat contributes to the European Commission's technical assistance programmes in the ENP-South countries through encouraging best practice and the transfer of know-how through mutual contacts, training, study visits, workshops and seminars; participating in the collection, validation and dissemination of a wide range of data; assisting countries in the process of harmonisation to the European statistical system (ESS)/international standards. Indeed, the ENP countries and Eurostat exchange a wide range of harmonised indicators on a voluntary, annual basis.

## Symbols and abbreviations

:	not available
–	not applicable
Billion	1 000 million

Figures in *italics* are estimates or provisional.

## Extraction date

Data were extracted in September 2016.

## Data codes

Eurostat online data codes, which are given in the source under each table, provide users with a quick and efficient way to access the most up-to-date statistics. When entered in the 'search' facility on Eurostat's website, these codes provide users with the freshest data and longer time series.

## Further information

Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations:  
[http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/neighbourhood/southern-neighbourhood/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/neighbourhood/southern-neighbourhood/index_en.htm)

European Union External Action (EEAS): [http://eeas.europa.eu/topics/european-neighbourhood-policy-enp\\_en](http://eeas.europa.eu/topics/european-neighbourhood-policy-enp_en)

## Demography

	Total population (millions)	Share of age group in total population (%)		Population density (inhab./km <sup>2</sup> )	Life expectancy at birth (years)	
		< 15	65 +		Male	Female
	1 January 2015			2015	2015	
EU-28 <sup>(1)</sup>	508.5	15.6	18.9	116.7	78.1	83.6
Algeria	40.4	29.0	5.9	16.8	76.4	77.8
Egypt	88.0	31.3	4.3	87.0	70.1	72.9
Israel <sup>(2)</sup>	8.3	28.3	10.8	366.0	80.1	84.1
Jordan	8.8	34.3	3.7	99.2	72.7	76.7
Lebanon <sup>(3)</sup>	3.8	21.5	11.2	362.0	:	:
Libya <sup>(4)</sup>	6.1	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco <sup>(4)</sup>	33.3	25.9	6.2	46.0	74.5	76.4
Palestine	4.6	39.6	2.9	766.8	72.0	75.0
Tunisia <sup>(5)</sup>	11.0	22.9	7.4	:	71.8	76.3

Syria: no data available.

<sup>(1)</sup> Population density and life expectancy: 2014.

<sup>(2)</sup> Population density: excluding Israeli localities in the Judea and Samaria area.

<sup>(3)</sup> 2012. Excludes Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. Based on survey data rather than the population registered on 1 January.

<sup>(4)</sup> 2014.

<sup>(5)</sup> Population: mid-year population, 2014. Life expectancy: 2012.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: med\_ps112, med\_ps111, med\_ps12, demo\_pjan, demo\_pjanbroad, demo\_r\_d3dens and demo\_mlexpec)

	Crude birth rate (per 1 000 inhabitants)		Crude death rate (per 1 000 inhabitants)		Total fertility rate (average number of children per woman)	Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)
	2005	2015	2005	2015	2015	
EU-28 <sup>(1)</sup>	10.4	10.0	9.8	10.3	1.6	3.7
Algeria	21.4	26.0	4.5	4.6	3.1	22.3
Egypt <sup>(2)</sup>	25.5	31.0	6.4	6.0	3.5	14.8
Israel	20.8	21.3	5.6	5.3	3.1	3.1
Jordan <sup>(3)</sup>	29.0	28.6	7.0	6.1	3.5	17.0
Lebanon <sup>(4)</sup>	19.7	:	4.7	:	:	:
Morocco <sup>(3)</sup> <sup>(5)</sup>	20.0	17.9	5.8	5.1	2.2	28.8
Palestine <sup>(6)</sup>	37.3	31.9	4.0	3.6	4.1	18.2
Tunisia <sup>(7)</sup>	17.1	18.6	5.9	5.7	2.1	16.1

Libya and Syria: no data available.

<sup>(1)</sup> Crude birth rate and crude death rate: break in series. Total fertility rate and infant mortality rate: 2014.

<sup>(2)</sup> Crude birth rate and crude death rate: 2013 instead of 2015. Total fertility rate: 2014.

<sup>(3)</sup> 2014 instead of 2015.

<sup>(4)</sup> 2004 instead of 2005.

<sup>(5)</sup> Infant mortality rate: 2011.

<sup>(6)</sup> Total fertility rate: 2014.

<sup>(7)</sup> 2010 instead of 2015, except infant mortality rate, 2011.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: med\_ps12, demo\_gind, demo\_find and demo\_minfind)

## Labour market, income distribution and education

	Employment rate, aged 15–64 (% of population)				Unemployment rate, aged 15–64 (% of the labour force)					
	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Youth, aged 15–24	Long- term, > 12 months
	2010	2015	2015		2010	2015	2015			
<b>EU-28<sup>(1)</sup></b>	64.1	65.6	70.9	60.4	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.6	20.4	4.5
<b>Algeria<sup>(2)</sup></b>	37.1	39.9	64.7	14.7	10.0	11.2	9.9	16.6	30.0	8.4
<b>Egypt<sup>(2)</sup></b>	44.5	41.0	64.0	17.4	9.1	13.0	9.6	24.0	26.5	11.8
<b>Israel<sup>(4)</sup></b>	60.2	68.3	72.1	64.6	6.8	5.3	5.2	5.5	9.3	0.7
<b>Jordan<sup>(2)</sup></b>	21.7	20.9	34.6	6.9	12.5	13.0	11.0	22.5	32.1	:
<b>Lebanon<sup>(6)</sup></b>	47.6	49.2	73.3	28.7	6.4	9.7	7.7	13.8	:	:
<b>Libya<sup>(7)</sup></b>	41.7	43.1	55.2	30.4	13.5	17.4	14.5	22.4	51.2	:
<b>Morocco</b>	43.4	41.2	62.4	21.4	9.1	9.7	9.4	10.5	20.8	6.3
<b>Palestine</b>	32.6	35.2	57.4	12.1	23.7	26.1	22.6	39.5	40.7	15.5
<b>Tunisia<sup>(2)</sup></b>	43.8	44.0	66.8	21.8	13.0	15.9	13.3	23.0	34.7	:

Syria: no data available.

(1) Long-term unemployment rate: persons aged 15–74.

(2) Unemployment: based on people without employment, looking for work and available to work

within two weeks; people aged 16–59, except for youth unemployment (people aged 16–24).

(3) 2014 instead of 2015.

(4) 2012: breaks in series.

(5) 2013 instead of 2015.

(6) 2009 instead of 2010. 2012 instead of 2015.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: med\_ps413, med\_ps421, lfsi\_emp\_a, lfsa\_urgan and une\_ltu\_a)

	Inequality of income distribution (income quintile share ratio)		Proportion of the population aged 20–24 having attained at least a medium level of education (%)				Ratio of students enrolled in tertiary education (per 100 inhabitants)			
	2010	2014	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female
			2010	2015	2015		2010	2014	2014	
<b>EU-28<sup>(1)</sup></b>	4.9	5.2	79.3	82.7	80.4	85.0	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.9
<b>Algeria<sup>(2)</sup></b>	4.9	:	77.0	90.8	90.6	91.1	2.6	:	:	:
<b>Egypt<sup>(2)</sup></b>	4.6	4.8	70.0	71.7	72.8	70.4	2.8	3.0	3.2	2.9
<b>Israel<sup>(4)</sup></b>	8.0	7.4	89.5	91.8	89.0	94.7	4.7	4.6	4.0	5.1
<b>Jordan<sup>(2)</sup></b>	5.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Lebanon<sup>(6)</sup></b>	:	:	66.2	60.4	53.1	68.0	5.1	5.1	4.6	5.5
<b>Libya<sup>(7)</sup></b>	1.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Morocco<sup>(8)</sup></b>	7.4	:	30.1	39.3	42.1	36.6	:	:	:	:
<b>Palestine</b>	5.9	:	24.5	28.0	31.6	24.3	5.3	4.9	3.8	6.0

Syria and Tunisia: no data available. Medium level of education: ISCED 1997 level 3.

(1) Education indicators: data are classified according to ISCED 2011; breaks in series.

(2) Income inequality: 2011 instead of 2010, based on total consumption expenditure. Educational attainment:

2008 instead of 2010. Enrolment in tertiary education: 2007 instead of 2010.

(3) Income inequality: 2012 instead of 2014. Income inequality: break in series (change in source).

(4) Educational attainment: 2012, break in series. Enrolment in tertiary education: 2015 instead of 2014.

(5) Income inequality: 2006 instead of 2010.

(6) Educational attainment: 2009 instead 2010, 2012 instead of 2015. Enrolment in tertiary education: 2013 instead of 2014 (excluding Syrian refugees in Lebanese education establishments).

(7) Income inequality: 2008 instead of 2010.

(8) Income inequality: 2007 instead of 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: med\_ps313, med\_ps24, med\_ps23, ilc\_di11, edat\_lfse\_03, educ\_iterpt, educ\_uoe\_enrt01 and demo\_pjan)

## Economy and finance

	GDP in current prices		Annual growth rate of GDP in volume (%, compared with the previous year)			International trade in goods and services relative to GDP (%)	
	(billion EUR)	(EUR/inhabitant)	2013	2014	2015	Imports	Exports
	2015					2015	
<b>EU-28 (¹)</b>	14 693.0	28 800	0.2	1.5	2.2	40.5	43.8
Algeria	150.7	3 772	2.8	3.8	3.9	35.9	23.3
Egypt (²)	212.7	2 479	2.1	2.2	:	24.1	15.2
Israel (³)(⁴)	230.4	28 051	3.3	2.6	:	30.6	32.3
Jordan	34.6	3 620	2.8	3.1	2.4	60.1	37.7
Lebanon (⁵)(⁶)	35.5	:	3.0	:	:	56.3	28.2
Libya (⁷)	65.0	10 963	:	:	:	30.0	88.0
Morocco	90.7	2 695	4.5	2.6	4.5	42.1	34.3
Palestine	11.4	2 583	2.2	-0.2	3.5	59.2	21.5
Tunisia (²)	35.9	3 330	2.4	2.3	:	55.9	45.0

Syria: no data available.

(¹) Based on ESA 2010.

(²) GDP in current prices and international trade in goods and services relative to GDP: 2014.

(³) Based on SNA 2008.

(⁴) GDP in current prices and international trade in goods and services relative to GDP: 2013.

(⁵) GDP in current prices and international trade in goods and services relative to GDP: 2011.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: med\_ec1, med\_ec4, nama\_10\_gdp and nama\_10\_pc)

	General government deficit (-)/surplus (+) (¹)		General government debt (¹)		Consumer prices (% change, compared with the year before)		Average exchange rate (1 EUR = ...)
	(%) of GDP		(¹)		2010	2015	2015
	2010	2014	2010	2014			
<b>EU-28 (²)</b>	-6.4	-2.4	78.5	85.2	2.1	0.0	-
Algeria (³)	-11.6	-17.9	:	:	4.0	4.8	111.44 DZD
Egypt (⁴)	-10.6	:	:	:	11.1	10.4	8.53 EGP
Israel (⁵)	-3.1	-2.5	70.5	66.7	2.7	-0.6	4.31 ILS
Jordan	:	:	:	:	4.8	-0.9	0.77 JOD
Lebanon (⁶)	:	:	121.3	:	4.6	1.1	1 673.33 LBP
Morocco	0.2	-0.7	60.9	78.3	0.9	2.3	10.83 MAD
Palestine	:	:	:	:	3.7	1.5	-
Tunisia	-0.5	-2.6	40.4	46.9	4.4	4.8	2.18 TND

Libya and Syria: no data available.

(¹) The general government deficit/surplus and debt data for the ENP-South countries are published on an 'as is' basis and without any assurance as regards their quality and adherence to ESA rules.

(²) Based on ESA 2010. General government deficit/surplus and debt: 2015 instead of 2014. Consumer prices: based on harmonised index of consumer prices.

(³) General government surplus/deficit: central administration.

(⁴) Exchange rate, source: World Bank.

(⁵) Based on 2008 SNA. Consumer prices: index at year's end.

(⁶) Based on 2008 SNA. Consumer prices: 2013 instead of 2015.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: med\_ec6, med\_ec7, med\_ec8, med\_ec9, gov\_10dd\_edpt1 and prc\_hicp\_aind)

## Agriculture

	Utilised agricultural area		Harvested production of cereals (thousand tonnes) (1)
	(thousand hectares)	(% of total area)	
	2015		
<b>EU-28 (2)</b>	178 115	39.9	315 131
Algeria (3)	8 488	3.6	3 755
Egypt (4)	3 745	3.7	18 245
Israel (5)	306	:	341
Jordan	271	3.1	89
Lebanon (6)(7)	231	22.1	:
Morocco	8 316	:	11 629
Palestine (8)	103	17.2	:
Tunisia (9)	10 449	:	1 308

Libya and Syria: no data available.

(1) Excluding rice.

(2) Utilised agricultural area: 2014.

(3) Production of cereals: excluding summer cereals, mainly maize and sorghum.

(4) 2014.

(5) Production of cereals: wheat, barley, sorghum and maize.

(6) Utilised agricultural area: 2011.

(7) Utilised agricultural area (% of total area): based on total area for 2012.

(8) Production of cereals: wheat, barley and triticale.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ag1](#), [med\\_ps111](#), [med\\_ag2](#), [ef\\_kvareg](#), [demo\\_r\\_d3area](#) and [apro\\_acs\\_a](#))

	Livestock (thousand heads)		
	Bovines	Sheep	Goats
	December 2015		
<b>EU-28 (1)</b>	89 152	86 400	12 700
Algeria	2 150	28 112	5 014
Egypt (2)	4 762	5 503	4 186
Israel	500	580	102
Jordan	74	2 596	860
Morocco	3 291	19 500	6 231
Palestine (3)	34	731	215
Tunisia	656	6 490	1 162

Lebanon, Libya and Syria: no data available.

(1) Sheep and goats: rounded estimates made for the purpose of this publication based on latest data available for each EU Member State.

(2) December 2014.

(3) December 2013.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ag33](#), [apro\\_mt\\_lscat1](#), [apro\\_mt\\_ls\\_sheep](#) and [apro\\_mt\\_lsgoat](#))

## Industry and tourism

	Industrial production (% change on year before)					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>EU-28</b>	6.7	3.2	-2.1	-0.5	1.2	2.2
Algeria	-2.5	0.4	1.6	0.9	3.9	1.9
Egypt	-1.1	-5.4	2.5	-0.1	3.5	0.3
Israel	9.5	2.0	4.0	0.6	1.1	2.3
Jordan	-3.1	4.3	4.3	-1.1	0.5	-7.5
Morocco	2.0	2.5	1.5	0.3	1.4	0.4
Palestine	:	:	6.4	7.8	-3.9	-3.8
Tunisia	7.7	-3.8	2.2	1.2	0.9	-2.5

Lebanon, Libya and Syria: no data available.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [med\\_ec8](#) and [sts\\_inpr\\_a](#))

	Non-resident tourist arrivals at the border (millions)					
	2005	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>EU-28</b>	:	295.8	305.7	323.1	338.8	:
Algeria	1.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.3	1.7
Egypt	8.6	9.8	11.5	9.5	9.9	9.3
Israel (1)	1.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8
Jordan	5.8	6.8	6.3	5.4	5.3	4.8
Lebanon	1.3	8.2	7.9	8.2	:	:
Tunisia (2)	6.4	4.8	5.6	6.3	6.1	:

Libya, Morocco, Palestine and Syria: no data available.

(1) Foreign tourists excluding cruise ship passengers.

(2) Excluding national non-residents.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [med\\_to11](#) and [tour\\_occ\\_arnat](#))

	Departures of residents going abroad (millions)					
	2005	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>EU-28</b>	:	:	287.4	291.5	279.7	:
Algeria	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.8	3.6
Egypt	8.2	9.5	10.9	9.1	9.5	9.3
Israel	3.7	4.4	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.9
Jordan	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6
Lebanon	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.4	:	:
Tunisia	2.3	:	:	:	:	:

Libya, Morocco, Palestine and Syria: no data available.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [med\\_to11](#) and [tour\\_dem\\_ttott](#))

## Transport and energy

	Motorisation rate (MR) (cars per 1 000 inhabitants)	People killed in road accidents (per million inhabitants)	Passengers carried by air — arrivals (millions)	
			2015	2010
<b>EU-28 (*)</b>	491.0	52.2	611.9	721.9
Algeria	90.5	114.2	4.7	6.3
Egypt	:	70.5	20.0	17.2
Israel	308.0	38.0	5.8	7.9
Jordan (‡)	120.2	63.6	2.9	3.6
Lebanon (‡)	391.5	157.4	2.8	3.2
Libya (¶)	15.1	:	1.3	:
Morocco (‡)	72.8	101.5	7.5	8.7
Palestine (¶)	29.2	14.0	0.0	:
Tunisia (‡)	95.4	137.7	5.6	3.6

Syria: no data available. (\*) MR: 2013. Accidents: sum of latest data (excluding Lithuania). (‡) MR: private licensed vehicles. (¶) MR and accidents: 2012. Accidents: people killed immediately. Both ratios exclude the population living in Palestinian refugee camps. Air passengers: 2014 instead of 2015. (¶) MR: 2010. Air passengers carried: 2012 instead of 2010. (‡) MR and accidents: 2014. MR: private passenger cars in circulation. (¶) Excluding the Gaza strip. Accidents: 2014. (‡) MR and accidents: 2013.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [med\\_rd3](#), [med\\_ps112](#), [med\\_rd7](#), [med\\_air5](#), [tran\\_sf\\_roadse](#), [demo\\_pjan](#) and [avia\\_paoc](#))

	Primary energy production (thousand toe)			Gross inland energy consumption (GIEC) (toe per inhabitant)	Energy intensity (kgoe per 1 000 EUR)
	Solid fuels	Oil	Gas		
	2015				
<b>EU-28 (*)</b>	149 335	70 030	117 019	3.2	114.8
Algeria	–	74 432	79 931	1.4	387.9
Egypt (‡)	14	33 463	49 107	0.9	375.3
Israel (‡)	29	65	5 800	2.8	103.5
Jordan	–	0	101	0.9	248.6
Lebanon (‡)	–	–	–	1.9	182.6
Morocco (¶)	–	6	86	0.6	214.8
Palestine (¶)	–	–	–	0.4	177.3
Tunisia (‡)	–	2 910	2 692	1.0	293.9

Libya and Syria: no data available. (‡) 2014. (¶) 2013. (¶) GIEC: 2012, ratio excludes the population living in Palestinian refugee camps. Energy intensity: 2013. (¶) GIEC: 2014. (‡) Primary energy production: 2013. GIEC and energy intensity: 2014.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [med\\_eg10](#), [med\\_ps112](#), [med\\_ec1](#), [nrg\\_100a](#), [demo\\_pjan](#) and [nama\\_10\\_gdp](#))

## Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union

Eurostat's mission is to provide high-quality statistics for Europe. Eurostat collects data from national statistical authorities.

This short guide presents the latest data available for the **European Union (EU)** and the **European Neighbourhood Policy-South (ENP-South) countries**. The ENP-South region covers 10 non-EU Mediterranean countries: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine (this designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of the Member States on this issue), Syria and Tunisia; note that ENP-South activities with Syria are currently suspended. Through the ENP, the EU offers its neighbours a relationship, built upon a mutual commitment to common values (democracy and human rights, rule of law, good governance, market economy principles and sustainable development).

**Eurostat's website:** <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat> provides free access to its statistics; it is available in German, English and French. **Statistics Explained** is a wiki-based system that presents statistical topics in an easy to understand way. Together, the articles make up an encyclopaedia of statistics. There are a range of articles on ENP countries covering subjects such as agriculture, the economy, international trade in goods, the labour market, transport, energy and population. These may be accessed at: [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/European\\_Neighbourhood\\_Policy\\_countries\\_-\\_statistical\\_overview](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/European_Neighbourhood_Policy_countries_-_statistical_overview).

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