

**Pocketbook on  
Euro-Mediterranean statistics  
2013 edition**





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2013 edition**

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Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2013

ISBN 978-92-79-33100-8

doi: 10.2785/46743

Cat. No: KS-01-13-542-EN-C

**Theme: General and regional statistics**

**Collection: Pocketbooks**

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*Printed in Italy*

PRINTED ON ELEMENTAL CHLORINE-FREE BLEACHED PAPER (ECF)

## Pocketbook on Euro-Mediterranean Statistics 2013 edition

The 2013 edition of the Pocketbook on Euro-Mediterranean statistics presents updated series of key statistical data for eight non-EU Mediterranean partners (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia) as well as comparative EU aggregates. It has not been possible to collect new data from Syria, but historic data are included, where available. The publication of tables, figures and associated methodological notes follows key social, economic and environmental themes for which data are collected annually from the Mediterranean partner countries through a series of harmonised questionnaires. All tables and figures in the publication are followed by source codes, which link directly to the associated tables within Eurostat's free dissemination database (Eurobase).

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## Acknowledgements

This publication would not have been possible without the co-operation and goodwill of a large number of people working in the National Statistical Institutes of the Mediterranean partner countries.

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## Table of contents

Acknowledgments .....	4
Introduction .....	7
Guide.....	8
Chapter 1 - Economy .....	13
Chapter 2 - Labour Force .....	31
Chapter 3 - International trade in goods.....	43
Chapter 4 - Demography.....	57
Chapter 5 - Education.....	69
Chapter 6 - Living conditions.....	77
Chapter 7 - Tourism .....	87
Chapter 8 - Transport .....	97
Chapter 9 - Energy .....	113
Chapter 10 -Agriculture .....	127
Chapter 11 -Environment .....	141



## Introduction

### Background policy

In May 2011, partly in response to the ‘Arab Spring’, the European Commission and the European External Action Service launched a new and ambitious European Neighbourhood Policy (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://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/com\\_11\\_303\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/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.

In the light of this revitalised strategy, the importance of official statistics has been reinforced and the need for international co-operation in statistics renewed; statistics need to capture the countries of the region in both their static and dynamic forms, helping policy-makers 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, Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Syria and Tunisia, within the framework of the ENP and the Union for the Mediterranean. To meet this need, the EU and the nine Mediterranean partners have been working together for a number of years to strengthen the statistical systems in the region (particularly through the MEDSTAT programmes) although assistance to Syria is currently suspended.

The overall objective of the MEDSTAT III programme of statistical co-operation is to promote evidence-based decision making and to foster democratic development and debate by improving the availability and use of statistical data in the ENP South countries. By publishing data for the MEDSTAT partner countries, both in this Pocketbook and through its free, public reference database (Eurobase), Eurostat is playing a key role in improving transparency in the countries of the region.

## Guide

### Data sources

The data for the Mediterranean partner countries are supplied by and under the responsibility of the national statistical authorities of each of the countries. Data from other sources are very limited and clearly identified. The data and their denomination in no way 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 frontiers. 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://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/european\\_neighbourhood\\_policy/enp\\_south/data\\_1/database](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/european_neighbourhood_policy/enp_south/data_1/database)

The EU-27 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 NSIs (National Statistical Institutes) of the 27 Member States, with or without estimates.

### Timeliness

The data presented in this publication were collected from the Mediterranean partner countries between January and April 2013. The database was completed in July 2013. The EU-27 totals that are provided for the purpose of comparison were extracted from Eurobase in July 2013. As the reference database is updated regularly, some data in this publication may have already been revised.

### Exchange rates

For some indicators, monetary values were provided by the Mediterranean partner countries in the national currency. In a limited number of cases, the information provided was sent in an alternative denomination (usually US dollars). In these cases, Eurostat converted the series using official 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 fluctuations and developments in currency markets are partially responsible for movements identified when looking at the evolution of a series for an indicator that is denominated in euro. A table is provided with information on the annual average exchange rates between the euro and the currencies of the Mediterranean partner countries (please refer to Chapter 1 – Table 1.10).

## Geographical coverage

The data presented for the EU cover the 27 countries that were Member States at the end of 2012 (unless otherwise indicated) throughout the period considered in each table and figure, regardless of whether there were 15, 25 or 27 members of the EU in the reference year concerned (in other words, the data have been calculated backwards with a stable coverage). Data are shown for the individual Mediterranean partner countries (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Syria and Tunisia) but not for the partner grouping as a whole.

## Eurostat data code

Source codes have been inserted after each table and figure in this publication to help readers access the most recent data on the Eurostat website. Furthermore, a distinction has been made between the codes that refer to EU-27 data and those that refer to the data for the Mediterranean partners. In the PDF version of this publication, the data codes under each table and graphic are presented as Internet hyperlinks. The data on the website are frequently updated and may therefore either differ from those presented in the publications or be more detailed, or have a different measurement unit.

## Symbols used for data

Statistical data are often accompanied by additional information in the form of statistical symbols (also called ‘flags’). In this pocketbook, the use of statistical symbols has been reduced to a minimum. The following symbols are used where necessary:

- Italic*      Provisional data, estimates and forecasts (i.e. data that are likely to change)
- :              Data are not available, confidential or unreliable
- Not applicable, not relevant or zero by default

<b>0</b>	Less than half of the final digit shown and greater than zero
<b>%</b>	Percentage

In the figures, footnotes are used to indicate those countries for which data are not available.

## Units of measurement

<b>Billion</b>	1 000 million
<b>C</b>	Celsius
<b>EUR</b>	euro
<b>ha</b>	hectare, unit of area equal to 100 ares or 10 000 square metres
<b>head</b>	unit of measure for counting the number of animals
<b>l</b>	litre
<b>kg</b>	kilogram (1 000 grams)
<b>kgoe</b>	kilogram of oil equivalent is a normalised unit of energy
<b>km</b>	kilometre (1 000 metres), a unit of distance
<b>km<sup>2</sup></b>	square kilometre, a unit of area
<b>m</b>	metre
<b>m<sup>3</sup></b>	cubic metre
<b>MIO</b>	million
<b>tonne (t)</b>	tonne = 1 000 kg
<b>toe</b>	tonne of oil equivalent is a normalised unit of energy
<b>1 000</b>	thousands

## European Union aggregates, countries and organisations

<b>EU-27</b>	European Union of 27 Member States from 1 January 2007 to 30 June 2013 (BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE, UK)
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## Currencies

<b>EUR</b>	euro
<b>DZD</b>	Algerian dinar
<b>EGP</b>	Egyptian pound
<b>ILS</b>	Israeli shekel
<b>JOD</b>	Jordanian dinar
<b>LBP</b>	Lebanese pound
<b>MAD</b>	Moroccan dirham
<b>SYP</b>	Syrian pound
<b>TND</b>	Tunisian dinar

Palestine officially uses the Israeli shekel.

## Other abbreviations

<b>BoP</b>	balance of payments
<b>CO<sub>2</sub></b>	carbon dioxide
<b>COICOP</b>	classification of individual consumption by purpose
<b>COMEXT</b>	Eurostat reference database containing external trade
<b>CPIs</b>	consumer price indices
<b>ENP</b>	European neighbourhood policy
<b>ESA95</b>	European system of accounts (1995)
<b>ETS</b>	external trade statistics
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FDI</b>	foreign direct investment
<b>GDP</b>	gross domestic product
<b>GHG</b>	greenhouse gases
<b>GER</b>	gross enrolment rate
<b>GWP</b>	global warming potential
<b>HICP</b>	harmonised index of consumer prices
<b>IATA</b>	International air transport association
<b>IPCC</b>	Intergovernmental panel on climate change

<b>ISIC</b>	international standard industrial classification
<b>ISCED</b>	international standard classification of education (UN classification)
<b>LFS</b>	labour force survey
<b>NACE</b>	statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community
<b>n.e.c./s.</b>	not elsewhere classified / specified
<b>NER</b>	net enrolment rate
<b>NPISHs</b>	non-profit institutions serving households
<b>NSIs</b>	national statistical institutes
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>SITC</b>	standard international trade classification
<b>UAA</b>	utilised agricultural area
<b>VAT</b>	value added tax

1

**Economy**

Recent economic developments in the ENP-South countries should be viewed against the backdrop of the global financial and economic crisis that emerged at the end of 2008. The reference period of 2001 to 2011 partially covers the impact of the widespread political and social unrest in the region and its consequences on the economy.

Economic growth within the EU-27 was hit relatively hard by the global financial and economic crisis. The economy contracted sharply in 2009 (real GDP declining by 4.3%), which was followed by only a partial recovery in 2010 and 2011 (real GDP growth of 2.1 % and 1.6 % respectively). In contrast, real GDP in euro terms continued to grow in each of the ENP-South countries for which data for this period are available (see Table 1.2). Although there was a partial slowdown in real GDP growth in most countries of the region in 2009 (the main exception being Palestine), growth remained relatively strong and it varied between 2.6 % in Algeria to 9.9 % in Palestine in 2011. The GDP growth in the region was fostered by economic reforms in the areas of trade, taxation, the financial system and general economic liberalisation, which led to increased foreign investment and growing exports<sup>(1)</sup>.

Despite the rapid rate of growth in GDP in most countries of the region, the accompanying rate of growth in the population (see Chapter 4) resulted in relatively muffled growth in GDP when expressed per capita (a frequently cited measure of standards of living). Israel was the only country in the region with a GDP per capita (EUR 22 559) similar to that of the EU-27 (EUR 25 100) in 2011 — see Table 1.3 — most others (Lebanon apart) ranged between EUR 1 500 to EUR 4 000 per capita between 2009 and 2011.

Some notable differences were found in the structure of the economies of the ENP-South countries. The industrial sector of Algeria (dominated by the oil and natural gas energy industry) accounted for the largest share in the value added (43.2%) of its economy in 2011. This was in sharp contrast to Lebanon (2010), where industry made a much smaller contribution (7.2%) than construction (at 12.6%, a higher share than any other country in the region) and services (75.5%). With the exception of Algeria and Egypt (2010), services (including the public administrations, education and

(1) See [http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/neighbourhood/regional-cooperation/enpi-south/documents/regional\\_indicative\\_programme\\_2011-2013\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/neighbourhood/regional-cooperation/enpi-south/documents/regional_indicative_programme_2011-2013_en.pdf)



health systems) accounted for a majority of the gross value added — see Figure 1.4. In all countries for which data are available, agriculture, forestry and fishing contributed a much higher share of gross value added than the EU-27, where the corresponding figure was a mere 1.7 % in 2010; in Egypt (2010) and Morocco it accounted for 14.0 % and 15.5 % respectively.

Investment in fixed assets is an important indicator of future economic growth, especially the level of investment in machinery and equipment and ICT products. Gross capital formation (Table 1.5) accounted for 19.2 % of the EU-27's GDP in 2011, which, after the decline from 22.2 % in 2007 to 18.3 % in 2009, indicated a slight rebound.

Compared to the EU-27, gross fixed capital formation represented a much higher proportion of GDP in Lebanon (34.2 % in 2010), Algeria (31.9 % in 2011), Morocco (30.7 % in 2011), and Tunisia (24.3 % in 2009) — see Figure 1.6. Gross fixed capital formation represented the lowest proportions of respective GDP in Egypt (19.2 % in 2010) and Israel (18.7 % in 2011). These differences in the measure of investment intensity reflect the distinct economic structures of each country.

The widespread impact of the global financial and economic crisis was evident in the deterioration of public finances. The public (general government) deficit of the EU-27, measured in terms of a percentage share of GDP, widened from -1.5 % in 2006 to -6.9 % in 2009, with only a slightly lower deficit rate (-4.4 %) recorded in 2011 — see Table 1.8. Also notable was the widening of the deficit in Israel from -1.2 % of GDP in 2006 to -5.6 % of GDP in 2009, although this fell back to -3.3 % in 2011.

The impact of the crisis was also reflected in the industrial production index (see Table 1.12), which fell sharply (-14.0 %) in the EU-27 in 2009. Considerable declines for that year were also noted in Egypt (-7.1 %), Israel (-6.1 %) and Tunisia (-4.5 %). Fortunately, a strong rebound was observed in 2010, although signs of slow down or stagnation were seen again in 2011 (in the EU-27, Algeria, Egypt, Israel and Morocco). In Tunisia the industrial production contracted by -3.8 % in 2011.

The current account balance gauges a country's economic position in the world. The EU-27's current account deficit narrowed sharply between 2006 and 2009 (from EUR 147 109 million to EUR 78 286 million). Moreover, it continued

shrinking to reach a deficit of EUR 35 191 million in 2011, which was one fourth of the EU-27's deficit in 2006 (see Table 1.13). Expressed as a proportion of GDP, the EU-27's current account deficit also decreased reaching 0.3 % in 2011 (see Table 1.14). The ENP-South countries generally fell into two groups: those with a positive balance (Egypt and Israel) and those with a much bigger relative deficit (particularly Lebanon) than the EU-27.

Foreign direct investments express the lasting interest in an enterprise operating in another country. While the EU-27 as a whole was a net investor abroad for the period between 2004 and 2011 (the period for which data are available), all ENP countries were net recipients — see Tables 1.15 and 1.16. However, inward FDI in the ENP-South countries was often lower in both 2010 and 2011 than in 2009, Israel being the main exception among those countries for which data are available. However FDI expressed as a percentage of GDP grew for all countries for which data are available, except in Morocco and Palestine — see Table 1.17.

To enable cross-country comparisons, economic data were converted into euros. Therefore, changes in time series data in euros for the ENP-South countries also reflect changes in exchange rates. These changes can be viewed in Table 1.10.

**Table 1.1:** GDP at current market prices  
(million EUR)

	2001	2006	2009 <sup>(1)</sup>	2010	2011
<b>EU-27</b>	9 584 031	11 701 131	11 754 348	12 277 804	12 647 488
DZ	61 082	93 341	98 875	121 284	141 682
EG	100 647	85 271	137 162	162 151	:
IL	136 610	115 649	140 272	165 219	175 135
JO	10 053	11 388	:	:	:
LB	19 057	17 862	24 860	27 958	:
MA	41 673	52 286	65 112	68 505	71 351
PS	4 351	3 679	4 818	6 284	7 171
SY	19 837	26 010	29 486	:	:
TN	24 654	27 384	31 197	:	:

(<sup>1</sup>) Syria, 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [nama\\_gdp\\_c](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ec1](#)).

**Table 1.2:** Real GDP growth  
(% change compared with previous year)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>EU-27</b>	3.2	0.3	-4.3	2.1	1.6
DZ	3.4	2.0	1.7	3.6	2.6
EG	:	7.2	4.7	5.1	:
IL	5.9	4.1	1.1	5.0	4.6
JO	:	:	:	:	:
LB	:	:	:	7.0	:
MA	2.7	5.6	4.9	3.6	5.0
PS	5.4	7.1	7.4	9.8	9.9
SY	6.3	:	:	:	:
TN	5.7	5.6	2.8	:	:

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [nama\\_gdp\\_k](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ec1](#)).

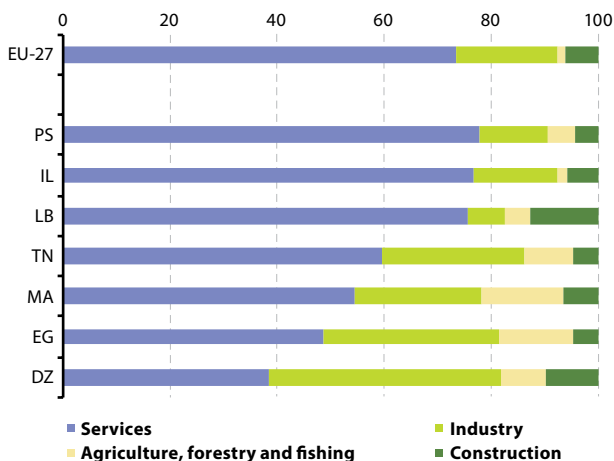
**Table 1.3:** GDP per capita at current market prices (EUR)

	2001	2006 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(2)</sup>	2010	2011
<b>EU-27</b>	19 800	23 700	23 500	24 500	25 100
DZ	1 978	2 788	2 804	3 371	3 859
EG	1 557	1 195	1 803	2 085	:
IL	21 158	16 315	18 748	21 680	22 559
JO	2 019	:	:	:	:
LB	:	4 598	6 619	:	:
MA	1 443	1 714	2 066	2 151	2 217
PS	1 488	1 086	1 301	1 649	1 826
SY	1 186	1 373	1 538	:	:
TN	2 548	2 704	2 990	:	:

<sup>(1)</sup> Jordan, 2005; Lebanon, 2007.

<sup>(2)</sup> Syria, 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [nama\\_gdp\\_c](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ec1](#)).

**Figure 1.4:** Gross value added at basic prices, 2011<sup>(1)</sup> (% of total gross value added)

<sup>(1)</sup> Jordan and Syria, not available; Morocco, provisional; EU-27, Palestine, Lebanon and Egypt, 2010; Tunisia, 2009.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [nama\\_nace06\\_c](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ec5](#)).

**Table 1.5:** Expenditure components of GDP  
(% of GDP)

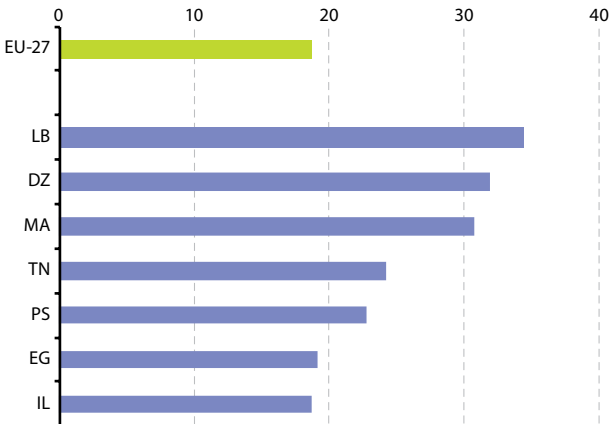
	Final consumption expenditure: households and NPISH		Final consumption expenditure: general government		Gross capital formation		External balance of goods and services	
	2006 <sup>(1)</sup>	2011 <sup>(2)</sup>	2006 <sup>(1)</sup>	2011 <sup>(2)</sup>	2006 <sup>(1)</sup>	2011 <sup>(2)</sup>	2006	2011 <sup>(2)</sup>
EU-27	57.7	58.0	20.7	21.7	21.2	19.2	0.5	1.1
DZ	31.7	31.4	11.2	22.8	30.3	35.3	26.8	10.5
EG	70.6	74.5	12.3	11.2	18.7	19.5	-1.6	-5.2
IL	56.0	58.6	25.5	24.2	18.2	17.6	0.3	-0.5
JO	88.1	:	19.5	:	33.8	:	:	:
LB	82.9	79.8	15.1	14.3	22.9	33.9	-20.9	-28.0
MA	57.5	58.9	18.5	18.2	29.4	36.0	-5.5	-13.1
PS	105.1	101.1	18.8	25.6	30.8	18.5	-54.6	-45.2
SY	66.1	:	11.5	:	18.5	:	3.9	:
TN	61.7	61.9	16.7	16.5	23.4	24.5	-1.9	-2.9

(<sup>1</sup>) Jordan, 2005.

(<sup>2</sup>) Egypt and Lebanon, 2010; Tunisia, 2009.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [nama\\_fcs\\_c](#), [nama\\_gdp\\_c](#) and [nama\\_exi\\_c](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: [med\\_ec2](#), [med\\_ec3](#) and [med\\_ec4](#)).

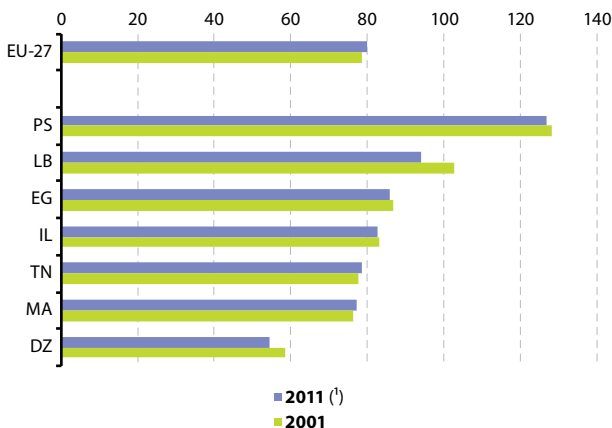
**Figure 1.6:** Gross fixed capital formation, 2011<sup>(1)</sup>  
(% of GDP)



(<sup>1</sup>) Jordan and Syria, not available; Morocco, provisional; Lebanon and Egypt, 2010; Tunisia, 2009.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [nama\\_gdp\\_c](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ec3](#)).

**Figure 1.7:** Final consumption expenditure  
(% of GDP)



(1) Jordan and Syria, not available; Morocco, provisional; Egypt and Lebanon, 2010; Tunisia, 2009.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [nama\\_gdp\\_c](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ec2](#)).

**Table 1.8:** General government deficit (-) / surplus (+) relative to GDP  
(% of GDP)

	2001	2006 (1)	2009 (2)	2010	2011
<b>EU-27</b>	-1.5	-1.5	-6.9	-6.5	-4.4
DZ	6.3	14.9	8.5	7.0	5.9
EG	-5.6	-14.7	-8.8	-10.6	:
IL	-4.1	-1.2	-5.6	-3.7	-3.3
JO	-2.7	-5.2	:	:	:
LB	-15.4	-6.8	-1.6	-3.2	:
MA	-3.6	1.1	1.4	0.2	:
PS	:	:	:	:	:
SY	1.8	-3.5	-2.4	:	:
TN	-1.5	-0.9	-1.5	:	:

(1) Jordan, 2005.

(2) Syria, 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [gov\\_dd\\_edpt1](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ec6](#)).

**Table 1.9:** General government debt relative to GDP  
(% of GDP)

	2001	2006	2009	2010	2011
<b>EU-27</b>	61.1	61.6	74.6	80.0	82.5
DZ	:	:	:	:	:
EG	:	:	:	:	:
IL	88.3	83.3	77.9	74.5	72.6
JO	:	:	:	:	:
LB	158.5	166.8	126.3	121.3	:
MA	25.9	11.3	10.7	12.1	12.3
PS	:	:	:	:	:
SY	:	:	:	:	:
TN	56.5	48.6	42.9	:	:

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [gov\\_dd\\_edpt1](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ec7](#)).

**Table 1.10:** Exchange rates against the euro  
(1 EUR = ... national currency)

	2001	2006	2009	2010	2011
DZ	69.203	91.223	101.207	99.225	102.208
EG	3.564	7.244	7.598	7.441	8.360
IL	3.764	5.592	5.461	4.926	4.978
JO	0.633	0.888	0.987	:	:
LB	1 349.970	1 893.719	2 101.141	2 001.735	:
MA	10.232	11.042	11.249	11.153	11.249
PS <sup>(1)</sup>	3.764	5.592	5.461	4.926	4.978
SY	49.100	65.300	65.100	:	:
TN	1.288	1.667	1.884	1.897	1.958

(<sup>1</sup>) The currency officially in use in Palestine is the Israeli shekel.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ec9](#)).

**Table 1.11:** Consumer price index, annual rate of change (%)

	2002	2006	2009	2010	2011
<b>EU-27<sup>(1)</sup></b>	2.5	2.3	1.0	2.1	3.1
DZ	1.4	2.3	5.7	4.0	4.5
EG	2.7	7.6	11.8	11.1	10.0
IL	5.7	2.1	3.3	2.7	3.5
JO	1.8	6.2	-0.7	6.3	:
LB <sup>(2)</sup>	4.2	5.6	3.4	4.6	3.1
MA <sup>(3)</sup>	2.8	3.4	1.0	0.9	0.9
PS	5.7	3.8	2.8	3.7	2.9
SY <sup>(4)</sup>	1.0	10.0	26.2	:	:
TN	2.6	4.5	3.5	4.4	3.5

(1) Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP): not strictly comparable with national CPIs.

(2) House rents and charges are not included.

(3) Cost of living index in urban areas.

(4) COICOP is applied from 2006 onwards.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [prc\\_hicp\\_aind](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ec8](#)).

**Table 1.12:** Industrial production index, annual rate of change (%)

	2002	2006	2009	2010	2011
<b>EU-27</b>	-0.5	4.1	-14.0	6.7	3.1
DZ	1.2	-3.4	0.5	-2.4	0.3
EG	:	12.8	-7.1	7.8	0.4
IL	-1.9	9.8	-6.1	7.8	2.0
JO	6.0	5.8	-1.7	-3.1	:
LB	:	:	:	:	:
MA	3.6	5.3	0.4	2.0	2.5
PS	:	:	6.2	:	:
SY	5.8	0.0	:	:	:
TN	0.6	2.8	-4.5	7.7	-3.8

(1) Industrial production index for the EU-27 covers NACE Rev.2 sections B, C and D (Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply).

Industrial production index of MED countries covers NACE Rev.1.1 sections C, D, E (Mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity, gas, steam and water supply).

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [sts\\_inprgr\\_a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ec8](#)).



**Table 1.13:** Current account balance with the rest of the world  
(million EUR)

	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>	2006	2009 <sup>(2)</sup>	2010	2011
<b>EU-27</b>	-93 837	-147 109	-78 286	-62 926	-35 191
DZ	7 545	23 044	22 301	:	:
EG	-37	1 390	603	:	:
IL	-2 269	5 547	5 262	6 236	1 369
JO	0	-1 575	:	:	:
LB	-4 802	-962	-5 394	-5 714	:
MA	1 780	1 125	-3 545	-3 077	:
PS	-1 114	-727	-511	-521	:
SY	643	719	334	:	:
TN	-939	-493	-884	-1 588	-2 434

(<sup>1</sup>) Lebanon, 2002.

(<sup>2</sup>) Egypt, 2008; Algeria and Syria, 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [bop\\_q\\_eu](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ecbp](#)).

**Table 1.14:** Current account balance by component, 2011<sup>(1)</sup>  
(% of GDP)

	Current account	Goods	Services	Income	Current transfers
<b>EU-27</b>	-0.3	-1.1	1.0	0.4	-0.6
DZ	:	:	:	:	:
EG	0.5	-14.3	8.3	0.8	5.7
IL	0.8	-3.2	2.7	-2.3	3.6
JO	:	:	:	:	:
LB	-20.4	-33.0	6.9	-1.4	7.0
MA	-4.5	-16.5	5.6	-1.6	8.0
PS	-8.3	-43.8	-3.7	13.2	26.1
SY	:	:	:	:	:
TN	-2.8	-8.5	5.8	-5.2	5.0

(<sup>1</sup>) Lebanon, Morocco and Palestine, 2010; Tunisia, 2009; Egypt, 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [bop\\_q\\_eu](#) and [nama\\_gdp\\_c](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: [med\\_ecbp](#) and [med\\_ec1](#)).

**Table 1.15:** Foreign direct investment — outflows from the reporting economy  
(million EUR)

	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>	2006 <sup>(2)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2010	2011
<b>EU-27</b>	-142 278	-317 685	-333 844	-308 790	-365 076
DZ	-10	-61	-212	:	:
EG	-31	-115	-755	:	:
IL	-768	-12 322	-1 219	-6 884	-2 214
JO	-6	0	:	:	:
LB	-0	-697	-808	-367	:
MA	-107	-354	-337	-444	:
PS	-421	-100	11	-58	:
SY	0	0	:	:	:
TN	-0	-24	-50	-50	-9

<sup>(1)</sup> Lebanon, 2002; EU-27, 2004.

<sup>(2)</sup> Jordan, 2005.

<sup>(3)</sup> Egypt, 2008; Algeria, 2007.

**Source:** for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [tec00053](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ecbp](#)).

**Table 1.16:** Foreign direct investment — inflows into the reporting economy  
(million EUR)

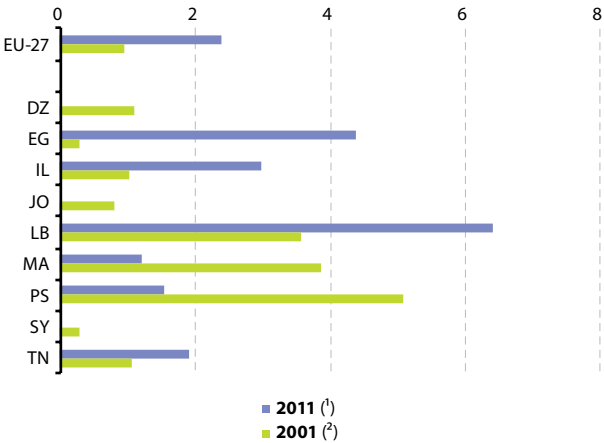
	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>	2006	2009 <sup>(2)</sup>	2010	2011
<b>EU-27</b>	58 286	231 184	275 243	213 727	241 672
DZ	1 329	1 398	1 214	:	:
EG	569	4 849	8 978	:	:
IL	1 979	12 189	3 192	4 174	8 175
JO	155	2 493	:	:	:
LB	1 413	2 130	3 446	3 223	:
MA	3 120	1 951	1 398	1 188	:
PS	21	15	215	136	:
SY	108	480	654	:	:
TN	511	2 605	1 143	1 057	320

<sup>(1)</sup> Lebanon, 2002; EU-27, 2004.

<sup>(2)</sup> Egypt, 2008; Algeria and Syria, 2007.

**Source:** for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [tec00049](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ecbp](#)).

**Figure 1.17:** Foreign direct investment intensity — average value of inward and outward FDI flows divided by GDP (%)



(<sup>1</sup>) Lebanon, Morocco and Palestine, 2010; Tunisia, 2009; Egypt, 2008.

(<sup>2</sup>) Lebanon, 2002; EU-27, 2004.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [bop\\_fdi\\_str](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: [med\\_ecbp](#) and [med\\_ec1](#)).

**Table 1.18:** Financial account and net errors and omissions (million EUR)

	Financial account			Net errors and omissions Capital account		
	2001 ( <sup>1</sup> )	2006	2011 ( <sup>2</sup> )	2001 ( <sup>3</sup> )	2006	2011 ( <sup>2</sup> )
EU-27	-91 866	-78 604	-80 435	:	:	:
DZ	:	:	:	:	:	:
EG	-605	2 816	4 839	-331	-1 595	-1 767
IL	-2 549	-4 648	-1 950	4 014	-1 526	-310
JO	-66	1 163	:	43	362	:
LB	-333	1 018	509	5 121	-1 601	5 004
MA	-2 029	-717	3 335	260	-406	-257
PS	625	541	-35	237	-33	-83
SY	-43	-805	:	:	:	:
TN	907	408	2 302	-27	-30	61

(<sup>1</sup>) Lebanon, 2002; EU-27, 2004.

(<sup>2</sup>) Lebanon, Morocco and Palestine, 2010; Egypt, 2008.

(<sup>3</sup>) Lebanon, 2002.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [bop\\_q\\_eu](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ecbp](#)).

## Definitions

The **balance of payments** is a record of a country's international transactions with the rest of the world. This is equivalent to the transactions between residents of a country and non-residents. The balance of payments is divided among the current account and investment, and other capital transactions.

The **capital account** covers all transactions that involve the receipt or payment of capital transfers and acquisition/disposal of non-produced, non-financial assets.

**Consumer price indices (CPIs)** measure the change over time in the prices of consumer goods and services acquired, used or paid for by households.

The **current account** gauges a country's economic position in the world, covering all transactions (other than those in financial items) that involve economic values and occur between resident and non-resident entities. It refers to goods and services, income, and current transfers.

**Exchange rates** represent the price or value of one country's currency in terms of another.

**Final consumption expenditure** consists of expenditure incurred by resident institutional units on goods or services that are used for the direct satisfaction of individual needs or wants or the collective needs of members of a community. Final consumption expenditure may take place on the domestic territory or abroad.

**Final consumption expenditure of households and NPISHs** (non-profit institutions serving households), also known by the term **private final consumption expenditure**, includes households' and NPISHs' expenditure. Households consist of employers, employees, recipients of property incomes, recipients of pensions, recipients of other transfer incomes. NPISHs consist of non-profit making institutions which are separate legal entities, which serve households and which are private non-market producers.

The **final consumption expenditure of government** includes both the value of goods and services produced by general government itself (other than own-account capital formation and sales), and the goods and services purchased by general

government which were supplied by market producers and provided to households (without transformation) as social transfers.

The **financial account** of the balance of payments records all transactions associated with changes of ownership in the foreign financial assets and liabilities of an economy. All components are classified according to the type of investment or by functional subdivision (direct investment, portfolio investment, financial derivatives, other investments and reserve assets).

**Foreign direct investment (FDI)** is a type of international investment where an entity that is resident in one economy (the direct investor) acquires a lasting interest (at least 10 % of the equity capital) in an enterprise operating in another economy.

**Foreign direct investment (FDI) intensity** can be measured by averaging the value of inward and outward investment during a particular reference period and expressing this in relation to gross domestic product (GDP). The index measures the intensity of investment integration within the international economy. Data are expressed by means of proportional percentage of GDP in order to remove the effect of size differences on the economies of the reporting countries.

**Gross domestic product (GDP)** measures the total market value of all goods and services produced within a country during a given period. GDP is the most frequently used indicator of economic activity and is most often measured on an annual or quarterly basis to gauge the growth of a country's economy between one period and another. It is the central aggregate of national accounts. GDP at market prices is the final result of the production activity of resident producer units. It can be defined in three ways:

- GDP is the sum of gross value added of the various institutional sectors or the various industries plus taxes and less subsidies on products (which are not allocated to sectors and industries). It is also the balancing item in the total economy production account (output approach);
- GDP is the sum of the final purchase of goods and services by resident institutional units (actual final consumption and gross capital formation), plus

exports and minus imports of goods and services (expenditure approach);

- GDP is the sum of the income of all the factors of production in society (wages, salaries, profits, interests, etc.); it comprises: compensation of employees, gross operating surplus, gross mixed income and the taxes less subsidies on production and imports (income approach).

**GDP per capita** is a broad economic indicator of living standards, and a basic measure of the competitiveness of an economy. It is calculated by dividing GDP by the total population.

**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) of a territory.

**General government deficit/surplus** refers to the national accounts' concept of consolidated general government net borrowing/net lending. It refers to the net borrowing or lending over the course of a single reference year. General government comprises central, state and local government as well as social security funds.

**Gross capital formation** (ESA 95, 3.100) consists of gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories and acquisition less disposal of valuables. Gross capital formation means gross of consumption of fixed capital. Net capital formation is arrived at by deducting consumption of fixed capital from gross capital formation.

**Gross fixed capital formation** consists of resident producers' acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during a given period, plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realised by the productive activity of producer or institutional units. **Fixed assets** are tangible or intangible assets produced as outputs from processes of production that are themselves used repeatedly, or continuously, in processes of production for more than one year; such assets may be outputs from production processes or **imports**. Investment may be made by public or private institutions. **Gross capital formation** comprises gross fixed capital formation, changes in stocks and acquisitions less disposals of items of value.

**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 depreciation of fixed assets is not included. When calculating value added, output is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices. Taxes less subsidies on products have to be added to value added to obtain GDP at market prices.

The **industrial production index** provides a measure of value added at factor cost over a given reference period. The industrial production index should take into account: variations in the type and the quality of the commodities and of the input materials, changes in stocks of finished goods and work in progress, changes in technical input/output relations (processing techniques) and services such as the assembling of production units, mounting, installations, repairs, planning, engineering and creation of software.

**Inward flows and stocks of FDI** (or FDI in the reporting economy or FDI inflow) are direct investment transactions by foreign partners in enterprises resident in the reporting economy (recorded as a positive value in the balance of payments). Outward flows and stocks of FDI (or FDI abroad) are direct investment transactions by resident entities in affiliated enterprises abroad (shown as negative, unless there has been net disinvestment).

**Net errors and omissions** show the statistical discrepancies in the balance of payment accounting that arise in gathering balance of payments data. They are part of other capital flows that are not directly measured.





**Labour force**

**2**

In many of the ENP-South countries (the most notable exception being Israel), the participation of women in economic activities is limited. The ENP recognises this 'women's empowerment deficit'; it is reflected in the considerable differences in employment and activity rates for men and women (see Figures 2.2 and 2.4) and the relatively low total employment and activity rates compared to those of the EU-27 (see Tables 2.1 and 2.3). The employment rate gap between the genders widened in the ten years between 2001 and 2011 (see Figure 2.5) in a majority of ENP South countries — reaching between 40 and 60 percentage points — with the exception of Israel.

It is against this context that the recent changes in the labour market in the region and the impact of the global economic crisis are best reviewed and compared to the developments in the EU-27.

Among those ENP-South countries for which 2010 or 2011 employment rate data are available, it is hard to detect a common trend (see Table 2.3). While there were signs of a slight increase or revival in the employment compared to previous years in Algeria (2010), Israel (2011), Palestine (2011) and the EU-27, the situation in Egypt and Morocco was quite reverse. These discrepancies demonstrate not only cultural differences among the countries but also the continuing impact of the global crisis on the labour market.

The uneven evolution of employment rates across the ENP-South region was intertwined with the uneven evolution of unemployment rates. Among those ENP-South countries for which recent unemployment rate data are available (see Table 2.7), the rates in 2010/2011 were either lower (Algeria, Israel, Morocco, Palestine) or higher (Egypt and Tunisia) than in 2009. The unemployment rate in the EU-27 rose slightly between 2009 and 2011 (up by 0.7 percentage points).

Long-term unemployment is a key concern for many policy-makers, affecting social cohesion and, ultimately, economic growth. The total long-term unemployment rates in the ENP-South countries for which data are available were generally much lower in 2011 than in 2001 (see Table 2.9); most notable was the decline in Algeria, from 20.1 % in 2001 to 6.4 % in 2010. Apart from Israel (1.2 %), however, the total long-term unemployment rates in 2011 remained considerably higher than the average for the EU-27 (4.1 %).

The youth unemployment rate in the ENP-South countries was often more than double the overall unemployment rate. This was also the case in the EU-27 in 2011, where a little more than one out of every five young persons (under 25 years of age) in the labour force was not employed, but looking for, and available to work. In Egypt and Palestine, this ratio was closer to one in every three young persons, and in Tunisia it was even higher (see Table 2.11). Nevertheless, the common trend noted after 2001 (with the exceptions of Egypt and Tunisia) was one of declining youth unemployment rates. In contrast, the youth unemployment rate in the EU-27 was 4.2 percentage points higher in 2011 (at 21.4%) than in 2001.

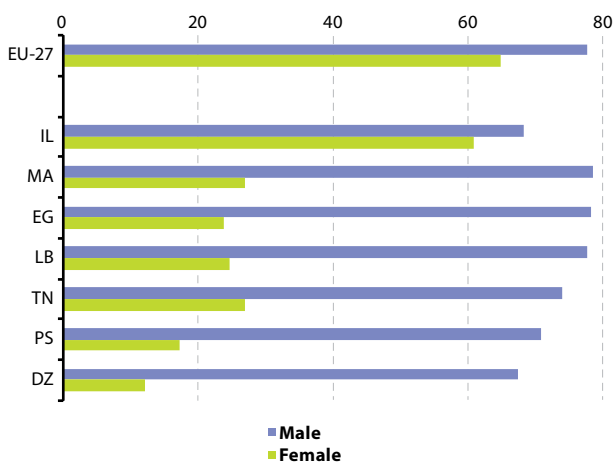
Unemployment rates also varied considerably according to the level of educational attainment. However, the pattern in many ENP-South countries, with the notable exception of Israel, was at odds with the general observation for the EU-27. The general development in the EU-27, as in Israel, was one of declining unemployment rates with higher educational attainment (see Table 2.12). So care must be taken when analysing the apparently contrary development among most ENP-South countries. In addition to the many difficulties faced by educated women in the region, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) identifies (a mix of other key factors: employment is concentrated in work of low productivity in the informal economy; the inability of economies to create enough graduate-matched jobs and the resulting skills mismatch; the absence of effective systems of public and private employment agencies and employment programmes.

**Table 2.1:** Economic activity rate (%)

	2001	2006 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009	2010	2011
<b>EU-27</b>	68.6	70.2	70.9	71.0	71.2
DZ	43.6	45.3	44.4	40.2	:
EG	46.8	49.4	50.7	51.7	51.3
IL	61.4	62.9	64.1	64.5	64.6
JO	:	:	:	:	:
LB	:	47.1	50.9	:	:
MA	53.8	53.8	52.4	52.2	52.0
PS	40.4	42.8	43.3	42.8	44.7
SY	:	:	:	:	:
TN	48.4	50.0	50.2	:	:

<sup>(1)</sup> Lebanon, 2004.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [lfsi\\_act\\_a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ps412](#)).

**Figure 2.2:** Economic activity rate by gender, 2011<sup>(1)</sup> (%)

<sup>(1)</sup> Jordan and Syria, not available; Algeria, 2010; Lebanon and Tunisia, 2009; MED countries sorted in descending order according to the total activity rate.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [lfsi\\_act\\_a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ps412](#)).

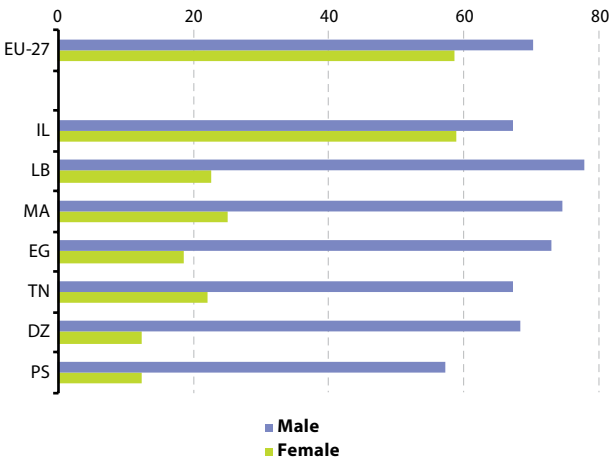
**Table 2.3: Employment rate**  
(%)

	2001	2006 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(2)</sup>	2010	2011
<b>EU-27</b>	62.6	64.4	64.5	64.1	64.3
DZ	32.1	40.3	40.2	40.6	:
EG	42.3	44.1	46.0	47.8	45.9
IL	57.0	59.1	61.0	62.1	63.0
JO	32.0	33.9	30.9	:	:
LB	:	29.5	49.8	:	:
MA	48.9	50.3	49.3	49.1	49.0
PS	28.8	31.3	32.6	32.6	35.2
SY	:	:	:	:	:
TN	42.3	44.0	44.4	:	:

(1) Lebanon, 2004.

(2) Jordan, 2007.

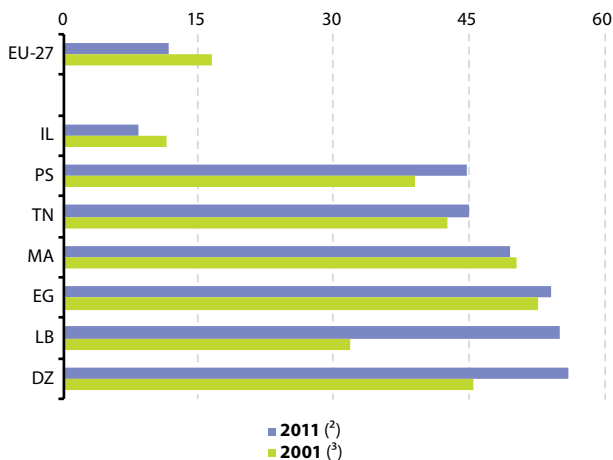
Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [lfsi\\_emp\\_a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ps413](#)).

**Figure 2.4: Employment rate by gender, 2011<sup>(1)</sup>**  
(%)

(1) Jordan and Syria, not available; Algeria, 2010; Lebanon and Tunisia, 2009; MED countries sorted in descending order according to the total employment rate.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [lfsi\\_emp\\_a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ps413](#)).

**Figure 2.5: Employment rate gender gap<sup>(1)</sup>**  
(percentage points)



(<sup>1</sup>) Jordan and Syria, not available; MED countries sorted according to ascending employment gender gap in 2011.

(<sup>2</sup>) Algeria, 2010; Tunisia and Lebanon, 2009.

(<sup>3</sup>) Lebanon, 2004.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [lfsi\\_emp\\_a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ps413](#)).

**Table 2.6: Employment by economic activity**  
(%)

	Agriculture <sup>(1)</sup>		Industry <sup>(2)</sup>		Services	
	2001 <sup>(3)</sup>	2011 <sup>(4)</sup>	2001 <sup>(3)</sup>	2011 <sup>(4)</sup>	2001 <sup>(3)</sup>	2011 <sup>(4)</sup>
EU-27	6.8	5.2	26.5	22.9	66.8	71.8
DZ	21.1	11.7	24.2	48.3	54.7	40.1
EG	28.6	29.3	33.4	34.5	38.1	36.2
IL	2.0	1.4	36.8	33.7	61.2	64.8
JO	:	:	:	:	:	:
LB	7.5	6.3	45.8	48.0	46.7	45.7
MA	44.7	39.8	33.8	36.6	21.5	23.6
PS	12.2	11.9	46.0	44.4	41.8	43.7
SY	:	:	:	:	:	:
TN	16.3	16.4	49.4	46.2	34.3	37.4

(<sup>1</sup>) Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fisheries.

(<sup>2</sup>) Including employment in construction activities.

(<sup>3</sup>) Lebanon and Tunisia, 2004.

(<sup>4</sup>) Algeria, 2010; Lebanon, 2009.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [lfsi\\_grt\\_a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ps414](#)).

**Table 2.7: Unemployment rate**  
(% of the total labour force)

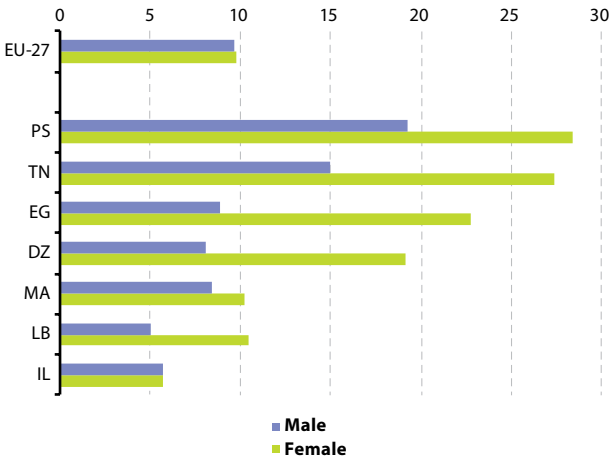
	2001	2006 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(2)</sup>	2010	2011
<b>EU-27</b>	8.6	8.3	9.0	9.7	9.7
DZ	27.3	12.3	10.2	10.0	:
EG	9.2	10.6	9.2	9.0	12.0
IL	9.5	8.5	7.7	6.8	5.7
JO	14.9	14.0	13.1	:	:
LB	:	8.0	6.4	:	:
MA	12.3	9.7	9.1	9.1	8.9
PS	25.3	23.7	24.5	23.7	20.9
SY	10.6	8.1	:	:	:
TN	15.1	14.3	13.3	13.0	18.3

(<sup>1</sup>) Lebanon, 2004.

(<sup>2</sup>) Jordan, 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [une\\_rt\\_a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ps421](#)).

**Figure 2.8: Unemployment rate by gender, 2011 (<sup>1</sup>)**  
(%)



(<sup>1</sup>) Jordan and Syria, not available; Algeria, 2010; Lebanon, 2009; MED countries sorted in descending order according to the total unemployment rate.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [une\\_rt\\_a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ps421](#)).

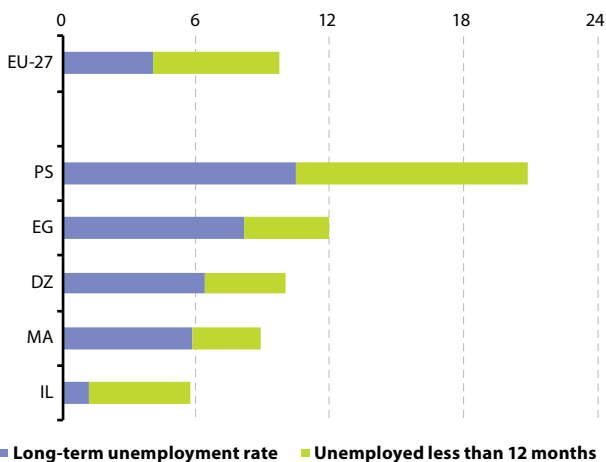
**Table 2.9:** Long term unemployment rate (%)

	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>			2011 <sup>(2)</sup>		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>EU-27</b>	3.9	3.5	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.1
DZ	20.1	19.5	23.2	6.4	5.4	11.6
EG	9.8	6.5	21.5	8.2	5.0	18.8
IL	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.2
JO	:	:	:	:	:	:
LB	2.7	:	:	:	:	:
MA	8.5	8.2	9.2	5.8	5.1	7.7
PS	:	:	:	10.5	11.3	7.2
SY	:	:	:	:	:	:
TN	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>(1)</sup> Egypt, 2003; Lebanon, 2004.

<sup>(2)</sup> Algeria, 2010.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [une\\_rt\\_a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ps421](#)).

**Figure 2.10:** Unemployment rate by duration, 2011 <sup>(1)</sup> (%)

<sup>(1)</sup> Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, not available; Tunisia, breakdown not available; Algeria, 2010; MED countries sorted in descending order according to the total unemployment rate.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [une\\_rt\\_a](#) and [une\\_ltu\\_a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ps421](#)).



**Table 2.11: Youth unemployment rate by gender**  
(%)

	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>			2011 <sup>(2)</sup>		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>EU-27</b>	17.2	16.6	17.9	21.4	21.9	20.8
DZ	47.8	46.0	57.4	21.5	18.6	37.4
EG	25.8	18.4	43.8	29.7	22.5	53.2
IL	18.6	18.4	18.8	11.6	11.8	11.4
JO	29.7	27.8	41.2	:	:	:
LB	19.9	20.2	19.0	16.8	14.6	22.3
MA	18.5	19.3	16.2	17.9	18.1	17.4
PS	35.8	36.4	31.0	35.7	32.1	53.5
SY	24.5	:	:	:	:	:
TN	30.8	33.1	26.5	42.3	40.8	45.5

(1) Lebanon, 2004.

(2) Algeria, 2010; Lebanon, 2009.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [une\\_rt\\_a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ps421](#)).

**Table 2.12: Unemployment rate by level of educational attainment, 2011 <sup>(1)</sup>**

(%)

	Illiterate	ISCED 1	ISCED 2 <sup>(2)</sup>	ISCED 3-4	ISCED 5-6
<b>EU-27</b>	:	:	14.8	7.6	5.1
DZ	1.9	7.6	10.7	8.9	20.3
EG	3.1	7.2	:	16.1	20.1
IL	0.0	8.8	8.8	6.7	4.1
JO	:	:	:	:	:
LB	4.4	4.6	5.2	7.7	8.8
MA	1.9	6.1	15.4	18.7	18.2
PS	15.8	20.5	20.5	16.7	24.8
SY	:	:	:	:	:
TN	8.0	12.4	:	20.6	29.2

(1) Algeria, 2010; Lebanon, 2009.

(2) EU-27 unemployment rate for ISCED levels 0-2.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [tps00066](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ps422](#)).

## Definitions

**Economic activity rates** represent the labour force as a percentage of the population of working age (15 to 64 years). Activity rates for **men** and for **women** are expressed as a percentage of the corresponding male and female population (aged 15 to 64) respectively, rather than as a share of the total (male and female) population. The **labour force** comprises persons in employment as well as the unemployed persons.

**Employment by economic activity** expresses the breakdown of employment according to the following sectors:

- Primary sector: agriculture and fishing (NACE Sections A+B);
- Secondary sector: industry and construction (NACE Sections C to F);
- Tertiary sector: services (NACE Sections G to O).

**Employment gender gap** is calculated as the difference between the employment rates for men and women. It is expressed in percentage points.

**Employed persons** are defined in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) as persons aged 15 and over who during the 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 because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education or training.

**Employment rates** represent persons in employment as a percentage of the population of working age (15 to 64 years). Employment rates for men and women are expressed as a percentage of the corresponding male and female population (aged 15 to 64) respectively, rather than as a share of the total (male and female) population.

The **unemployment rate** is the share of unemployed persons over the total number of active persons in the labour market. Unemployed persons within the EU are defined as those persons aged 15 to 74 who were without work during the reference week, were currently available for work and were either actively seeking work in the past four weeks or had already found a job to start within the next three months. In the MED countries, the narrower age group of 15 to 64 years is considered.

The **long-term unemployment rate** is defined as the number of persons who have been unemployed for at least 12 months, expressed as a share of the total number of active persons in the labour market.

Unemployment rate **by level of education** is the unemployment rate according to the highest educational attainment level reached. Basis is the ISCED classification (International Standard Classification of Education). ISCED 97 distinguishes seven levels of education: pre-primary education (level 0); primary education (level 1); lower secondary education (level 2); upper secondary education (level 3); post-secondary non-tertiary education (level 4); tertiary education (first stage) (level 5); tertiary education (second stage) (level 6). The expression 'attainment level' should be associated with obtaining a certificate or diploma. In cases where there is no certification, successful completion must be associated with full attendance of the course.

**Youth unemployment rate** is the share of unemployed persons aged 15 to 24 as a proportion of the total number of active persons in the labour market (the labour force) aged 15 to 24. The data presented generally refer to average rates of the four quarterly labour force surveys in each year. Youth unemployment rates for men and women are expressed as a percentage of the male labour force aged 15 to 24 and the female labour force aged 15 to 24 respectively, rather than as a share of the total (male and female) labour force.



**International trade in goods**

**3**

The economies of the ENP-South countries are highly integrated with the international economy; the average value of goods trade flows for those countries for which 2010 or 2011 data are available typically corresponded to between 18% and 45% of GDP, much higher than the 13.0% share for the EU-27 in 2011 (trade between the EU-27 and the rest of the world, i.e. excluding intra-EU trade). For the majority of the ENP-South countries — the notable exception being Algeria — the import of goods constituted the larger part of these trade flows (see Table 3.1), resulting in relatively large trade deficits. These deficits equated to 13.3% of GDP in Tunisia (2011), 22.3% of GDP in Morocco (2011), 37.0% of GDP in Lebanon (2011) and 40.6% of GDP in Palestine (2010) — see Table 3.4 for the trade balance figures in million EUR. By way of comparison, the EU-27 trade deficit amounted to 1.3% of GDP in 2011 (equivalent to EUR 164.6 billion).

Over the period between 2001 and 2011, there was strong growth in both the values of exports and imports of goods among the majority of ENP-South countries (see Tables 3.2 and 3.3), despite widespread contractions observed in 2009. Particularly strong growth was recorded in Egypt and Lebanon, where the values of exports of goods rose five-fold and three-fold respectively, and where the value of the imports of goods tripled and doubled respectively. The other ENP-South countries also experienced increases although of less spectacular intensity, especially in recent years.

The ENP-South countries differed greatly in the make-up of the goods they exported, although there was much less diversity in the shares of the groups of products imported — see Tables 3.6 and 3.7. Energy commodities accounted for almost all (98.3%) of the value of Algeria's exports in 2011 and about half (49.9%) of the export value of goods from Syria in 2010. Exports of 'other' manufactured goods accounted for just over half (52.8%) of total exports from Palestine in 2010 and two-fifths (44.2%) of exports from Israel in 2011. Chemicals represented just over one third of exports from Jordan. As regards goods imports, the ENP-South countries as a group differed from the EU-27 in terms of the relative shares of energy commodities and food and drinks in particular. Imports of energy accounted for a lower share of total imports in all ENP-South countries (with the exception of Jordan and Palestine) than was the case for the EU-27 (28.5%) in 2011. In contrast, food and drinks accounted for a higher share of total

imports in all ENP-South countries than was the case for the EU-27 (5.3 %) in 2011.

The EU-27 was a key partner for most of the ENP-South countries in the trade of goods — see Figure 3.8 — although less so for Jordan and Palestine. Indeed, the EU-27 accounted for the majority of the total trade in goods in Algeria, Morocco and, in particular, Tunisia. Nevertheless, reliance on the EU-27 as a market for imports and exports of goods declined steadily between 2001 and 2011 (see Tables 3.11 and 3.12). The EU-27 remained a relatively more important partner for imports of goods than for exports in Algeria, Israel, Lebanon, Jordan and Palestine (2010), and a more important partner for exports rather than imports in Morocco, Syria (2010) and Tunisia.

Only Algeria and Syria had positive goods trade balances with the EU-27 over the period between 2001 and 2011 (see Table 3.13), in both cases nearly entirely based on the exports of energy commodities (see Table 3.15). To a large extent, the fluctuations in their respective positive trade balances during this period reflected changes in world energy prices. Trade deficits in goods with the EU-27 were recorded for all other ENP-South countries, and widened relatively steadily over the reference period in Egypt, Lebanon and Morocco.

**Table 3.1: Trade**  
(% of GDP)

	Exports				Imports			
	2001	2006 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(2)</sup>	2011 <sup>(3)</sup>	2001	2006 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(2)</sup>	2011 <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>EU-27<sup>(4)</sup></b>	9.2	9.9	9.4	12.3	10.2	11.6	10.5	13.6
DZ	35.0	46.6	32.7	37.2	18.2	18.3	28.7	23.9
EG	4.6	12.8	12.7	12.5	14.1	19.2	23.5	24.6
IL	23.8	32.2	24.6	27.8	27.2	32.9	24.3	30.2
JO	25.6	37.2	:	:	54.3	80.9	:	:
LB	5.1	10.2	10.0	11.5	42.1	41.9	46.8	48.5
MA	19.2	19.2	15.4	21.6	29.6	36.0	36.0	43.9
PS	7.5	7.9	7.6	6.9	52.2	59.7	53.6	47.6
SY	28.4	33.4	28.6	:	25.6	35.2	36.3	:
TN	30.0	34.1	33.2	38.8	43.3	43.7	44.0	52.0

<sup>(1)</sup> Lebanon, break in series.

<sup>(2)</sup> Syria (break in series), 2007.

<sup>(3)</sup> Egypt, Lebanon and Palestine, 2010; Israel, break in series.

<sup>(4)</sup> The EU-27's international trade.

**Source:** for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [ext\\_lt\\_intratrd](#) and [nama\\_gdp\\_c](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: [med\\_ec1](#) and [med\\_ecet](#)).

**Table 3.2: Total exports**  
(million EUR)

	2001	2006 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009	2011 <sup>(2)</sup>	Average annual growth rate 2001 to 2011 (%) <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>EU-27<sup>(4)</sup></b>	884 707	1 161 776	1 101 746	1 561 890	5.8
DZ	21 394	43 542	32 301	52 729	9.4
EG	4 638	10 936	17 404	22 689	17.2
IL	32 449	37 267	34 470	48 733	4.2
JO	2 574	4 240	3 635	4 828	6.5
LB	979	1 818	2 498	3 065	12.1
MA	7 981	10 051	10 049	15 445	6.8
PS	324	292	364	434	3.3
SY	5 636	8 697	6 950	8 564	4.8
TN	7 402	9 335	10 336	12 821	5.6

<sup>(1)</sup> Lebanon, break in series.

<sup>(2)</sup> Israel, break in series; Palestine and Syria, 2010.

<sup>(3)</sup> Palestine and Syria, between 2001 and 2010; The breaks in series for Egypt (2010), Israel (2011), Lebanon (2006), Syria (2007) and Tunisia (2010) reflect a change in the primary data source. However, the figures at the level of total products are little changed. The AAGRs for these countries are shown, therefore, but as estimated figures.

<sup>(4)</sup> The EU-27's international exports.

**Source:** for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [ext\\_lt\\_intratrd](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ecet](#)).



**Table 3.3: Total imports**  
(million EUR)

	2001	2006 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009	2011 <sup>(2)</sup>	Average annual growth rate 2001 to 2011 (%) <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>EU-27<sup>(4)</sup></b>	979 143	1 363 882	1 234 317	1 726 514	5.8
DZ	11 096	17 092	28 342	33 865	11.8
EG	14 208	16 401	32 264	44 743	12.2
IL	37 185	38 097	34 062	52 857	3.6
JO	5 462	9 214	10 231	13 128	9.2
LB	8 026	7 483	11 637	14 485	6.1
MA	12 337	18 816	23 463	31 350	9.8
PS	2 271	2 197	2 582	2 988	3.1
SY	5 084	9 150	11 072	13 247	11.2
TN	10 670	11 977	13 717	17 207	4.9

(1) Lebanon, break in series.

(2) Israel, break in series; Palestine and Syria, 2010.

(3) Palestine and Syria, between 2001 and 2010; The breaks in series for Egypt (2010), Israel (2011), Lebanon (2006), Syria (2007) and Tunisia (2010) reflect a change in the primary data source. However, the figures at the level of total products are little changed. The AAGRs for these countries are shown, therefore, but as estimated figures.

(4) The EU-27's international imports.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [ext\\_lt\\_intratrd](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ecet](#)).

**Table 3.4: Trade balance**  
(million EUR)

	2001	2006 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009	2011 <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>EU-27<sup>(3)</sup></b>	-94 436	-202 106	-132 571	-164 624
DZ	10 298	26 450	3 959	18 864
EG	-9 571	-5 465	-14 860	-22 054
IL	-4 736	-830	408	-4 123
JO	-2 888	-4 974	-6 596	-8 299
LB	-7 047	-5 666	-9 139	-11 419
MA	-4 357	-8 765	-13 414	-15 906
PS	-1 947	-1 905	-2 219	-2 554
SY	552	-453	-4 122	-4 683
TN	-3 268	-2 642	-3 380	-4 386

(1) Lebanon, break in series.

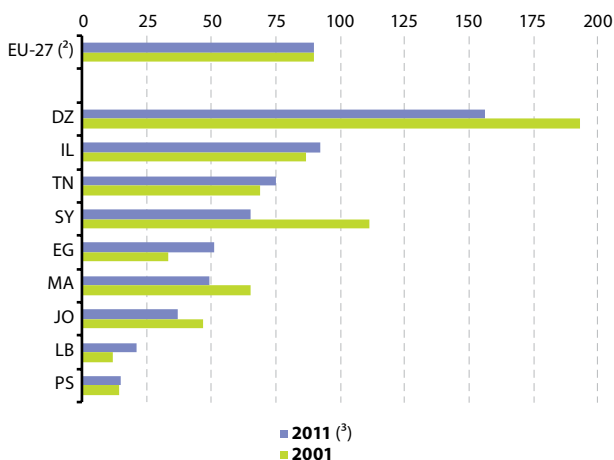
(2) Israel, break in series; Palestine and Syria, 2010.

(3) The EU-27's international trade.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [ext\\_lt\\_intratrd](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ecet](#)).

**Figure 3.5: Export/import ratio<sup>(1)</sup>**

(%)



(<sup>1</sup>) Sorted in descending order according to the 2011 ratio.

(<sup>2</sup>) Based on the EU-27's international trade.

(<sup>3</sup>) Israel, break in series; Palestine and Syria, 2010.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [ext\\_lt\\_intratrd](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ecet](#)).

**Table 3.6: Exports, by group of goods, 2011<sup>(1)</sup>**

(% of total exports)

	Food and drinks	Raw materials	Energy	Chemicals	Machinery and vehicles	Other manufactured products	Other <sup>(2)</sup>
EU-27 <sup>(3)</sup>	5.7	2.9	6.5	16.4	41.6	22.7	4.2
DZ	0.5	0.2	98.3	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0
EG	12.9	5.8	29.3	14.4	4.8	27.2	5.6
IL	2.9	1.8	6.0	22.7	22.1	44.2	0.3
JO	16.3	11.7	0.2	34.8	5.5	28.5	3.0
LB	12.8	9.8	0.1	10.9	12.8	26.1	27.5
MA	15.2	13.4	5.6	21.6	18.6	25.4	0.3
PS	18.1	15.1	0.3	8.0	5.5	52.8	0.2
SY	19.9	4.6	49.9	6.2	2.1	17.2	0.0
TN	6.6	5.0	14.6	7.0	31.1	35.8	0.0

(<sup>1</sup>) Israel, break in series; Palestine and Syria, 2010.

(<sup>2</sup>) 'Other' includes products not classified elsewhere.

(<sup>3</sup>) The EU-27's international exports.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [ext\\_lt\\_intratrd](#)); for the MED countries (online data code: [med\\_ecet](#)).

**Table 3.7:** Imports, by group of goods, 2011 <sup>(1)</sup>  
(% of total imports)

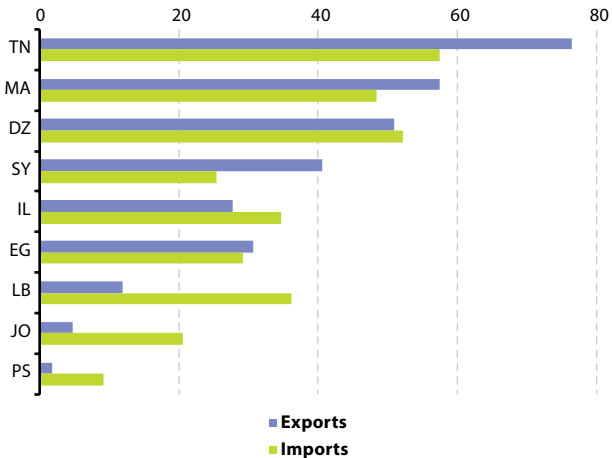
	Food and drinks	Raw materials	Energy	Chemicals	Machinery and vehicles	Other manufactured products	Other <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>EU-27 <sup>(3)</sup></b>	5.3	5.0	28.5	9.0	25.7	23.3	3.3
DZ	20.6	4.1	2.3	11.4	37.2	24.4	0.0
EG	18.7	11.5	14.9	12.4	20.1	22.2	0.1
IL	6.4	2.4	18.5	10.8	28.8	32.8	0.2
JO	14.8	3.0	28.9	11.0	18.5	22.2	1.6
LB	14.4	3.0	22.2	10.6	17.9	23.6	8.4
MA	11.0	6.5	24.3	10.1	24.9	23.2	0.0
PS	21.7	2.1	31.3	8.2	13.7	22.7	0.2
SY	18.3	5.6	19.7	13.1	20.6	22.8	0.0
TN	8.1	6.2	14.8	10.6	31.1	29.1	0.0

<sup>(1)</sup> Israel, break in series; Palestine and Syria, 2010.

<sup>(2)</sup> 'Other' includes products not classified elsewhere.

<sup>(3)</sup> The EU-27's international exports.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [ext\\_lt\\_intratrd](#)); for the MED countries (online data code: [med\\_ecet](#)).

**Figure 3.8:** Trade with the EU-27, 2011 <sup>(1)</sup>  
(% of total trade)

<sup>(1)</sup> Israel, break in series; Palestine and Syria, 2010; Sorted in descending order according to the average share of international trade (exports and imports).

Source: for the MED countries (online data code: [med\\_ecet](#)).

**Table 3.9:** Total exports to the EU-27  
(million EUR)

	2001	2006 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2011 <sup>(3)</sup>
DZ	13 831	22 940	16 688	20 979	26 779
EG	1 531	3 712	4 894	6 051	6 954
IL	9 236	10 393	8 762	11 626	13 493
JO	110	136	109	166	225
LB	224	218	324	579	363
MA	5 845	7 385	6 637	8 013	8 886
PS	3	2	3	7	:
SY	3 947	3 537	2 283	3 467	:
TN	5 920	7 208	7 626	9 063	9 794

<sup>(1)</sup> Lebanon, break in series.

<sup>(2)</sup> Egypt and Tunisia, break in series.

<sup>(3)</sup> Israel, break in series.

Source: for the MED countries (online data code: [med\\_ecet](#)).

**Table 3.10:** Total imports from the EU-27  
(million EUR)

	2001	2006 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2011 <sup>(3)</sup>
DZ	6 834	9 426	15 007	15 534	17 644
EG	4 773	4 042	10 587	12 894	13 041
IL	15 947	14 357	12 468	15 460	18 282
JO	1 802	2 169	2 160	2 332	2 706
LB	3 507	2 820	4 462	4 853	5 228
MA	6 832	9 974	12 283	13 153	15 136
PS	415	181	249	275	:
SY	1 872	1 793	1 971	3 352	:
TN	7 736	7 872	8 605	10 226	9 892

<sup>(1)</sup> Lebanon, break in series.

<sup>(2)</sup> Egypt and Tunisia, break in series.

<sup>(3)</sup> Israel, break in series.

Source: for the MED countries (online data code: [med\\_ecet](#)).

**Table 3.11: Exports to the EU-27**  
(% of total exports)

	2001	2006 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2011 <sup>(3)</sup>	Difference in % points 2011/2001 <sup>(4)</sup>
DZ	64.6	52.7	51.7	49.1	50.8	-13.9
EG	33.0	33.9	28.1	29.9	30.7	-2.4
IL	28.5	27.9	25.4	26.3	27.7	-0.8
JO	4.3	3.2	3.0	3.7	4.7	0.4
LB	22.9	12.0	13.0	18.1	11.9	-11.1
MA	73.2	73.5	66.0	59.7	57.5	-15.7
PS	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.7	:	0.9
SY	70.0	40.7	32.8	40.5	:	-29.5
TN	80.0	77.2	73.8	73.2	76.4	-3.6

(1) Lebanon, break in series.

(2) Egypt and Tunisia, break in series.

(3) Israel, break in series.

(4) Palestine and Syria, between 2001 and 2010; The breaks in series for Egypt (2010), Israel (2011), Lebanon (2006), Syria (2007) and Tunisia (2010) reflect a change in the primary data source. However, the % point differences for these countries are shown, therefore, but as estimated figures.

Source: for the MED countries (online data code: [med\\_ecet](#)).

**Table 3.12: Imports from the EU-27**  
(% of total imports)

	2001	2006 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2011 <sup>(3)</sup>	Difference in % points 2011/2001 <sup>(4)</sup>
DZ	61.6	55.1	53.0	51.1	52.1	-9.5
EG	33.6	24.6	32.8	32.3	29.1	-4.4
IL	42.9	37.7	36.6	34.5	34.6	-8.3
JO	33.0	23.5	21.1	19.9	20.6	-12.4
LB	43.7	37.7	38.3	35.8	36.1	-7.6
MA	55.4	53.0	52.3	49.2	48.3	-7.1
PS	18.3	8.2	9.6	9.2	:	-9.1
SY	36.8	19.6	17.8	25.3	:	-11.5
TN	72.5	65.7	62.7	61.2	57.5	-15.0

(1) Lebanon, break in series.

(2) Egypt and Tunisia, break in series.

(3) Israel, break in series.

(4) Palestine and Syria, between 2001 and 2010; The breaks in series for Egypt (2010), Israel (2011), Lebanon (2006), Syria (2007) and Tunisia (2010) reflect a change in the primary data source. However, the % point differences for these countries are shown, therefore, but as estimated figures.

Source: for the MED countries (online data code: [med\\_ecet](#)).

**Table 3.13: Trade balance with the EU-27**  
(million EUR)

	2001	2006 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2011 <sup>(3)</sup>
DZ	6 997	13 514	1 681	5 445	9 135
EG	-3 242	-331	-5 693	-6 843	-6 087
IL	-6 711	-3 965	-3 706	-3 834	-4 789
JO	-1 693	-2 033	-2 051	-2 166	-2 481
LB	-3 282	-2 602	-4 138	-4 274	-4 864
MA	-987	-2 589	-5 646	-5 140	-6 250
PS	-413	-179	-245	-267	:
SY	2 074	1 744	312	115	:
TN	-1 815	-664	-979	-1 163	-97

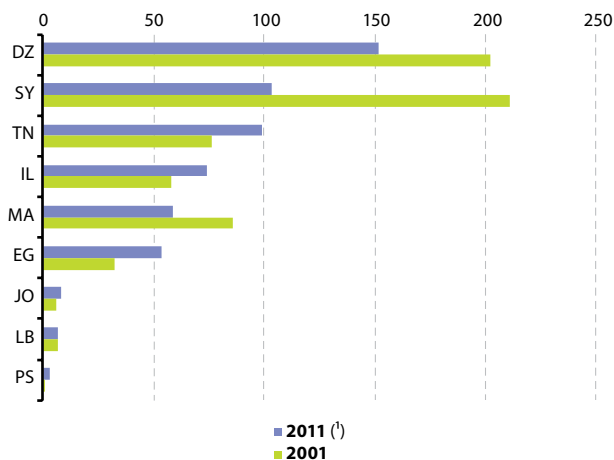
<sup>(1)</sup> Lebanon, break in series.

<sup>(2)</sup> Egypt and Tunisia, break in series.

<sup>(3)</sup> Israel, break in series.

Source: for the MED countries (online data code: [med\\_ecet](#)).

**Figure 3.14: Export/import ratio with EU**  
(%)



<sup>(1)</sup> Israel, break in series; Palestine and Syria, 2010.

Source: for the MED countries (online data code: [med\\_ecet](#)).

**Table 3.15:** Exports to EU-27 by group of products, 2011 <sup>(1)</sup> (%)

	Food and drinks	Raw materials	Energy	Chemicals	Machinery and vehicles	Other manufactured products	Other <sup>(2)</sup>
DZ	0.4	0.2	97.9	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0
EG	8.1	3.2	35.7	19.5	4.5	28.9	0.1
IL	5.5	2.8	0.5	38.2	18.8	34.1	0.0
JO	15.0	28.7	0.0	27.5	2.4	26.0	0.4
LB	11.7	11.5	0.0	16.1	10.3	50.3	0.1
MA	18.1	9.0	2.1	8.5	24.9	37.4	0.0
PS	22.5	31.3	0.0	22.5	3.0	20.7	0.0
SY	0.5	2.8	92.3	0.3	0.3	3.8	0.0
TN	3.0	2.6	17.1	2.5	34.8	40.0	0.0

<sup>(1)</sup> Israel, break in series; Palestine and Syria, 2010.

<sup>(2)</sup> 'Other' includes products not classified elsewhere.

Source: for the MED countries (online data code: [med\\_ecet](#)).

**Table 3.16:** Imports from EU-27 by group of products, 2011 <sup>(1)</sup> (%)

	Food and drinks	Raw materials	Energy	Chemicals	Machinery and vehicles	Other manufactured products	Other <sup>(2)</sup>
DZ	18.4	3.5	3.5	13.5	34.1	27.0	0.0
EG	10.8	9.7	10.7	17.7	29.5	21.5	0.1
IL	6.6	2.5	1.9	15.4	38.0	35.2	0.4
JO	13.7	3.5	14.9	16.0	29.8	19.4	2.8
LB	12.9	2.0	29.8	14.5	21.9	18.6	0.3
MA	8.4	5.0	11.8	11.5	33.6	29.6	0.0
PS	17.1	1.5	0.6	19.4	42.2	19.2	0.0
SY	11.3	4.3	30.7	13.6	25.1	14.9	0.0
TN	5.0	3.2	9.7	11.2	35.0	35.9	0.0

<sup>(1)</sup> Israel, break in series; Palestine and Syria, 2010.

<sup>(2)</sup> 'Other' includes products not classified elsewhere.

Source: for the MED countries (online data code: [med\\_ecet](#)).

## Definitions

Within the EU, there are two main sources for statistics on external trade. External trade statistics (ETS) provide information on trade in goods, collected predominantly on the basis of customs and Intrastat declarations — simple administrative declaration (SAD). The second source is the balance of payments statistics (BoP) that register all the transactions of an economy with the rest of the world. For all these transactions the BoP registers the value of exports (credits) and imports (debits), the difference of which is usually referred to as the balance (surplus or deficit).

Data on external trade up to 2011 were received from the Mediterranean partner countries, based on the BoP method.

International trade data by SITC in 1000 euro for the Mediterranean partner countries come from three different sources:

MEDCOMEXT: Monthly HS6 data collected through MEDSTAT Programme

QUESTIONAIRE: Medstat Questionnaire collecting Main External Trade Aggregates in SITC

COMTRADE: UN Comtrade database in SITC Rev4

Sources:

MA, DZ, JO: MEDCOMEXT

TN, EG: 2000-2010 MEDCOMEXT 2011-201+ (COMTRADE)

PS: 2000-2011 (QUESTIONAIRE) 2012 (COMTRADE)

IL: 2000-2011 (QUESTIONAIRE) 2012 (MEDCOMEXT)

LB: 2000-2006 (QUESTIONAIRE) 2007-201+ (COMTRADE)

SY: 2000-2007 (QUESTIONAIRE) 2008-201+ (COMTRADE)

**Exports** are transactions in goods (sales, barter, gifts or grants) from residents to non-residents.

**Imports** are transactions in goods (purchases, barter, gifts or grants) from non-residents to residents.

**SITC — Standard International Trade Classification** — is a classification of goods used to classify the exports and imports of a country to enable international comparisons over time. The classification is built of 10 headings:

0 Food and live animals

1 Beverages and tobacco

2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels

3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials



- 4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes
- 5 Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.
- 6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material
- 7 Machinery and transport equipment
- 8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
- 9 Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC

In this chapter, some of the SITC headings were renamed and others grouped together to help the presentation:

- Food and drinks cover SITC headings 0 and 1;
- Raw materials cover SITC headings 2 and 4;
- Energy corresponds to SITC heading 3;
- Chemicals correspond to SITC heading 5;
- Other manufactured products cover the SITC headings 6 and 8;
- Machinery and vehicles correspond to SITC heading 7;
- Other corresponds to SITC heading 9.

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

**Export/import ratio** is obtained by dividing exports value by imports value.

**Trade as % of GDP** is the share of total trade (exports + imports) in the gross domestic product.



**Demography**

**4**

The total population of the ENP-South countries as a whole was about 200 million in 2011, the equivalent of 40% of the population of the European Union as a whole (see Table 4.1). Egypt was by far the most populated of the ENP-South countries (with almost 80 million inhabitants), followed by Algeria (almost 37 million inhabitants) and Morocco (32 million inhabitants). By way of comparison with the EU Member States, only Germany had a higher population (82 million) than Egypt.

The rate of population growth in the ENP-South countries was generally much higher than across the EU-27 during the 2001-2011 decade (see Figure 4.2); with the notable exception of Lebanon, the populations of the ENP-South countries increased at an average rate of between 1% and 3% per year compared to the EU-27 average of 0.4% per year. With the rate of population growth in the ENP-South region expected to continue to outstrip that of the EU-27, it is projected that by 2030, and under normal conditions, the population of ENP-South countries will (at an expected total of 257 million inhabitants) correspond to almost one half of the EU-27 population (see Table 4.3).

Reflecting rapid population growth, all ENP-South countries are characterised as having a relatively young population (see Table 4.4). Those under the age of 25 represented at least 40% of the total populations of all ENP-South countries in 2011 (or latest year available), and even more in Egypt (51.4%) and Palestine (62.9%). Although these figures were lower than those recorded in 2001 for all the ENP-South countries for which data are available, they remained significantly higher than the equivalent for the EU-27 (27.5% of the total population in 2011).

Conversely, there was a relatively small — if growing — proportion of the population over the age of 65 in the ENP-South countries; this share of the population ranged from 3.0% in Palestine (2011) to 7.8% in Lebanon (2009) and 9.9% in Israel (2011). In comparison, those over 65 years old accounted for about one in every six (17.5%) persons in the EU-27 in 2011.

These trends can also be illustrated through the age dependency ratios (see Table 4.5), which compare the generally economically inactive age groups of the population with the active, i.e. the young (under 15 years old) and the old (over 65

years old) with the population aged 15 to 64. Combining the two sets of indicators, the total dependency ratio of ENP-South countries ranged from 44.2% in Tunisia (2010) to 61.2% in Israel (2011) and 78.7% in Palestine (2011). Although relatively high, the combined rates for the ENP-South countries in 2011 fell slowly over the reference period. In contrast, the combined rate for the EU-27 in 2011 (49.6%) was very similar to that for 2001 (48.9%), with the decrease in young age dependency counterbalancing the increase in old age dependency.

These separate demographic trends and profiles have different economic, environmental and social implications; for example, there is an urgent need for rapid job creation and for a skills match between education and employment in the ENP-South countries; the ageing population in the EU-27 puts pressure on individuals to prolong their economically active life as well as to raise social expenditure on healthcare and pensions.

The key driver of population growth in the ENP-South countries during the period between 2001 and 2011 was a relatively high birth rate; a majority of ENP-South countries had much higher rates than the world average of 21.3 births per 1 000 inhabitants<sup>(1)</sup> for the period 2005–2010, and much higher still when compared to the provisional EU-27 average of 10.4 in 2011 — see Table 4.8. With relatively low death rates (reflecting the young age profiles of the populations), the resulting crude rates of natural increase for all of the ENP-South countries in 2011 (varying between 12.9 per 1 000 inhabitants in Tunisia to an estimated 28.8 in Palestine) outstripped the provisional rate for the EU-27 (0.8 per 1 000 inhabitants in 2011) — see Figure 4.7.

Fertility rates vary considerably across the world, with the EU-27 being one of the few to report rates below the natural replacement level of 2.1 children per woman (according to the UN<sup>(2)</sup>); in 2011, the EU-27 total fertility rate was 1.57. In most of the ENP-South countries, fertility rates during the years between 2001 and 2011 considerably exceeded this replacement level — see Table 4.9. The exceptions were Tunisia, where the fertility rate remained slightly below the replacement level, and Lebanon (as provided by the snapshot for 2004).

(1) <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Excel-Data/fertility.htm>

(2) [http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/methodology\\_sheets/demographics/total\\_fertility\\_rate.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/methodology_sheets/demographics/total_fertility_rate.pdf)

Improved social and economic conditions, better healthcare and raised awareness of health issues have contributed to the increase in life expectancy and the decrease in infant mortality rates. In broad terms, life expectancy for males and females at birth in the countries of the ENP-South increased over the period between 2001 and 2011, as it did on average across the EU-27 — see Table 4.10. However, the life expectancy rate of men in Palestine was lower in 2011 than in 2006. In all of the ENP-South countries and in the EU-27, life expectancy for a newborn girl was higher than for a newborn boy, although the gender differences were smaller in the ENP-South countries than in the EU-27 (5.8 years on average). In Israel, boys at birth were expected to live 3 years longer on average (to 79.7 years old) than their counterparts in the EU-27 (2009), and as much as 11.9 years longer than their counterparts in Egypt in 2009. Girls in Israel were expected to live almost one year longer on average (to 83.5 years old) than their counterparts in the EU-27 (2009) and 13.0 years longer than girls at birth in Egypt in 2009. Infant mortality rates across the ENP-South region plummeted over the period between 2001 and 2011, except in Jordan where the rate recorded in 2008 indicated an increase compared with 2007. With the notable exception of Israel, the infant mortality rates for all ENP-South countries remained considerably higher than the rate for the EU-27 — see Table 4.11.

**Table 4.1:** Population indicators, 2011

	Population, as of 1 January (1 000) (1)	Male (1 000) (1)	Female (1 000) (1)	Population density, (inhab. per km <sup>2</sup> ) (2)
<b>EU-27</b>	502 369	245 298	257 071	117
DZ	36 717	18 579	18 138	15
EG	79 603	40 698	38 905	81
IL	7 695	3 807	3 888	321
JO	6 113	3 151	2 962	69
LB	3 786	1 905	1 880	362
MA	32 245	16 011	16 234	45
PS	4 109	2 086	2 023	693
SY	19 880	10 162	9 718	107
TN	10 674	5 316	5 358	69

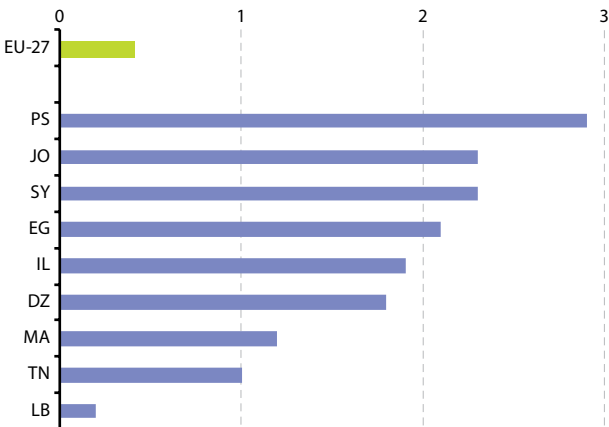
(1) Algeria and Tunisia, mid year population; Lebanon and Syria, 2009; EU-27, break in series.

(2) Lebanon and Syria, 2009; Israel, 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [demo\\_pjan](#) and [demo\\_r\\_d3dens](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: [med\\_ps111](#) and [med\\_ps112](#)); for Algeria, Jordan and Tunisia, partner country websites.

**Figure 4.2:** Population, average annual growth rates 2001 to 2011 (1)

(%)



(1) Algeria and Tunisia, mid year population (2011); Syria, between 2001 and 2009; Lebanon, between 2004 and 2009; Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia, estimates; EU-27, break in series and provisional.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [demo\\_pjan](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ps112](#)); for Algeria, Jordan and Tunisia (2011), partner country websites.

**Table 4.3:** Total population and population projections (1 000)

	2006 <sup>(1)</sup>	2011 <sup>(2)</sup>	2020	2030	2040	2050
<b>EU-27</b>	493 210	502 369	514 366	522 342	525 702	524 053
DZ	33 194	36 717	40 180	43 475	45 490	46 522
EG	71 756	79 603	94 810	106 498	116 232	123 452
IL	6 991	7 695	8 666	9 816	10 955	12 029
JO	5 473	6 113	7 366	8 415	9 289	9 882
LB	3 759	3 786	4 516	4 701	4 749	4 678
MA	30 509	32 245	35 078	37 502	38 806	39 200
PS	3 560	4 109	5 317	6 755	8 230	9 727
SY	18 431	19 880	24 079	27 859	30 921	33 051
TN	10 078	10 674	11 518	12 212	12 533	12 649

<sup>(1)</sup> Lebanon, 2007.

<sup>(2)</sup> Algeria and Tunisia, mid year population; Lebanon and Syria, 2009; EU-27, break in series.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [proj\\_10c2150p](#) and [demo\\_pjan](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ps112](#)) and [http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/unpp/panel\\_population.htm](http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/unpp/panel_population.htm); for Algeria, Jordan and Tunisia (2011), partner country websites.

**Table 4.4:** Population by age class (% of total population)

	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>				2011 <sup>(2)</sup>			
	<15	15-24	25-64	65+	<15	15-24	25-64	65+
<b>EU-27</b>	17.0	13.1	54.0	15.8	15.6	11.9	55.0	17.5
DZ	33.4	22.8	39.2	4.7	27.7	19.8	47.0	5.5
EG	35.4	21.7	39.3	3.6	31.1	20.3	44.4	4.2
IL	:	:	:	:	28.0	15.4	46.7	9.9
JO	37.3	21.6	37.9	3.2	:	:	:	:
LB	27.2	19.9	45.4	7.5	24.8	19.8	47.6	7.8
MA	31.0	20.6	42.8	5.5	27.0	19.5	47.5	5.9
PS	:	:	:	:	41.1	21.8	34.1	3.0
SY	40.5	22.8	33.6	3.1	:	:	:	:
TN	29.3	21.1	43.2	6.4	23.7	18.9	50.4	7.0

<sup>(1)</sup> Lebanon and Morocco, 2004.

<sup>(2)</sup> Tunisia, 2010; Lebanon, 2009; EU-27, break in series.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [demo\\_pjangroup](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ps112](#)); for Algeria (2011), partner country website.



**Table 4.5:** Age related dependency ratios (%)

	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>		2006 <sup>(2)</sup>		2011 <sup>(3)</sup>	
	Young	Old	Young	Old	Young	Old
<b>EU-27</b>	25.4	23.5	23.7	24.9	23.4	26.2
DZ	53.9	7.6	43.4	7.9	41.5	8.2
EG	58.1	5.9	53.0	6.1	48.0	6.6
IL	:	:	45.9	16.0	45.2	16.0
JO	62.8	5.4	62.8	5.4	:	:
LB	41.8	11.5	37.6	14.7	36.9	11.6
MA	48.9	8.6	46.0	8.7	40.3	8.9
PS	:	:	79.0	5.7	73.4	5.3
SY	71.8	5.5	69.0	5.9	:	:
TN	45.7	9.9	37.9	10.3	34.1	10.1

(<sup>1</sup>) Lebanon and Morocco, 2004.

(<sup>2</sup>) Israel and Lebanon, 2007; Palestine, 2008.

(<sup>3</sup>) Tunisia, 2010; Lebanon, 2009.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [demo\\_pjanind](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ps112](#)); for Algeria (2011), partner country website.

**Table 4.6:** Ratio of females to each 100 males, by age class

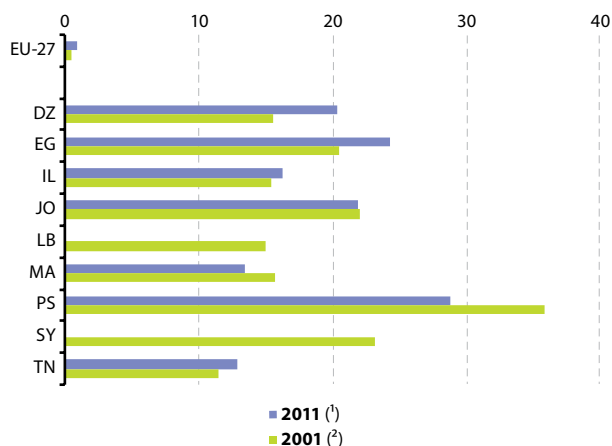
	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>				2011 <sup>(2)</sup>			
	<15	15-24	25-64	65+	<15	15-24	25-64	65+
<b>EU-27</b>	95.1	96.3	101.0	147.5	95.0	95.7	100.7	138.1
DZ	96.0	96.7	99.5	105.6	94.7	96.9	98.9	104.9
EG	94.5	92.2	99.4	90.7	92.7	94.8	97.5	101.4
IL	:	:	:	:	95.1	96.1	103.2	130.4
JO	94.9	93.8	93.4	97.7	:	:	:	:
LB	90.7	94.6	111.4	97.9	90.8	89.8	108.7	90.4
MA	96.6	101.6	104.1	106.3	96.1	97.5	104.6	114.4
PS	:	:	:	:	95.9	95.9	96.1	135.4
SY	95.4	97.2	98.6	61.6	:	:	:	:
TN	94.7	97.0	102.4	95.4	94.1	96.4	105.1	101.4

(<sup>1</sup>) Lebanon and Morocco, 2004.

(<sup>2</sup>) Tunisia, 2010; Lebanon, 2009.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [demo\\_pjan](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ps112](#)); for Algeria (2011), partner country website.

**Figure 4.7: Crude rate of natural increase**  
(per 1 000 inhabitants)



(1) Israel (provisional), 2009; EU-27, provisional and break in series; Morocco and Palestine, estimates.

(2) Lebanon (estimate), 2004; Morocco, Palestine and Syria, estimates.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [demo\\_gind](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ps12](#)); for Algeria, Jordan and Tunisia (2011), partner country websites.

**Table 4.8: Crude birth and death rate**  
(per 1 000 inhabitants)

	2001		2006 (1)		2011 (2)	
	Birth rate	Death rate	Birth rate	Death rate	Birth rate	Death rate
EU-27	10.4	9.9	10.6	9.6	10.4	9.6
DZ	20.0	4.6	22.1	4.3	24.8	4.4
EG	26.7	6.2	25.8	6.3	30.4	6.1
IL	21.2	5.8	21.0	5.5	21.5	5.2
JO	29.0	7.0	29.1	7.0	28.9	7.0
LB	:	:	19.7	4.7	:	:
MA	21.5	5.8	19.8	5.8	18.5	5.1
PS	40.2	4.4	36.7	3.9	32.8	4.0
SY	26.4	3.2	27.6	3.2	:	:
TN	16.9	5.5	16.8	5.8	18.8	5.9

(1) Lebanon, 2004.

(2) Israel, 2009; EU-27, break in series.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [demo\\_gind](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ps12](#)); for Algeria, Jordan and Tunisia (2011), partner country websites.

**Table 4.9:** Total fertility rate  
(mean number of children per woman)

	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>	2005 <sup>(2)</sup>	2007 <sup>(3)</sup>	2009 <sup>(4)</sup>	2011 <sup>(5)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	1.46	1.51	1.56	1.59	1.57
DZ	2.55	2.56	2.30	2.81	2.87
EG	3.20	3.10	:	3.00	:
IL	2.89	2.84	2.90	2.96	:
JO	3.70	3.70	3.60	3.80	3.80
LB	:	1.90	:	:	:
MA	2.60	2.42	2.33	2.23	2.20
PS	4.60	:	4.60	:	4.40
SY	3.80	3.60	3.60	3.50	:
TN	2.05	2.04	2.04	2.05	2.15

<sup>(1)</sup> EU-27 and Morocco, 2002; Egypt and Palestine, 2003.

<sup>(2)</sup> Lebanon, 2004.

<sup>(3)</sup> Algeria and Palestine, 2006.

<sup>(4)</sup> Algeria and Egypt, 2008.

<sup>(5)</sup> Morocco and Palestine, 2010; EU-27, break in series.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [demo\\_find](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ps12](#)); for Algeria, Jordan and Tunisia (2011), partner country websites.

**Table 4.10:** Life expectancy at birth  
(years)

	Male			Female		
	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>	2006 <sup>(2)</sup>	2011 <sup>(3)</sup>	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>	2006 <sup>(2)</sup>	2011 <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	74.5	75.8	77.4	80.9	82.0	83.2
DZ	71.9	74.7	75.6	73.6	76.8	77.4
EG	:	66.5	68.6	:	69.1	71.4
IL	77.3	78.5	79.7	81.2	82.2	83.5
JO	69.9	70.8	71.6	71.0	72.5	74.4
LB	:	:	:	:	:	:
MA	69.3	71.0	73.9	72.0	73.5	75.6
PS	70.9	71.7	71.0	72.4	73.2	73.9
SY	70.0	72.9	:	72.1	73.9	:
TN	70.8	71.9	72.9	75.0	76.0	76.9

<sup>(1)</sup> EU-27, 2002.

<sup>(2)</sup> Syria, 2004.

<sup>(3)</sup> Morocco, 2010; Israel, 2009; Jordan, 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [demo\\_mlexpec](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ps12](#)); for Algeria and Tunisia (2011), partner country websites.

**Table 4.11: Infant mortality rates**  
(per 1 000 live births)

	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>	2005 <sup>(2)</sup>	2007 <sup>(3)</sup>	2009 <sup>(4)</sup>	2011 <sup>(5)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	5.7	4.9	4.5	4.2	3.9
DZ	37.5	30.4	26.2	24.8	23.1
EG	38.0	33.2	:	24.5	:
IL	5.1	4.4	3.9	3.8	:
JO	25.0	21.0	19.0	23.0	:
LB	:	16.1	:	9.0	:
MA	:	40.0	:	32.2	28.8
PS	:	24.2	25.3	18.9	18.9
SY	18.1	19.3	18.0	:	:
TN	22.8	20.3	18.7	17.8	16.0

<sup>(1)</sup> Egypt, 2003.

<sup>(2)</sup> Lebanon, Morocco and Palestine, 2004.

<sup>(3)</sup> Palestine, 2006.

<sup>(4)</sup> Egypt and Jordan, 2008.

<sup>(5)</sup> Palestine, 2010.

**Source:** for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [demo\\_minfind](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ps12](#)); for Algeria and Tunisia (2011), partner country websites.

## Definitions

**Age related dependency ratio** is the ratio of the number of persons of an age when they are generally economically inactive to the number of persons of working age (from 15 to 61 (1<sup>st</sup> variant) or from 20 to 59 (2<sup>nd</sup> variant) depending on the context). In this publication, the **young age dependency ratio** is calculated as the population aged less than 15 years related to the population aged between 15 and 64 years. The **old age dependency ratio** is calculated as the population aged 65 years or older to the population aged between 15 and 65 years.

**Crude birth rates** and **crude death rates** are ratios of the number of births or deaths during a reference year to the average population of the same reference year. The value is expressed per 1 000 inhabitants.

**Crude rate of natural increase** is the difference between the crude birth rate and the crude death rate during the reference year. The value is expressed per 1 000 inhabitants.

**Infant mortality rates** are 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. The value is expressed per 1 000 live births.

**Life expectancy at birth** is the mean 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).

**Population change** is the difference between the size of the population at the end of a period and at the beginning of a period.

**Population data** should provide a count of the number of inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the reference year in question. Population data may be based on information available from the most recent census, adjusted by the components of population change (natural increase and net migration) produced since the last census, or based on population registers.

**Population density** is the ratio between (total) population and surface (land) area. This ratio can be calculated for any territorial unit for any point in time, depending on the source of the population data.

**Population projections** are what-if scenarios that aim to provide information about the likely future size and structure of the population and are based on the assumptions regarding future trends in fertility, mortality and international migrations. Because future trends cannot be known with certainty, a number of projection variants are produced. The methodology of the Eurostat population projections is based on the main assumption that socio-economic differences between Member States of the European Union and countries of European Free Trade Association will fade out in the very long run. The population projections for MED countries are those elaborated based on the medium variant ([http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/unpp/panel\\_population.htm](http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/unpp/panel_population.htm)).

**Total fertility rates** are measured as the mean number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the average fertility rates by the age of a given year. These rates represent, therefore, the completed fertility of a hypothetical generation of women, with the overall figure being computed as the sum of the fertility rates for each age (with the number of women at each age assumed to be the same). They also refer to the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to experience the current age-specific fertility rates through her childbearing years. It is, therefore, equivalent to the total fertility of a hypothetical generation, computed by summing the age-specific fertility rates for women for a given year (the number of women of each age assumed to be the same). The total fertility rate is also used to indicate the replacement level fertility.

5

**Education**

Education and training can play a crucial role in economic and social development, encouraging understanding, supporting personal development and realising a country's full economic potential. The recent, widespread uncertainties in the region of ENP-South have cast a spotlight on unequal access, unequal opportunities for both young adults and women, as well as employability weaknesses (see Chapter 2 concerning the Labour Force). With fast growing populations, addressing these issues through education and smoothing the transition from education to work are seen as key policies in the region.

Enrolment in primary schools (ISCED 1) in 2011 was maintained at an almost universal level in most of the ENP-South countries (see Table 5.1). There were two notable developments: there was a particularly strong rise in Morocco (from 84.5% in 2001 to 96.4% in 2011, as the enrolment rate for girls caught up with that for boys) and a sharp decline in Palestine (from 92% in 2001 to 75.6% in 2007). Enrolment rates in lower-secondary schools (ISCED 2) were generally much lower than in primary schools in the ENP-South countries. Even though the net rates were much higher towards the end of the reference period, they still remained relatively low in Lebanon (67.1% in 2011, with boys somewhat lagging behind girls) and Morocco (51.0% in 2011).

The relative number of students in tertiary education, as expressed per 100 000 inhabitants, rose strongly in two out of the three countries for which data are available during the course of the reference period — see Table 5.5. In particular, the relative number of students in tertiary education in Israel and Lebanon (2011) exceeded the average ratio in the EU-27 (2010) by a considerable margin. In contrast, Egypt registered a drop in the number of tertiary students. In both Israel and Lebanon, as well as in the EU-27, the tertiary education ratio for women was notably higher than that for men.

A review of the educational attainment levels of those over 25 years of age (see Table 5.6) helps to understand the reasons behind the strong focus on improving enrolment rates and getting more young people into tertiary education in the ENP-South countries. In Morocco and Egypt, between two-thirds and half of all adults over the age of 25 had completed no more than primary education, the highest proportion of this group being illiterate. In Morocco (7.4%) and Egypt (14.4%), there were correspondingly small proportions of the adult population who had graduated. This



was in stark contrast to Israel, where 44.1 % had completed their tertiary education. The corresponding proportions in Palestine (21.2 %) and Lebanon (18.2 % in 2009) were broadly similar to the average across the EU-27 (23.5 % in 2011).

**Table 5.1:** Net enrolment rates in primary and lower-secondary education

(%)

	Primary (ISCED 1)			Lower-secondary (ISCED 2)		
	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>	2006	2011 <sup>(2)</sup>	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>	2006	2011 <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>EU-27 <sup>(3)</sup></b>	99.2	98.8	97.5	96.5	97.4	97.2
DZ	97.1	96.5	:	61.1	73.2	:
EG	91.6	90.5	94.1	77.5	68.7	81.7
IL	94.4	92.9	95.0	66.8	66.6	90.8
JO	98.4	94.6	:	86.3	85.4	:
LB	91.5	94.9	96.0	54.0	74.4	67.1
MA	84.5	88.7	96.4	28.2	37.0	51.0
PS	92.0	74.0	:	86.4	89.7	:
SY	94.8	93.6	:	54.0	75.2	:
TN	97.3	97.3	97.6	72.2	86.5	83.6

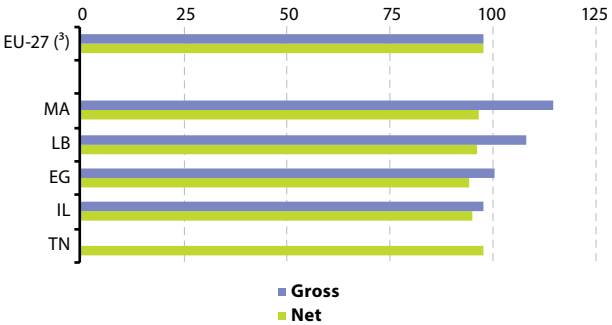
<sup>(1)</sup> Lebanon, 2002.<sup>(2)</sup> EU-27 and Tunisia, 2010.<sup>(3)</sup> The enrolment rate of 7 year-olds in primary education (ISCED 1) and of 13 year-olds in lower secondary education (ISCED 2).Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [educ\\_ipart](#), [educ\\_enr1tl](#) and [demo\\_pjan](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ps22](#)).**Table 5.2:** Gender parity indices in education

(ratio of girls to every 100 boys)

	Primary (ISCED 1)			Lower-secondary (ISCED 2)		
	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>	2006	2011 <sup>(2)</sup>	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>	2006	2011 <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	95.0	95.0	95.0	96.0	96.0	96.0
DZ	96.8	98.3	:	105.2	106.1	:
EG	95.0	102.0	99.0	96.0	105.0	105.0
IL	100.3	100.7	104.3	103.6	101.9	103.0
JO	<i>100.6</i>	<i>103.5</i>	:	<i>102.1</i>	<i>104.5</i>	:
LB	102.0	107.0	106.0	116.0	117.0	124.0
MA	<i>91.0</i>	95.0	101.0	88.0	98.0	97.0
PS	100.0	100.0	:	102.0	103.0	:
SY	96.9	98.0	:	91.7	96.2	:
TN	100.2	100.1	:	112.3	115.5	:

<sup>(1)</sup> Lebanon, 2002.<sup>(2)</sup> EU-27, 2010.Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [educ\\_enr1tl](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ps22](#)).

**Figure 5.3:** Primary education enrolment rate (ISCED 1), 2011 <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(2)</sup> (%)



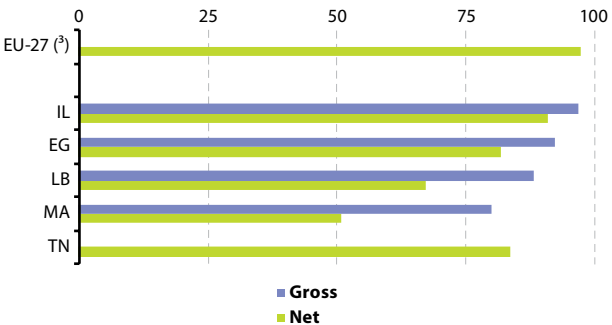
<sup>(1)</sup> The primary education net enrolment rate (NER) is the share of children of official primary school age that are enrolled in primary education; the NER cannot exceed 100%. The gross enrolment rate (GER) is the share of children of any age that are enrolled in primary education. In countries where many children enter school late or repeat a year, the GER can exceed 100%.

<sup>(2)</sup> Algeria, Jordan, Palestine and Syria, not available; EU-27 and Tunisia, 2010.

<sup>(3)</sup> The enrolment rate of 7 year-olds in primary education (ISCED 1).

**Source:** for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [educ\\_ipart](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ps22](#)).

**Figure 5.4:** Lower-secondary education enrolment rate (ISCED 2), 2011 <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(2)</sup> (%)



<sup>(1)</sup> The lower-secondary education net enrolment rate (NER) is the share of children of official lower-secondary school age that are enrolled in lower secondary education; the NER cannot exceed 100%. The gross enrolment rate (GER) is the share of children of any age that are enrolled in lower-secondary education. In countries where many children enter school late or repeat a year, the GER can exceed 100%.

<sup>(2)</sup> Algeria, Jordan, Palestine and Syria, not available; EU-27 and Tunisia, 2010.

<sup>(3)</sup> The enrolment rate of 13 year-olds in lower-secondary education (ISCED 2).

**Source:** for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [educ\\_enrl1tl](#) and [demo\\_pjan](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ps22](#)).

**Table 5.5:** Students in tertiary education  
(per 100 000 inhabitants)

	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>			2011 <sup>(2)</sup>		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>EU-27</b>	3 017	2 858	3 166	3 961	3 618	4 288
DZ	1 606	1 436	1 631	:	:	:
EG	2 793	3 019	2 558	2 619	2 851	2 385
IL	4 465	4 010	4 909	4 709	4 187	5 219
JO	:	:	:	:	:	:
LB	3 186	2 944	3 426	5 086	4 649	5 527
MA	:	:	:	:	:	:
PS	2 614	2 693	2 533	:	:	:
SY	1 069	1 136	986	:	:	:
TN	2 343	:	:	:	:	:

(1) Israel, 2003.

(2) EU-27 and Egypt, 2010.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [educ\\_enr15](#) and [demo\\_pjan](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ps23](#)).

**Table 5.6:** Educational attainment of population aged 25 and over, 2011 <sup>(1)</sup>

(%)

	Illiterate	Up to primary (ISCED 0-1)	Lower-secondary (ISCED 2)	Upper-secondary (ISCED 3-4)	Tertiary (ISCED 5-6)
<b>EU-27 <sup>(2)</sup></b>	:	:	33.7	42.8	23.5
DZ	:	:	:	:	:
EG	38.3	13.7	4.2	29.4	14.4
IL	2.9	11.3	7.2	34.5	44.1
JO	:	:	:	:	:
LB	11.7	28.2	24.4	17.3	18.2
MA	43.1	24.8	11.7	9.9	7.4
PS	7.1	38.6	17.9	15.1	21.2
SY	:	:	:	:	:
TN	:	:	:	:	:

(1) Lebanon, 2009.

(2) The lower secondary figure is for those who have 'at most' lower-secondary attainment and includes those who may be illiterate or do not go beyond primary school.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [edat\\_lfse\\_05](#), [edat\\_lfse\\_06](#) and [edat\\_lfse\\_07](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ps24](#)).

## Definitions

**Gender parity indices** correspond to the ratio of female to male values of a given indicator.

**Gross enrolment rate (GER)** is the total enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school year. In countries where many children enter school late or repeat a year, the GER can exceed 100 %.

The **International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)** is the basis for international education statistics, describing different levels of education among other characteristics. The current version, ISCED 97, distinguishes seven levels of education: pre-primary education (level 0); primary education (level 1); lower secondary education (level 2); upper secondary education (level 3); post-secondary non-tertiary education (level 4); tertiary education (first stage) (level 5); tertiary education (second stage) (level 6). ISCED level 1 is primary education, which begins between 5 and 7 years of age and is compulsory in all countries. ISCED level 2 is lower-secondary education, which continues the basic programs of the primary level, although teaching is more subject-focused. A new version of the ISCED — called ISCED 2011 — was formally adopted at the UNESCO general conference in October 2011 and distinguishes 8 levels of education.

The **lower secondary level of education** (ISCED 2) generally continues the basic programmes of the primary level, although teaching is typically more subject-focused, often employing more specialised teachers who conduct classes in their field of specialisation.

**Net enrolment rate (NER)** corresponds to the enrolment of the official school age group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population; the NER cannot exceed 100 %.

The **primary level of education (ISCED 1)** is normally designed to give students a sound basic education in reading, writing and mathematics. Literacy or basic skills programmes within or outside the school system which are similar in content to programmes in primary education for those considered too old to enter elementary schools are also included at this level because they require no previous formal education.

**Students in tertiary education** corresponds to the number of students enrolled in tertiary education (ISCED 5-6: 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> stages of tertiary education) in a given academic year.

# 6

## Living conditions

The term ‘living conditions’ covers a range of complex and diverse topics such as monetary poverty, non-monetary poverty, social exclusion and well-being. Different objective and qualitative measures are required as there is no common relevancy and no common internationally approved methodology. For example, measures of absolute monetary poverty and material deprivation are more relevant than relative poverty, and vice versa, in some countries. There are particular issues regarding ‘living conditions’ in some ENP-South countries, such as the widespread exclusion of women from the workplace, the lack of a skills-job match and the exclusion of many young educated people from the job market. The indicators shown in this chapter can therefore only present part of the overall picture of living conditions. Some employment and gender inequalities are explored elsewhere in this publication, particularly within Chapter 2 dealing with the labour market.

Societies cannot combat poverty and social exclusion without acknowledging the prevailing inequalities. Economic inequalities reflect the disparities in the distribution of monetary resources within a population.

One of the measures enabling to assess economic, social and cultural inequalities is household consumption expenditure, as this is a function of both budgets and purchase choices (Table 6.1). In most of the ENP-South countries, the final consumption expenditure of households accounted for at least one half of the expenditure approach of GDP. In Morocco, Israel and Tunisia (2009), household consumption expenditure as a proportion of GDP was similar to the EU-27 average in 2011 (58.0%), but it was much higher in Egypt (74.5% in 2010), Lebanon (79.8% in 2010) and especially Palestine (101.1% in 2011). Only in Algeria the ratio was much lower (31.4% in 2011).

There were wide discrepancies in monetary poverty among the ENP-South countries, partially attributable to some methodological differences, which means that any comparisons must be made with care. A little more than one in every four persons in Egypt lived beneath the national poverty line in 2010, a higher proportion than in 2005 (19.6%) — see Figure 6.2. About one quarter (25.8%) of the Palestinian population and one fifth (19.9%) of the Israeli population also lived beneath their respective national poverty lines. At the EU-27 level, the corresponding rate was 16.9%. Among



countries for which data are available, only Jordan recorded a lower proportion than the EU-27 (13.3 % in 2008). In the majority of the ENP-South countries, a higher proportion of the rural population than the urban population was living below the respective national poverty lines. This was arguably most evident in Egypt where almost one third (32.4 %) of the rural population was living in monetary poverty in 2010, compared to about one sixth (15.3 %) of the urban population — see Table 6.3. The notable exception among those countries for which data were available was Israel: although reflecting the relative poverty trend found in the other ENP-South, the proportion of the urban population in relative poverty in Israel was persistently higher than the corresponding proportion of the rural population (14.3 % and 19.9 % respectively).

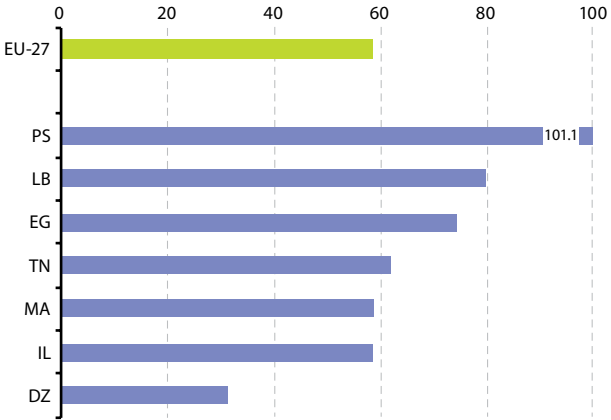
Data on access to a range of basic services as well as key modern technologies are collected to measure living conditions. In some countries, such as Israel, almost everybody had access to improved water sources, improved sanitation and secure tenure in 2009 — see Table 6.4. In others, significant proportions of the population remained excluded from these basic services, although in general more widely available access was observed. For example, about two in every five persons in Morocco did not have access to improved sanitation in 2011, and about 25 % did not have secure tenure in 2011.

Rapidly developing information and communication technologies (ICTs) have created opportunities and challenges for businesses, individuals and public authorities. Lack of access to these technologies can be viewed as both material deprivation and a source of social exclusion, although in some cases this may be voluntary. In all of the ENP-South countries, as in the EU-27, there was a rapid expansion of the number of mobile phone subscriptions in the period between 2001 and 2011 — see Table 6.5 – with slower adopters like Algeria and Tunisia rapidly catching up with the other countries. One person may have multiple subscriptions (for example, for private and work use); in Egypt, Morocco (2010) and the EU-27 (2009) each person had more than one subscription on average. For the EU-27 as a whole, the growth in mobile phone subscriptions was in parallel with a general decline in the number of main telephone lines. This picture was more mixed among the ENP-South countries; there were clear declines in main telephone lines in Egypt, Israel and Jordan (until 2006) on the one hand, but continued expansion in Morocco and Palestine (until

2010), as well as in Algeria, Syria and Tunisia (least until 2006), on the other.

In most of the ENP-South countries, a minority of households had a personal computer in the latest year for which information was available (which in some cases was well before 2011) — see Figure 6.6. Less than one in four households had a computer in Egypt (2010), and Morocco and one in two in Palestine (2010). In contrast, four in five households in the EU-27 and Israel were equipped with a computer. This digital divide among the ENP-South countries may decrease rapidly with the improvement of connectivity and the arrival of hand-held devices.

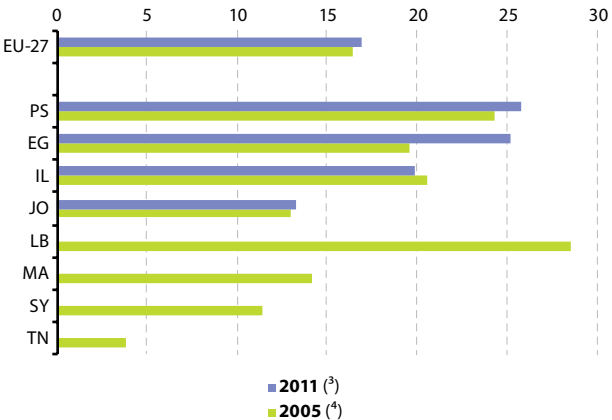
**Figure 6.1: Total household consumption expenditure, 2011<sup>(1)</sup>**  
(% of GDP)



<sup>(1)</sup> Jordan and Syria, not available; Morocco, provisional; Egypt and Lebanon, 2010; Tunisia, 2009.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [nama\\_gdp\\_c](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ec2](#)).

**Figure 6.2: Poverty headcount ratio<sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(2)</sup>**  
(%)



<sup>(1)</sup> Based on National Poverty Lines, the criteria of which might differ between the ENP-South countries.

<sup>(2)</sup> Algeria, not available.

<sup>(3)</sup> EU-27 and Palestine, estimate; Egypt, 2010; Jordan, 2008.

<sup>(4)</sup> EU-27 (estimate); Lebanon, Morocco and Syria, 2004; Jordan, 2006.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [t2020\\_52](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ps313](#)).

**Figure 6.3: Poverty headcount ratio**  
(%)

	Urban			Rural		
	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>	2006 <sup>(2)</sup>	2011 <sup>(3)</sup>	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>	2006 <sup>(2)</sup>	2011 <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:
DZ	:	:	:	:	:	:
EG	:	10.1	15.3	:	26.8	32.4
IL	17.5	19.7	19.9	17.1	16.7	14.3
JO	12.9	11.8	11.5	19.2	18.7	21.5
LB	:	:	:	:	:	:
MA	7.6	7.9	:	25.1	22.0	:
PS	32.0	23.6	26.1	38.5	25.4	19.4
SY	:	8.7	:	:	14.2	:
TN	:	1.9	:	:	7.1	:

(1) Jordan, 2002; Palestine, 2003.

(2) Morocco and Syria, 2004; Egypt and Tunisia, 2005.

(3) Egypt, 2010; Jordan, 2008.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ps313](#)).

**Table 6.4: Access to basic services and housing**  
(% of households)

	Sustainable access to improved water source		Sustainable access to improved sanitation		Access to secure tenure	
	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>	2011 <sup>(2)</sup>	2001 <sup>(3)</sup>	2011 <sup>(2)</sup>	2001 <sup>(4)</sup>	2011 <sup>(5)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:
DZ	71.7	:	93.0	:	94.8	:
EG	:	96.8	:	62.1	:	:
IL	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
JO	:	:	57.3	:	68.2	:
LB	:	97.7	:	95.2	:	:
MA	76.4	88.2	52.4	58.4	74.5	74.7
PS	93.8	93.8	99.0	99.3	:	:
SY	84.2	:	71.8	:	:	:
TN	93.6	:	:	:	:	:

(1) Algeria and Palestine, 2002.

(2) Egypt, 2010; Israel and Lebanon, 2009.

(3) Algeria, Jordan and Palestine, 2002.

(4) Algeria and Jordan, 2002.

(5) Israel, 2009.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ps32](#)).

**Table 6.5:** Main telephone lines and mobile phone subscriptions  
(per 1 000 inhabitants)

	Main telephone lines			Mobile phone subscriptions		
	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>	2006 <sup>(2)</sup>	2011 <sup>(3)</sup>	2001 <sup>(4)</sup>	2006 <sup>(2)</sup>	2011 <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	485	475	434	649	1 061	1 249
DZ	61	85	:	3	627	:
EG	105	148	113	76	194	1 010
IL	311	277	260	399	615	678
JO	119	108	:	253	775	:
LB	:	:	:	:	:	:
MA	39	42	119	164	535	1 015
PS	81	79	95	52	118	590
SY	109	176	:	12	254	:
TN	109	125	:	39	566	:

<sup>(1)</sup> Jordan, 2003.

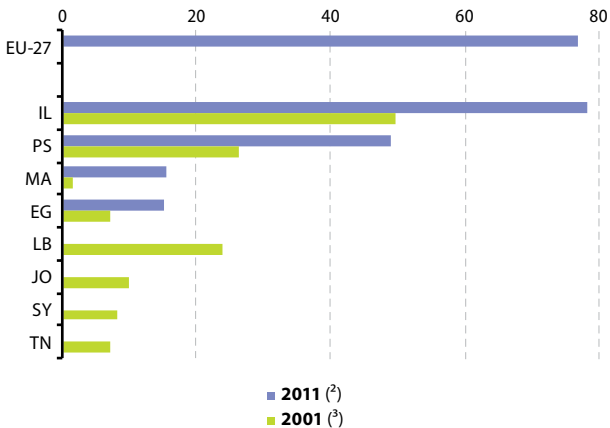
<sup>(2)</sup> Palestine, 2004; Tunisia, 2005.

<sup>(3)</sup> Morocco and Palestine, 2010; EU-27, 2009.

<sup>(4)</sup> Egypt and Jordan, 2003.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [isoc\\_tc\\_ac1](#) and [demo\\_pjan](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ps33](#)).

**Figure 6.6:** Share of households having a computer <sup>(1)</sup>  
(%)



<sup>(1)</sup> Algeria, not available.

<sup>(2)</sup> Palestine and Egypt, 2010.

<sup>(3)</sup> Egypt, 2003; Lebanon (estimate), Palestine, Syria and Tunisia, 2004.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [isoc\\_ci\\_cm\\_h](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ps33](#)).

## Definitions

### Access of households to basic services and housing:

- **Access to secure tenure** covers the percentage of households that own or are purchasing their homes, are renting privately or are in social housing or sub tenancy. Households without secure tenure are defined as squatters (whether or not the rent is paid), homeless households, or households with no formal agreement.
- **Sustainable access to an improved water source** is expressed as the percentage of households with sustainable access to an improved water source for drinking, including: piped water, public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring or rainwater. Improved water sources do not include vendor provided water, bottled water, tanker trucks or unprotected wells and springs, and surface water (such as rivers, dams, lakes and canals).
- **Sustainable access to improved sanitation** is expressed as percentage of households with access to facilities (not shared and not public) that hygienically separate human excreta from human, animal and insect contact. Facilities such as flush or pour-flush to piped sewers, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines and composting toilets are assumed to be adequate.

**Main telephone lines** are lines that connect the subscriber's terminal equipment to the Public Switched Telephone Network and which have dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment.

**Poverty headcount ratio** is the proportion of the national population whose incomes are below the National Poverty Line. National poverty lines are usually set for households of various compositions to allow for different family sizes. Where there are no official poverty lines, they may be defined as the level of income (or expenditure) necessary for acquiring sufficient food plus primary necessities for survival.

**Share of households having a computer** is the ratio of the number of households owning a computer based on a micro-processor, with a keyboard for entering data, a monitor for

displaying information and a storage device for saving data, to the total number of households.

**Subscriptions to mobile phone services per 1 000 inhabitants** give the number of subscribers per 1 000 inhabitants to the services of the operators offering mobile telecommunication connected to an automatic public mobile telephone service using cellular technology. It also includes pre-paid cards.

**Total household consumption expenditure** is defined as the value of goods and services directly used for meeting human needs. It covers expenditure on purchases of goods and services, own consumption, and the imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings, as well as the estimated value of barter transactions and goods and services received in kind.





**Tourism**

**7**

The demand for hotel services, whether by businesses or for private purposes, tends to fluctuate more strongly than the demand for many other products or services. Business demand tends to fluctuate with the economic cycle, and individuals are more likely to curb their spending on tourism activities during periods of low consumer confidence. Apart from economic fluctuations, political and social uncertainties also have a considerable impact on demand, e.g. those caused by the ‘Arab Spring’ movement in the ENP-South region in 2011.

Tourism can be an important source of revenue in national economies, and is an important factor in generating — directly and indirectly — jobs of varied skill requirement. It promotes infrastructural development, although it also has social and environmental implications. These various factors drive the demand for reliable and harmonised tourism statistics.

Among those countries for which time series are available, the developments in the number of hotels and similar establishments between 2001 and 2011 were quite diverse; Morocco recorded a considerable increase (see Table 7.1), whereas Algeria, Palestine and Tunisia saw more moderate growth; Israel and Jordan reported relatively stable numbers whereas Egypt reported a slight decrease. A more uniform trend towards higher hotel capacity was registered among most ENP-South countries (see Table 7.2), with a particularly strong rise in Lebanon. However, in Israel the hotel capacity remained nearly the same. In almost all of the ENP-South countries, similarly to the EU-27, the average hotel capacity was higher towards the end of the reference period than at the beginning of it. The average capacity of hotels and similar establishments was higher in all of the ENP-South countries compared with the EU-27 average (62.4 beds in 2011). The average capacity in Israel was especially high (with an average of 328 beds in 2011), as well as in Tunisia (281 beds in 2011) and Egypt (192 beds in 2011).

There was a broad trend of rising tourist arrival numbers to those ENP-South countries for which time series data are available. Particularly strong growth between 2001 and 2011 was observed in Lebanon, Algeria and Egypt — see Table 7.4. In absolute terms, tourist arrivals in Egypt in 2011 (9.8 million persons) were the highest among the ENP-South countries. The share of tourists from the EU-27 to many of the ENP-South countries was lower in 2011 than in 2001, with the sharpest decline recorded in Egypt — see Figure 7.5.

In parallel with the general rise in tourist numbers, there was also a significant rise in the number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments in the ENP-South countries, both by non-residents (see Table 7.6) and residents (see Table 7.7). For non-residents, only Tunisia reported a decline. Underlining the international nature of business and leisure travel, nights spent in hotels and similar establishments by non-residents vastly outnumbered those of residents in most of the ENP-countries. In Egypt, for example, non-residents spent 30.8 million nights in hotels and similar establishments in 2011 compared to 8.8 million nights by residents. However, there were exceptions to this trend, with residents accounting for a majority of nights spent in hotels and similar accommodation in both Israel and Algeria in 2011.

The tourism intensity ratio (the number of nights spent by tourists relative to the population of the host country) is an indicator of the relative importance of tourism. Among the ENP-South countries, tourism intensity was the highest in Israel (2011) and Tunisia (2011, estimate), with ratios of almost three and two nights respectively for every inhabitant on average. The corresponding ratio for the EU-27 was still higher, with an average of 3.2 nights per inhabitant (Figure 7.8). In all other countries for which the ratio can be calculated, it was well below the equivalent of one night per inhabitant.

**Table 7.1:** Hotels and similar establishments  
(units)

	2001	2006	2009 <sup>(1)</sup>	2010	2011	Average annual growth rate 2001 to 2011 (%) <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	204 923	201 168	203 653	203 650	202 021	-0.1
DZ	872	1 134	1 170	1 173	1 184	3.1
EG <sup>(3)</sup>	1 422	1 422	1 477	1 433	1 321	-0.7
IL	339	331	336	332	338	-0.0
JO	472	476	485	486	487	0.3
LB	:	300	:	:	:	:
MA <sup>(4)</sup>	590	1 354	1 806	2 003	2 188	14.0
PS	84	79	100	95	103	2.1
SY	473	604	631	:	:	4.9
TN <sup>(5)</sup>	755	825	856	856	861	1.3

<sup>(1)</sup> Syria, 2007.

<sup>(2)</sup> Syria, between 2001 and 2007.

<sup>(3)</sup> Hotels only.

<sup>(4)</sup> Break in series, 2004.

<sup>(5)</sup> Including hotels, similar establishments, specialised establishments and campsites.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [tour\\_cap\\_nat](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_to21](#)).

**Table 7.2:** Bed places in hotels and similar establishments  
(1 000)

	2001	2006	2009 <sup>(1)</sup>	2010	2011	Average annual growth rate 2001 to 2011 (%) <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	10 461	11 541	12 297	12 475	12 602	1.9
DZ	72	84	86	87	93	2.6
EG <sup>(3)</sup>	226	255	301	283	254	1.2
IL	114	114	114	112	111	-0.3
JO	37	42	44	46	46	2.2
LB	:	26	:	:	93	29.0
MA <sup>(4)</sup>	97	133	165	173	184	6.6
PS	7	8	11	10	12	5.3
SY	35	46	47	:	:	5.0
TN <sup>(5)</sup>	206	232	240	242	242	1.6

<sup>(1)</sup> Syria, 2007.

<sup>(2)</sup> Lebanon, between 2006 and 2011; Syria, between 2001 and 2007.

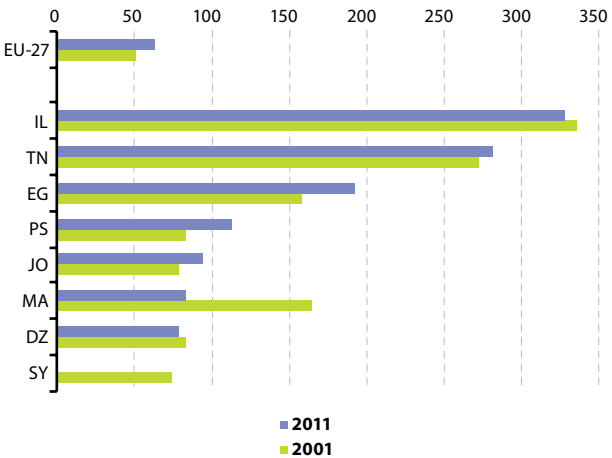
<sup>(3)</sup> Hotels only.

<sup>(4)</sup> Break in series, 2004.

<sup>(5)</sup> Including hotels, similar establishments, specialised establishments and campsites.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [tour\\_cap\\_nat](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_to22](#)).

**Figure 7.3: Average hotel size (1)**  
(number of bed places per hotel)



(1) Lebanon, not available.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [tour\\_cap\\_nat](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: [med\\_to21](#) and [med\\_to22](#)).

**Table 7.4: Tourist arrivals at the border**  
(1 000)

	2001	2006 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(2)</sup>	2010	2011	Average annual growth rate 2001 to 2011 (%) <sup>(3)</sup>
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:
DZ	901	1 638	1 912	2 071	2 395	10.3
EG	4 648	9 083	12 536	14 731	9 845	7.8
IL	1 196	1 825	2 321	2 803	2 820	9.0
JO	3 034	6 713	7 085	8 247	6 812	8.4
LB	901	1 226	5 345	6 200	8 158	24.6
MA	4 223	5 516	:	:	:	:
PS	:	:	:	:	:	:
SY	3 389	6 010	6 004	:	:	10.0
TN	5 387	6 549	6 901	6 903	4 785	-1.2

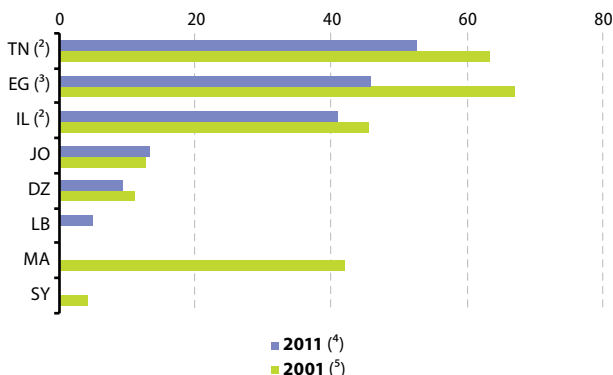
(1) Morocco, 2004.

(2) Syria, 2007.

(3) Syria, between 2001 and 2007.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_to11](#)).

**Figure 7.5: Tourist arrivals from EU-27<sup>(1)</sup>**  
(% of all arrivals at the border)



(1) Palestine, not available.

(2) Nationals living in the EU not included.

(3) Foreign visitors from Europe as a whole.

(4) Tunisia, 2008.

(5) Algeria and Morocco, estimate.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_to11](#)).

**Table 7.6: Nights spent by non-residents in hotels and similar establishments**

(1 000)

	2001	2006 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(2)</sup>	2010	2011	Average annual growth rate 2001 to 2011 (%) <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	650 198	705 289	671 239	712 149	766 417	1.7
DZ	226	529	674	754	845	14.1
EG <sup>(4)</sup>	19 192	37 158	48 096	47 526	30 809	4.8
IL	3 826	6 854	8 109	9 933	9 949	10.0
JO	2 686	3 821	4 103	4 517	3 741	3.4
LB <sup>(5)</sup>	:	791	1 628	1 726	1 383	8.3
MA <sup>(6)</sup>	10 293	13 346	12 521	13 955	12 419	1.9
PS	132	331	926	1 166	1 113	23.8
SY	5 345	9 788	10 357	:	:	11.7
TN	33 006	34 086	31 557	32 136	17 208	-6.3

(1) Lebanon, 2004.

(2) Syria, 2007.

(3) Lebanon, between 2004 and 2011; Syria, between 2001 and 2007.

(4) Only hotels are considered.

(5) Collective tourist accommodation establishments as a whole.

(6) Classified hotels only until 2004.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [tour\\_occ\\_ninat](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_to13](#)).

**Table 7.7:** Nights spent by residents in hotels and similar establishments  
(1 000)

	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>	2006 <sup>(2)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2010	2011	Average annual growth rate 2001 to 2011 (%) <sup>(4)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	765 407	819 700	839 715	841 344	852 794	1.4
DZ	3 803	4 310	4 971	5 185	5 484	3.7
EG <sup>(5)</sup>	6 712	8 907	9 048	8 877	8 834	2.8
IL	11 288	12 454	11 796	11 931	11 911	0.5
JO	597	1 201	998	877	1 012	5.4
LB <sup>(6)</sup>		193	327	380	330	8.0
MA <sup>(7)</sup>	2 402	2 981	3 718	4 065	4 450	6.4
PS	53	52	115	120	142	10.4
SY	1 068	1 013	1 116			0.7
TN	2 328	2 754	3 067	3 429	3 429	3.9

(<sup>1</sup>) EU-27, 2003.

(<sup>2</sup>) Lebanon, 2004.

(<sup>3</sup>) Syria, 2007.

(<sup>4</sup>) EU-27, between 2003 and 2011; Lebanon, between 2004 and 2011; Syria, between 2001 and 2007.

(<sup>5</sup>) Only hotels are considered.

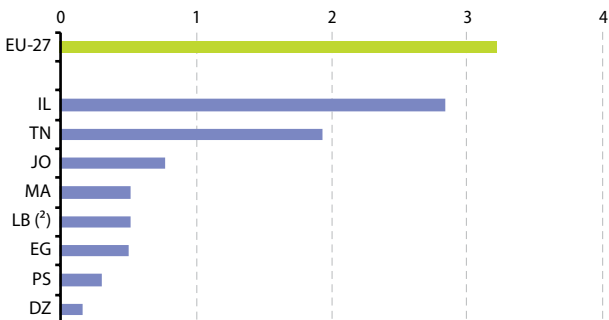
(<sup>6</sup>) Collective tourist accommodation establishments as a whole.

(<sup>7</sup>) Classified hotels only until 2004.

**Source:** for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [tour\\_occ\\_ninat](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_to13](#)).

**Figure 7.8:** Tourism intensity, 2011<sup>(1)</sup>

(ratio of nights spent by residents and non-residents in hotels and similar establishments per inhabitant)



(<sup>1</sup>) Syria, not available; EU-27, Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, estimate; Jordan (provisional); Lebanon (estimate), 2009.

(<sup>2</sup>) All collective tourist accommodation establishments covered. Under this definition, the tourism intensity ratio of the EU-27 was 4.9 in 2011.

**Source:** for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [tour\\_occ\\_ninat](#) and [demo\\_pjan](#)); for the MED countries (online data codes: [med\\_to13](#) and [med\\_ps112](#)).

**Table 7.9:** Departure of residents going abroad  
(1 000)

	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>	2006 <sup>(2)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2010	2011	Average annual growth rate 2001 to 2011 (%) <sup>(4)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:
DZ	1 189	1 349	1 677	1 757	1 715	3.7
EG	4 185	8 462	8 636	13 890	9 500	8.5
IL	3 561	3 713	4 006	4 269	4 387	2.1
JO	1 276	1 628	2 054	2 917	1 975	2.3
LB	2 210	925	3 063	3 482	2 565	1.5
MA	1 775	1 940	:	:	:	:
PS	:	:	:	:	:	:
SY	3 412	4 420	4 196	:	:	3.5
TN	1 669	2 302	:	:	:	:

<sup>(1)</sup> Jordan, 2002.

<sup>(2)</sup> Morocco, 2005.

<sup>(3)</sup> Syria, 2007.

<sup>(4)</sup> Lebanon, between 2002 and 2011; Syria, between 2001 and 2007.

Source: for the MED countries (online data code: [med\\_to11](#)).



## Definitions

**Arrivals of tourists at the border** are the numbers of international visitors who arrive during a given year in a given country and who are staying at least one night. This includes non-resident citizens of that country, and excludes foreign residents in the given country. A **tourist** is any visitor who stays at least one night in collective or private accommodation.

**Arrivals of tourists at the border coming from the European Union** are the numbers of tourists coming from the EU-27 to the Mediterranean countries expressed as a percentage of the total number of tourist arrivals at the border.

**Average hotel size (bed places per hotel)** shows the average accommodation capacity of the hotels in a country. It is calculated by dividing the overall capacity (number of bed places) of hotels and similar establishments by the number of establishments in the relevant category. The term **bed place** applies to a single bed. A double bed is counted as two bed places. The unit serves to measure the capacity of any type of accommodation.

**Departures of residents going abroad** comprise the activities of residents of a given area travelling to and staying in places outside that area (a country in this case), during a given year.

**Hotels and similar establishments** are typified: as being arranged in rooms, in numbers exceeding a specified minimum; as coming under a common management; as providing certain services including room service, daily bed-making and cleaning of sanitary facilities; as grouped in classes and categories according to the facilities and services provided; and as not falling in the category of specialised establishments.

A **night spent** is defined as each night (or overnight stay) that a guest actually spends (sleeps or stays) or is registered to stay (his / her physical presence there being unnecessary) in a hotel or similar establishment. A breakdown of nights spent is provided for **residents** and **non-residents**, the former identified as having lived for most of the past year in a country / place, or having lived in that country / place for a shorter period and intending to return within a year to live there.

The **number of bed places** in an establishment or dwelling is determined by the number of persons who can stay overnight

in the beds set up in the establishment (dwelling), ignoring any extra beds that may be set up on customer request.

**Tourism intensity** shows the number of nights spent by tourists relative to the population of the host country, and is an indication of the relative importance of the size of tourism.

**Transport**

**8**

Transport plays a key role in supporting economic development and improving integration. It enables the distribution of goods and facilitates the mobility of persons. Efficient transport networks offer increased accessibility to markets and to employment, and may boost additional investments. However, there are some transport issues concerning congestion, affordability, economic efficiency and the environment that can put economic development at risk. The wide role of transport in the functioning of national economies and in international trade integration helps explain the interest in statistics on freight and passenger transport according to various modes of transport.

The development of the road and rail networks of the ENP-South countries between 2001 and 2011 was not uniform — see Table 8.1. The road network in Israel expanded considerably, whereas Algeria, Morocco (up to 2010) and Tunisia saw a more moderate growth. The road networks in Jordan and Palestine, in contrast, were somewhat smaller in the end of the periods for which data are available. The length of the motorway network in those ENP-South countries that have motorways continued to expand quickly, especially in Algeria, albeit still accounting for only a small share of the overall road network. It should be noted that Jordan, Palestine and Syria do not have motorways. There was also a general expansion of the rail network observed in the region (with the exception of Jordan and Tunisia where the length of the network remained unchanged in the first and decreased in the latter country). In the EU-27, the rail network reported an increase, mainly due to the construction of dedicated high-speed rail lines. It should be noted that Lebanon and Palestine do not have railways.

Available data on the air and maritime infrastructure (see Table 8.3) suggest little change during the course of the reference period (from 2001 to 2011). The total length of paved runways built to accommodate large aircraft used for international passenger and freight flights (runways of at least 2 438m in length) increased only in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. This lack of development is linked to the fact that some of the countries only have one or two major airports or principal ports (both in the case of Jordan and Lebanon). In the case of Palestine, there is no major airport or principal port at all, which results in a generally limited transport network of

low density (see Table 8.2).

Car ownership in the ENP-South countries became substantially widespread during the 2001–2011 reference period; the number of passenger cars (see Table 8.4) increased particularly fast in Jordan and Egypt (average rises of 10.0 % and 8.4% per annum respectively). Car ownership per thousand inhabitants, the so-called ‘rate of motorisation’, provides a more direct comparison between the countries. The highest rate of motorisation among ENP-South countries was in Lebanon (with an estimated 318 cars per 1 000 inhabitants in 2009), followed by Israel (284 cars per 1 000 inhabitants in 2011). Although these rates excel compared with the other ENP-South countries (see Figure 8.5), they were still considerably below the EU-27 rate (an average of 475 cars per 1 000 inhabitants in 2011).

Along with the growth in passenger car ownership, there was also a considerable increase in the number of goods vehicles, buses and coaches (see Tables 8.6 and 8.7) in all ENP-South countries. By way of example, there was an average growth of between 5 % and 6 % per year in the number of both goods vehicles and buses and coaches in Jordan during the period between 2001 and 2011. Estimated data for Morocco indicate an even higher average growth rate (between 2001 and 2010) for the two vehicle categories.

Despite the increased road traffic, annual road fatalities declined in most ENP-South countries between 2001 and 2011 (2001 and 2007 for Syria), pointing to the impacts of improved car safety, better traffic management systems and improved emergency medical care. Nevertheless, stark differences in road fatality persisted among the countries — see Table 8.15. The highest rates of road fatality were recorded in Tunisia and Algeria (an estimated 139 and 125 deaths per million inhabitants, respectively, in 2011) — see Figure 8.16. This contrasts with the lowest rates of the region recorded for Palestine (the equivalent of 28 deaths per million inhabitants in 2011) and Israel (44 deaths per million people in 2011), which were also lower than the average for the EU-27 (the equivalent of 69 deaths per million inhabitants in 2009).

The average distance travelled on railways per inhabitant in a year is an indicator of the relative importance of trains as a mode of passenger transport. According to this measure, rail travel was much more important in Egypt and Israel than

in the other ENP-South countries that have a railway system (see Table 8.10), even though passenger rail transport in Egypt decreased considerably between 2001 and 2011, possibly due to the political situation during that period. The average number of passenger-km per inhabitant in the EU-27 (815 km in 2011) was considerably higher than in any of the ENP-South countries.

There is a strong relationship between tourism and air passenger transport in several ENP-South countries. As a result, there is a keen interest in how air passenger statistics reflect any disruptions in the transport system or uncertainties in the countries covered. The reference period covered by this publication encompasses only a fraction of the recent widespread social and political changes in the region. During the period between 2001 and 2011, the number of air passengers increased steadily in most of the ENP-South countries (see Table 8.11 and Figure 8.12). Air passenger numbers more than doubled between 2001 and 2011 in Jordan, Lebanon and Morocco. The effects of the so-called 'Arab Spring' can serve to explain the decline in the number of air passengers in Egypt and Tunisia between 2009 and 2011. It should be noted that flights of Palestinian Airlines to and from Al-Arish airport in Egypt were discontinued.

Although the Mediterranean Sea provides a common context for the ENP-South countries (with the exception of Jordan), maritime passenger transport in the region is relatively limited. Ports in Egypt (2.3 million passengers in 2011) and Morocco (2.6 million passengers in 2010) each handled more passengers than the other ENP-South countries combined — see Table 8.13. However, passenger numbers in these two countries represented the equivalent of a little less than 1% of EU-27 maritime traffic (385 million maritime passengers in 2011).

In most of the ENP-South countries, as in the EU-27, ports handled considerably more freight than either airports or railways throughout the period between 2001 and 2011. Furthermore, the volume of freight handled in ENP-South ports continued to rise within the reference period; freight volumes passing through ports in Egypt and Jordan increased by 51% and 61% respectively between 2001 and 2011, whereas freight handled in Algerian ports increased more than threefold — see Table 8.8.

**Table 8.1:** Length of main transport networks (kilometres)

	2001			2011		
	Roads		Rail	Roads		Rail <sup>(3)</sup>
	Total <sup>(1)</sup>	Motorways		Total <sup>(2)</sup>	Motorways <sup>(3)</sup>	
<b>EU-27<sup>(4)</sup></b>	:	55 655	215 865	:	68 392	219 669
DZ	104 670	-	3 572	114 087	1 030	4 440
EG	73 712	:	5 097	:	:	5 530
IL	16 676	215	944	18 566	460	1 079
JO	7 259	-	622	7 204	-	622
LB	6 812	170	-	6 880	380	-
MA	57 702	475	1 907	58 395	1 096	2 138
PS	4 996	-	-	4 686	-	-
SY	45 860	-	2 798	:	-	:
TN	19 275	142	2 256	19 418	360	2 165

(1) Palestine, 2004; Tunisia, 2006.

(2) Morocco and Palestine, 2010.

(3) Morocco, 2010.

(4) EU-27 estimate excluding Greece and Malta for motorways, excluding Cyprus and Malta for railways. Estimates based on latest data available from the Member States.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [road\\_if\\_motorwa](#) and [rail\\_if\\_line\\_tr](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: [med\\_rd1](#) and [med\\_ra1](#)).

**Table 8.2:** Road and railway network density, 2011

	Road (excluding motorways)		Rail	
	km/1 000 km <sup>2</sup> (1)	km per 100 000 inhabitants (2)	km/1 000 km <sup>2</sup> (3)	km per 100 000 inhabitants (4)
<b>EU-27<sup>(5)</sup></b>	:	:	50.8	43.7
DZ	47.9	310.7	1.9	12.1
EG	73.3	92.9	5.5	6.9
IL	903.4	241.3	52.5	14.0
JO	81.1	117.8	7.0	10.2
LB	658.2	181.7	-	-
MA	82.1	183.1	3.0	6.7
PS	778.5	117.4	-	-
SY	:	:	:	:
TN	118.3	181.9	13.2	20.3

(1) Morocco and Palestine, 2010.

(2) Morocco and Palestine, 2010; Lebanon, 2009.

(3) Morocco, 2010.

(4) Morocco, 2010; Lebanon, 2009.

(5) EU-27 estimate excluding Cyprus and Malta for railways. Estimates based on latest data available from the Member States.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [apro\\_cpp\\_luse](#), [rail\\_if\\_line\\_tr](#) and [demo\\_pjan](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: [med\\_rd1](#), [med\\_ra1](#), [med\\_ps111](#) and [med\\_ps112](#)).

**Table 8.3:** Air and sea networks  
(metres)

	Length of paved runways over 2 438 m in principal airports		Length of quays in principal ports	
	2001	2011 <sup>(1)</sup>	2001 <sup>(2)</sup>	2011 <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	:	:	:	:
DZ	94 695	109 460	36 448	36 588
EG	:	:	29 248	32 400
IL	:	:	:	14 278
JO	13 606	13 606	2 040	2 040
LB	10 445	10 445	:	:
MA	38 120	40 620	23 513	24 313
PS	3 076	3 076	-	-
SY	:	:	:	:
TN	24 085	30 395	9 435	9 435

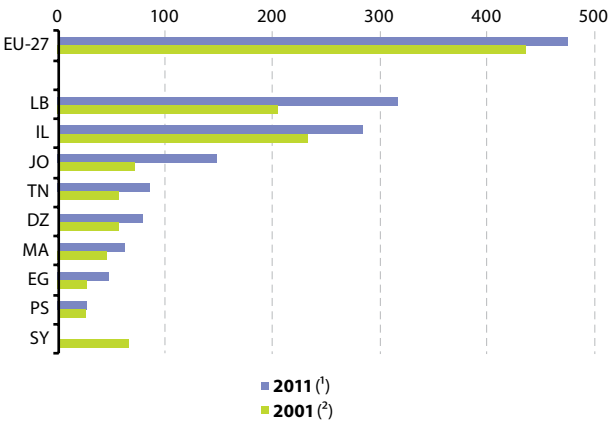
<sup>(1)</sup> Morocco, 2010.<sup>(2)</sup> Egypt, 2004.Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: [med\\_air2](#) and [med\\_ma1](#)).**Table 8.4:** Number of passenger cars  
(1 000)

	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>	2005	2007 <sup>(2)</sup>	2009	2011 <sup>(3)</sup>	Average annual growth rate 2001 to 2011 (%) <sup>(4)</sup>
<b>EU-27 <sup>(5)</sup></b>	211 195	225 383	234 728	234 896	238 876	1.2
DZ	1 708	1 906	2 228	2 593	2 856	5.3
EG	1 767	2 081	2 329	3 175	3 655	8.4
IL	1 486	1 652	1 805	1 971	2 188	3.9
JO	352	496	627	765	912	10.0
LB	769	:	1 029	1 204	1 447	5.9
MA	1 278	1 477	1 642	1 865	1 976	5.0
PS	81	104	59	100	109	3.0
SY	:	:	1 213	:	:	:
TN	544	671	747	828	925	5.5

<sup>(1)</sup> Lebanon, 2000.<sup>(2)</sup> Syria, 2006.<sup>(3)</sup> Egypt and Morocco, 2010.<sup>(4)</sup> Egypt and Morocco, between 2001 and 2010; Lebanon, between 2000 and 2011.<sup>(5)</sup> EU-27 estimates based on the latest data available from the Member States.Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [road\\_eqs\\_carmot](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_rd2](#)).



**Figure 8.5: Rate of motorisation**  
(passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants)



(1) Morocco and Egypt, 2010; Lebanon (estimates), 2009; EU-27, break in series and provisional; Morocco, estimates.

(2) Syria, 2006; under-estimate for Lebanon using passenger-car data for 2000 and using population data for 2004.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [road\\_eqs\\_carhab](#) and [road\\_eqs\\_carmot](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: [med\\_rd2](#) and [med\\_ps112](#)).

**Table 8.6: Road goods vehicles**  
(1 000)

	2001 (1)	2005 (2)	2007 (3)	2009	2011 (4)	Average annual growth rate 2001 to 2011 (%) (5)
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:
DZ	1 053	1 117	1 227	1 363	1 466	3.4
EG	606	792	822	895	982	4.5
IL	367	397	409	410	417	1.3
JO	100	134	153	178	176	5.8
LB	:	:	121	135	133	:
MA	413	506	586	684	730	6.5
PS	24	27	16	20	25	0.4
SY	127	168	196	:	:	7.5
TN	292	331	357	387	422	4.2

(1) Egypt, 2000; Tunisia, 2002.

(2) Egypt, 2006.

(3) Lebanon, 2008.

(4) Morocco, 2010.

(5) Egypt, between 2000 and 2011; Morocco, between 2001 and 2010; Syria, between 2001 and 2007; Tunisia, between 2002 and 2011.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_rd2](#)).

**Table 8.7:** Buses and coaches  
(1 000)

	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>	2005 <sup>(2)</sup>	2007	2009	2011 <sup>(3)</sup>	Average annual growth rate 2001 to 2011 (%) <sup>(4)</sup>
<b>EU-27<sup>(5)</sup></b>	888	881	875	885	875	-0.1
DZ	44	52	60	70	75	5.5
EG	62	74	84	104	110	5.8
IL	19	20	21	24	26	3.2
JO	12	16	18	19	21	5.5
LB	:	:	11	13	13	:
MA	28	29	31	47	53	7.4
PS	1	1	1	2	2	3.2
SY	5	5	:	:	:	1.4
TN	8	9	10	11	13	5.8

<sup>(1)</sup> Syria, 2000; Tunisia, 2002.

<sup>(2)</sup> Syria, 2006.

<sup>(3)</sup> Morocco, 2010.

<sup>(4)</sup> Morocco, between 2001 and 2010; Syria, between 2000 and 2006; Tunisia, between 2002 and 2011.

<sup>(5)</sup> EU-27 estimates based on latest data available from the Member States.

**Source:** for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [road\\_eqs\\_busmot](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_rd2](#)).

**Table 8.8:** Freight transport by means of transport  
(1 000 tonnes)

	2001			2011		
	Rail <sup>(1)</sup>	Sea <sup>(2)</sup>	Air <sup>(3)</sup>	Rail <sup>(4)</sup>	Sea <sup>(5)</sup>	Air
<b>EU-27<sup>(6)</sup></b>	1 529 183	3 334 801	12 723	1 697 577	3 706 420	15 615
DZ	7 821	99 561	25	4 983	457 546	28
EG	12 037	58 741	179	5 520	88 988	291
IL	8 100	43 046	303	6 229	44 516	296
JO	1 271	13 043	83	2 055	21 070	92
LB	-	6 173	65	-	6 325	75
MA	27 492	57 550	50	36 000	69 236	:
PS	-	-	-	-	-	-
SY	5 297	8 672	33	:	:	:
TN	12 294	21 749	25	4 365	20 309	27

<sup>(1)</sup> EU-27, 2003.

<sup>(2)</sup> EU-27, 2002.

<sup>(3)</sup> EU-27, 2004; Algeria, no disaggregation possible into freight arrivals and departures.

<sup>(4)</sup> Egypt and Morocco, 2010; Lebanon, 2009.

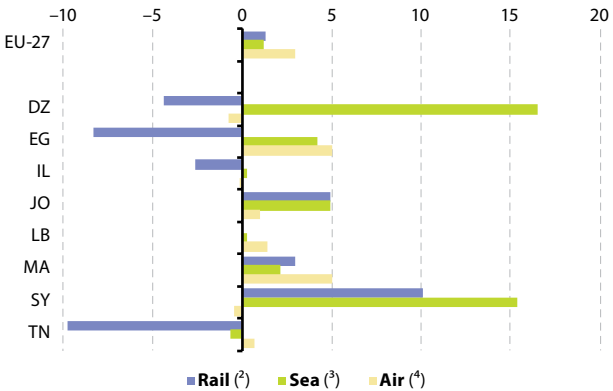
<sup>(5)</sup> Lebanon and Morocco, 2010.

<sup>(6)</sup> EU-27 estimate excluding Cyprus and Malta for railways. Estimates based on latest data available from the Member States.

**Source:** for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [rail\\_go\\_typeall](#), [mar\\_go\\_aa](#) and [avia\\_goooc](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: [med\\_ra5](#), [med\\_air5](#) and [med\\_ma7](#)).

**Figure 8.9:** Average annual growth rate in freight transport, by means of transport, 2001 to 2011<sup>(1)</sup>

(%)



(1) Palestine, not available.

(2) Lebanon, not available; EU-27, between 2003 and 2011; Egypt and Morocco, between 2001 and 2010; Syria, between 2001 and 2007.

(3) EU-27, between 2002 and 2010; Lebanon and Morocco, between 2001 and 2010; Syria, between 2001 and 2007.

(4) EU-27, between 2004 and 2011; Morocco and Syria, between 2001 and 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [rail\\_go\\_typeall](#), [mar\\_go\\_aa](#) and [avia\\_goooc](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: [med\\_ra5](#), [med\\_air5](#) and [med\\_ma7](#)).

**Table 8.10:** Total passenger traffic by rail (passenger-km per inhabitant)

	2001	2005	2007	2009 <sup>(1)</sup>	2011 <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>EU-27<sup>(3)</sup></b>	:	764.2	800.4	811.9	814.5
DZ	32.0	28.5	24.1	32.5	28.3
EG	589.7	785.6	712.8	748.3	342.3
IL	150.9	235.5	257.7	271.1	250.4
JO	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
LB	:	:	:	:	:
MA	70.5	99.0	118.6	132.8	137.9
PS	:	:	:	:	:
SY	18.6	33.7	39.3	:	:
TN	133.7	132.0	145.4	142.4	104.3

(1) Egypt, 2008.

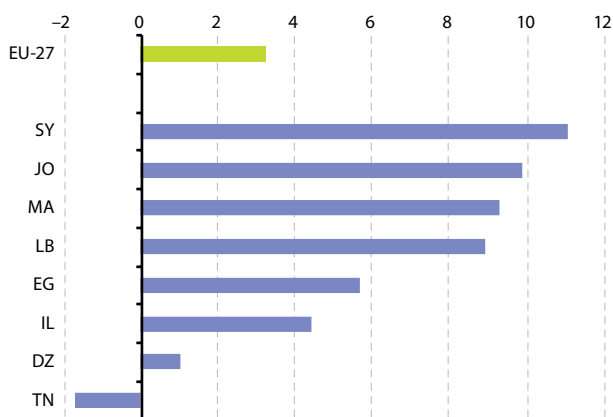
(2) Morocco, 2010.

(3) EU-27 estimates excluding Cyprus and Malta. Estimates based on latest data available from the Member States.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [rail\\_pa\\_total](#) and [demo\\_pjan](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ra5](#) and [med\\_ps112](#)).

**Table 8.11: Air transport — passengers**  
(1 000)

	Arriving passengers (total)				Departing passengers (total)			
	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>	2005	2009 <sup>(2)</sup>	2011 <sup>(3)</sup>	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>	2005	2009 <sup>(2)</sup>	2011 <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>EU-27<sup>(4)</sup></b>	516 260	553 849	593 432	646 904	516 972	554 451	593 722	646 806
DZ	3 677	3 290	3 596	4 474	4 441	3 335	3 577	4 486
EG	8 340	12 287	17 580	14 544	8 433	12 416	17 925	14 648
IL	4 033	4 286	5 274	6 160	3 988	4 300	5 300	6 183
JO	1 144	1 719	2 553	2 972	1 189	1 748	2 580	3 005
LB	1 186	1 579	2 493	2 815	1 187	1 601	2 461	2 781
MA	3 378	4 435	6 530	7 520	3 425	4 504	6 613	7 626
PS <sup>(5)</sup>	20	8	0	0	9	11	0	0
SY	1 054	1 516	1 923	:	1 010	1 538	1 952	:
TN	4 722	5 085	5 257	3 842	4 832	5 134	5 360	4 177

<sup>(1)</sup> EU-27, 2004.<sup>(2)</sup> Syria, 2007.<sup>(3)</sup> Morocco, 2010.<sup>(4)</sup> EU-27 estimates based on latest data available for Member States for 2001 and 2005.<sup>(5)</sup> Number of passengers of regular flights of the Palestinian Airlines from Al-Arish airport (Egypt). Flights were discontinued in 2005.**Source:** for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [avia\\_paoc](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_air5](#)).**Figure 8.12: Average annual growth rate in air passenger transport, 2001 to 2011<sup>(1)</sup>**  
(%)<sup>(1)</sup> Palestine, not available; EU-27, between 2004 and 2011; Syria, between 2001 and 2007; Morocco, between 2001 and 2010.**Source:** for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [avia\\_paoc](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_air5](#)).

**Table 8.13:** Maritime transport — passengers<sup>(1)</sup>  
(1 000)

	Total embarking				Total disembarking			
	2001 <sup>(2)</sup>	2005	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2011 <sup>(4)</sup>	2001 <sup>(2)</sup>	2005	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2011 <sup>(4)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	209 424	197 025	200 300	192 607	211 723	198 268	203 452	192 796
DZ	295	399	314	290	319	447	328	308
EG	1 190	1 562	1 427	1 142	1 065	1 445	1 414	1 175
IL	:	146	191	230	:	147	190	230
JO	334	454	435	355	319	427	393	315
LB	3	3	0	0	73	39	7	7
MA	1 360	1 875	1 859	1 434	1 334	2 031	1 935	1 207
PS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SY	7	14	4	:	7	15	4	:
TN	214	293	342	295	235	318	377	366

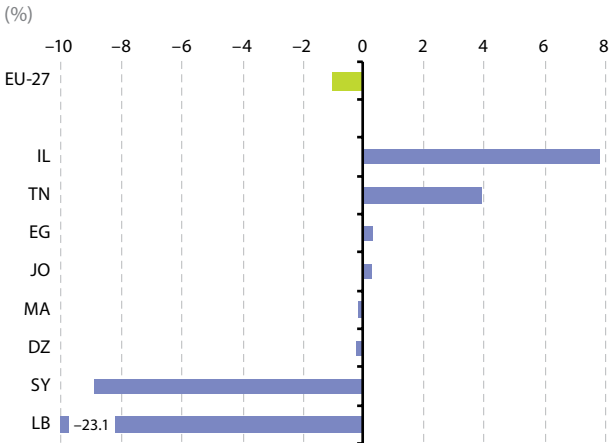
(1) EU figures include cruise passengers while partner country figures exclude such passengers.

(2) EU-27, 2002; Egypt, 2003.

(3) Syria, 2007.

(4) Lebanon and Morocco, 2010.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [mar\\_pa\\_aa](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ma7](#)).

**Figure 8.14:** Average annual growth rate in maritime passenger transport, 2001 to 2011<sup>(1)</sup>

(1) EU-27, between 2002 and 2010; Israel, between 2005 and 2011; Egypt, between 2003 and 2011; Syria, between 2001 and 2007; Morocco and Lebanon, between 2001 and 2010.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [mar\\_pa\\_aa](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ma7](#)).

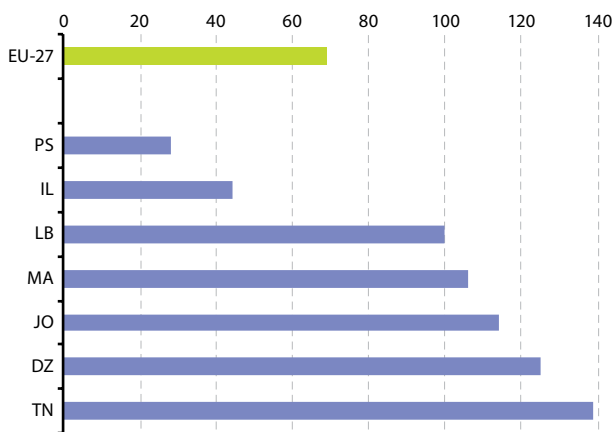
**Table 8.15:** Persons killed in road accidents

	2001	2011 <sup>(1)</sup>	Average annual growth rate 2001 to 2011 (%) <sup>(2)</sup>	Persons killed per 100 000 vehicles, 2011 <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	54 302	34 500	-5.5	15
DZ	3 768	4 598	2.0	105
EG	:	:	:	:
IL	542	341	-4.5	13
JO	783	694	-1.2	63
LB	323	349	0.8	22
MA	3 644	3 378	-0.8	122
PS	150	115	-2.6	83
SY	1 652	:	9.3	:
TN	1 618	1 485	-0.9	109

<sup>(1)</sup> Morocco, 2010; EU-27, 2009.

<sup>(2)</sup> EU-27, between 2001 and 2009; Morocco, between 2001 and 2010; Syria, between 2001 and 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [road\\_ac\\_death](#) and [road\\_eqs\\_carmot](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: [med\\_rd7](#) and [med\\_rd2](#)).

**Figure 8.16:** Persons killed in road accidents, 2011<sup>(1)</sup> (persons killed per million inhabitants)

<sup>(1)</sup> Egypt and Syria, not available; Morocco (estimate), 2010; EU-27 (estimate) and Lebanon (estimate), 2009; Algeria, Jordan and Tunisia, estimates.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [road\\_ac\\_death](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: [med\\_rd7](#) and [med\\_ps112](#)).

## Definitions

**Aircraft** is any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air other than the reaction of air against the earth's surface. Dirigibles and surface effect vehicles such as hovercrafts are excluded.

**Air freight transport** covers volume of freight and mail loaded and unloaded from an aircraft. This includes express services and diplomatic bags but excludes passenger baggage and direct transit freight and mail.

**Air passenger transport** covers all passengers on a particular flight (with one flight number) counted once only and not repeatedly on each individual stage of that flight. It includes all revenue and non-revenue passengers whose journey begins or terminates at the reporting airport and transfer passengers joining or leaving the flight at the reporting airport. Direct transit passengers are excluded. An **arriving passenger** is any passenger ending his trip and arriving by air at the designated airport or an arriving transfer or indirect transit passenger at this airport. A **departing passenger** is any passenger starting his trip by leaving the designated airport by air or a departing transfer or indirect transit passenger at this airport.

A **bus or a coach** is a passenger road motor vehicle designed to seat more than 9 persons (including the driver), and with the provision to carry seated as well as standing passengers.

**Civil freight aircraft** is an aircraft configured solely for the carriage of freight and/or mail.

**Length of paved runways** is expressed as the total length of all runways in a country of a length of over 2 348 metres in all principal airports of a country. An **airport runway** is a rectangular area of an airport prepared for the landing and take-off of aircraft which is characterized by a declared available length of runway and suitable for the ground run, landing and take-off of aircraft. A **paved runway** is a runway having a concrete or asphalt surface.

**Length of railway network** measures (in kilometres) the length of railway lines operated for passenger transport, goods transport, or for both. Lines solely used for tourist purposes during a particular season are excluded, as are railways that are constructed solely to serve mines, forests or other industrial or agricultural undertakings and which are not open to public traffic.

**Length of road network** measures (in kilometres) the length of roads. The length of roads includes state roads, provincial roads and communal roads, but should ideally exclude motorways.

**Length of sea network** is expressed as the total length of all quays in a country in all principal ports of a country. A quay is a platform dedicated to the accosting of ships.

**Maritime freight transport** covers any goods conveyed by merchant ships. This includes all packaging and equipment such as containers, swap-bodies, pallets or road goods vehicles. Mail is included; goods carried on or in wagons, lorries, trailers, semitrailers or barges are also included.

**Maritime transport of a passenger** is any person making a voyage on a seagoing vessel. Service staff assigned to seagoing vessels is not regarded as passengers. **Disembarking passengers** are all passengers disembarking from a merchant ship at the end of a sea passenger journey. **Embarking passengers** are all passengers who board a merchant ship to undertake a sea passenger journey.

**Motorways** refer to roads that are specially designed and built for motor traffic, which does not serve properties bordering it and which: (a) is provided, except at special points or temporarily, with distinct carriageways for the two directions of traffic, separated from each other either by a dividing strip not intended for traffic, or exceptionally by other means; (b) does not cross at level with any road, railway or tramway track, or footpath; (c) is specially sign-posted as a motorway and is reserved for specific categories of road motor vehicles.

**Network density** is calculated as the average number of kilometres of roads/railway lines a country has per 1000 square-kilometres (km<sup>2</sup>) of its total area.

**Passenger cars** are defined as road motor vehicles, other than motorcycles, that are intended for the carriage of passengers and designed to seat no more than nine persons (including the driver). Hence, the data presented should cover micro-cars (no permit required to be driven), taxis and hired passenger cars (with less than ten seats), the only exception being minibuses. This category may also include pick-ups.

**Persons killed in road accidents** refer to drivers and passengers of motorised vehicles and pedal cycles, as well as pedestrians,



killed, either immediately or dying within 30 days, as a result of a road accident.

**Rail freight transport** covers any goods moved by rail vehicles. This includes all packaging and equipment, such as containers, swap-bodies or pallets as well as road goods vehicles carried by rail.

**Rail passenger transport** is a volume of passengers carried on the national territory by any passenger railway vehicle. **Rail passenger** is any person, excluding members of train crews, who makes a journey by railway vehicle. Passengers making a journey by railway-operated ferry or bus services are excluded.

Volume of passengers transport is measured in **passengers-kilometres**. The passenger-kilometre is a unit of measure representing the transport of one passenger over a distance of one kilometre.

**Rate of motorisation** is the number of passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants.

**Road** is defined as a line of communication (travelled way) using a stabilised base other than rails or airstrips open to public traffic, primarily for the use of road motor vehicles running on their own wheels. Note that bridges, tunnels, supporting structures, junctions, crossings and interchanges, as well as toll roads are included, while dedicated cycle paths are excluded.

**Road motor vehicle** is a road vehicle fitted with an engine from which it derives its sole means of propulsion, which is normally used for carrying persons or goods, or for drawing, on the road, vehicles used for the carriage of goods and persons. Statistics for this category exclude motor vehicles running on rails.

**Road goods vehicle** is a vehicle designed exclusively or primary to carry goods.



**Energy**

**9**

There are quite a few major energy producers among the ENP-South countries, Algeria and Egypt being the most important ones along with, to a lesser extent, Syria. As shown in the international trade chapter, energy products made up a considerable proportion of the exports of these countries (accounting for as much as 98% of exports in terms of value from Algeria, and 50% of exports from Syria in 2011), representing an important source of wealth for these countries, despite fluctuating world energy prices.

Endowed with considerable oil and natural gas resources, Algeria is by far the largest energy producer of the nine ENP-South countries covered in this publication (see Table 9.1), despite the fact that its production decreased by an average 1.2% per year between 2004 and 2011. In Egypt, on the other hand, production grew within the same period due to an expanding natural gas sector in the Mediterranean and the Nile Delta. Syria, the third largest energy producer, also saw its production gradually increase during the period between 2004 and 2007 (more recent data currently unavailable).

Both Algeria and Egypt are energy independent, i.e. they produce more energy than they need: Algeria exported more than 70% of the energy it produced in 2011 (see Table 9.3). Although the population of Egypt was more than double that of Algeria, and its energy production was about one half of Algeria's in 2011, Egypt used only 75% of the energy it produced and was also a net exporter of energy. Furthermore, Egypt was one of four ENP-South countries in which the energy production continued to grow over the period for which data are available. The three others are Jordan, Palestine and Tunisia. The latter was the only one where the production grew faster than consumption over the period between 2003 and 2008 (respectively 4.4% and 4.0%) (Table 9.9).

Gross inland energy consumption — the energy a country needs to meet its internal demand — is dominated by oil and gas, with only Israel and Morocco importing solid fuels in sizeable quantities. Coal is used essentially as a fuel to generate electricity and for the production of steel. In contrast to the EU where it slightly fell between 2001 and 2011, gross inland energy consumption in the ENP-South region increased, albeit at very different rates (see Table 9.9). The average annual growth rate was the highest in Palestine (8.6% per annum between 2001 and 2011), followed by Jordan (5.3% per annum between 2001 and 2009) and Egypt (4.0% per annum between

2002 and 2011). In contrast, it grew at a more moderate rate per annum of 2.7% in Morocco (between 2001 and 2009) and 2.6% in Lebanon (between 2002 and 2011).

Similar trends can be seen in final energy consumption (see Table 9.11) — the energy actually consumed by the final consumer. In five of the countries (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Morocco and Syria), the final energy consumption was higher at the end of the observed periods for which data are available and fell in the EU-27 plus the other four ENP-South countries. Final energy consumption is always notably lower than gross inland energy consumption, as a lot of energy is lost during the process of converting fossil fuels into electricity. As can be seen in Table 9.15, the demand for electricity is increasing in all the countries for which data are available, reflecting the economic and demographic expansions. The electricity consumption per capita (expressed in kilograms of oil equivalent) grew on average by between 0.9% (Lebanon) and 4.2% (Algeria) annually over the periods shown.

However, the level of per capita electricity consumption in the ENP-South region never exceeded 30% of the EU average except Israel and Lebanon. Whereas in Lebanon the per capita consumption amounted to around 60% (2009) of the EU average, consumption in Israel exceeded that of the EU by 37% in 2011.

**Table 9.1:** Total primary production of energy  
(1 000 toe)

	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>	2005	2007	2009 <sup>(2)</sup>	2010	2011	Average annual growth rate 2001 to 2011 (%) <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	940828	896760	856679	813547	831105	801189	-1.6
DZ	170594	179741	176176	164576	162043	157071	-1.2
EG	62331	78234	79865	86935	86571	86687	4.2
IL	669	1686	:	349	354	379	-5.5
JO	284	252	273	290	:	:	0.3
LB	98	99	62	60	92	92	-0.7
MA	140	191	:	:	:	:	:
PS	148	229	211	201	268	267	6.1
SY	19528	20566	24346	:	:	:	:
TN	5220	5595	6489	6473	:	:	4.4

<sup>(1)</sup> Lebanon, 2002; Egypt and Tunisia, 2003; Algeria and Syria, 2004.

<sup>(2)</sup> Tunisia, 2008.

<sup>(3)</sup> Algeria, between 2004 and 2011; Egypt, between 2003 and 2011; Jordan, between 2001 and 2009; Lebanon, between 2002 and 2011; Tunisia, between 2003 and 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [nrg\\_100a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_eg10](#)).

**Table 9.2:** Primary production of energy, by type of energy,  
2011<sup>(1)</sup>

(1 000 toe)

	Petroleum products <sup>(1)</sup>	Solid fuels	Gas <sup>(2)</sup>	Other <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	84549	166484	140173	409983
DZ	78799	:	78213	59
EG	33841	25	51565	1256
IL	20	29	2363	3751
JO	1	:	162	126
LB	-	-	-	92
MA	8	:	41	288
PS	0	:	0	197
SY	:	:	:	303
TN	4314	:	2153	7

<sup>(1)</sup> Jordan, Morocco and Palestine, 2009; Tunisia, 2008; Including crude oil.

<sup>(2)</sup> Israel, Jordan, Morocco and Palestine, 2009; Tunisia, 2008. Including nuclear energy, renewable energy and other fuels.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [nrg\\_100a](#), [nrg\\_101a](#), [nrg\\_102a](#) and [nrg\\_103a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_eg10](#)).

**Table 9.3: Total energy exports**  
(1 000 toe)

	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>	2005	2007 <sup>(2)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2010	2011	Average annual growth rate 2001 to 2011 (%) <sup>(4)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	441 010	473 583	480 799	469 969	495 537	493 375	1.1
DZ	136 850	144 391	137 454	122 126	119 804	113 731	-2.6
EG	9 841	25 440	18 138	22 597	23 850	21 502	11.8
IL	3 185	3 966	:	4 079	4 404	4 919	4.4
JO	1	0	15	15	:	:	:
LB	-	-	-	-	-	-	:
MA	1 441	1 378	1 273	833	:	:	-10.4
PS	1	0	3	2	0	:	:
SY	:	12 261	8 920	:	:	:	:
TN	3 677	3 853	4 997	4 318	:	:	3.3

(<sup>1</sup>) Jordan and Tunisia, 2003; Algeria, Egypt and Morocco, 2004.

(<sup>2</sup>) Palestine, 2008.

(<sup>3</sup>) Tunisia, 2008.

(<sup>4</sup>) Algeria and Egypt, between 2004 and 2011; Morocco, between 2004 and 2009; Tunisia, between 2003 and 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [nrg\\_100a](#)); for the MED countries (online data code: [med\\_eg10](#)).

**Table 9.4: Energy exports by product, 2011<sup>(1)</sup>**  
(1 000 toe)

	Total	of which			
		Petroleum products <sup>(2)</sup>	Solid fuels	Gas	Electrical energy
<b>EU-27</b>	493 375	350 094	25 873	85 564	27 143
DZ	113 731	63 681	-	49 981	69
EG	21 502	9 589	-	11 776	137
IL	4 919	4 555	-	0	363
JO	15	0	-	0	15
LB	-	-	-	-	-
MA	833	833	-	0	0
PS	2	0	-	0	0
SY	:	:	:	:	:
TN	4 318	4 307	-	0	11

(<sup>1</sup>) Jordan, Morocco and Palestine, 2009; Tunisia, 2008.

(<sup>2</sup>) Including crude oil.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [nrg\\_100a](#), [nrg\\_101a](#), [nrg\\_102a](#), [nrg\\_103a](#) and [nrg\\_105a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_eg10](#)).

**Table 9.5:** Total energy imports  
(1 000 toe)

	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>	2005	2007	2009 <sup>(2)</sup>	2010	2011	Average annual growth rate 2001 to 2011 (%) <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	1 297 589	1 456 804	1 467 536	1 410 976	1 447 343	1 433 053	1.0
DZ	1 473	1 174	1 907	2 130	1 819	2 885	10.1
EG	4 720	7 053	2 538	6 447	6 080	5 243	1.5
IL	22 157	23 447	:	22 237	22 371	23 635	0.6
JO	4 909	7 010	7 344	7 499	:	:	5.4
LB	4 974	4 632	3 778	5 460	5 772	6 318	2.7
MA	11 953	13 236	15 028	15 519	:	:	3.3
PS	635	1 188	1 073	1 056	1 067	1 188	6.5
SY	4 008	5 746	7 919	:	:	:	:
TN	5 657	5 626	6 324	6 427	:	:	2.6

<sup>(1)</sup> Lebanon, 2002; Tunisia, 2003; Algeria, Egypt and Syria, 2004.

<sup>(2)</sup> Tunisia, 2008.

<sup>(3)</sup> Algeria and Egypt, between 2004 and 2011; Jordan and Morocco, between 2001 and 2009; Lebanon, between 2002 and 2011; Tunisia, between 2003 and 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [nrg\\_100a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_eg10](#)).

**Table 9.6:** Energy imports by product, 2011<sup>(1)</sup>  
(1 000 toe)

	Total	of which			
		Petroleum products <sup>(2)</sup>	Solid fuels	Gas	Electrical energy
<b>EU-27</b>	1 433 053	898 613	143 951	351 819	27 155
DZ	2 885	2 553	275	-	57
EG	5 243	3 753	1 477	-	13
IL	:	13 394	7 272	:	-
JO	7 499	4 557	0	2 924	18
LB	6 318	6 022	224	-	72
MA	15 519	11 773	2 804	545	398
PS	1 188	790	0	0	397
SY	:	:	:	:	:
TN	6 427	4 088	-	2 329	10

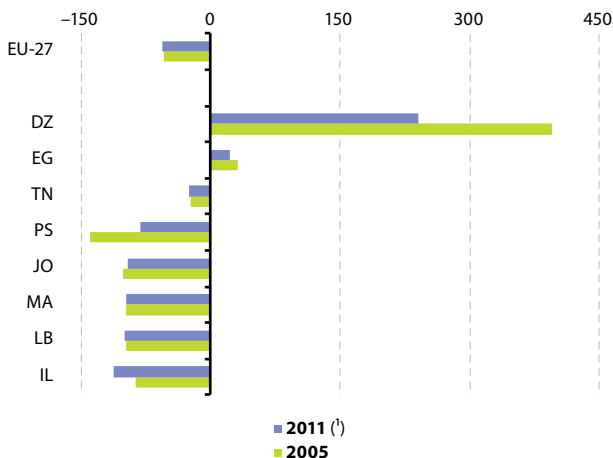
<sup>(1)</sup> Jordan and Morocco, 2009; Tunisia, 2008.

<sup>(2)</sup> Including crude oil.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [nrg\\_100a](#), [nrg\\_101a](#), [nrg\\_102a](#), [nrg\\_103a](#) and [nrg\\_105a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_eg10](#)).



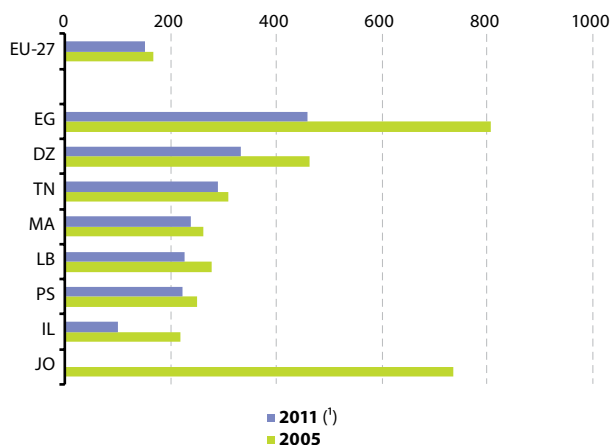
**Figure 9.7: Energy dependency**  
(net energy exports as % of gross inland energy consumption)



(<sup>1</sup>) Syria, not available; Jordan and Morocco, 2009; Tunisia, 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [nrg\\_100a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_eg10](#)).

**Figure 9.8: Energy intensity of the economy, 2005 and 2011**  
(kg of oil equivalent (kgoe) per 1 000 euro GDP at constant 2000 prices)



(<sup>1</sup>) Syria, not available; EU-27, Egypt and Lebanon, 2010; Morocco, 2009; Tunisia, 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [nrg\\_ind\\_332a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: [med\\_ec1](#) and [med\\_eg10](#)).

**Table 9.9:** Total gross inland energy consumption  
(1 000 toe)

	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>	2005	2007	2009 <sup>(2)</sup>	2010	2011	Average annual growth rate 2001 to 2011 (%) <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	1 763 678	1 824 792	1 808 893	1 702 064	1 759 390	1 697 660	-0.4
DZ	35 188	36 255	42 798	44 416	43 884	46 016	3.9
EG	50 535	58 000	62 863	69 487	70 588	72 046	4.0
IL	19 524	22 494	:	:	:	:	:
JO	5 150	6 972	7 509	7 769	:	:	5.3
LB	5 073	4 731	3 694	5 520	5 864	6 410	2.6
MA	12 093	12 128	14 651	14 921	:	:	2.7
PS	641	851	858	990	1 058	1 457	8.6
SY	21 414	21 694	22 966	:	:	:	:
TN	6 900	7 549	6 489	8 402	:	:	4.0

<sup>(1)</sup> Egypt and Lebanon, 2002; Tunisia, 2003; Algeria and Syria, 2004.

<sup>(2)</sup> Tunisia, 2008.

<sup>(3)</sup> Algeria, between 2004 and 2011; Egypt and Lebanon, between 2002 and 2011; Jordan and Morocco, between 2001 and 2009; Tunisia, between 2003 and 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [nrg\\_100a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_eg10](#)).

**Table 9.10:** Gross inland energy consumption, by product, 2011<sup>(1)</sup>  
(1 000 toe)

	Total	of which			
		Petroleum products	Solid fuels	Gas	Other
<b>EU-27</b>	1 697 660	597 871	285 457	397 571	416 761
DZ	46 016	17 462	275	28 232	47
EG	72 046	29 689	1 436	39 789	1 132
IL	:	:	:	:	:
JO	7 769	4 554	0	3 086	129
LB	6 410	6 022	224	-	164
MA	14 921	10 944	2 706	586	685
PS	1 457	790	-	-	667
SY	:	:	:	:	:
TN	8 402	3 913	-	4 482	6

<sup>(1)</sup> Jordan and Morocco, 2009; Tunisia, 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [nrg\\_100a](#), [nrg\\_101a](#), [nrg\\_102a](#) and [nrg\\_103a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_eg10](#)).

**Table 9.11: Final energy consumption**  
(1 000 toe)

	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>	2005	2007	2009 <sup>(2)</sup>	2010	2011
<b>EU-27</b>	1 144 818	1 191 861	1 165 301	1 110 136	1 152 503	1 103 260
DZ	18 592	18 154	23 056	25 536	25 971	27 847
EG	35 700	47 437	50 481	52 873	56 364	58 558
IL	11 372	13 409	:	13 919	14 652	15 562
JO	3 563	4 753	4 944	4 800	:	:
LB	3 202	2 990	:	2 668	:	:
MA	7 947	8 342	10 858	11 149	:	:
PS	629	603	662	795	856	538
SY	:	12 840	14 722	:	:	:
TN	5 404	5 658	5 685	5 453	:	:

(<sup>1</sup>) Egypt and Lebanon, 2002; Tunisia, 2003; Algeria, Israel and Morocco, 2004.

(<sup>2</sup>) Tunisia, 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [nrg\\_100a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: [med\\_eg\\_all](#) and [med\\_eg30](#)).

**Table 9.12: Breakdown of final energy consumption by sector**  
(%)

	2005			2011 <sup>(1)</sup>		
	Industry	Transport	Other sectors & households	Industry	Transport	Other sectors & households
<b>EU-27</b>	27.8	30.7	41.4	26.0	33.0	41.0
DZ	20.4	28.8	50.8	20.2	44.0	35.8
EG	36.1	16.4	47.5	36.4	19.3	44.3
IL	21.6	47.2	31.3	23.8	41.3	34.8
JO	19.5	50.7	29.7	22.6	42.8	34.6
LB	16.6	52.4	31.0	18.3	47.6	34.1
MA	21.1	12.2	66.7	23.8	34.2	41.9
PS	11.6	25.3	63.1	8.0	5.7	86.3
SY	:	:	:	:	:	:
TN	37.5	30.6	32.0	30.4	31.8	37.8

(<sup>1</sup>) Jordan and Morocco, 2009; Lebanon and Tunisia, 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [nrg\\_100a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_eg30](#)).

**Table 9.13:** Total energy consumption in industry (1 000 toe) and breakdown by product (%), 2011 <sup>(1)</sup>

	Total	Shares of which:			
		Petroleum products	Gas	Electrical energy	Other <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	287 065	11.2	31.4	30.9	26.5
DZ	5 636	19.4	59.6	20.0	0.9
EG	21 330	26.8	54.4	16.4	2.3
IL	3 706	60.1	5.0	34.9	-
JO	1 086	77.7	-	22.3	-
LB	488	25.4	-	52.4	22.2
MA	2 658	70.3	1.5	27.5	0.6
PS	43	40.2	-	59.8	0.0
SY	:	:	:	:	:
TN	1 657	40.9	55.2	3.9	-

<sup>(1)</sup> Jordan and Morocco, 2009; Lebanon and Tunisia, 2008.

<sup>(2)</sup> 'Other' includes solid fuels and renewables.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [nrg\\_100a](#), [nrg\\_102a](#), [nrg\\_103a](#) and [nrg\\_105a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_eg30](#)).

**Table 9.14:** Total energy consumption of households and services (1 000 toe), and breakdown by product (%), 2009 <sup>(1)</sup>

	Total	Shares of which:			
		Petroleum products	Gas	Electrical energy	Other <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	452 112	15.6	32.8	31.7	19.8
DZ	9 961	26.4	54.4	19.0	0.2
EG	25 951	50.3	21.1	28.6	-
IL	5 421	10.4	-	65.5	24.1
JO	1 661	53.2	-	39.5	7.2
LB	910	21.6	-	65.5	12.9
MA	4 674	74.9	-	25.1	-
PS	465	40.7	-	59.3	-
SY	:	:	:	:	:
TN	2 060	57.0	15.2	27.7	-

<sup>(1)</sup> Jordan and Morocco, 2009; Lebanon and Tunisia, 2008.

<sup>(2)</sup> 'Other' includes solid fuels and renewables.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [nrg\\_100a](#), [nrg\\_102a](#), [nrg\\_103a](#) and [nrg\\_105a](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_eg30](#)).

**Table 9.15:** Electricity consumption per capita  
(kgoe per capita)

	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>	2005 <sup>(2)</sup>	2007	2009	2010	2011	Average annual growth rate 2001 to 2011 (%) <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	459	485	492	464	484	474	0.3
DZ	63	66	64	76	82	84	4.2
EG	97	107	115	126	131	137	4.0
IL	524	556	:	586	650	647	2.1
JO	113	138	:	:	:	:	:
LB	:	263	226	275	:	:	0.9
MA	20	50	:	:	:	:	:
PS	57	57	69	77	66	73	2.6
SY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TN	91	97	:	:	:	:	:

(<sup>1</sup>) Egypt, 2002; Tunisia, 2003; Algeria, 2004.

(<sup>2</sup>) Lebanon, 2004.

(<sup>3</sup>) Algeria, between 2004 and 2011; Egypt, between 2002 and 2011; Lebanon, between 2004 and 2009.

**Source:** for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [nrg\\_105a](#) and [demo\\_pjan](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: [med\\_ps112](#) and [med\\_eg30](#)).

## Definitions

**Electricity** is an energy carrier with a very wide range of applications. It is used in almost all kinds of human activity ranging from industrial production, household use, agriculture, commerce for running machines, lighting and heating. Electricity is produced as primary as well as secondary energy. Primary electricity is obtained from natural sources such as hydro, wind, solar, tide and wave power. Secondary electricity is produced from the heat of nuclear fission of nuclear fuels, from geothermal heat and solar thermal heat, and by burning primary combustible fuels such as coal, natural gas, oil and renewable and wastes.

**Energy consumption of the industry** sector is specified in the sub-sectors (energy used for transport by industry is not included here but is reported under transport).

**Energy consumption in the transport** sector covers all transport activity (in mobile engines) regardless of the economic sector to which it is contributing (ISIC Divisions 60, 61 and 62).

**Energy consumption by households** covers all consumption by households (excluding fuels used for transport) and including households with employed persons (ISIC Division 95) which is a small part of total residential consumption.

**Energy dependency rate** is defined as net energy imports or exports divided by gross inland energy consumption, expressed as a percentage.

**Energy intensity (efficiency)** is measured as the ratio between the gross inland consumption of energy (expressed in kilogram of oil equivalent - kgoe) and the gross domestic product (GDP) for a given calendar year (expressed in EUR 1 000). To facilitate analysis over time the calculations are based on GDP in constant prices to avoid the impact of inflation. If an economy becomes more efficient in its use of energy, and its GDP remains constant, then the ratio for this indicator should fall; this energy intensity ratio is also considered as an indicator of energy efficiency.

**Energy imports and exports** cover primary energy and derived energy products, which have crossed the national territorial boundaries of the country, whether or not customs clearance has taken place. Oil and gas quantities of crude oil and oil

products imported or exported under processing agreements (i.e. refining on account) are included. Electricity is considered as imported or exported when it crosses the national territorial boundaries of the country. If electricity is transited through a country, the amount is shown as both imports and exports. Other fuels in transit are excluded.

**Final energy consumption** is calculated net of transformation and network losses. It also excluded consumption of the energy sector.

**Gross inland energy consumption** covers the total primary energy domestic supply (sometimes referred to as energy use) and is calculated as production of fuels + inputs from other sources + imports – exports – international marine bunkers + stock changes.

**Kilogram of oil equivalent (kgoe)** is a normalised unit of energy. By convention, it is equivalent to the approximate amount of energy that can be extracted from one kilogram of crude oil.

**Natural gas** comprises several gases, occurring in underground deposits, whether liquefied or gaseous, but consists mainly of methane ( $\text{CH}_4$ ). It includes both “non-associated” gas originating from fields producing hydrocarbons only in gaseous form, and “associated” gas produced in association with crude oil as well as methane recovered from coal mines (colliery gas).

**Petroleum products** refer to the derivatives of crude oil produced in refineries.

**Primary production of energy** is any kind of extraction of energy products from natural sources to a usable form. Primary production takes place when the natural sources are exploited, for example in coal mines, crude oil fields, hydro power plants or fabrication of biofuels. It is the sum of energy extraction, heat produced in reactors as a result of nuclear fission, and the use of renewable energy sources. Energy transformed from one form to another, such as electricity or heat generation in thermal power plants, or coke production in coke ovens, is not primary production.

**Primary production of crude oil** is defined as the quantities of fuel extracted or produced within national boundaries, including off-shore production, with production including

only marketable production of crude oil, natural gas liquids (NGL), condensates and oil from shale and tar sands, while excluding any quantities returned to formation.

**Primary production of hard coal and lignite** consists of quantities of fuel extracted or produced, calculated after any operation for removal of inert matter. Production generally includes quantities consumed by the producer during the production process, as well as any quantities supplied to other on-site producers of energy for transformation or other uses.

**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, while excluding any quantities re-injected, vented and flared, and any extraction losses.

**Solid fuels** cover solid fossil fuels such as hard coal, coal patent fuels, coke, lignite, brown-coal briquettes, peat, peat briquettes, tar and benzol.

**Tonne of oil equivalent (toe)** is a normalised unit of energy. By convention, it is equivalent to the approximate amount of energy that can be extracted from one tonne of crude oil.



**Agriculture**

**10**

Structural data on farms in the ENP-South countries are rather patchy. However, a few key characteristics can be determined from the data that are available. There are relatively high numbers of agricultural holdings in the ENP-South countries as a whole, with the number in Egypt alone corresponding to just over one third of the total number across the EU-27 in 2010 (see Table 10.1). The countries of the ENP-South region did not experience the rate of decline in numbers of agricultural holdings during the reference period that was recorded for the EU-27 (a 20% reduction between 2003 and 2010). There were declines in Egypt (about 330 000 holdings were lost between 2000 and 2010) and Jordan but at rates that were more moderate than the rate recorded for the EU-27. In Algeria (available data between 2001 and 2006) and Tunisia, on the other hand, numbers of agricultural holdings rose over the reference period.

The average agricultural holding of the ENP-South countries was typically of a much smaller size than the average farm in EU-27. Among the five ENP-South countries for which data are available (data for Israel, Lebanon, Morocco and Syria being unavailable), the average utilised agricultural area per holding ranged from 0.9 ha (2010 data) in Egypt to 17.9 ha (2010 data) in Tunisia — see Figure 10.4. Only in Tunisia did the average farm size exceed the EU-27 average (14.3 ha in 2010).

The amount of farmland in production in many of the ENP-South countries (e.g. Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia) increased over the reference period, although in many cases it remained relatively restricted by topographic and climatic conditions. Less than 4% of the total land area of Algeria, Egypt and Jordan (2010 data) was used as agricultural land in 2011 (see Figure 10.3), compared to just over two-fifths (40.9%) of the land area of the EU-27. Only in Tunisia (56.5%) was the share higher than the EU-27 average. In most ENP-South countries, there was also an increase in irrigated area — see Table 10.2 — in contrast to the decline noted for the EU-27. Reliance on irrigation for agricultural production varied considerably among the countries; in 2011, the proportion of utilised agricultural area that was irrigated ranged from 4.5% in Tunisia to 67.7% in Egypt, where agricultural activities are largely concentrated in the Nile valley and its delta.

Unpredictable and erratic precipitation patterns in the ENP-South countries have a significant impact on the

quantities of crops harvested. This variability is reflected in the cereals production figures for the countries of North Africa; a lack of rainfall in 2000 and 2008, for example, led to much lower harvests than in most other years of the reference period — see Table 10.5. Egypt and Morocco were the largest cereal producers among the ENP-South countries (producing 15.2 million tonnes in 2010 and 8.6 million tonnes in 2011, respectively), the main crops of which were wheat (both countries), barley (Morocco) and grain maize (Egypt) — see Table 10.6. Egypt was also the largest producer of fruit and vegetables among the ENP-South countries (see Table 10.8). By way of comparison, the 21.6 million tonnes of fresh vegetables produced in Egypt alone in 2010 was the equivalent of one third of the total quantity produced in the EU-27.

Livestock production in the ENP-South countries is shaped by climatic and topographic conditions as well as cultural traditions. Sheep and goats are highly adaptable forage animals suited to arid and semi-arid conditions. Populations of sheep and goats tended to be much larger than cattle in the ENP-South countries (see Table 10.9), providing an important source of meat (see Table 10.10), milk (see Table 10.11), woolen fibres and skins. Moreover, poultry production was larger than other forms of animal production in all ENP-South countries (data for Syria not available) — see Table 10.10.

The value of agricultural output measured in EUR increased relatively sharply and steadily over the ten years through to 2011 in Algeria, Israel and Morocco — see Table 10.12. In comparison, the value of agricultural output remained relatively steady for much of the reference period in Tunisia, and fluctuated strongly in Egypt, albeit finishing sharply higher in 2010 than in 2001. The use of agricultural inputs (such as feedingstuffs, pesticides and herbicides) varied annually, partly reflecting the changing needs due to climatic conditions. Nevertheless, in Algeria, Israel, Morocco and Tunisia, agricultural input costs (so-called intermediate consumption) also rose relatively steadily in EUR terms. In the case of Morocco, though, the rise in intermediate consumption costs did not keep pace with that of agricultural output; intermediate consumption costs as a share of agricultural output declined from 32.3% in 2001 to 25.0% in 2011. In all of the ENP-South countries for which data are available, intermediate consumption costs accounted for a lower share of agricultural output value than was the case

for the EU-27 (60.7 % in 2011) — see Figure 10.14. This suggests that farming in the ENP-South countries (with the exception of Israel) was significantly less input-intensive on average than farming in the EU-27.

**Table 10.1:** Number of agricultural holdings  
(1 000)

	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>	2006 <sup>(2)</sup>	2011 <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>EU-27<sup>(4)</sup></b>	15 021	13 627	12 015
DZ	1 024	1 111	:
EG	4 542	4 320	4 212
IL	:	:	:
JO	92	92	80
LB	195	:	:
MA	1 496	:	:
PS	109	109	105
SY	660	:	:
TN	480	487	518

(<sup>1</sup>) Egypt, Lebanon and Morocco, 2000; EU-27, 2003; Palestine and Syria, 2004.

(<sup>2</sup>) EU-27, 2007; Egypt, 2008.

(<sup>3</sup>) EU-27, Egypt and Jordan, 2010.

(<sup>4</sup>) EU-27, Eurostat estimate; the EU-27 data include small holdings that are of a size (Standard Gross Margin) of less than 1 Economic Size Unit (EUR 1 200); of the 13.7 million holdings in 2007, 6.4 million were small holdings.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [ef\\_ov\\_kvaa](#) and [ef\\_kvaaereg](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ag1](#)).

**Table 10.2:** Utilised agricultural area  
(1 000 ha)

	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>		2006 <sup>(2)</sup>		2011 <sup>(3)</sup>	
	Total	of which irrigated area	Total	of which irrigated area	Total	of which irrigated area
<b>EU-27<sup>(4)</sup></b>	172 794	19 077	172 398	15 731	171 604	14 612
DZ	8 194	513	8 404	836	8 445	987
EG	3 337	2 758	3 533	2 705	3 620	2 452
IL	420	193	285	:	289	:
JO	256	73	252	83	261	102
LB	248	104	:	142	:	:
MA	9 081	1 252	8 947	:	9 104	:
PS	182	24	183	26	103	17
SY	5 450	1 267	5 588	1 402	:	:
TN	9 244	346	9 289	373	9 279	419

(<sup>1</sup>) Israel, Lebanon and Morocco, 2000; EU-27, 2003.

(<sup>2</sup>) EU-27, 2007.

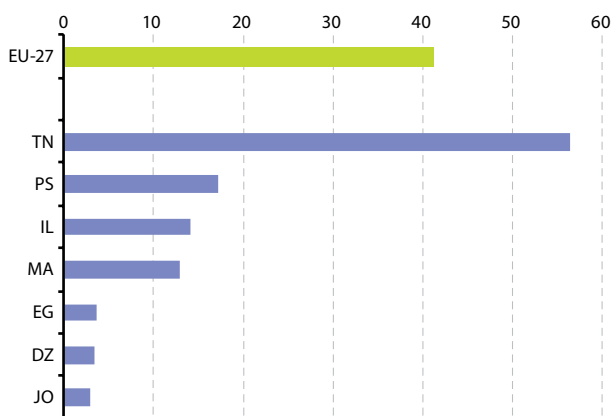
(<sup>3</sup>) EU-27 and Jordan, 2010.

(<sup>4</sup>) EU-27, Eurostat estimate.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [ef\\_ov\\_kvaa](#), [ef\\_kvaaereg](#), [ef\\_poirrig](#) and [aei\\_ps\\_ira](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ag1](#)).

**Figure 10.3:** Utilised agricultural area as a share of the total land area, 2011 <sup>(1)</sup>

(%)

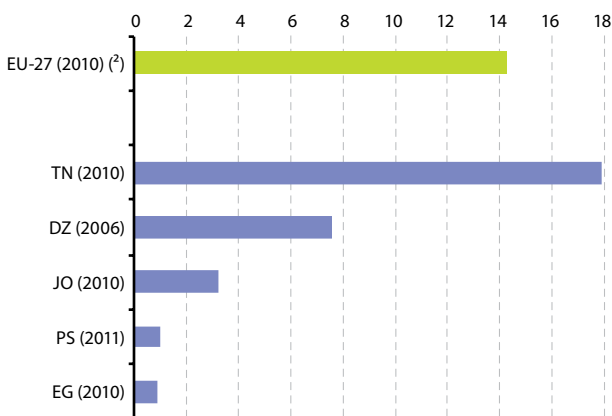


<sup>(1)</sup> Jordan, 2010; EU-27 (Eurostat estimate), Algeria, Israel, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia, estimates.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [apro\\_cpp\\_luse](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: [med\\_ag1](#) and [med\\_ps111](#)).

**Figure 10.4:** Utilised agricultural area per holding, latest year available <sup>(1)</sup>

(hectares)



<sup>(1)</sup> Israel, Lebanon, Morocco and Syria, not available; EU-27 and Jordan, estimates.

<sup>(2)</sup> EU-27, Eurostat estimate; the average utilised agricultural area of commercial holdings (those above 1 Economic Size Unit) in the EU-27 was 22.0 hectares in 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [ef\\_kvaareg](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ag1](#)).

**Table 10.5:** Production of cereals (excluding rice)  
(1 000 tonnes)

	2001	2005	2007	2009 <sup>(1)</sup>	2011 <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	199 740	259 352	258 902	294 720	288 747
DZ	2 659	3 527	3 602	6 124	4 559
EG	14 073	16 890	15 330	17 139	15 171
IL	185	262	203	288	280
JO	48	102	54	61	87
LB	172	394	392	417	:
MA	4 553	4 227	2 463	10 402	8 604
PS	48	79	70	54	:
SY	6 916	5 623	5 003	:	:
TN	1 354	2 097	1 988	2 534	2 310

<sup>(1)</sup> Palestine, 2008.<sup>(2)</sup> Algeria, Egypt and Jordan, 2010.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [apro\\_cpp\\_crop](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ag2](#)).

**Table 10.6:** Production of cereals, 2011<sup>(1)</sup>  
(1 000 tonnes)

	Total <sup>(2)</sup>	of which:		
		Wheat (common plus durum)	Barley	Grain maize
<b>EU-27</b>	288 747	139 365	51 724	68 931
DZ	4 559	2 953	1 504	359
EG	15 171	8 371	122	6 876
IL	280	2	5	4
JO	87	22	11	29
LB	417	111	30	5
MA	8 604	6 017	2 318	221
PS	54	32	10	12
SY	:	:	:	:
TN	2 310	1 602	681	:

<sup>(1)</sup> Algeria, Egypt and Jordan, 2010; Lebanon, 2009; Palestine, 2008.<sup>(2)</sup> Excluding rice.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [apro\\_cpp\\_crop](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ag2](#)).

**Table 10.7:** Production of grapes, dates and olives, 2011  
(1 000 tonnes)

	Grapes	Dates	Olives
<b>EU-27</b>	23 184	:	13 849
DZ	561	601	311
EG	1 321	1 374	460
IL	138	37	66
JO	30	11	172
LB	108	-	85
MA	376	118	1 416
PS	55	4	76
SY	:	:	:
TN	147	190	622

(<sup>1</sup>) Algeria and Jordan, 2010; Lebanon, 2009; Palestine, 2008; EU-27, Eurostat estimate.

(<sup>2</sup>) Jordan, 2010; Algeria, 2009; Lebanon and Palestine, 2008.

(<sup>3</sup>) Algeria and Jordan, 2010; Lebanon, 2009; EU-27, Eurostat estimate.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [apro\\_cpp\\_crop](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ag2](#)).

**Table 10.8:** Other fresh fruit and vegetable production, 2011  
(1 000 tonnes)

	Fruit (including kitchen gardens) ( <sup>1</sup> )				Fresh vegetables, total (including kitchen gardens) ( <sup>2</sup> )
	Total	of which:			
		Apples	Pears	Peaches	
<b>EU-27</b> ( <sup>3</sup> )	:	11 356	2 829	2 867	60 539
DZ	:	379	234	157	8 640
EG	6 968	456	49	332	21 581
IL	1 144	119	26	54	1 546
JO	186	29	2	23	1 615
LB	819	138	36	31	1 057
MA	3 361	512	36	75	7 549
PS	109	1	0	2	697
SY	:	:	:	:	:
TN	877	128	61	123	2 654

(<sup>1</sup>) Algeria and Jordan, 2010; Lebanon, 2009; Palestine, 2008.

(<sup>2</sup>) EU-27 (break in series), Algeria, Egypt and Jordan, 2010; Lebanon, 2009; Palestine, 2008.

(<sup>3</sup>) EU-27, Eurostat estimate.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [apro\\_cpp\\_crop](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ag2](#)).



**Table 10.9:** Livestock population, 2011 <sup>(1)</sup>  
(1 000 head)

	Cattle		Sheep	Goats
	Total	of which dairy cows		
<b>EU-27 <sup>(2)</sup></b>	86 250	22 866	86 180	12 650
DZ	1 790	941	23 989	319
EG	4 780	:	5 365	4 258
IL	442	130	486	107
JO	65	39	2 176	752
LB	75	41	372	430
MA	2 949	1 613	18 429	5 505
PS	34	20	732	240
SY	:	:	:	:
TN	654	430	6 802	1 272

<sup>(1)</sup> Jordan and Palestine, 2010; Lebanon, 2009.

<sup>(2)</sup> EU-27 for sheep and goats, Eurostat estimate.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [apro\\_mt\\_lscatl](#), [apro\\_mt\\_lssheep](#) and [apro\\_mt\\_lsgoat](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ag33](#)).

**Table 10.10:** Animals slaughtered by species, 2011 <sup>(1)</sup>  
(1 000 tonnes)

	Bovine	Sheep	Goats	Poultry
<b>EU-27 <sup>(2)</sup></b>	7 847	729	60	12 276
DZ	81	125	20	155
EG	850	74	54	1 001
IL	117	33	5	570
JO	12	18	4	187
LB	16	8	6	131
MA	190	134	23	590
PS	5	20	7	48
SY	:	:	:	:
TN	57	51	10	150

<sup>(1)</sup> Jordan, 2010; Lebanon, 2009; Algeria and Palestine, 2008.

<sup>(2)</sup> EU-27, Eurostat estimate.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [apro\\_mt\\_pann](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ag31](#)).

**Table 10.11:** Milk production, 2011 <sup>(1)</sup>  
(1 000 tonnes)

	Total <sup>(2)</sup>	of which		
		Cows' milk	Ewes' milk	Goats' milk
<b>EU-27</b>	156 110	151 237	2 658	2 215
DZ	:	313	:	:
EG	3 235	3 107	:	128
IL	1 441	1 399	18	24
JO	350	215	119	16
LB	205	168	15	22
MA	:	2 270	:	:
PS	170	95	48	27
SY	:	:	:	:
TN	1 055	1 030	25	:

<sup>(1)</sup> Jordan, 2010; Algeria and Lebanon, 2009; Palestine, 2008; EU-27, Eurostat estimate.

<sup>(2)</sup> Total based on data available for cows', ewes' and goats' milk.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [apro\\_mk\\_farm](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ag32](#)).

**Table 10.12:** Output value of the agricultural industry at current basic prices  
(million EUR)

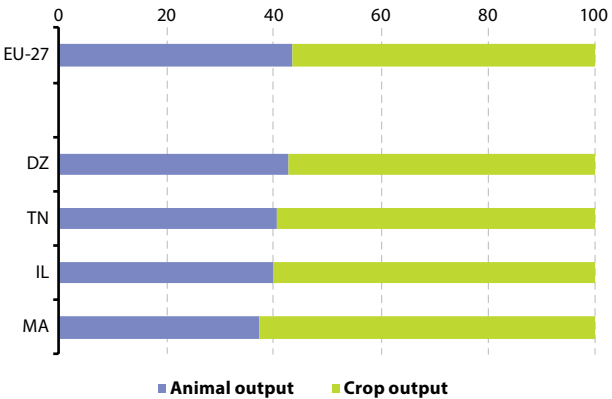
	2001	2005	2007	2009 <sup>(1)</sup>	2011 <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	336 739	327 089	359 184	336 831	392 645
DZ	7 299	7 834	9 188	11 373	14 314
EG	20 122	16 048	16 365	22 444	27 127
IL	4 065	3 647	4 088	4 876	5 705
JO	:	:	:	:	:
LB	:	:	:	:	:
MA	7 860	8 059	8 402	11 370	11 347
PS	895	749	813	566	:
SY	7 622	6 772	:	:	:
TN	3 160	3 231	3 346	3 527	3 356

<sup>(1)</sup> Palestine, 2008.

<sup>(2)</sup> Egypt and Tunisia, 2010.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [aact\\_eaa01](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ag50](#)).

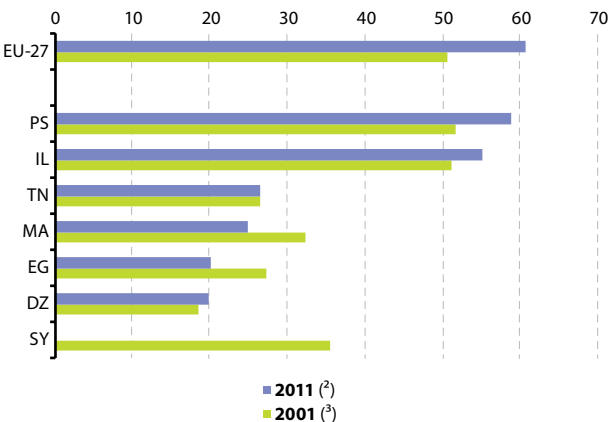
**Figure 10.13:** Crop and animal output as a proportion of agricultural goods output value, current basic prices, 2011 <sup>(1)</sup> (%)



<sup>(1)</sup> Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Syria, not available; Morocco, provisional; Tunisia, 2010; Algeria (provisional), 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [aact\\_eaa01](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ag50](#)).

**Figure 10.14:** Intermediate consumption as share of agricultural production <sup>(1)</sup> (million EUR)



<sup>(1)</sup> Jordan and Lebanon, not available.

<sup>(2)</sup> Morocco, provisional; Egypt and Tunisia, 2010; Palestine, 2008.

<sup>(3)</sup> Palestine, estimate.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [aact\\_eaa01](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_ag50](#)).

## Definitions

An **agricultural holding** is a single unit both technically and economically, which has single management and which produces agricultural products or maintains its land, which 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.

**Agriculture goods output value** is the sum of the values of crop output and animal output.

The evaluation of **crop output** can normally be based on resources (i.e. quantities harvested) or on uses (i.e. estimates of purchases by user branches, exports net of imports, to which should be added certain quantities used for intermediate consumption, changes in producer stocks and use for own account).

The evaluation of **animal output** is largely based on slaughterings, exports/imports of live animals and herd sizes on the one hand and, on the other, sales to user branches (dairies and packers) for the output of animal products.

**Cattle / bovines** are domestic animals of the species *Bos taurus*, *Bubalus bubalus* and Buffalo. A distinction can be made by the age of the animal (less than one year old, aged between one and two years, and two years and over), with a further division between male and female bovines. Female bovines aged two years and over are divided into heifers (female bovines that have not yet calved) and cows. The latter are further divided into dairy cows and others.

**Cereals** include the following: common wheat and spelt, durum wheat, rye, meslin, barley, oats, grain maize, sorghum, triticale, buckwheat, millet and canary seed. This aggregate heading can either specifically include or exclude rice.

**Dairy cows** are female bovines that have calved (including any aged less than 2 years). They are cows kept exclusively or principally for the production of milk for human consumption and / or dairy produce, including cows for slaughter (fattened or not between their last lactation and their slaughter).

**Ewe** is a female of the ovine species which has already lambed at least once, as well as that which has been put to the ram for the first time.

**Fresh fruit** comprises apples, pears, stoned fruits (such as apricots, peaches, plums and cherries), nuts, citrus fruits (such as oranges and lemons), soft fruits and currants, avocados, figs and quinces. Greenhouse production is also included.

**Fresh vegetables** cover all fresh vegetables (not dried pulses) and melons grown outdoors or under a low non-accessible cover. Vegetables grown principally for animal feed and vegetables cultivated for seeds are excluded.

**Goats** include domestic animals of the species capra of all ages (nanny-goats, kids and cull nanny-goats are included).

**Harvested production of crops** (cereals, grapes, dates, olives, fresh fruit and vegetables) means production including onholding losses and wastage, quantities consumed directly on the farm, and marketed quantities, all indicated in units of basic product weight.

**Intermediate consumption** represents the value of all goods and services used as inputs in the production process, excluding fixed assets whose consumption is recorded as fixed capital consumption. Intermediate consumption includes goods and services consumed in ancillary activities (e.g. administration of purchases and sales, marketing, accounting, transport, storage, maintenance, etc.).

Irrigation is the use of water in agriculture in order to foster crop growth, especially in dry areas. **Irrigated areas** which are those areas actually irrigated at least once in the year.

**Livestock population** data are recorded for the end of the reference year in terms of units of livestock (referred to as heads within agricultural statistics). They cover the number of animals that on the day of the survey are in the direct possession or management of a holding. The animals are not necessarily the property of the holder. These animals may be on the holding (on utilised areas or in housing used by the holding) or off the holding (on communal grazing or in the course of migration, etc.).

**Market price** (or producer price in the context of agricultural accounts) is defined as the price received by the producer without the deduction of taxes or levies (except deductible VAT) and without the inclusion of subsidies.

**Milk production** covers production on the farm of milk from cows, ewes, goats and buffaloes, excluding milk directly

suckled. A distinction should be made between milk collected by dairies and milk production on the farm. Milk collection is only a part of the total use of milk production on the farm, the remainder generally includes domestic consumption, direct sale and cattle feed.

The **output of the agricultural industry** is made up of the sum of the output of agricultural products and of the goods and services produced in inseparable non-agricultural secondary activities.

**Poultry** are defined as domestic animals including broilers, laying hens, turkeys, ducks (including ducks for 'foie gras'), geese (including geese for 'foie gras'), and other poultry (for example, quails, pheasants, guinea-fowl, pigeons, ostriches). It excludes, however, birds raised in confinement for hunting purposes and not for meat production.

**Sheep** include domestic animals of the species ovis of all ages (ewes, lambs and cull ewes are included).

**Producer price** is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any VAT, or similar deductible tax, invoiced to the purchaser; it excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.

The **slaughtered production of animals** covers the number and carcass weight of bovine animals, pigs, sheep, goats and poultry. The data refer not only to animals slaughtered in approved slaughterhouses but also estimates of the extent of domestic slaughtering.

**Total area**, expressed in square kilometres (km<sup>2</sup>), includes all land area and inland water, and excludes offshore territorial waters. Land area includes the total utilised agricultural area, the woodland area, and other land areas.

The **utilised agricultural area (UAA)** covers total arable land, permanent grassland, land used for permanent crops and kitchen gardens. It does not include unutilised agricultural land, woodland and land occupied by buildings, farmyards, tracks, ponds, etc.

**Environment**

**11**

The ENP-South group of countries is one that is rich in both natural resources and the variety of its landscapes. However, the region is faced with a number of environmental challenges, some natural and some man-made. Key issues are the impact of climate change, water scarcity and quality, the degradation of land, the coast and the sea, soil erosion, desertification and air pollution<sup>(1)</sup>. As the quality of statistics on the environment in the ENP-South countries is improving, they can increasingly be used for monitoring purposes and evidence-based decision-making.

Among those ENP-South countries for which time series data are available, greenhouse gas emissions increased during the reference period. There was a particularly sharp rise (53.8%) in the total emissions in Egypt between 2001 and 2009 — see Table 11.1. This contrasted with the development in the EU-27, where Member States had reduced their greenhouse gas emissions by a total of 8.3% between 2001 and 2010. The growth in greenhouse gas emissions was faster than the rate of population growth in Egypt, resulting in a rise of emissions when expressed per capita. Nevertheless, at 4.0 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents in 2009, this was less than one half of the average of 9.4 tonnes recorded for the EU-27 in 2010. Only Israel had emissions per capita (10.1 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents in 2010) similar to those of the EU-27.

Fuel combustion activities accounted for more than four-fifths of all CO<sub>2</sub> emissions among those ENP-South countries for which data are available. The contribution to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions made by various fuel combustion activities is shown in Figure 11.4. The emissions from energy industries (from fossil fuels burnt in order to produce electricity and during the oil and gas extraction process) accounted for the majority of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Israel and Tunisia. In Israel, almost two-thirds of emissions in 2010 came from energy industries; in Tunisia, the corresponding share amounted to nearly 37%. By way of contrast, emissions from energy industries accounted for only about one tenth (10.6%) of the emissions from fuel combustion activities in Jordan in 2009, the principal source there being manufacturing industries and construction (45.9%).

(1) For more details see the ENPI's Regional Indicative Programme for 2011-2013: [http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/neighbourhood/regional-cooperation/enpi-south/documents/regional\\_indicative\\_programme\\_2011-2013\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/neighbourhood/regional-cooperation/enpi-south/documents/regional_indicative_programme_2011-2013_en.pdf)



Water is essential for life and an indispensable resource for the economy (especially agriculture). As water resources in many of the ENP-South countries are scarce, it is vital to have sustainable management and protection of water resources. Almost all of the populations of Algeria, Egypt, Israel and Jordan received their water from the water supply industry in 2010 — see Table 11.5. In contrast, the water supply industry did not cater for about one quarter of the population of Morocco in 2009 and almost one fifth of the population of Tunisia (2010).

There are considerable differences not only in the per capita amounts of freshwater abstracted within each of the ENP-South countries, which to some extent reflects the resources available, but also in abstraction practices for public water supply, industrial and agricultural purposes, as well as land drainage and land sealing. It is not clear if the figures for each country include all water abstracted — for example, water extracted for cooling in power stations is returned to the environment after use, and, therefore, it is not always counted as abstraction. Hence, the figures should be interpreted cautiously.

The proportion of the population connected to urban wastewater treatment covers those households that are connected to any kind of sewage treatment on behalf of local authorities (see Table 11.5). This share amounted to more than 75 % in only a few of the ENP-South countries for which data are available (various reference years apply), with the highest proportion (98.0 % in 2009) found in Israel. In contrast, less than six out of every ten households were connected to urban wastewater collecting systems in Jordan (2009) and Tunisia (2010). Where wastewater is released untreated back into the land, sea or dry riverbeds, it can become a substantial health risk.

The rapid increases in population, particularly in urban population, as well as the changing lifestyles and consumption patterns of a number of ENP-South countries, have contributed to an increase in not only the volumes of waste water and sewage sludge, but also to an increase in amounts of solid waste, often discharged in un-official dumping sites without any sanitary measures <sup>(2)</sup>. There were wide differences

(2) [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/enlarg/med/pdf/4\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/enlarg/med/pdf/4_en.pdf)

in the amount of municipal waste generated per inhabitant (see Table 11.6 and Figure 11.7). Israel generated 606 kg of municipal waste per inhabitant in 2010, considerably more than in 2001 (567 kg), which was higher than the other ENP-South countries and also more than the EU-27 average of 505 kg per inhabitant. In contrast, Morocco (2010), Tunisia (2008) and Palestine (2009) generated one of the lowest rates in the region at the end of the reference period, of between almost 157 kg and 219 kg per inhabitant. As regards the composition of this municipal waste in each of the ENP-South countries (see Table 11.8), it appears that organic waste had the largest share in a majority of the countries.

**Table 11.1:** Greenhouse gases

	Total emissions (million tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalents)			Emissions per capita (tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalents)		
	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>	2006 <sup>(2)</sup>	2010 <sup>(3)</sup>	2001 <sup>(4)</sup>	2006 <sup>(2)</sup>	2010 <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	5 131.3	5 116.9	4 705.2	10.6	10.4	9.4
DZ <sup>(5)</sup>	117.3	:	:	3.9	:	:
EG	197.1	219.3	303.1	3.0	3.1	4.0
IL	72.4	74.7	76.4	11.0	10.7	10.1
JO	17.1	20.9	22.4	3.5	3.8	3.8
LB	16.0	:	:	4.2	:	:
MA	63.4	75.0	:	2.2	2.5	:
PS	2.1	3.9	4.2	0.7	1.2	1.0
SY	:	:	:	:	:	:
TN <sup>(6)</sup>	23.4	25.9	28.5	2.4	2.6	2.7

(1) Algeria, Israel, Lebanon and Morocco, 2000.

(2) Palestine, 2003; Morocco, 2004.

(3) Egypt and Jordan, 2009.

(4) Algeria and Morocco, 2000; Lebanon, 2000 estimate using the 2004 population figure; Israel, 2003.

(5) Covering emissions from energy use, industrial processes, agriculture and forestry as well as waste.

(6) From energy sector only.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [env\\_air\\_gge](#) and [demo\\_pjan](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: [med\\_en1](#) and [med\\_ps112](#)).

**Table 11.2:** Emissions of carbon dioxide  
(million tonnes)

	2001 <sup>(1)</sup>	2005 <sup>(2)</sup>	2007	2009	2010
<b>EU-27</b>	4 353.9	4 448.3	4 407.6	3 972.4	4 096.8
DZ	77.6	:	:	:	:
EG	130.7	142.6	184.6	200.0	:
IL	61.0	64.0	67.1	63.7	65.6
JO <sup>(3)</sup>	17.0	20.8	20.7	22.4	:
LB	13.8	:	:	:	:
MA	37.2	45.6	:	:	:
PS <sup>(3)</sup>	1.8	2.4	:	:	3.3
SY	35.0	:	:	:	:
TN <sup>(4)</sup>	21.7	23.4	25.1	25.6	26.1

(1) Lebanon and Syria, 1995; Algeria, Israel and Morocco, 2000.

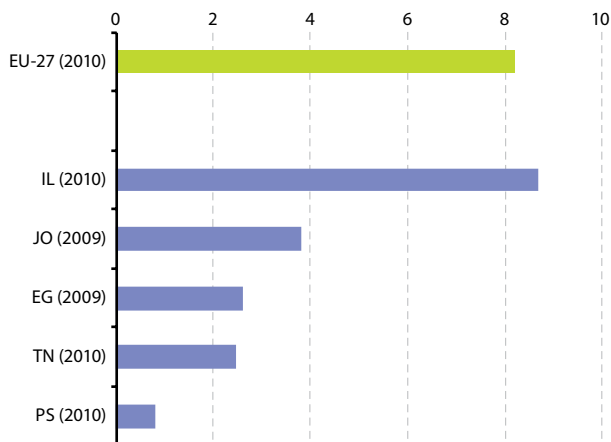
(2) Palestine, 2003; Morocco, 2004.

(3) Refers to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy use only (energy industries, manufacturing, transport and other sectors).

(4) From energy sector only.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [env\\_ac\\_aibrid\\_r1](#) and [env\\_ac\\_aibrid\\_r2](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_en2](#)).

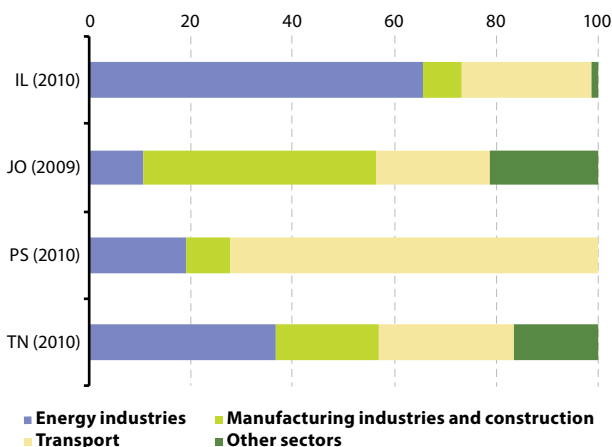
**Figure 11.3:** Carbon dioxide emissions, latest year available <sup>(1)</sup> (tonnes per capita)



<sup>(1)</sup> Algeria, Lebanon, Morocco and Syria, not available; Jordan (estimates), Palestine and Tunisia (estimates), emissions from energy use only.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [env\\_ac\\_aibrid\\_r2](#) and [demo\\_pjan](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: [med\\_en2](#) and [med\\_ps112](#)).

**Figure 11.4:** Carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuel combustion, latest year available <sup>(1)</sup> (%)



<sup>(1)</sup> Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco and Syria, not available; Tunisia, estimates.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_en2](#)).

**Table 11.5:** Water and wastewater, 2010

	Population supplied by water supply industry (%) <sup>(1)</sup>	Gross freshwater abstracted (million m <sup>3</sup> per year) <sup>(2)</sup>	Gross freshwater abstracted by inhabitant by day (l/inhabitant/day) <sup>(3)</sup>	Population connected to urban wastewater collecting systems (%) <sup>(4)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	:	:	:	:
DZ	96.0	7 150	557	76.0
EG	98.0	:	:	:
IL	100.0	1 340	486	98.0
JO	97.9	836	391	59.9
LB	:	:	:	:
MA	76.5	:	:	89.3
PS	:	:	:	:
SY	:	1 926	279	:
TN	82.6	2 562	672	57.4

<sup>(1)</sup> Algeria, Jordan and Morocco, 2009; Egypt, 2008.

<sup>(2)</sup> Algeria, Jordan and Tunisia, 2009; Syria, 2007.

<sup>(3)</sup> Algeria, Israel and Tunisia, 2009; Syria, 2007.

<sup>(4)</sup> Algeria, Israel and Jordan, 2009.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: [med\\_en42](#), [med\\_en44](#), [med\\_en47](#) and [med\\_ps112](#)).

**Table 11.6:** Municipal waste

	Municipal waste (1 000 tonnes)			Municipal waste per capita (kg per inhabitant)		
	2001	2006 <sup>(1)</sup>	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2001 <sup>(3)</sup>	2006 <sup>(1)</sup>	2010 <sup>(4)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	252 023	257 579	253 517	520	521	505
DZ	:	8 500	9 600	258	260	273
EG	17 200	16 500	21 632	266	230	271
IL	:	:	:	567	603	606
JO	:	2 310	1 922	:	422	329
LB	1 440	:	1 570	336	:	418
MA	:	:	5 000	:	:	157
PS	1 350	1 166	:	436	347	219
SY	3 662	7 500	:	230	353	:
TN	1 820	2 065	2 106	189	205	204

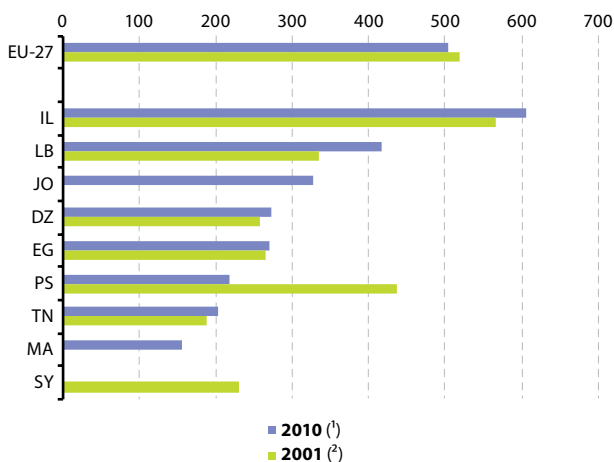
<sup>(1)</sup> Palestine and Syria, 2004; Algeria, 2005.

<sup>(2)</sup> Algeria and Jordan, 2009; Tunisia, 2008.

<sup>(3)</sup> Algeria, 2003.

<sup>(4)</sup> Algeria, Jordan and Palestine, 2009; Tunisia, 2008.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [env\\_wasmun](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: [med\\_ps112](#), [med\\_en21](#) and [med\\_en22](#)).

**Figure 11.7:** Municipal waste per capita (kg per inhabitant)

(1) Algeria, 2003; Egypt and Tunisia, estimate.

(2) Algeria (estimate), Jordan (estimate) and Palestine, 2009; Tunisia (estimate), 2008; Egypt and Morocco, estimates.

Source: for the EU-27 countries, Eurostat (online data code: [env\\_wasmun](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: [med\\_ps112](#), [med\\_en21](#) and [med\\_en22](#)).

**Table 11.8:** Composition of municipal waste, latest year available

(%)

	Organic waste	Paper and cardboard	Textiles	Plastics	Glass	Metals	Other waste
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DZ (2007)	54.5	13.4	11.6	16.5	1.7	1.7	0.7
EG (2010)	55.0	18.0	4.0	8.0	3.0	4.0	8.0
IL (2005)	39.7	25.0	3.9	13.5	2.9	2.6	12.4
JO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LB (2010)	50.0	17.0	3.0	13.0	4.0	6.0	7.0
MA (2000)	68.5	19.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	2.5	0.0
PS (2009) (1)	81.9	2.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	15.0
SY (2004)	60.0	10.0	2.5	12.0	2.5	4.0	9.0
TN (2008)	68.0	10.0	2.0	11.0	3.0	4.0	2.0

(1) Other waste includes textiles, glass and metals.

Source: for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med\\_en23](#)).

## Definitions

**Carbon dioxide emissions per capita** cover carbon dioxide emitted per person and year in a country.

**CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent:** emissions of some substances resulting from burning of fossil fuels and other activities like industrial processes or agriculture significantly change the composition of the atmosphere and cause the anthropogenic greenhouse effect: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphurhexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>). These substances have individual global warming potentials (GWP) ranging from 1 (CO<sub>2</sub>) to 23 900 (SF<sub>6</sub>). In order to aggregate the emissions of the different substances and present a single figure for the climate change issue they are expressed in CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents.

**Emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>** cover all carbon dioxide emissions produced by the following main source categories: Energy, Industrial Processes, Agriculture, Transport and Land-use change and Forestry, Waste and Other (IPCC classification). The total emission figures displayed do not include emissions from Land-Use Change and Forestry.

**Carbon dioxide emissions of energy industries** include all emissions from fuels, in particular emissions produced by fuel extraction or energy producing industries. Incineration of waste with energy recovery facilities are included here and not under the 'waste' category. **Industry sector** includes emissions from the fuel combustion activities of manufacturing industries & construction and emissions resulting from industrial processes. Emissions from industrial processes are by-products or fugitive emissions of greenhouse gases from industrial processes. **Transport sector** includes emissions from the combustion and evaporation of fuel for all transport activity, regardless of the sector. Emissions from fuel sold to any air or marine vessel engaged in international transport (international bunker fuels) are not included. **Other sectors** include emissions resulting from the use of solvents, agriculture, and change in land use, waste and all other emissions that do not fit under any of the emission source/sink categories described above. The total emission figures displayed do not include emissions from Land-Use Change and Forestry.

**Greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions** are officially reported under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate

Change and the Kyoto Protocol. The main greenhouse gases include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), as well as ozone depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) — these latter two groups of gases are not covered by the Kyoto Protocol. Converting them to CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalents makes it possible to compare them and to determine their individual and total contributions to global warming.

**Freshwater abstracted** corresponds to fresh groundwater removed from any source, either permanently or temporarily. It includes abstraction by public water supply industry and direct abstraction by other activities, and water abstracted but returned without use, such as mine water and drainage water. Water used for hydroelectricity generation is excluded.

**Municipal waste** is waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through waste management systems. Municipal waste consists mainly of waste generated by households, although it also includes similar waste from sources such as shops, offices and public institutions. It also includes: waste from selected municipal services, i.e. waste from park and garden maintenance, waste from street cleaning services (street sweepings, the content of litter containers, market cleansing waste) if managed as waste. It does not include waste generated in areas not covered by a collection system. The following categories are part of municipal waste: Organic waste, paper and cardboard, textiles, plastics, glass, metals and other waste.

**Population supplied by water supply industry** corresponds to the percentage of the resident population connected to the water supply. This water is supplied by economic units engaged in collection, purification and distribution of water (including desalting of sea water to produce water as the principal product of interest, and excluding system operation for agricultural purposes and treatment of wastewater solely in order to prevent pollution). Deliveries of water from one public supply undertaking to another are excluded.

**Population connected to urban wastewater collecting systems** shows the percentage of the resident population connected to the wastewater collecting systems (sewerage). Wastewater collection systems may deliver wastewater to treat plants or may discharge it without any treatment to the environment. Cooling water is not considered as wastewater.



**Waste** refers to materials that are not prime products (i.e. products produced for the market) for which the generator has no further use for own purpose of production, transformation or consumption, and which he discards, intends or is required to discard. Waste may be generated during the extraction of raw materials, during the processing of raw materials to intermediate and final products, during the consumption of final products, and during any other human activity.

Excluded from this definition are:

- Residuals directly recycled or reused at the place of generation;
- Waste materials that are directly discharged into ambient water or air.

European Commission

**Pocketbook on Euro-Mediterranean statistics — 2013 edition**

Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union

2013 — 151 pp. — 10.5 x 21 cm

Theme: General and regional statistics

Collection: Pocketbooks

ISBN 978-92-79-33100-8

doi:10.2785/46743

Cat. No: KS-01-13-542-EN-C

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doi:10.2785/46743