

# Basic figures on the European Neighbourhood Policy-South countries

2020 edition



## General information

The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) was developed in 2004, with the objective of avoiding the emergence of new dividing lines between the enlarged EU and its neighbours to the east and south and of strengthening the prosperity, stability and security of all concerned. This approach for ENP countries does not prejudice how the relationship between neighbouring countries and the EU may develop in the future. On 18 November 2015, the European Commission and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy set out a joint Communication providing a '[Review of the European Neighbourhood Policy](#)' (JOIN(2015) 50 final) in response to some radical changes in several of the countries close to the EU.

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

## Symbols and abbreviations

:	not available
–	not applicable
Billion	1 000 million

Figures in *italics* are estimates or provisional.

## Extraction date

Data were extracted on 25 November 2019.

## Data codes

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

## Further information on ENP

Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations: [https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/neighbourhood/southern-neighbourhood\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/neighbourhood/southern-neighbourhood_en)

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

## Demography

	Total population (millions)	Share of age group in total population (%)			Population density (inhab./km <sup>2</sup> )	Life expectancy at birth (years)	
		< 15	15-64	65 +		Male	Female
	1 January 2018				2018	2018	
<b>EU-28<sup>(1)</sup></b>	512.4	15.6	64.7	19.7	117.7	78.3	83.5
Algeria <sup>(2)</sup>	41.3	29.5	64.4	6.1	17.3	76.9	78.2
Egypt	96.3	34.2	61.9	3.9	96.6	72.3	74.7
Israel <sup>(3)</sup>	8.8	28.3	60.2	11.6	387.4	80.6	84.6
Jordan	10.1	34.3	62.0	3.7	113.2	72.8	74.2
Lebanon <sup>(4)</sup>	3.8	21.5	67.3	11.2	362.0	:	:
Libya	6.7	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	35.2	26.6	66.5	6.9	46.0	74.6	78.0
Palestine	4.8	38.7	58.1	3.2	795.7	72.8	75.1
Tunisia <sup>(5)</sup>	11.6	25.0	66.4	8.6	70.4	74.5	78.1

Syria: no data available.

(<sup>1</sup>) Population density and life expectancy: 2017.

(<sup>2</sup>) 2017.

(<sup>3</sup>) Population density: excluding Israeli settlements in the West Bank.

(<sup>4</sup>) 2012. Excludes Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. Based on survey data rather than the population registered on 1 January.

(<sup>5</sup>) Population: mid-year population. Life expectancy: 2016.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [demo\\_gind](#), [demo\\_pjanbroad](#), [tps00003](#) and [demo\\_mlexpec](#))

	Crude birth rate (per 1 000 inhabitants)		Crude death rate (per 1 000 inhabitants)		Total fertility rate (average number of children per woman)	Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)
	2008	2018	2008	2018	2018	
<b>EU-28<sup>(1)</sup></b>	10.9	9.7	9.8	10.4	1.6	3.6
Algeria <sup>(2)</sup>	23.6	25.4	4.4	4.4	3.1	21.0
Egypt	27.3	24.5	6.1	5.8	:	15.4
Israel <sup>(3)</sup>	21.5	21.1	5.4	5.1	3.1	3.0
Jordan	30.1	23.3	7.0	6.0	2.7	17.0
Lebanon <sup>(4)</sup>	21.5	:	5.6	:	:	:
Morocco	19.2	16.9	5.7	5.1	2.1	18.0
Palestine <sup>(5)</sup>	32.6	30.5	4.4	3.8	4.1	18.2
Tunisia <sup>(6)</sup>	17.7	19.4	5.8	5.5	2.3	14.2

Libya and Syria: no data available.

(<sup>1</sup>) Crude birth and death rates: break in series. Fertility and infant mortality: 2017.

(<sup>2</sup>) Crude birth rate: 2017 instead of 2018. Crude death rate: 2016 instead of 2018. Fertility and infant mortality: 2017.

(<sup>3</sup>) Crude birth and death rates: 2017 instead of 2018. Fertility: 2017.

(<sup>4</sup>) 2007 instead of 2008.

(<sup>5</sup>) Fertility and infant mortality: 2014.

(<sup>6</sup>) 2016 instead of 2018.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [demo\\_gind](#), [demo\\_find](#) and [demo\\_minfind](#))

## Labour market, income distribution and education

	Employment rate (% of population)				Unemployment rate (% of the labour force)					
	Aged 15-64				Aged 15-74					
	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Long-term > 12 months	Youth, aged 15-24
	2013	2018	2018		2013	2018	2018		2018	2018
<b>EU-28</b>	64.1	68.6	69.4	73.9	10.9	6.8	6.6	7.1	2.9	15.2
Algeria (1)	41.9	39.9	64.6	14.6	9.8	11.7	9.4	20.7	7.0	28.3
Egypt	42.1	40.7	65.7	15.1	13.2	10.0	6.9	21.6	6.1	24.8
Israel	67.1	69.0	71.7	66.4	6.2	4.0	4.1	4.0	0.2	7.2
Jordan (2)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	32.1
Morocco (1)	46.2	44.5	69.4	20.4	9.3	10.3	8.8	14.7	71.2	26.5
Palestine	34.9	33.5	55.7	10.6	23.4	30.8	25.1	51.2	14.3	46.7
Tunisia (2)	:	43.4	64.7	22.8	:	15.3	12.4	22.4	5.6	34.4

Lebanon, Libya and Syria: no data available.

(1) 2017 instead of 2018.

(2) 2015.

(3) 2019.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [lfsi\\_emp\\_a](#), [une\\_rt\\_a](#) and [une\\_ltu\\_a](#))

	Inequality of income distribution (income quintile share ratio)		Proportion of the population aged 20-24 having attained at least a medium level of education (%)			Net enrolment rate (%)				
						Primary education		Lower secondary education		
	2013	2018	2013	2018	2018		2013	2018	2013	2018
<b>EU-28 (1)</b>	5.0	5.1	81.1	83.5	81.0	86.1	:	:	:	:
Algeria (2)	4.8	:	87.8	:	:	:	93.4	:	75.5	:
Egypt (3)	:	:	70.5	70.6	73.4	70.4	90.6	94.3	80.9	81.1
Israel (2)	7.0	6.8	91.0	91.7	89.2	94.4	95.1	94.6	91.1	90.2
Jordan	1.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	86.6	:	71.8
Lebanon (4)	:	:	60.4	:	:	:	91.5	:	65.9	:
Morocco (2)	:	:	34.8	41.7	43.8	39.7	98.4	:	57.4	:
Palestine (5)	3.5	3.6	43.6	38.4	33.1	44.0	97.4	98.8	88.2	97.8
Tunisia (2)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	99.2	:	95.4

Libya and Syria: no data available. Medium level of education: ISCED 2011 (or 1997) level 3.

(1) Inequality of income distribution: 2017 instead of 2018. Educational attainment: break in series.

(2) Inequality of income distribution: 2011 instead of 2013.

(3) Educational attainment and net enrolment rates: 2017 instead of 2018.

(4) Educational attainment: 2012 instead 2013.

(5) Educational attainment: 2016 instead 2018.

(6) Inequality of income distribution: 2011 (based on consumption) instead of 2013 and 2017 instead of 2018.

(7) Net enrolment rates: primary, rate for children aged 6-11 years; lower secondary, rate for children aged 6-16 years.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [ilc\\_di11](#) and [edat\\_lfse\\_03](#))

## Economy and finance

	GDP in current prices		Annual growth rate of GDP in volume (%, compared with the previous year)			International trade in goods and services relative to GDP (%)	
	(billion EUR)	(EUR/inhabitant)				Imports	Exports
	2018		2016	2017	2018	2018	
<b>EU-28</b>	15 898.3	30 960	2.0	2.6	2.0	43.0	46.2
Algeria <sup>(1)</sup>	146.5	3 441	3.2	1.3	1.4	32.3	25.6
Egypt <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	172.7	1 834	4.3	4.2	:	28.5	16.3
Israel	313.4	35 293	4.0	3.6	3.4	29.0	29.4
Jordan <sup>(3)</sup>	35.4	3 608	2.1	:	:	55.4	34.7
Lebanon <sup>(2)</sup>	47.3	:	1.6	0.6	:	48.6	23.9
Morocco	99.8	2 835	1.1	4.2	3.0	49.3	38.7
Palestine	12.4	2 582	4.7	3.1	0.8	59.7	19.9
Tunisia <sup>(4)</sup>	38.9	3 485	:	:	:	51.0	40.1

Libya and Syria: no data available.

(1) Based on 1993 SNA.

(2) GDP in current prices and international trade in goods and services relative to GDP: 2017.

(3) GDP in current prices and international trade in goods and services relative to GDP: 2016.

(4) GDP in current prices and international trade in goods and services relative to GDP: 2015.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [nama\\_10\\_gdp](#) and [nama\\_10\\_pc](#))

	General government deficit (-)/surplus (+) <sup>(1)</sup>		General government debt <sup>(1)</sup>		Consumer prices (% change, compared with the year before)		Average exchange rate (1 EUR = ...)
	(% of GDP)		2013	2018	2013	2018	2018
<b>EU-28 <sup>(2)</sup></b>	-3.3	-0.7	86.3	80.4	1.5	1.9	-
Algeria	-12.8	-7.0	:	:	3.3	4.3	136.860 DZD
Egypt	:	:	:	:	9.4	14.4	20.983 EGP
Israel <sup>(3)</sup>	-4.0	-1.0	67.4	59.9	1.5	0.8	4.2442 ILS
Jordan	:	:	:	:	4.8	4.5	0.83851 JOD
Lebanon	:	:	:	:	4.8	6.1	1 780.6 LBP
Morocco <sup>(4)</sup>	-2.5	-0.4	74.8	:	1.9	1.9	11.086 MAD
Palestine	:	:	:	:	1.7	-0.2	-
Tunisia	-3.3	:	45.3	:	5.8	7.5	3.1259 TND

Libya and Syria: no data available.

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

(2) Consumer prices: based on harmonised index of consumer prices.

(3) General government deficit and debt: 2017 instead of 2018.

(4) General government deficit: 2017 instead of 2018.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [gov\\_10dd\\_edpt1](#) and [prc\\_hicp\\_aind](#))

## Agriculture

	Utilised agricultural area		Harvested production of cereals (thousand tonnes)
	(thousand hectares)	(% of total area)	
	2018		
<b>EU-28 (¹)</b>	178 737	40.0	295 113
<b>Algeria (²)</b>	8 570	3.6	6 057
<b>Egypt (²)</b>	4 689	:	17 869
<b>Israel (⁴)</b>	292	13.2	196
<b>Jordan</b>	282	3.2	81
<b>Lebanon (⁵)</b>	259	:	182
<b>Morocco</b>	7 635	:	10 380
<b>Tunisia (⁶)</b>	10 449	:	1 308

Libya, Palestine and Syria: no data available.

(¹) Utilised agricultural area: 2016.

(²) Production of cereals: excluding summer cereals, mainly maize and sorghum.

(³) 2017. Utilised agricultural area: arable land and permanent grassland and meadow only.

(⁴) Production of cereals: wheat, barley, sorghum and maize.

(⁵) 2016.

(⁶) Utilised agricultural area: 2016. Production of cereals: 2015; wheat, barley and triticale.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tag0002, reg\_area3 and apro\_cpsh1)

	Livestock (thousand heads)		
	Bovines	Sheep	Goats
	December 2018		
<b>EU-28 (¹)</b>	87 400	85 000	12 000
<b>Algeria (²)</b>	1 895	28 394	5 008
<b>Egypt (²)</b>	4 387	5 305	3 974
<b>Israel</b>	546	460	84
<b>Jordan</b>	76	3 060	742
<b>Lebanon (³)</b>	86	429	499
<b>Morocco</b>	3 441	19 880	5 732
<b>Tunisia (⁴)</b>	646	6 406	1 185

Libya, Palestine and Syria: no data available.

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

(²) 2017.

(³) 2016.

(⁴) April 2017.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: apro\_mt\_lscaat, apro\_mt\_lspig, apro\_mt\_lsosheep and apro\_mt\_lsgoat)

## Industry and tourism

	Industrial production (% change on year before)					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>EU-28</b>	-0.7	1.3	2.5	1.8	3.2	1.1
<b>Algeria (¹)</b>	1.0	3.9	1.8	1.6	2.3	-0.4
<b>Egypt (²)</b>	-0.5	3.4	0.8	4.1	:	:
<b>Israel (³)</b>	-1.1	0.6	2.5	-0.4	1.8	2.5
<b>Jordan</b>	:	:	:	-2.1	-0.7	-6.1

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

(¹) National public sector only.

(²) Other mining and quarrying and manufacturing (excluding the manufacture of refined petroleum products): ISIC Rev.4 Division 08 and Section C excluding Group 192.

(³) Manufacturing only.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sts\_inpr\_a)

	Non-resident tourist arrivals at the border (millions)					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>EU-28 (¹)</b>	323.1	338.8	375.3	390.0	417.0	435.2
<b>Algeria</b>	2.7	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.5	2.7
<b>Egypt</b>	9.5	9.9	9.3	5.4	8.3	11.3
<b>Israel (²)</b>	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.6	:
<b>Jordan</b>	5.4	5.3	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.9
<b>Lebanon</b>	5.9	5.1	3.6	3.6	4.3	:
<b>Morocco (³)</b>	4.0	4.2	3.7	2.9	4.6	5.4
<b>Tunisia (⁴)</b>	6.3	6.1	4.2	4.5	:	:

Libya, Palestine and Syria: no data available.

(¹) Arrivals of non-residents at tourist accommodation establishments.

(²) Foreign tourists, excluding one-day visitors.

(³) Arrivals of non-residents at hotels and similar accommodation.

(⁴) Excluding national non-residents.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour\_occ\_arnat)

	Tourism departures of residents going abroad (millions)					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Algeria</b>	2.1	2.8	3.6	4.5	5.1	5.6
<b>Egypt</b>	9.1	9.5	9.3	5.3	8.1	11.0
<b>Israel</b>	4.8	5.2	5.9	6.8	7.6	:
<b>Jordan</b>	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5
<b>Lebanon</b>	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.2	3.0	:

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

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour\_dem\_tttot)

## Transport and energy

	Motorisation rate (MR) (cars per 1 000 inhabitants)	People killed in road accidents (per million inhabitants)	Passengers carried by air — arrivals (millions)	
	2018	2018	2013	2018
EU-28 (*)	511	49.3	654.7	874.8
Algeria (²)	96.6	88.2	5.4	7.3
Egypt (²)	:	41.0	15.9	13.5
Israel	341.4	35.9	6.8	11.3
Jordan	133.2	56.8	3.4	4.3
Lebanon	:	:	3.2	4.4
Morocco (⁴)	83.8	106.1	8.1	11.2
Palestine (²)	46.1	26.1	0.0	:
Tunisia (²)	107.0	127.6	5.4	5.4

Libya and Syria: no data available.

(\*) MR: 2017; rounded estimate made for the purpose of this publication. Accidents: 2017.

(²) 2017 instead of 2018. (⁴) MR and accidents: 2017. Passengers carried: 2016 instead of 2018. (⁵) MR: private passenger cars in circulation. (⁶) Excluding the Gaza strip. Passengers carried: 2011 instead of 2013. (⁷) 2016 instead of 2018.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: road\_eqs\_carage, tran\_sf\_roadse, demo\_gind and avia\_paoc)

	Primary energy production (thousand toe)			Gross inland energy consumption (GIEC)(toe per inhabitant)	Energy intensity (kgoe per 1 000 EUR)
	Solid fuels	Oil	Gas		
	2018				
EU-28 (*)	124 466	73 390	103 091	3.3	108.7
Algeria (²)	22	72 925	92 106	1.5	414.9
Egypt (²)	:	:	:	0.9	335.3
Israel (¹)	43	78	8 284	2.7	73.2
Jordan (⁴)	:	:	:	1.0	272.0
Lebanon	:	:	:	:	183.4
Morocco (¹)	0	5	62	0.6	221.4
Palestine (¹)	:	:	:	0.4	144.7
Tunisia (²)	0	2 125	2 139	1.0	239.1

(¹) 2017. (²) Gross inland energy consumption and energy intensity: 2017. (³) 2016.

(⁴) Energy intensity: 2016. (⁵) Primary production and gross inland energy consumption: 2017. Energy intensity: 2015.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nrg\_bal\_s\_demo\_gind and nama\_10\_gdp)

## Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union

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

This short guide presents the latest data available for the **European Union (EU)** and the **European Neighbourhood Policy-South (ENP-South) countries**. The ENP-South region covers 10 non-EU Mediterranean countries: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine (this designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of the Member States on this issue), Syria and Tunisia; note that ENP-South activities with Syria are currently suspended. Through the ENP, which was revised in 2015, the EU offers its neighbours a relationship, built upon a mutual commitment to common values (such as democracy, human rights and the rule of law), while working together to foster stabilisation, security and prosperity.

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

### Contact details

Eurostat – Unit B3: Enlargement, neighbourhood and development cooperation  
5, rue Alphonse Weicker  
2721 Luxembourg  
LUXEMBOURG  
E-mail: [estat-statistical-cooperation@ec.europa.eu](mailto:estat-statistical-cooperation@ec.europa.eu)

Printed by Bietlot in Belgium  
Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2020

ISBN: 978-92-76-14312-3 doi:10.2785/557878 Print

978-92-76-14313-0 10.2785/718907 PDF

© European Union 2020

Cover photo: © Yacoub Rabah/Shutterstock