

Basic figures on the European Neighbourhood Policy-South countries

2015 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.

Eurostat contributes to the European Commission's technical assistance programmes in the ENP-South countries through encouraging best practice and the transfer of know-how through mutual contacts, training, study visits, workshops and seminars; participating in the collection, validation and dissemination of a wide range of data; assisting countries in the process of harmonisation towards European statistical system (ESS) and/or international standards. Indeed, the ENP countries and Eurostat exchange a wide range of harmonised indicators on a voluntary, annual basis.

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*; this is considered an essential component of evidence-based decision making and good governance. Such data are also required to inform and support the dialogue and exchanges between the EU and its ENP partners.

Symbols and abbreviations

:	not available
–	not applicable
Billion	1 000 million

Figures in *italics* are estimates or provisional.

Extraction date

Data were extracted on 19 November 2015.

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.

European Commission policy for ENP countries:

<http://eeas.europa.eu/enp/>

Demography

	Total population (millions)	Share of age group in total population (%)		Population density (inhab. / km ²)	Life expectancy at birth (years)	
		< 15	65 +		Male	Female
	1 January 2014	1 January 2014		2014	2014	
EU-28 (1)	506.9	15.6	18.5	116.4	77.8	83.3
Algeria	38.7	28.2	5.7	16.3	76.6	77.8
Egypt	85.7	31.3	4.3	85.0	69.7	72.5
Israel (2)	8.1	28.2	10.6	366.0	80.3	84.1
Jordan (3)	6.5	37.3	3.2	74.0	72.7	76.7
Lebanon (4)	3.8	21.5	11.2	362.0	:	:
Libya	6.1	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco (5)	33.3	25.9	6.2	46.0	74.5	76.4
Palestine	4.5	39.9	2.9	745.1	71.8	74.4
Tunisia (6)	11.0	22.9	7.4	64.3	71.8	76.3

Syria: no data available.

(1) Population density and life expectancy: 2013.

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

(3) Population density: 2013.

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

(5) Mid-year population.

(6) Mid-year population. Population density: 2010. Life expectancy: 2012.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [med_ps112](#), [med_ps111](#), [med_ps12](#), [demo_gind](#), [demo_pjanbroad](#), [demo_r_d3dens](#) and [demo_mlexpec](#))

	Crude birth rate (per 1 000 inhabitants)		Crude death rate (per 1 000 inhabitants)		Total fertility rate (average number of children per woman)	Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)
	2004	2014	2004	2014	2014	
EU-28 (1)	10.4	10.1	9.7	9.7	1.6	3.7
Algeria	20.7	25.9	4.4	4.4	3.0	22.0
Egypt (2)	25.7	31.0	6.4	6.0	3.5	14.8
Israel	21.3	21.5	5.6	5.2	3.1	3.1
Jordan	29.0	28.6	7.0	6.1	3.5	17.0
Lebanon (3)	19.7	:	4.7	:	:	9.0
Morocco (4)	20.2	17.9	5.8	5.1	2.1	28.8
Palestine	38.1	32.3	4.1	3.7	4.1	18.2
Tunisia (5)	16.8	18.6	6.0	5.7	2.1	16.1

Libya and Syria: no data available.

(1) Crude birth rate and crude death rate: break in series. Fertility rate and infant mortality rate: 2013.

(2) 2013 instead of 2014.

(3) Infant mortality rate: 2009.

(4) Crude birth rate and crude death rate: rates from July to July. Infant mortality rate: 2011.

(5) 2010 instead of 2014, except infant mortality rate, 2012.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [med_ps12](#), [demo_gind](#), [demo_find](#) and [demo_minfind](#))

Labour market, income distribution and education

	Employment rate, aged 15–64 (% of population)				Unemployment rate, aged 15–64 (% of the labour force)					
	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Youth, aged 15–24	Long-term, > 12 months
	2009	2014	2014		2009	2014	2014			
EU-28 (¹)	64.5	64.9	70.1	59.6	9.0	10.4	10.3	10.5	22.2	5.1
Algeria (²)	39.8	39.2	64.6	13.4	10.2	10.6	9.2	17.1	25.2	6.5
Egypt	45.8	41.0	64.0	17.4	9.5	13.0	9.6	24.0	26.5	11.8
Israel (³)	59.2	67.9	71.5	64.2	7.7	6.0	6.0	6.0	10.6	0.7
Jordan (⁴)	:	32.4	54.0	10.3	12.9	12.6	10.6	22.2	34.1	:
Lebanon (⁵)	47.6	49.2	73.3	28.7	6.4	9.7	7.7	13.8	:	:
Libya (⁶)	43.1	43.1	55.2	30.4	11.3	17.4	14.5	22.4	51.2	:
Morocco	43.7	41.7	62.9	21.9	9.1	9.9	9.7	10.4	20.0	6.1
Palestine	32.6	34.6	56.0	12.4	24.5	27.2	24.1	38.9	43.6	11.8
Tunisia (⁷)	43.4	44.0	66.8	21.8	13.3	15.9	13.3	23.0	34.7	:

Syria: no data available.

(¹) Long-term unemployment rate: persons aged 15–74. (²) Unemployment: based on people without employment, looking for work and available to work within two weeks; people aged 16–59, except for youth unemployment (those aged 16–24). (³) 2012: breaks in series. (⁴) 2013 instead of 2014. (⁵) 2012 instead of 2014.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [med_ps413](#), [med_ps413](#), [med_ps421](#), [lfsi_emp_a](#), [lfsa_urgan](#) and [une_ltu_a](#))

	Inequality of income distribution (income quintile share ratio)		Proportion of the population aged 20–24 having attained at least a medium level of education (%)			Ratio of students enrolled in tertiary education (per 100 inhabitants)				
	2009	2014	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
			2009	2014	2014		2009	2014	2014	
EU-28 (¹)	4.9	5.2	78.8	82.2	79.8	84.7	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.3
Algeria (²)	:	:	77.0	85.2	86.2	84.4	2.6	:	:	:
Egypt (³)	4.5	4.8	71.9	71.4	72.8	69.5	3.3	3.1	3.3	2.9
Israel (⁴)	8.3	7.4	88.5	91.6	89.1	94.3	4.6	4.6	4.1	5.2
Jordan (⁵)	5.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lebanon (⁶)	:	:	66.2	60.4	53.1	68.0	4.8	5.1	4.6	5.5
Libya (⁷)	1.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco (⁸)	7.4	:	28.8	36.5	39.0	34.1	:	:	:	:
Palestine	6.4	:	21.6	28.9	31.5	26.2	5.0	4.9	3.8	6.0
Tunisia	:	:	:	:	:	:	3.4	:	:	:

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

(¹) Income inequality: EU-27 instead of EU-28 for 2009. Breaks in series for educational attainment: 2009, based on ISCED 1997 level 3; 2014, based on ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4. Enrolment in tertiary education: 2012 instead of 2014. (²) Educational attainment: 2008 instead of 2009; 2012 instead of 2014. (³) Income inequality: 2008 instead of 2009; 2012 instead of 2014.

Income inequality: break in series (change in source). (⁴) Total educational attainment: 2012, break in series. (⁵) Income inequality: 2006 instead of 2009. (⁶) Educational attainment: 2012 instead of 2014. Enrolment in tertiary education: 2013 instead of 2014 (excluding Syrian refugees in Lebanese education establishments). (⁷) Income inequality: 2008 instead of 2009.

(⁸) Income inequality: 2007 instead of 2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [med_ps313](#), [med_ps24](#), [med_ps23](#), [ilc_di11](#), [edat_lfse_03](#), [educ_iterp](#) and [demo_pjan](#))

Economy and finance

	GDP in current prices		Annual growth rate of GDP in volume (%, compared with the previous year)			International trade in goods and services relative to GDP (%)	
	(billion EUR)	(EUR / inhabitant)				Imports	Exports
	2014		2012	2013	2014	2014	
EU-28 (¹)	13 944.0	27 400	-0.5	0.2	1.4	40.2	43.0
Algeria	160.9	4 115	3.4	2.8	3.8	32.0	30.5
Egypt	212.4	2 475	:	2.1	2.2	24.1	15.2
Israel (¹)	230.4	28 051	2.9	3.3	2.6	30.6	32.3
Jordan (²)	27.0	4 046	2.7	2.8	3.1	71.3	42.5
Lebanon (³)	35.5	:	2.8	3.0	:	56.3	28.2
Libya (⁴)	65.0	10 963	134.3	:	:	30.0	88.0
Morocco (⁵)	78.2	2 381	3.1	5.5	:	46.9	33.6
Palestine	9.6	2 238	6.3	2.2	-0.4	59.3	20.0
Tunisia (⁶)	35.6	3 226	3.9	2.4	2.3	56.6	47.1

Syria: no data available.

(¹) Based on ESA 2010 or 2008 SNA. (²) International trade relative to GDP: 2013. (³) Based on 2008 SNA. GDP in current prices: 2013. International trade relative to GDP: 2013.

(⁴) GDP in current prices: 2012. International trade relative to GDP: 2012. (⁵) GDP in current prices: 2013. International trade relative to GDP: 2013. (⁶) GDP per capita in current prices: 2013. International trade relative to GDP: 2013.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [med_ec1](#), [med_ec4](#), [nama_10_gdp](#) and [nama_10_pc](#))

	General government surplus (+) / deficit (-)		General government debt		Consumer prices (% change)		Average exchange rate (1 EUR = ...)
			(% of GDP)				
	2009	2014	2009	2014	2009	2014	2014
EU-28 (¹)	-6.7	-3.0	73.1	86.8	1.0	0.6	-
Algeria (²)	-9.7	-17.9	:	:	5.7	2.9	106.898 DZD
Egypt (³)	-8.8	:	:	:	11.8	9.5	9.41 EGP
Israel (⁴)	-5.0	-2.5	74.5	66.7	3.3	0.5	4.74767 ILS
Jordan (⁵)	-8.9	-8.3	22.9	31.6	-0.7	2.9	0.94191 JOD
Lebanon (⁶)	:	:	126.3	:	3.4	1.1	2 003.82 LBP
Morocco (⁷)	1.4	-2.5	10.7	11.1	1.0	0.4	11.1559 MAD
Palestine	:	:	:	:	2.8	1.7	-
Tunisia (⁸)	0.8	-3.4	42.7	46.7	3.5	5.5	2.26220 TND

Libya and Syria: no data available.

(¹) Based on ESA 2010. Consumer prices: based on harmonised index of consumer prices. (²) General government surplus/deficit: central administration. Consumer prices: index at year's end. (³) Consumer prices: 2013 instead of 2014. Exchange rate: Eurostat estimate. (⁴) Based on 2008 SNA. Consumer prices: index at year's end. (⁵) General government surplus/deficit: 2012 instead of 2014. (⁶) Based on 2008 SNA. Consumer prices: 2013 instead of 2014. (⁷) General government surplus/deficit: 2011 instead of 2014. General government debt: 2013 instead of 2014 (⁸) General government surplus/deficit: 2013 instead of 2014.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [med_ec6](#), [med_ec7](#), [med_ec8](#), [med_ec9](#), [gov_10dd_edp1t](#) and [prc_hicp_aind](#))

Agriculture

	Utilised agricultural area		Production of cereals (thousand tonnes) (¹)
	(thousand hectares)	(% of total area)	
	2014		
EU-28 (²)	174 614	39.1	331 151
Algeria (²)	8 465	3.6	3 432
Egypt (²)	3 761	3.8	18 318
Israel (²)	310	:	331
Jordan	279	3.1	78
Lebanon (²)	231	22.1	:
Morocco (²)	9 797	:	6 898
Palestine (²)	103	17.2	:
Tunisia (²)	10 453	63.7	2 317

Libya and Syria: no data available.

(¹) Harvested production excluding rice. (²) Utilised agricultural area: 2013, estimate made for the purpose of this publication. (³) Production of cereals: excluding summer cereals, mainly maize and sorghum. (⁴) 2013. (⁵) Production of cereals: wheat, barley, sorghum and maize. (⁶) Utilised agricultural area: 2011. (⁷) Utilised agricultural area: 2013. (⁸) Production of cereals: wheat, barley and triticale.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [med_ag1](#), [med_ps111](#), [med_ag2](#), [ef_kvaareg](#), [demo_r_d3area](#) and [apro_cpp_crop](#))

	Livestock (thousand heads)		
	Bovines	Sheep	Goats
	December 2014		
EU-28 (¹)	88 388	85 300	12 500
Algeria	2 050	27 808	5 130
Egypt	4 762	5 503	4 186
Israel	461	574	108
Jordan	69	2 680	857
Morocco	3 239	20 221	6 531
Palestine (²)	34	731	215
Tunisia	671	6 806	1 248

Lebanon, Libya and Syria: no data available.

(¹) Sheep and goats: rounded estimates made for the purpose of this publication. (²) December 2013.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [med_ag33](#), [apro_mt_lscat1](#), [apro_mt_lssheep](#) and [apro_mt_lsgoat](#))

Industry and tourism

	Industrial production index (% change on year before)					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
EU-28	-13.9	6.9	3.2	-2.1	-0.5	1.1
Algeria	0.5	-2.5	0.4	1.6	1.0	:
Egypt	1.0	-0.6	-5.9	2.6	-0.1	3.5
Israel	-6.6	9.5	2.0	4.0	0.6	1.1
Jordan	-1.7	-3.1	-0.2	0.3	1.6	1.7
Morocco	0.4	2.0	2.5	1.5	0.2	1.4
Palestine	:	:	:	6.4	7.8	-3.9
Tunisia	-4.5	7.7	-3.8	2.2	1.2	0.9

Lebanon, Libya and Syria: no data available.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [med_ec8](#) and [sts_inpr_a](#))

	Non-resident tourist arrivals at the border (millions)					
	2004	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
EU-28	:	273	295.8	305.7	323.9	:
Algeria	1.2	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.3
Egypt (¹)	8.1	14.7	9.8	11.5	:	:
Israel (²)	1.5	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9
Jordan	5.6	8.2	6.8	6.3	:	:
Lebanon	1.4	6.2	8.2	7.9	8.2	:
Libya (³)	0.0	0.0	:	:	:	:
Morocco	5.5	:	:	:	:	:
Syria	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	6.0	6.9	4.8	5.6	6.3	6.1

Palestine no data available. (¹) Foreign visitors. (²) Foreign tourists excluding cruise ship passengers. (³) Excluding national non-residents.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [med_to11](#) and [tour_occ_arnat](#))

	Departures of residents going abroad (millions)					
	2004	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
EU-28	:	:	:	287.4	291.5	:
Algeria	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.8
Egypt	7.7	13.9	9.5	10.9	:	:
Israel	3.6	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.8	5.2
Jordan	1.4	2.9	2.0	1.8	:	:
Lebanon	2.8	3.5	2.6	2.3	2.4	:
Morocco	1.8	:	:	:	:	:
Syria	5.6	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	2.3	:	:	:	:	:

Libya and Palestine: no data available.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [med_to11](#) and [tour_dem_ttott](#))

Transport and energy

	Motorisation rate (cars per 1 000 inhabitants)	People killed in road accidents (per million inhabitants)	Passengers carried by air — arrivals (millions)	
			2014	2009 2014
EU-28 (1)	476.9	53.3	595.8	657.4
Algeria	90.0	124.3	3.6	5.9
Egypt	:	72.7	17.6	17.2
Israel	298.9	33.6	5.3	7.2
Jordan	161.7	103.1	2.6	3.6
Lebanon (2)	382.8	157.4	2.5	3.2
Libya (3)	15.1	:	:	1.3
Morocco	72.8	101.5	6.5	8.5
Palestine (4)	29.2	14.0	0.0	:
Tunisia (5)	95.4	137.7	5.3	5.0

Syria: no data available. (1) Motorisation rate: 2010, estimate made for the purpose of this publication. Road accidents: estimate based on the latest available information for each of the EU Member States (excluding Lithuania). Air passengers: 2013 instead of 2014. (2) Motorisation rate: 2011. Road accidents: 2012; only includes people killed immediately in a road traffic accident. Both these ratios use estimates for population data which excludes Palestinian refugee camps and which is based on survey data rather than the registered population. (3) Motorisation rate: 2010. Air passengers: 2012. (4) Excluding the Gaza strip. (5) Motorisation rate: 2013.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [med_rd3](#), [med_ps112](#), [med_rd7](#), [med_air5](#), [tran_sf_roadse](#), [demo_gind](#) and [avia_paoc](#))

	Primary energy production (thousand tonnes of oil equivalents (toe))			Gross inland energy consumption (toe per inhabitant)	Energy intensity (kgoe per 1 000 EUR)
	Solid fuels	Oil	Gas		
	2014				
EU-28 (1)	155 822	72 041	131 755	3.3	123.0
Algeria	0	76 081	78 715	1.6	374.7
Egypt (1)	14	33 463	49 107	0.9	375.3
Israel (1)	29	65	5 800	2.8	103.5
Jordan	0	1	98	1.3	328.9
Lebanon (2)	0	0	0	2.0	182.6
Morocco (3)	0	5	94	0.6	253.0
Palestine (1)	0	0	0	0.3	160.1
Tunisia (1)	0	3 256	2 826	1.0	299.3

Libya and Syria: no data available. (1) 2013. (2) Gross inland consumption: ratio uses an estimate for population which excludes Palestinian refugee camps and which is based on survey data rather than the registered population. Energy intensity: 2013. (3) Energy intensity: 2013.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [med_eg10](#), [med_ps112](#), [med_ec1](#), [nrg_100a](#), [demo_gind](#) and [nama_10_gdp](#))

Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union

Eurostat's mission is to be the *leading provider of high quality statistics on 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, Syria and Tunisia; note that ENP-South activities with Libya and Syria are currently suspended. Through the ENP, the EU offers its neighbours a relationship, built upon a mutual commitment to common values (democracy and human rights, rule of law, good governance, market economy principles and sustainable development).

On 18 November 2015, the European Commission and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy set out a joint Communication providing a 'Review of the European Neighbourhood Policy' (JOIN(2015) 50 final) in response to some radical changes in several of the countries that surround the EU.

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

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