

Basic figures on the European Neighbourhood Policy-South countries

2019 edition



General information

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

Eurostat aims to promote and implement the use of European and internationally recognised standards and methodology for the production of statistics necessary for developing and monitoring policy achievements across a broad range of policy areas. Eurostat contributes to the European Commission's technical assistance programmes in the ENP-South countries through encouraging best practice and the transfer of know-how through mutual contacts, training, study visits, workshops and seminars; participating in the collection, validation and dissemination of a wide range of data; assisting countries in the process of harmonisation to the European Statistical System (ESS)/international standards. 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 23 January 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

European Union External Action (EEAS): https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/european-neighbourhood-policy-enp_en

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 2017	1 January 2017		2017	2017	
EU-28⁽¹⁾	511.5	15.6	19.4	117.5	78.2	83.6
Algeria	41.3	29.5	6.1	17.3	76.9	78.2
Egypt	92.1	31.3	4.3	92.4	70.8	73.6
Israel ⁽²⁾	8.6	28.3	11.3	380.2	80.7	84.6
Jordan	9.8	34.3	3.7	110.3	72.8	74.2
Lebanon ⁽³⁾	3.8	21.5	11.2	362.0	:	:
Libya ⁽⁴⁾	6.1	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	34.9	27.0	6.6	46.0	74.5	77.8
Palestine	4.7	38.9	3.2	777.2	72.7	75.0
Tunisia ⁽⁵⁾	11.4	24.7	8.4	68.4	74.5	77.8

Syria: no data available.

(¹) Population density and life expectancy: 2016.

(²) Population density: excluding Israeli settlements in the West Bank.

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

(⁴) 2014.

(⁵) Population: mid-year population. Population density: 2016. Life expectancy: 2015.

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)
	2007	2017	2007	2017	2017	2017
EU-28⁽¹⁾	10.7	9.9	9.7	10.3	1.60	3.6
Algeria ⁽²⁾	23.0	25.4	4.4	4.4	3.1	21.0
Egypt ⁽³⁾	26.5	26.8	6.1	5.7	3.5	15.1
Israel	21.1	21.1	5.6	5.1	3.1	3.1
Jordan ⁽⁴⁾	29.1	23.3	7.0	6.0	3.4	17.0
Lebanon	21.5	:	5.6	:	:	:
Morocco	19.5	17.2	5.8	5.1	2.2	:
Palestine ⁽⁵⁾	32.5	30.8	4.4	3.8	4.1	18.2
Tunisia ⁽⁶⁾	17.4	20.0	5.5	5.9	2.4	15.3

Libya and Syria: no data available.

(¹) Crude birth rate and crude death rate: break in series. Fertility and infant mortality: 2016.

(²) Death rate: 2016 instead of 2017.

(³) Total fertility rate: 2014.

(⁴) Crude birth and death rates and infant mortality rate: 2018 instead of 2017.

(⁵) Total fertility rate and infant mortality rate: 2014.

(⁶) Crude birth and death rates: 2015 instead of 2017. Infant mortality rate: 2015.

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
	2012	2017	2017		2012	2017	2017		2017	2017
EU-28	64.1	67.7	73.0	62.5	10.5	7.6	7.4	7.9	3.4	16.8
Algeria (¹)	40.2	39.9	64.6	14.6	11.0	11.7	9.4	20.7	7.0	28.3
Egypt	42.4	41.2	63.6	17.7	12.7	11.8	8.2	23.1	9.2	29.6
Israel	66.5	69.0	72.5	65.6	6.9	4.2	4.1	4.3	0.4	7.3
Jordan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco (²)	46.5	44.5	69.4	20.4	9.1	10.3	8.8	14.7	71.2	26.5
Palestine	35.0	34.2	57.1	10.4	22.9	28.4	23.3	48.3	12.3	44.7
Tunisia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Lebanon and Syria: no data available.

(¹) Youth unemployment: persons aged 16-24 years.

(²) Long-term unemployment: share of unemployed who have been unemployed for at least 12 months.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: *lfsl_emp_a*, *une_rt_a* and *une_ttu_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 (%)				
	2012	2017	Total		Male	Female	Primary education		Lower secondary education	
			2012	2017	2017		2012	2017	2012	2017
EU-28 (¹)	5.0	5.1	80.3	83.3	80.9	85.9	:	:	:	:
Algeria (²)	4.8	:	85.2	90.8	90.6	91.1	93.4	96.0	75.5	77.1
Egypt (³)	4.8	:	71.3	70.6	73.4	70.4	93.3	94.3	83.7	81.1
Israel	7.7	6.9	91.0	91.7	89.2	94.4	95.7	94.6	90.8	90.2
Jordan (⁴)	1.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	85.7	:	70.9
Lebanon	:	:	60.4	:	:	:	91.0	:	65.1	:
Morocco (⁵)	:	:	32.5	41.7	43.8	39.7	96.6	:	53.9	:
Palestine (⁶)	3.5	3.6	44.0	39.2	34.4	44.3	95.3	99.5	87.3	93.8
Tunisia (⁷)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	99.2	:	95.4

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

(¹) Educational attainment: break in series.

(²) Inequality of income distribution: 2011 instead of 2012. Educational attainment: 2015 instead of 2017. Net enrolment rates: 2013 instead of 2012 and 2015 instead of 2017.

(³) Income inequality: 2012/13 instead of 2012.

(⁴) Income inequality: 2013 instead of 2012.

(⁵) Educational attainment: 2016 instead of 2017.

(⁶) Inequality of income distribution: 2011 (based on consumption, not income) instead of 2012.

(⁷) 2018 instead of 2017.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: *ilc_d11*, *edat_lfse_03*, *educ_itertp*, *educ_uoe_enrt01* and *demo_pjan*)

Economy and finance

	GDP in current prices		Annual growth rate of GDP in volume (%, compared with the previous year)			International trade in goods and services relative to GDP (%)	
	(billion EUR)	(EUR/inhabitant)				Imports	Exports
	2017		2015	2016	2017	2017	
EU-28	15 383.1	30 000	2.3	2.0	2.4	41.9	45.7
Algeria ⁽¹⁾	148.4	3 557	3.7	3.2	1.4	33.5	22.6
Egypt ⁽¹⁾	172.7	1 834	4.4	4.3	4.2	28.5	16.3
Israel	313.1	35 951	2.6	4.0	3.5	27.6	29.2
Jordan ⁽²⁾	37.1	3 788	2.6	2.0	:	55.4	34.7
Lebanon	47.3	:	0.4	1.6	0.6	48.6	23.9
Morocco	97.3	2 791	4.5	1.1	4.1	46.6	37.1
Palestine	12.8	2 881	3.4	4.7	3.1	55.6	18.6
Tunisia ⁽²⁾	38.9	3 485	1.1	:	:	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: 2016.

(3) 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 (+) ⁽¹⁾		General government debt ⁽¹⁾		Consumer prices (% change, compared with the year before)		Average exchange rate (1 EUR = ...)
	(% of GDP)						
	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2017
EU-28 ⁽²⁾	-4.3	-1.0	83.8	81.6	2.6	1.7	-
Algeria ⁽³⁾	-20.1	-13.9	:	:	8.9	5.6	125.366 DZD
Egypt ⁽⁴⁾	:	:	:	:	7.1	13.8	20.089 EGP
Israel	-4.4	-1.0	68.4	59.9	1.7	0.2	4.0622 ILS
Jordan	:	:	:	:	4.5	3.3	0.80209 JOD
Lebanon	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 700.3 LBP
Morocco ⁽²⁾	-4.2	-1.0	71.2	:	1.3	0.7	10.961 MAD
Palestine	:	:	:	:	2.8	0.2	-
Tunisia ⁽⁴⁾	-3.6	:	47.0	:	5.1	3.7	2.7332 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: 2016 instead of 2017.

(4) Consumer prices: 2016 instead of 2017.

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)	
	2017		2017
EU-28 (¹)	178 736	40.0	307 678
Algeria (²)	8 536	3.6	3 470
Egypt (³)	4 744	:	17 984
Israel (⁴)	295	13.4	230
Jordan	282	3.2	98
Morocco	8 420	:	9 719
Tunisia (⁵)	10 449	:	1 308

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

(¹) Utilised agricultural area: 2016.

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

(³) 2016. Utilised agricultural area: arable land and permanent grassland and meadow only.

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

(⁵) 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 2017		
EU-28 (¹)	88 423	86 800	12 700
Algeria	1 895	28 394	5 008
Egypt (²)	5 012	5 556	4 260
Israel	490	520	124
Jordan	76	3 063	773
Morocco	3 348	20 062	6 025
Tunisia (³)	646	6 406	1 185

Lebanon, 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) December 2016.

(³) April 2017.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: apro_mt_lsca1, apro_mt_lspig, apro_mt_lsheap and apro_mt_lsgoat)

Industry and telecoms

	Industrial production (% change on year before)					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU-28	-2.2	-0.6	1.2	2.6	1.7	3.1
Algeria (¹)	1.6	1.0	3.9	1.8	1.6	2.3
Egypt (²)	2.2	10.8	6.5	-1.3	1.5	:
Israel (³)	-8.4	32.2	10.4	-0.1	21.5	22.1

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

(¹) National public sector only.

(²) Manufacturing only.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sts_inpr_a)

	Penetration rate of main (fixed) telephone lines (per 1 000 inhabitants)					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Algeria	88	82	79	92	105	97
Egypt	102	80	72	69	66	69
Israel	261	248	235	223	206	193
Libya	1 096	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	101	89	75	66	61	59
Palestine	97	97	94	92	95	105
Tunisia	101	93	86	84	86	97

Jordan, Lebanon and Syria: no data available.

Source: Eurostat

	Penetration rate of mobile phones (subscriptions per 1 000 inhabitants)					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Algeria	1 001	1 035	1 107	1 086	1 122	1 099
Egypt	1 157	1 162	1 084	1 044	1 061	1 052
Israel	691	708	728	743	753	762
Libya	1 644	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	1 197	1 291	1 330	1 273	1 227	1 260
Palestine	788	784	766	798	803	886
Tunisia	1 186	1 161	1 291	1 300	1 256	1 245

Jordan, Lebanon and Syria: no data available.

Source: Eurostat

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)	
	2017	2017	2012	2017
EU-28 (¹)	505.8	50.3	647.0	770.9
Algeria (²)	90.5	88.2	5.0	7.1
Egypt (²)	:	40.7	16.9	13.5
Israel	333.9	37.2	6.2	10.2
Jordan	132.2	69.9	3.3	4.1
Lebanon	:	:	2.9	4.1
Libya	:	:	1.3	:
Morocco (³)	80.6	106.9	7.4	10.1
Palestine (²)	36.5	34.7	0.0	:
Tunisia (⁴)	107.7	128.5	5.2	3.9

Syria: no data available. (¹) 2016 instead of 2017. MR: including 2015 data for Romania. (²) MR: 2015. (³) Passengers carried: 2016 instead of 2017. (⁴) MR: private passenger cars in circulation. (⁵) Excluding the Gaza strip. MR and accidents: 2016. Passengers carried: 2011 instead of 2012. (⁶) MR and accidents: 2016. Passengers carried: 2016 instead of 2017.

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 (toe per inhabitant)	Energy intensity (kgoe per 1 000 EUR)
	Solid fuels	Oil	Gas		
	2016				
EU-28 (¹)	131 850	74 354	107 238	3.2	109.7
Algeria	10	74 416	91 286	1.5	414.4
Egypt (¹)	0	34 710	29 700	0.9	335.3
Israel (¹)	40	118	7 838	2.7	79.7
Jordan (²)	0	0	86	1.0	259.1
Lebanon (³)	0	0	0	1.3	183.4
Morocco	0	5	62	0.6	221.4
Palestine (¹)	:	:	:	0.4	156.6
Tunisia (³)(⁴)	0	2 505	1 969	0.8	239.1

Libya and Syria: no data available. (¹) 2016. (²) Primary energy production and energy intensity: 2016. (³) Primary energy production and gross inland energy consumption: 2016. (⁴) Energy intensity: 2015.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nrg_100a, demo_gind and nama_10_gdp) and the International Energy Agency

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.

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