Resources and green transformation in European Neighbourhood South countries

Statistics Explained

Data extracted in April 2025.
Planned article update: 30 June 2026.

Highlights In 2023, Morocco's primary energy production from renewables was close to 84% of its total primary energy production.

In 2023, Algeria was the only net exporter of energy among the European Neighbourhood Policy-South countries for which data are available, with net energy exports of 94.6 million tonnes of oil equivalent.

In 2023, Algeria's water abstraction was 10 286 million cubic metres of freshwater, the highest among the European Neighbourhood Policy-South countries for which data are available.

This article is part of an online publication . It provides data on environmental and energy statistics for nine European Neighbourhood Policy-South (ENP-South) countries, namely Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine[1] and Tunisia, comparing them with development in the European Union (EU) . This article does not contain any data on Syria, as cooperation with Syria was suspended since 2011 until recently, and no data are currently collected. Lebanon data does not account for Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

Given that data collection for ENP-South countries is non-obligatory and subject to various changes related to the political and geographical context, data availability may often show inconsistency over the entire period presented or for recent years.

The article presents a range of resources and green transformation indicators such as greenhouse gas emissions , annual freshwater abstraction, primary energy production , net import of energy and gross inland energy consumption .

Energy is a political priority issue due to various reasons. These include the fluctuation in energy prices, disruptions in energy supplies, and growing concerns about how human activities affect climate change, especially the rise in greenhouse gas emissions.

The ENP-South countries experience many of the environmental issues faced globally. Issues like water quality, water scarcity, soil erosion, and desertification are particularly significant. Water is vital for life and plays a crucial role in the economy, especially in agriculture. However, it is becoming increasingly scarce in many ENP-South countries.

Greenhouse gas emissions

Greenhouse gas emissions refer to the release of gases into Earth's atmosphere that contribute to the greenhouse effect and global warming. These gases include carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), and fluorinated gases. The basic data are annual emissions estimated and reported according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines.

Table 1 shows the amount of greenhouse gas emissions, in thousand tonnes CO2equivalent, over the period

[1] This designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of the EU Member States on this issue.

2013-2023.

Israel was the only ENP-South country, for which data are available, that recorded a decrease of its CO2emissions over the last decade, with emissions dropping from 79.9 million tonnes of CO2equivalents in 2013 to 77.6 million tonnes of CO2equivalents in 2023. Jordan's emissions constantly increased over eight years, from 31.2 million tonnes of CO2equivalents in 2015 to 41.6 million tonnes of CO2equivalents in 2022 (latest data available). Similarly, Morocco's emissions grew from 82.4 million tonnes of CO2equivalents in 2014 to 106.0 million tonnes of CO2equivalents in 2020 (latest data available), the highest greenhouse gas emissions measured among the ENP-South countries. Data for Palestine show significant increase in CO2emissions from 2013 to 2022 (2023 data not available) by 79.5%, standing at 6.5 million tonnes in 2022, which is still at lower levels than in the other ENP-South countries.

In 2022 (2023 data not available), the EU generated 3.1 billion tonnes of CO2equivalents, showing a decline in greenhouse gas emissions compared to 2013, when they were at 3.6 billion tonnes. This trend suggests a commitment to reducing greenhouse gas output, which aligns with various EU environmental policies and initiatives aimed at combatting climate change.

Greenhouse gas emissions, 2013-2023

(thousand tonnes of CO_2 equivalent)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
EU	3 553 809	3 427 826	3 486 017	3 486 374	3 579 005	3 492 436	3 343 421	3 052 044	3 220 179	3 138 341	:
Algeria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Egypt	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Israel	79 878	77 836	81 007	80 977	80 255	80 524	81 502	79 927	78 794	81 627	77 628
Jordan	:	:	31 191	31 456	32 241	34 366	34 824	38 151	39 752	41 592	:
Lebanon	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	:	82 381	:	85 102	:	90 945	:	106 040	:	:	:
Palestine (')	*3 612*	*4 615*	*4 496*	*4 646*	*4 777*	*4 528*	*4 880*	*4 829*	*5 260*	6 484	:
Tunisia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Note: Data supplied by and under the responsibility of the national statistical authorities. Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Tunisia not available.

(:) not available.

(') Estimated following the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006 Guidelines).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: env_air_gge, enps_env_air_emis)

eurostat

Table 1: Greenhouse gas emissions, 2013-2023 Source: Eurostat (env_air_gge) and (enps_env_air_emis).

Annual freshwater abstraction

Figure 1 compares annual freshwater use data from 2013 to 2023, in million cubic metres (m3). 'Annual freshwater use' is a measure of how much freshwater is used in a year by end users like households, services, agriculture, and industry for purposes such as domestic use, irrigation or industrial processing.

Freshwater abstraction in the ENP-South (ENPS) countries: Algeria, Morocco, Israel, Jordan, and Palestine display a generally stable to slightly increasing trend over the past decade, with notable differences between countries due to varying climatic conditions, population pressures, and water management strategies.

Algeria experienced a substantial increase in freshwater abstraction over the decade, rising from 4.6 billion m3in 2013 to around 10.3 billion m3in 2023. The most striking jump occurred in 2015, with abstraction soaring from 4.8 billion m3in 2014 to 9.0 billion m3in 2015, an 85.8% increase year on year. Freshwater abstraction in Algeria reached a peak of 10.5 billion m3in 2020, maintaining high levels thereafter.

Between 2013 and 2023, Morocco recorded a high point in freshwater abstraction in 2015, rising to just over 10.2 billion m3, followed by a marked downward trend. By 2021 (the latest data available), abstraction had declined to 6.7 billion m3, highlighting a sustained reduction over the latter half of the decade (except for 2018). Notably, in 2020, Morocco saw a 20.4% decline in abstraction compared to 2019, underscoring the sharp drop in water use during that period.

Throughout the period Israel maintained relatively stable freshwater abstraction levels, fluctuating between 1.1 billion m3in 2018 and 1.5 billion m3in 2021 and 2022. In 2023, it reached 1.4 billion m3.

Jordan showed a steady increase in freshwater abstraction from 2015 onward, growing from 1.0 billion m3to 1.2 billion m3by 2023. This upward trend corresponds with population growth and limited natural water resources, reflecting increasing water stress.

Palestine displayed modest but steady growth, from 0.302 billion m3in 2013 to around 0.337 billion m3in 2022 (2023 data not available).

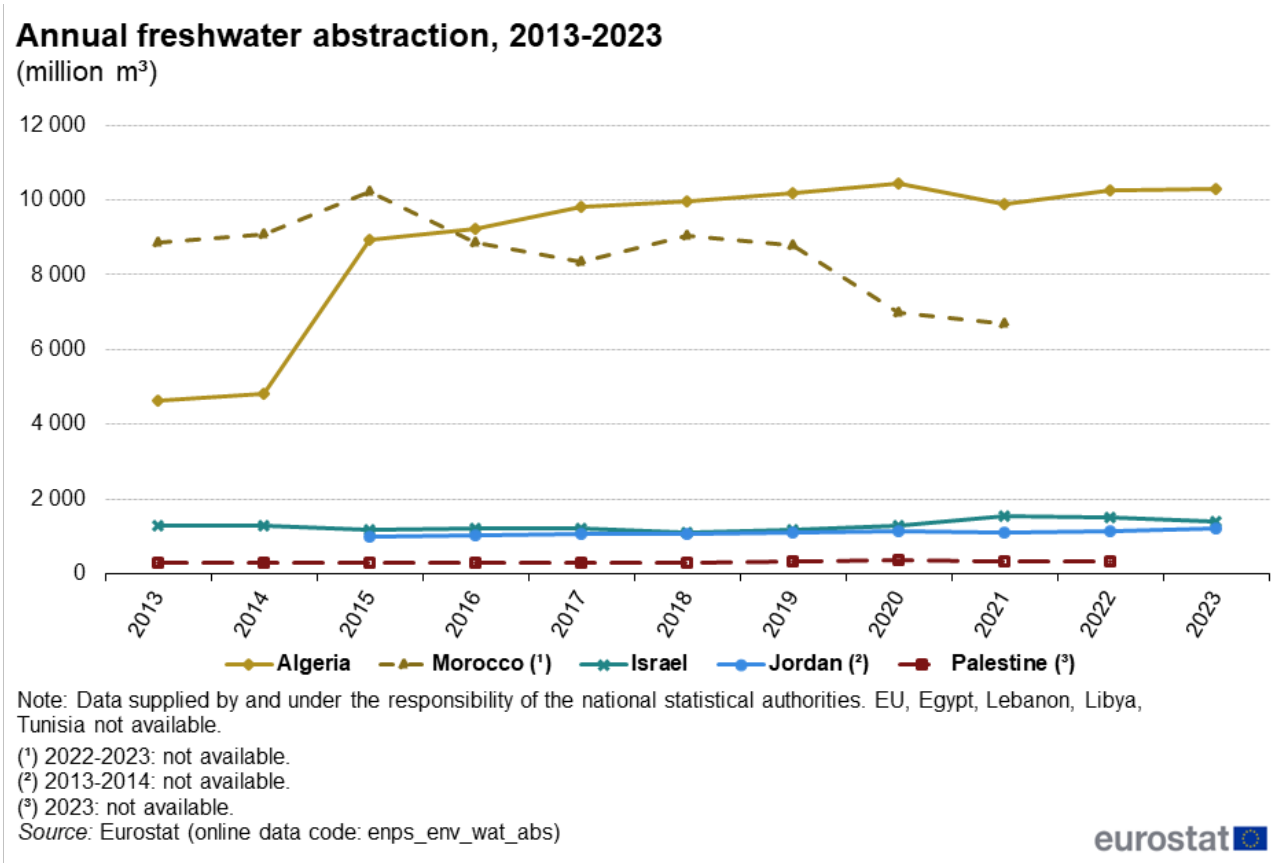

Figure 1: Annual freshwater abstraction, 2013-2023 Source: Eurostat (enps_env_wat_abs).

Primary energy production by sources

Energy commodities extracted or captured directly from natural resources are called primary energy sources, while energy commodities which are transformed from primary energy sources are called derived products. Primary energy sources cover the extraction of coal and other solid fuels; exploitation of oil and natural gas fields; production by nuclear power plants; and renewables. The primary production of crude oil is defined as the quantity of fuel extracted or produced from the earth within national boundaries, including offshore production. Primary production of natural gas is defined as the quantity of dry gas, measured after purification and extraction of natural gas liquids and sulphur. Energy transformed from one form to another, such as electricity or heat generation in thermal power plants, is not considered as primary production of energy. Energy is often measured in tonnes of oil equivalent (toe) .

The amount of energy produced can vary greatly from year to year, due to shifts in energy demand influenced by factors such as economic conditions and weather patterns. Changes in energy prices, determined by global supply and demand, also play a significant role. Additionally, weather conditions – especially for hydroelectric, solar and wind power – can impact energy production. Figure 2 shows the share of primary energy production by sources in

the total primary energy production in 2023.

In 2023, primary energy production patterns showed significant regional contrasts between the European Union and ENP-South countries.

The structure of primary energy production in the EU is relatively diversified, reflecting the availability of fossil fuel deposits and the potential for hydro power, as well as policies concerning the production of nuclear energy and energy from renewable sources . The EU demonstrated a diversified energy mix, with renewables (46.0%) and nuclear heat (28.6%) dominating, reflecting strong policy commitments to decarbonization and energy transition. Solid fuels accounted for 13.7% of the primary energy production, while natural gas accounted for 5.3% and crude oil and petroleum products for 3.4%.

In contrast, Algeria and Israel relied predominantly on fossil fuels, Algeria on gas (58.7%) and crude oil (41.2%), and Israel on gas alone (91.4%), highlighting ongoing dependence on domestic hydrocarbon reserves.

Renewable primary energy production is crucial to energy sovereignty and green transformation and Morocco stands out as a leader in this effort among the ENP-South countries, with an exceptionally high share of renewables (83.9%). This value could indicate substantial investments in green energy.

Tunisia presented a more varied energy profile, with 35.4% from crude oil, 38.1% from natural gas, 25.2% from renewables, and small contributions from other sources (1.3%), illustrating both diversification and progress toward sustainable energy.

Data for Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya and Palestine are not available.

Despite these differences, a common trend emerges while the EU shifts toward sustainability, energy production in many Mediterranean countries remains tied to traditional sources.

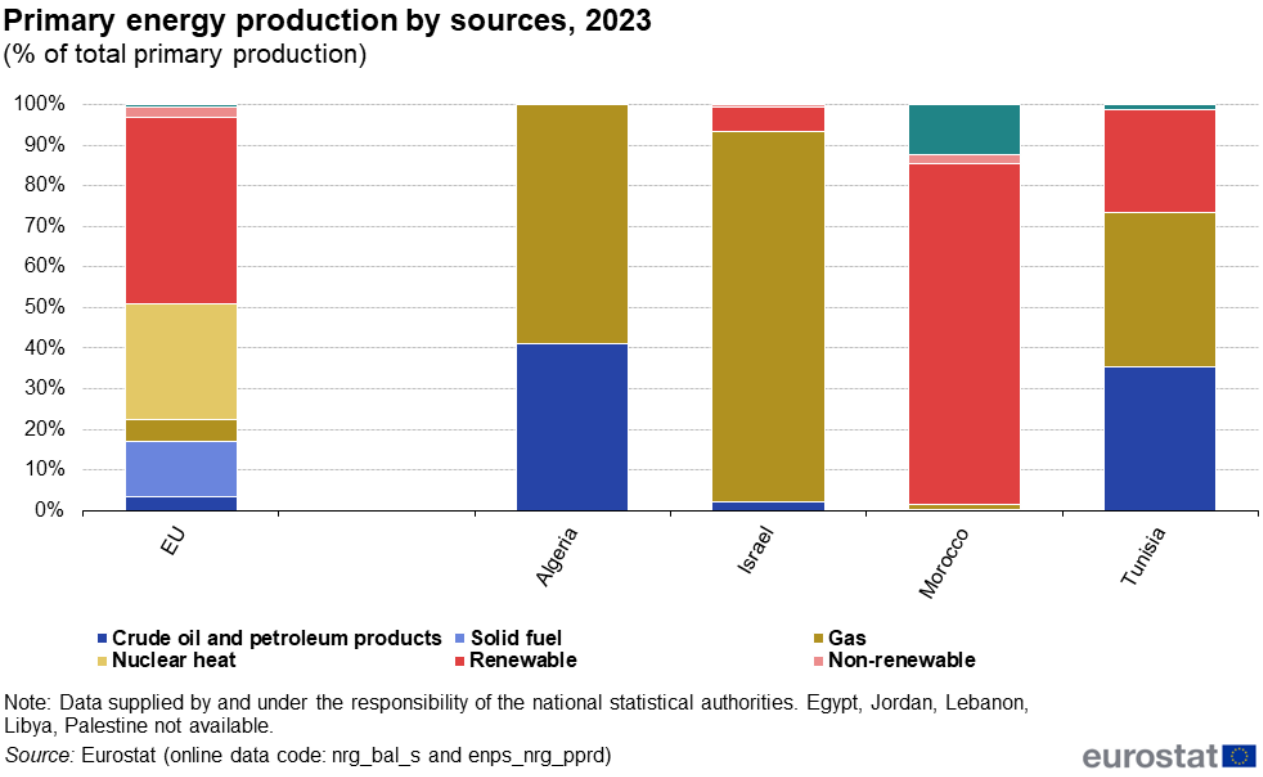

Figure 2: Primary energy production by sources, 2023 Source: Eurostat (nrg_bal_s) and (enps_nrg_pprd).

Net import of energy

Net energy imports are calculated as the quantity of energy imports minus the equivalent quantity of exports. Imports represent all entries into the national territory, excluding transit quantities (notably via gas and oil pipelines). Exports similarly cover all quantities exported from the national territory. Negative numbers indicate net exports.

Figure 3 presents data on the net import of energy in thousand tonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe) for the period 2013-2023.

In 2023, the trend of net energy imports in the ENP-South countries showed diverging patterns across the region, with some countries continuing to rely heavily on imports, while others strengthened their role as net exporters. Morocco continued its long-standing position as a net energy importer. In 2023, net imports reached 21 215 ktoe, marking a slight increase compared to 2022 (21 162 ktoe) and continuing the overall upward trend since 2013. This reflects Morocco's growing domestic energy demand. Jordan data remains unavailable from 2018 onwards. The last available figure (2017) indicated steadily rising net imports (9 277 ktoe), consistent with earlier years.

Egypt has returned to the status of a net energy importer in recent years. After briefly becoming a net exporter in 2019 (–2,860 ktoe), Egypt's net imports began to rise again, reaching 2,374 ktoe in 2020 and continuing to increase through 2023, when they reached 7,167 ktoe. This trend suggests either a rise in domestic energy demand, a reduction in export capacity, or both.

Tunisia maintained a moderate but steady level of net imports. In 2023, net imports were 6 312 ktoe, slightly higher than in 2022 (6 166 ktoe), and largely stable since 2017.

Lebanon experienced a significant decrease in net imports in recent years. After peaking around 2016–2017, net imports dropped ktoe from 6 262 ktoe in 2021 and 7 651 ktoe in 2020 to 4 939 ktoe in 2022, increasing slightly to 5 181 ktoe in 2023.

Israel saw a strong downward trend in net imports. From 15 284 ktoe in 2019, net imports fell to 3 306 ktoe in 2023.

Palestine's data are only available up to 2019. The last recorded value (1 690 ktoe) indicates a small but consistent increase over the years.

Libya and Algeria both continued their role as net exporters, with negative values throughout the period. In Libya, data is available up to 2020, showing an export surplus of –3 773 ktoe in that year. Algeria, a key energy supplier, recorded net exports of –94 639 ktoe in 2023, nearly stable compared to 2022 (–91 351 ktoe), but significantly below the 2016 peak of –105 520 ktoe.

European Union (EU) net energy imports reached 873 242 ktoe in 2023, rebounding after a significant decline in 2022 (811 968 ktoe). This follows a peak in 2020–2021 when imports exceeded 908 000 ktoe, reflecting the volatility in global energy markets and the EU's ongoing efforts to reduce its energy dependency.

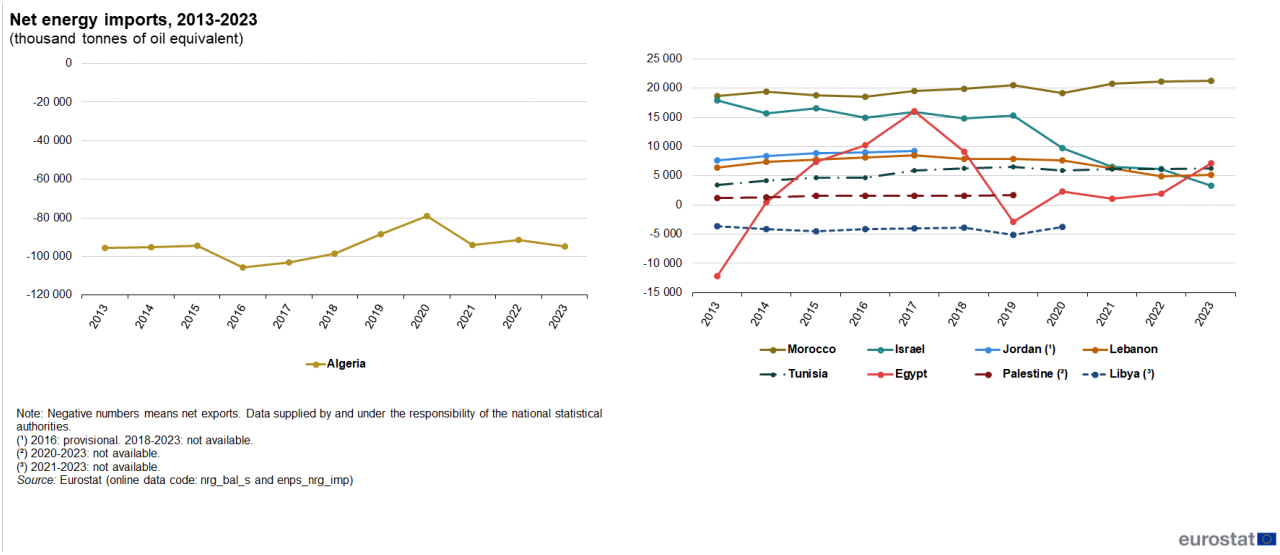

Figure 3: Net energy imports, 2013-2023 Source: Eurostat (nrg_bal_s) and (enps_nrg_imp)

Gross inland energy consumption

Gross inland energy consumption is the energy that a country requires to meet its internal (national) demand. It covers consumption by the energy sector itself; distribution and transformation losses; final energy consumption by end users; non-energy use by end users (such as feedstock for the petrochemical industry, lubricants); and statistical differences. It represents the total energy demand of a country or region from all sources necessary to satisfy inland consumption.

Figure 4 shows the development of gross inland energy consumption over the period 2013-2023, in kilogrammes of oil equivalent (kgoe) per capita.

Israel continued its downward trend in gross inland energy consumption, from 2 786 kgoe per capita in 2013 to 2 506 kgoe per capita in 2023. The consumption rose in 2015, 2018, and 2022, but then declined again in 2023. The 2023 value remains below the 2013 level, confirming an overall decline across the decade.

For Lebanon the scarcity of data, limited to an estimated 1,670 kgoe per capita in 2018 prevents a meaningful assessment of the trend, or to draw comparisons with other countries.

Algeria experienced a mostly increasing trend in energy consumption per capita between 2013 and 2021, rising from 1 411 kgoe to 1 556 kgoe. Notable dips occurred in 2015 and 2020, but these were followed by recovery. No data are available for 2022 and 2023.

Tunisia displayed a fluctuating trend from 2013 to 2023. After reaching a low of 807 kgoe in 2016, consumption peaked at 998 kgoe in 2018. From 2021 onward, the trend was slightly downward, dropping to 930 kgoe per capita in 2023. Despite this, the overall level remained close to its starting point a decade earlier.

Jordan saw an irregular trajectory in gross inland energy consumption, beginning at 976 kgoe in 2013 and dipping to a low of 900 kgoe in 2015, then climbing again to 976 kgoe in 2018. Data for 2019–2023 are not available.

Egypt recorded a moderate increase in energy consumption per capita from 857 kgoe in 2013 to a peak of 976 kgoe in 2017. Since then, the values slightly decreased, reaching 914 kgoe in 2023.

Morocco demonstrated a generally increasing trend between 2013 and 2023. After starting at 587 kgoe, energy consumption per capita reached a peak of 653 kgoe in 2019. Following a slight dip in 2020, consumption recovered to 643 kgoe in 2021 and stood at 643 kgoe in 2023.

Palestine recorded predominantly consistent growth in energy consumption per capita between 2013 and 2022, starting at 353 kgoe and peaking at 479 kgoe in 2022. No data are available for 2023.

Data for Libya are not available.

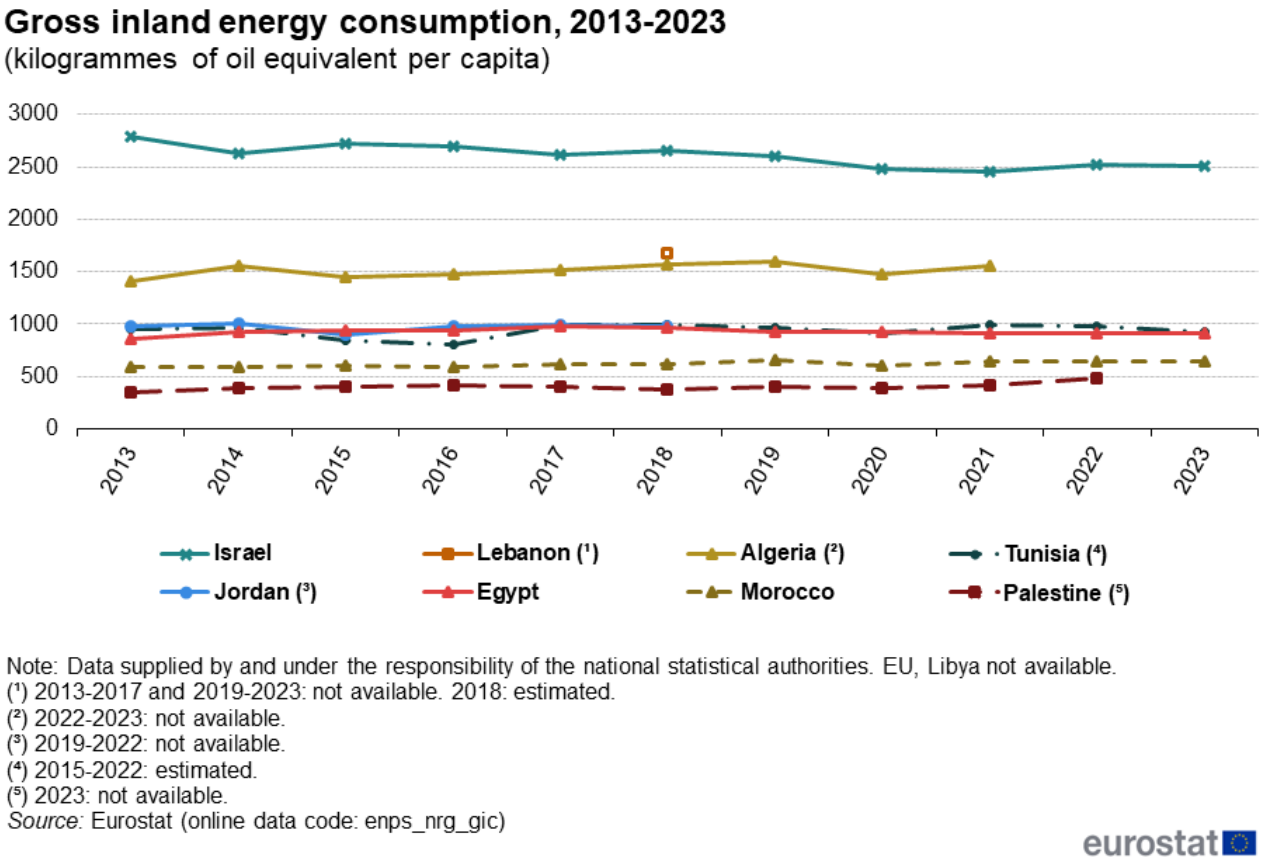

Figure 4: Gross inland energy consumption, 2013-2023 Source: Eurostat (enps_nrg_gic).

Renewable energy in gross final energy consumption

Gross final energy consumption is the total energy consumed by end users, such as households, industry and agriculture. It is the energy which reaches the final consumer's door. Energy consumption by the energy sector itself is therefore not included in the definition of final energy consumption.

Figure 5 presents the proportion of renewable energy used in gross final energy consumption over the period 2013-2023.

Palestine had the highest share of renewable energy use in 2013 among the countries for which data are available, accounting for 15.5% of total energy consumption. This share progressively declined to 9.9% in 2017, but rebounded in 2018 and 2019, and declined again in the next years, reaching 10.2% in 2022 (data are not available for 2023).

In Israel, the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption constantly increased from 2.7% in 2013 to 8.3% in 2023.

In Algeria, the use of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption was marginal at 0.1% or 0.2% between 2015 and 2023.

The EU showed a relatively constant increase in the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption, from 16.7% in 2013 to 24.6% in 2023, reflecting a shift towards more sustainable energy sources.

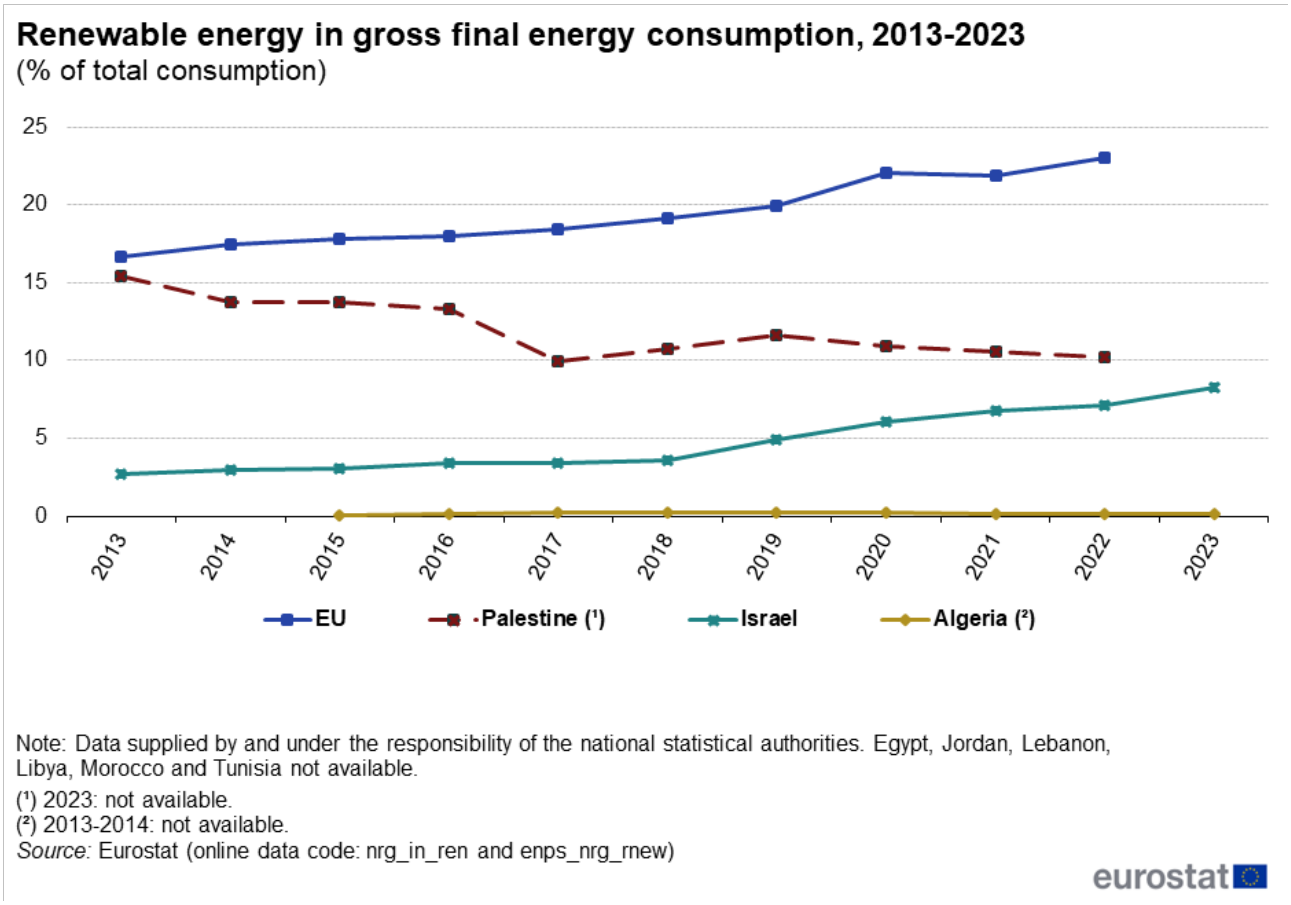

Figure 5: Renewable energy in gross final energy consumption, 2013-2023 Source: Eurostat (nrg_in_ren) and (enps_nrg_rnew).

Source data for tables and graphs

- European Neighbourhood Policy — South countries — Resources and green transformation: tables and figures

Data sources

The data for ENP-South countries are supplied by and under the responsibility of the national statistical authorities of each country on a voluntary basis. The data that are presented in this article result from an annual data collection cycle that has been established by Eurostat . Cooperation with Syria is currently suspended. These statistics are available free-of-charge on Eurostat's website, together with a range of different indicators covering most socio-economic areas.

Energy

For EU statistics, the main legislation covering the collection of statistics in relation to energy quantities is Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2008 on energy statistics. Since its adoption, it has been amended several times and a consolidated version is available. A summary of the relevant legislation is also available on Eurostat's website, under ' Legislation ' on the dedicated section for Energy statistics .

Environment

Eurostat, in close partnership with the European Environment Agency (EEA) , provides environmental statistics, accounts and indicators supporting the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the EU's environmental policies, strategies and initiatives.

Data on greenhouse gas emissions as reported under the United Nations framework convention on climate change (UNFCCC) are collected by the EEA. Eurostat collects official statistics in relation to a broad selection of subject areas, for example, waste, water, material flows and environmental protection expenditure.

The Kyoto Protocol , covers six greenhouse gases. Converting them to carbon dioxide equivalents makes it possible to compare them and to determine their individual and total contributions to global warming. A new agreement on greenhouse gas emissions was reached in Paris in late 2015; this provides the basis for emissions mitigation and adaptation from 2020 onwards.

The collection of water statistics within the EU is based on information demands linked to the Directive 2000/60/EC Water Framework Directive (WFD) . Eurostat and the OECD jointly administer a questionnaire on inland waters among EU Member States, candidate countries and potential candidates. Data collection is voluntary although there is an initiative to establish a legal framework for the collection of water statistics.

A large amount of data and other information on water is accessible via WISE , the water information system for Europe, which is hosted by the European Environment Agency (EEA) in Copenhagen.

Context

The EU's long-term strategy for reducing greenhouse gas emissions was laid out in November 2018, with the aim of making Europe the world's first climate-neutral continent by 2050. In December 2019, the European Commission presented the European Green Deal , set out in Communication COM(2019) 640 final . The European Green Deal is a growth strategy that aims to transform the EU into a fair and prosperous society, with a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy where there are no net emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050 and where economic growth is decoupled from resource use. The Green Deal is an integral part of this Commission's strategy to implement the United Nation's 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals .

In June 2021, the European Climate Law , Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 , was adopted. The European Climate Law makes the goal set out in the European Green Deal to become climate-neutral by 2050 a legal obligation for the EU and its Member States. It sets the framework for actions for reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% levels by 2030, compared with 1990 levels, and reach climate neutrality in the EU by 2050. The Climate Law is complemented by the European Climate Pact and the 2030 Climate Target Plan .

In order to deliver the European Green Deal and reduce the EU's greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by 2030, the European Commission proposed the ' Fit for 55 ' package in June 2021. The 'Fit for 55' package is the EU's key plan to turn the climate goals into EU law and comprises a set of proposals for revision of existing legislation and new initiatives in a wide range of areas . By October 2023, the final legislation of the 'Fit for 55' package had been adopted .

The Joint Communication on Renewed Partnership with the Southern Neighbourhood – A new Agenda for the Mediterranean , accompanied by an Economic and Investment Plan for the Southern neighbours , of 9 February 2021 further guides cooperation with the ENP-South countries. Additional information on the policy context of the ENP is provided on the website of Directorate-General European Neighbourhood Policy and Enlargement Negotiations (DG MENA) .

In cooperation with its ENP partners, Eurostat has the responsibility to promote and implement the use of European and internationally recognised standards and methodology for the production of statistics, necessary for designing and monitoring policies in various areas. Eurostat manages and coordinates EU efforts to increase the capacity of the ENP countries to develop, produce and disseminate good quality data according to European and international standards.

Reliable and comparable data are essential for evidence-based decision-making. They are needed to monitor the implementation of the agreements between the EU and the ENP-South countries, the impact of policy interventions and the reaching of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The main objective of Euro-Mediterranean cooperation in statistics is to enable the production and dissemination of reliable and comparable data, in line with European and international norms and standards. The EU has been supporting statistical capacity building in the region for a number of years through bilateral and regional activities to

strengthen statistical capacity. This takes the form of technical assistance to partner countries' national statistical authorities through targeted assistance programmes, such as the MEDSTAT programme (currently in its fifth cycle: MEDSTAT V (2022-2025) , and activities such as training courses, working groups and workshops, exchange of best practice and the transfer of statistical know-how.

Footnotes

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