

Statistics for a green future

FACTSHEETS ON EUROPEAN NEIGHBOURHOOD
POLICY-SOUTH COUNTRIES

2022 edition



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Introduction

Statistics for a green future — factsheets on European Neighbourhood Policy-South countries — 2022 edition

The European Union is a leading force in combatting climate change and environmental degradation, in Europe and in the world. A key priority of the EU is delivering the [European Green Deal](#), which has set the blueprint for transforming the EU into a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy. The European Green Deal sets out a detailed vision to make Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050, safeguard biodiversity, establish a circular economy and eliminate pollution, while boosting the competitiveness of European industry and ensuring a just transition for the regions and workers affected.

The European Green Deal sets two targets: a reduction of greenhouse-gas emissions to at least 55% compared to 1990 levels by 2030 and zero net greenhouse-gas emissions – or climate neutrality – by 2050. The European Commission has launched the 'Fit for 55' package for [delivering the European Green Deal](#). This package contains proposals for revising the entire EU 2030 climate and energy framework, including on effort sharing, land use and forestry, renewable energy, energy efficiency, emission standards for new cars and vans, energy taxation, emissions trading (including extending it to maritime transport and aviation), and a new emissions trading system for road transport and buildings, complemented by a new social climate fund to address its social impacts. New legislation is also proposed on clean maritime and aviation fuels.

Eurostat is supporting the efforts for delivering on the European Green Deal, and has recently launched a dashboard with 'Statistics for the European Green Deal', interactively presenting key developments in a wide range of policy areas concerned by the European Green Deal.

These factsheets on Statistics for a green future on the European Neighbourhood Policy-South countries — 2022 edition present series of statistical data relevant to the European Green Deal policy areas for the ENP-South countries and compares them with EU data. The ENP-South countries are: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine*, Syria and Tunisia. Cooperation with Syria is suspended since May 2011. Recent data for Lebanon and Libya are not available.

Eurostat collects data from national statistical authorities and releases a range of publications, all of which are free of charge, in PDF format on its website: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/main>.

With data up to and including the year 2021, this publication contains indicators from various domains such as forest areas, generation of waste, renewable energy, energy production and consumption, greenhouse gas emissions and number of cars per person.

More details on the statistical cooperation with the ENP-South countries and the data sources of the figures and graphs can be found at the end of the publication.

* 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.

Statistics Explained

Statistics Explained (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php>) 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 wide range of articles on ENP-South countries: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=European_Neighbourhood_Policy_countries_-_statistical_overview.

Dedicated background articles provide information on the statistical cooperation with the ENP-South countries and the MEDSTAT programme: [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Statistical_cooperation_-_European_Neighbourhood_Policy-South_\(ENP-S\)](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Statistical_cooperation_-_European_Neighbourhood_Policy-South_(ENP-S)) and https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=MEDSTAT_programme.

Eurostat statistics for the European Green Deal: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/egd-statistics/>

Extraction date

Data were extracted in March and April 2022.

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Algeria



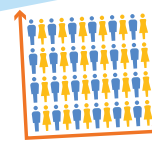
Population, 2020
(million, 1 January)



43.8

Most similar EU Member State:
Spain: 47.3

Population density, 2020
(persons per km²)

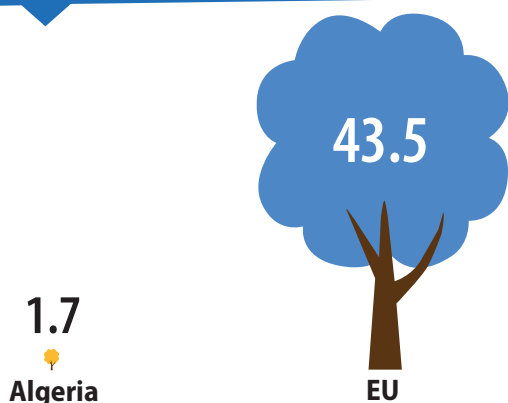


18.4

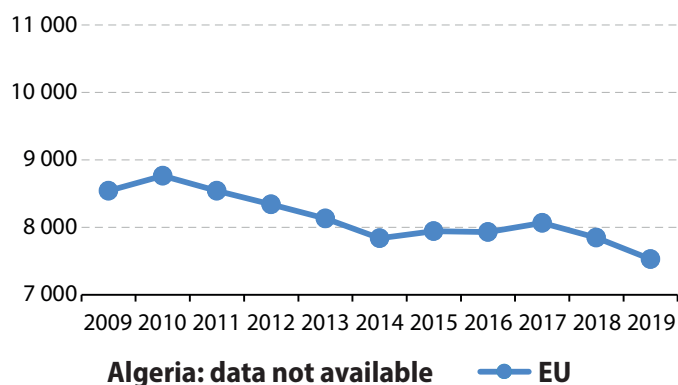
Most similar EU Member State:
Finland: 18.1 (2019)

Note: Algeria: provisional

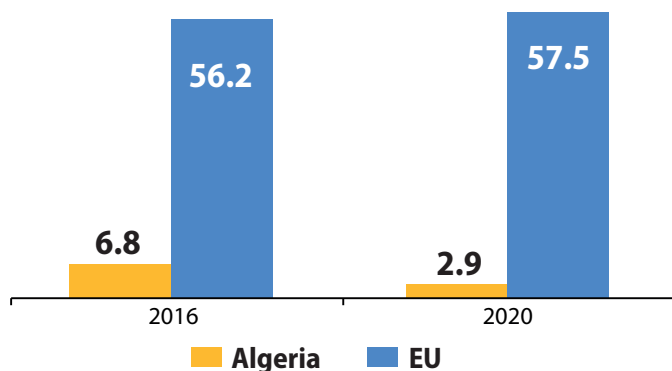
Area of forest as a share of land area, 2018
(%)



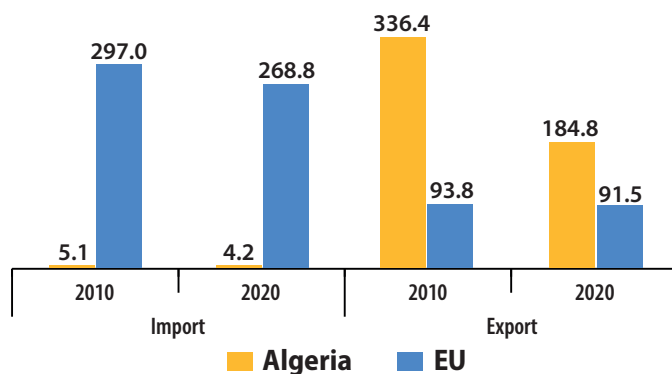
Greenhouse gas emissions relative to population size
(tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per thousand inhabitants)



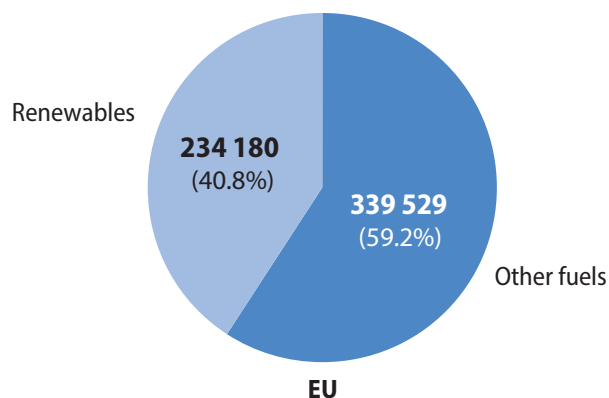
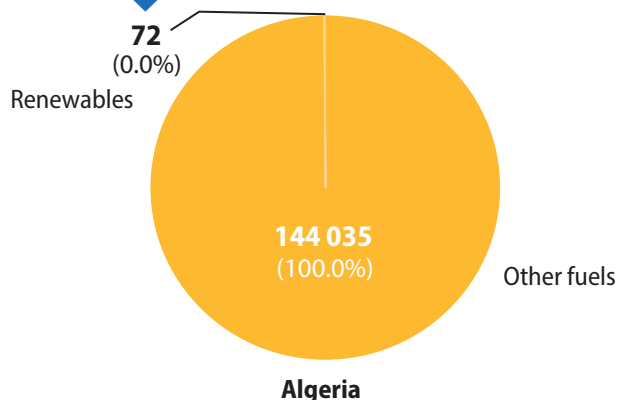
Energy imports dependency
(% of energy consumption covered by imports)



Exports and imports of all energy products relative to population size
(thousand tonnes of oil equivalent per thousand inhabitants)



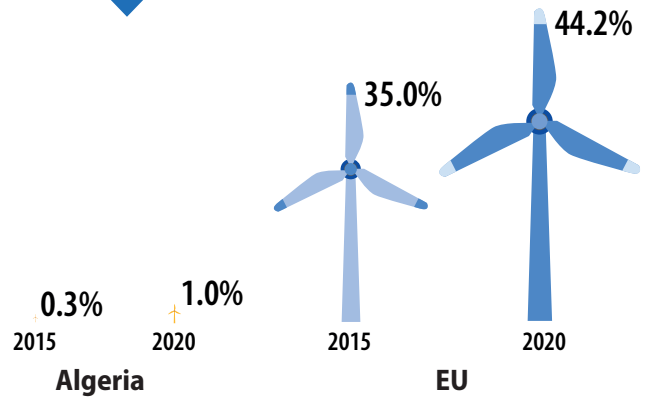
Primary production from renewables and other fuels, 2020
(thousand tonnes of oil equivalent)



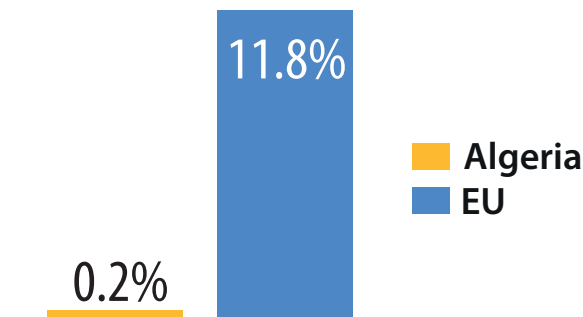
Gross electricity production, 2020
(gigawatt-hour per thousand inhabitants)



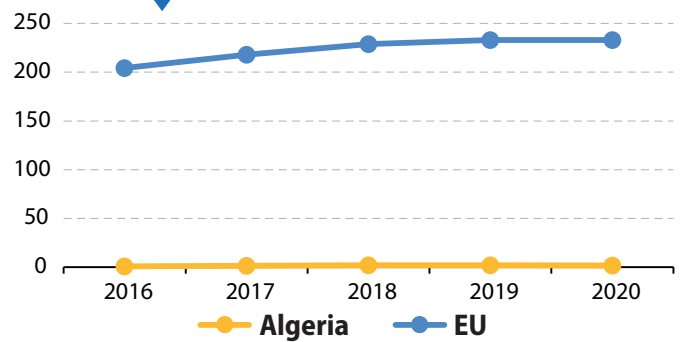
Share of renewables in gross electricity consumption
(%)



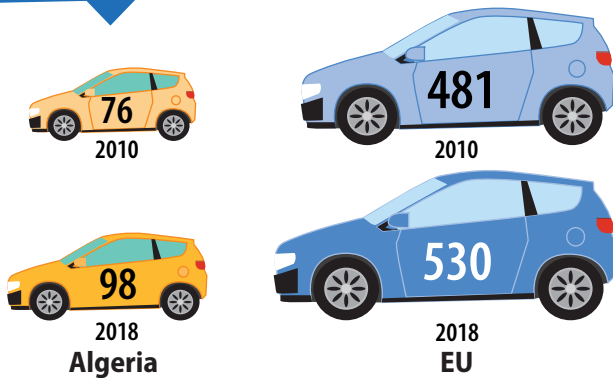
Share of renewables in final energy consumption, 2020
(% of total final energy consumption)



Final energy consumption of renewables relative to population size
(tonnes of oil equivalent of renewable energy per thousand inhabitants)

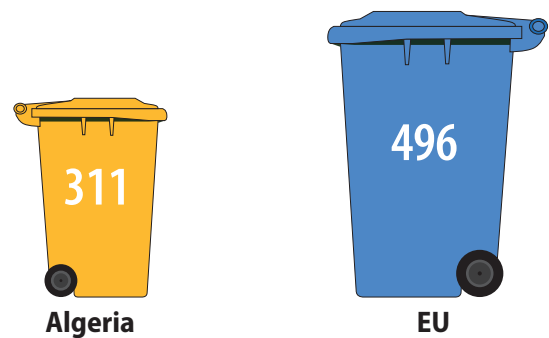


Number of passenger cars
(per thousand inhabitants)



Note: EU: 2010: estimated

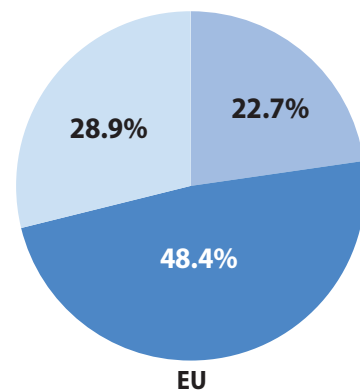
Municipal waste generated, relative to population size, 2018
(kilograms per inhabitant)



Final energy consumption of renewables by sector, 2020
(% of final consumption of renewables)



Households
Industry
Other



Egypt

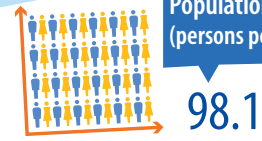


Population, 2019
(million, 1 January)



Most similar EU Member State:
Germany: 83.0

Population density, 2019
(persons per km²)

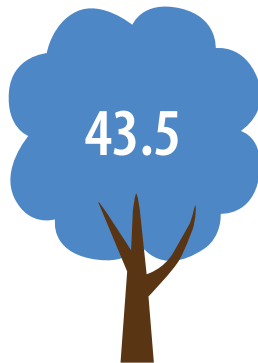


Most similar EU Member State:
Cyprus: 95.7

Area of forest as a share of land area, 2020
(%)

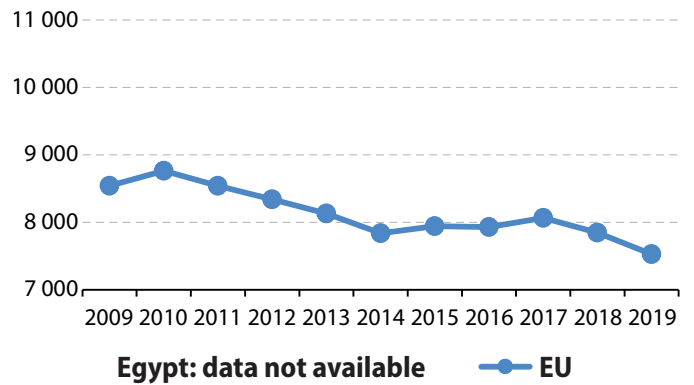


Egypt

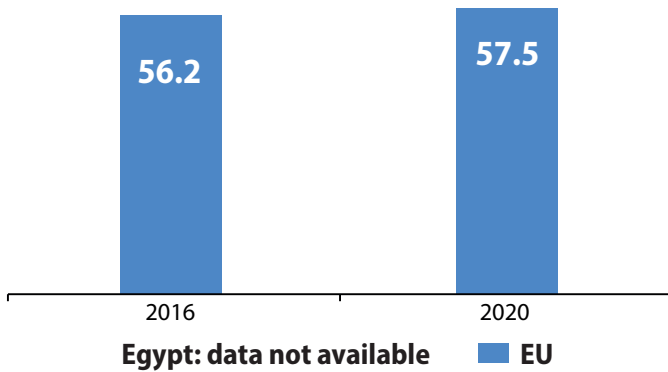


EU (2018)

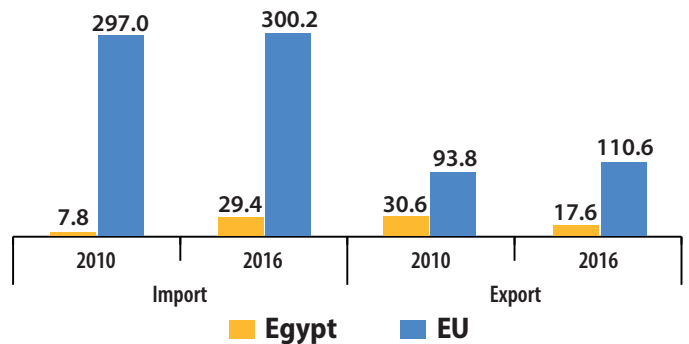
Greenhouse gas emissions relative to population size
(tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per thousand inhabitants)



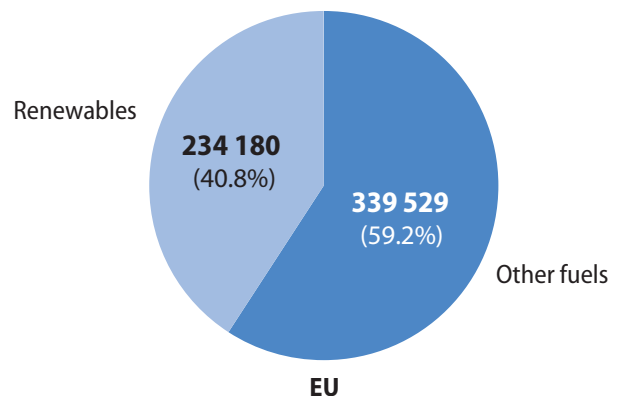
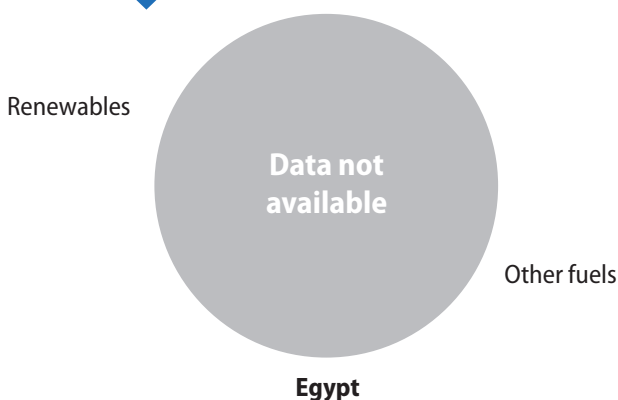
Energy imports dependency
(% of energy consumption covered by imports)



Exports and imports of all energy products relative to population size
(thousand tonnes of oil equivalent per thousand inhabitants)



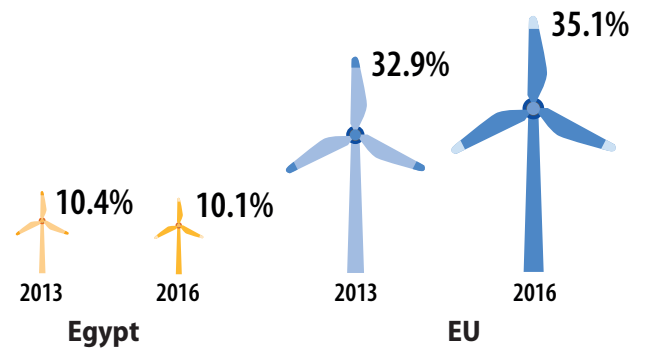
Primary production from renewables and other fuels, 2020
(thousand tonnes of oil equivalent)



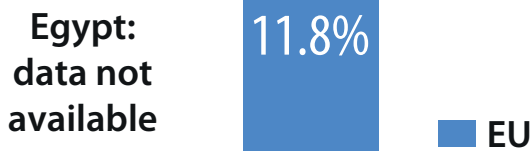
Gross electricity production, 2016
(gigawatt-hour per thousand inhabitants)



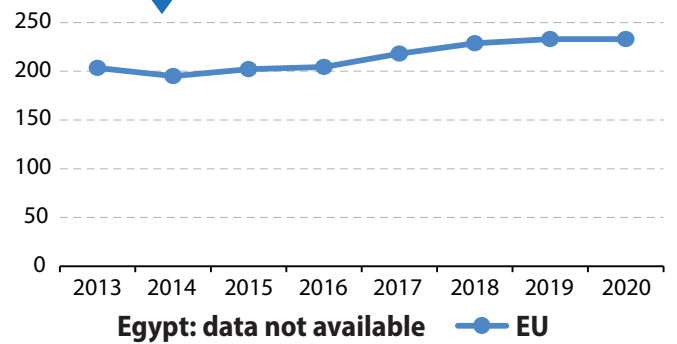
Share of renewables in gross electricity consumption
(%)



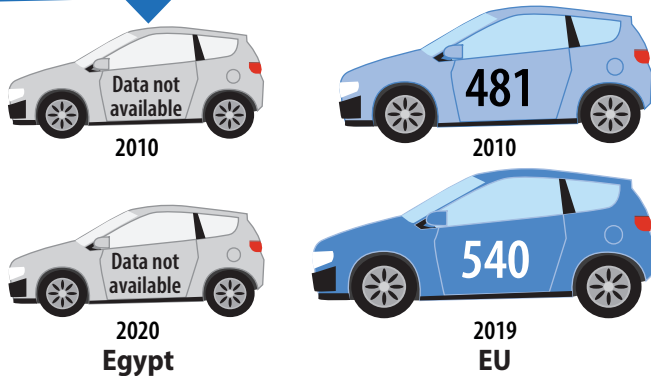
Share of renewables in final energy consumption, 2020
(% of total final energy consumption)



Final energy consumption of renewables relative to population size
(tonnes of oil equivalent of renewable energy per thousand inhabitants)

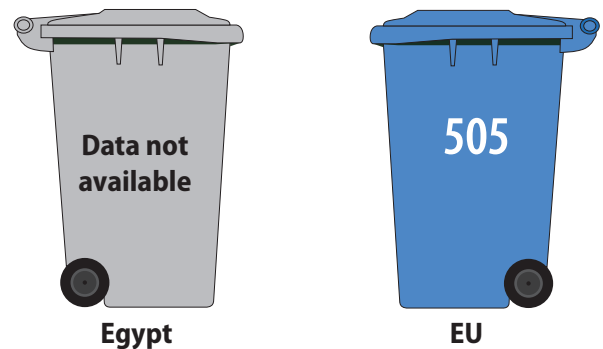


Number of passenger cars
(per thousand inhabitants)

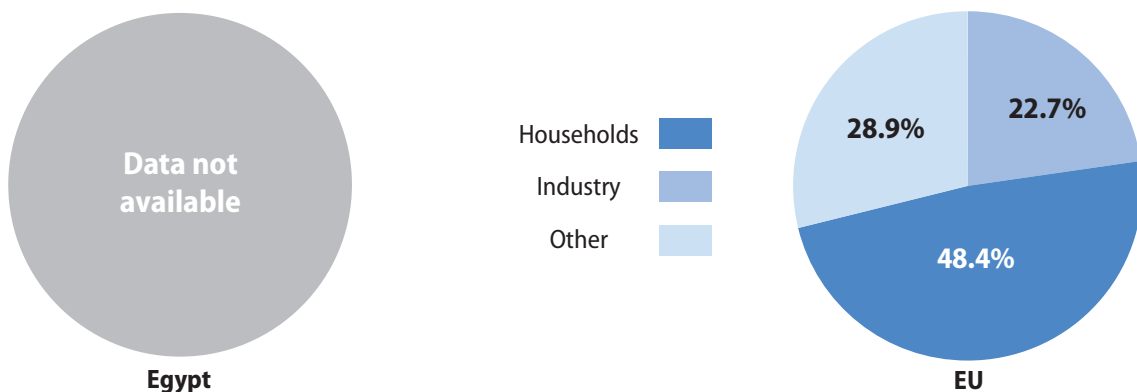


Note: EU: 2010: estimated

Municipal waste generated, relative to population size, 2020
(kilograms per inhabitant)



Final energy consumption of renewables by sector, 2020
(% of final consumption of renewables)



Israel

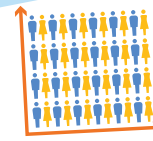


Population, 2020
(million, 1 January)



Most similar EU Member State:
Austria: 8.9

Population density, 2020
(persons per km²)



Most similar EU Member State:
Belgium: 377.3 (2019)

Area of forest as a share of land area, 2020
(%)

5.0

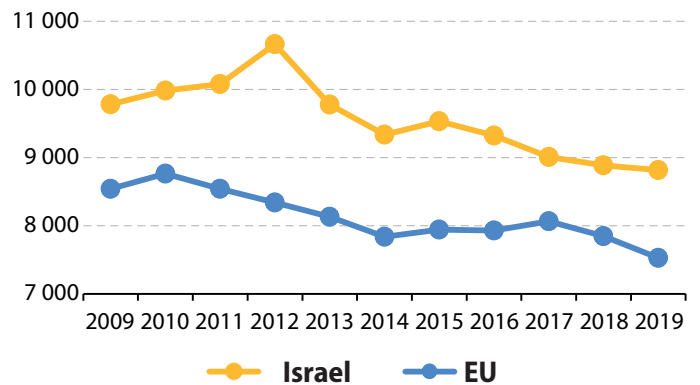


Israel

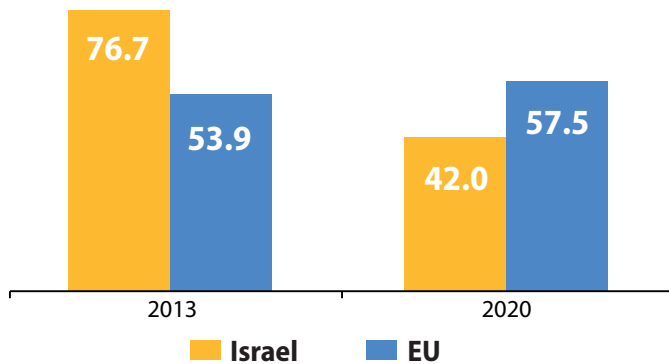


EU (2018)

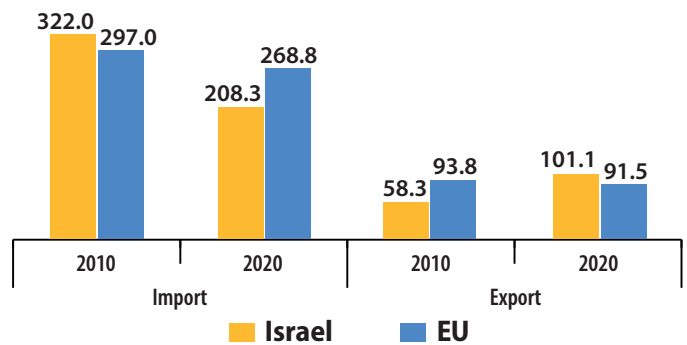
Greenhouse gas emissions relative to population size
(tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per thousand inhabitants)



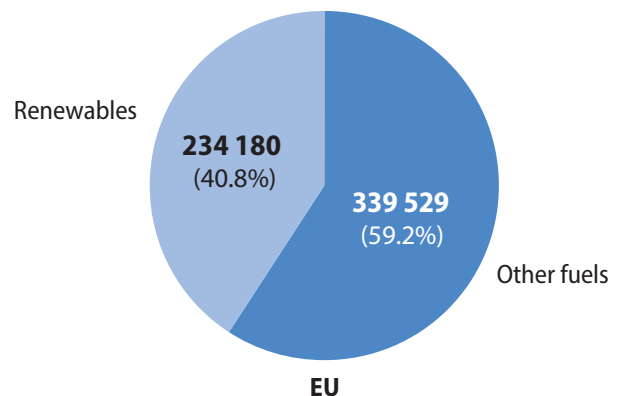
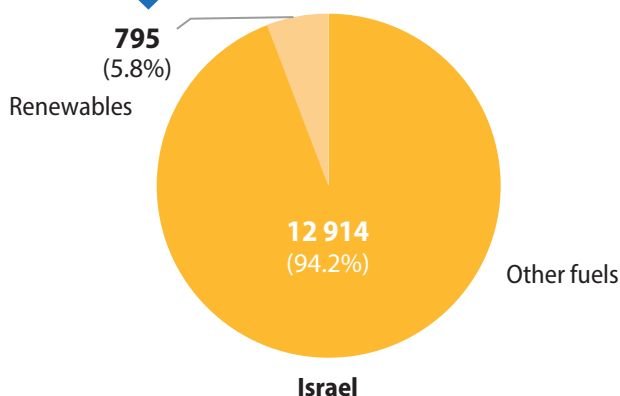
Energy imports dependency
(% of energy consumption covered by imports)



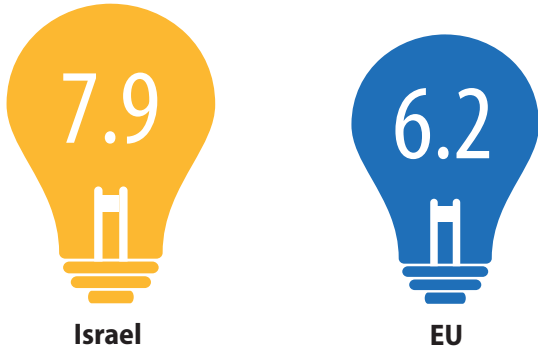
Exports and imports of all energy products relative to population size
(thousand tonnes of oil equivalent per thousand inhabitants)



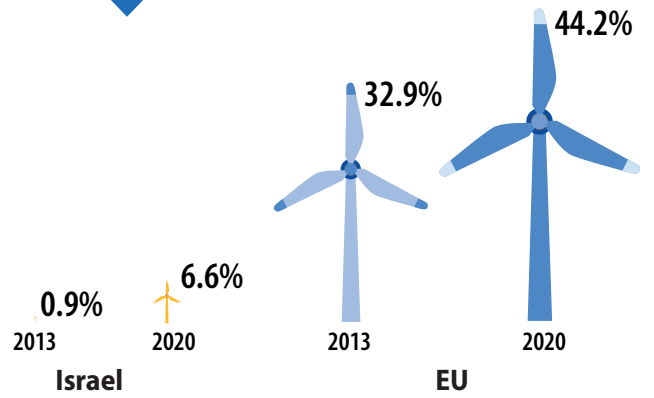
Primary production from renewables and other fuels, 2020
(thousand tonnes of oil equivalent)



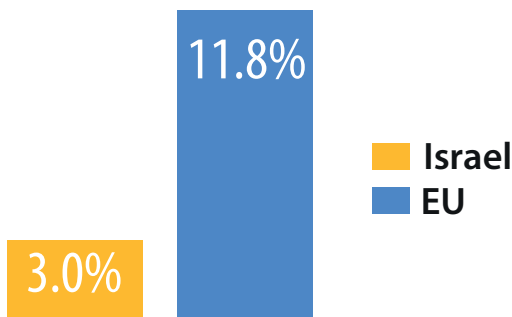
Gross electricity production, 2020
(gigawatt-hour per thousand inhabitants)



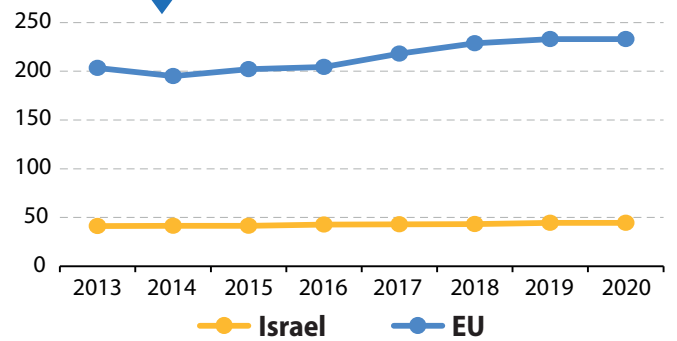
Share of renewables in gross electricity consumption
(%)



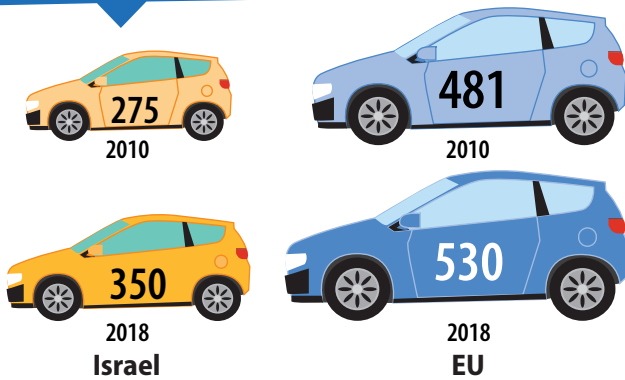
Share of renewables in final energy consumption, 2020
(% of total final energy consumption)



Final energy consumption of renewables relative to population size
(tonnes of oil equivalent of renewable energy per thousand inhabitants)

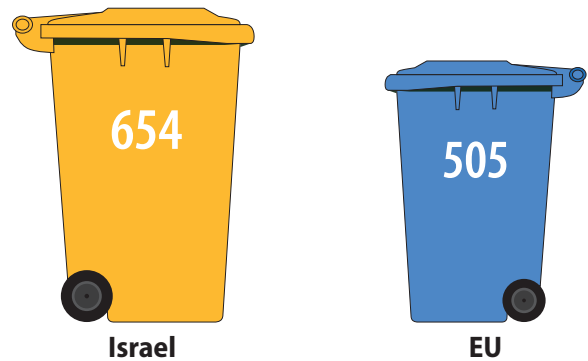


Number of passenger cars
(per thousand inhabitants)

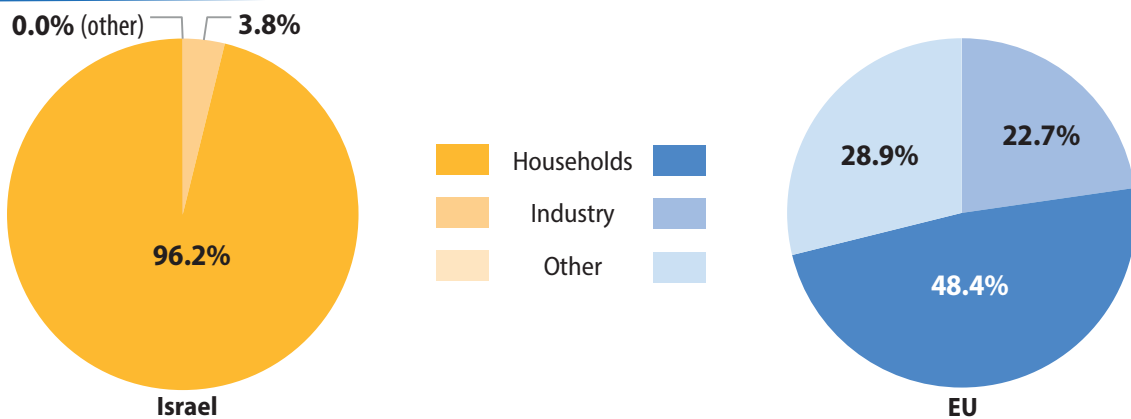


Note: EU: 2010: estimated

Municipal waste generated, relative to population size, 2020
(kilograms per inhabitant)



Final energy consumption of renewables by sector, 2020
(% of final consumption of renewables)



Jordan



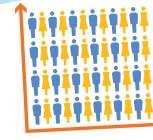
Population, 2021
(million, 1 January)



10.8

Most similar EU Member State:
Czechia: 10.7

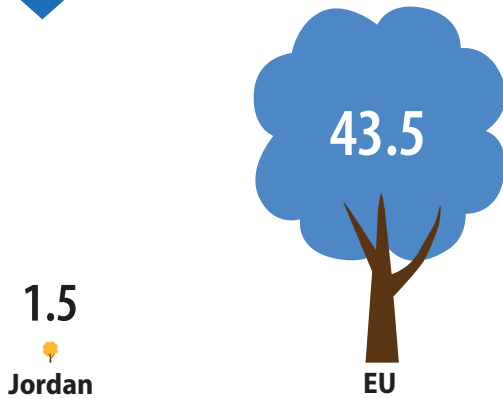
Population density, 2021
(persons per km²)



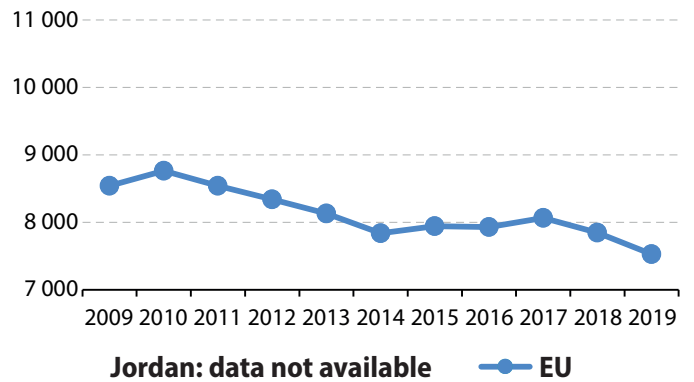
121.7

Most similar EU Member State:
Poland: 123.6 (2019)

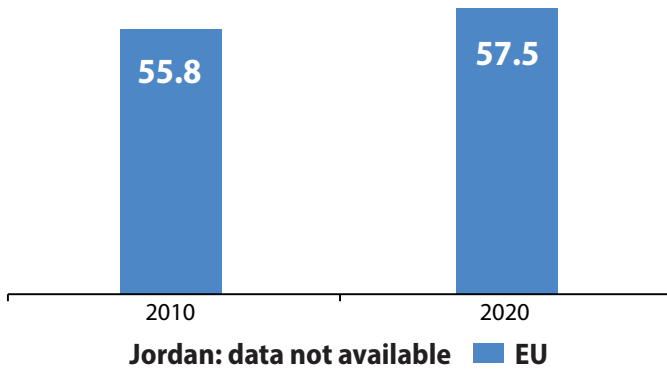
Area of forest as a share of land area, 2018
(%)



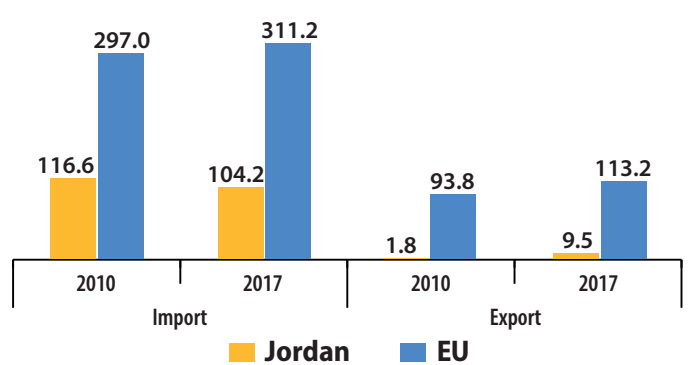
Greenhouse gas emissions relative to population size
(tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per thousand inhabitants)



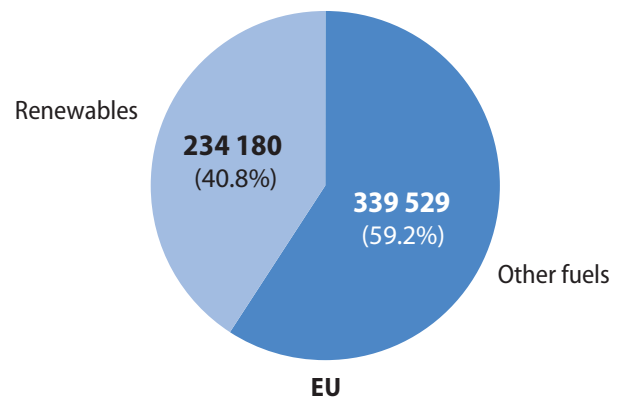
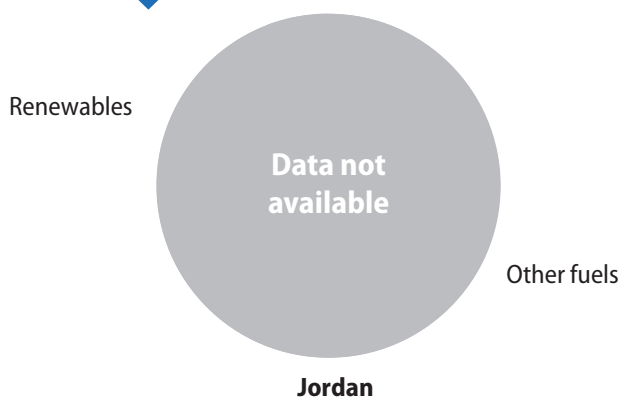
Energy imports dependency
(% of energy consumption covered by imports)



Exports and imports of all energy products relative to population size
(thousand tonnes of oil equivalent per thousand inhabitants)



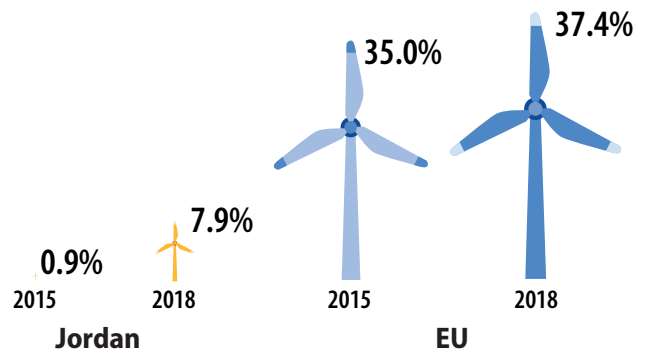
Primary production from renewables and other fuels, 2020
(thousand tonnes of oil equivalent)



Gross electricity production, 2018
(gigawatt-hour per thousand inhabitants)

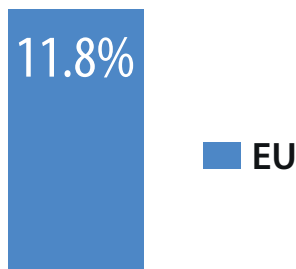


Share of renewables in gross electricity consumption
(%)

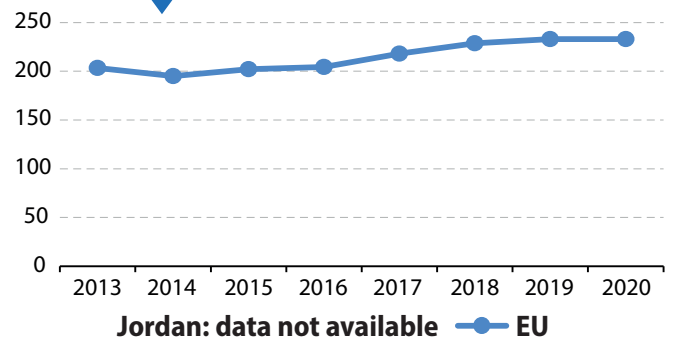


Share of renewables in final energy consumption, 2020
(% of total final energy consumption)

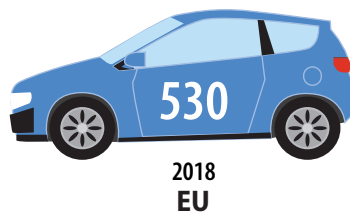
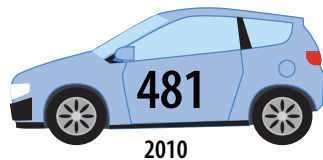
Jordan:
data not available



Final energy consumption of renewables relative to population size
(tonnes of oil equivalent of renewable energy per thousand inhabitants)



Number of passenger cars
(per thousand inhabitants)



Note: EU: 2010: estimated

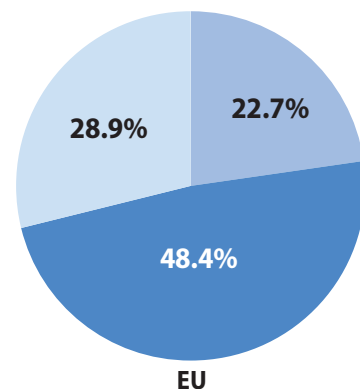
Municipal waste generated, relative to population size, 2017
(kilograms per inhabitant)



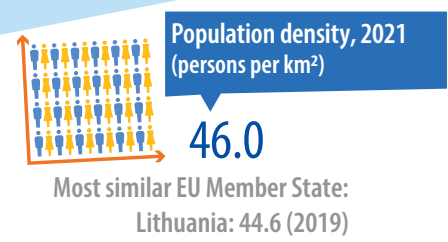
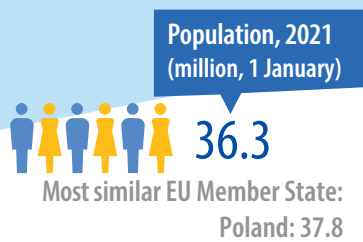
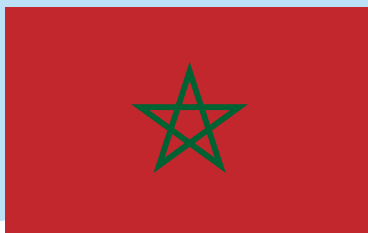
Final energy consumption of renewables by sector, 2020
(% of final consumption of renewables)



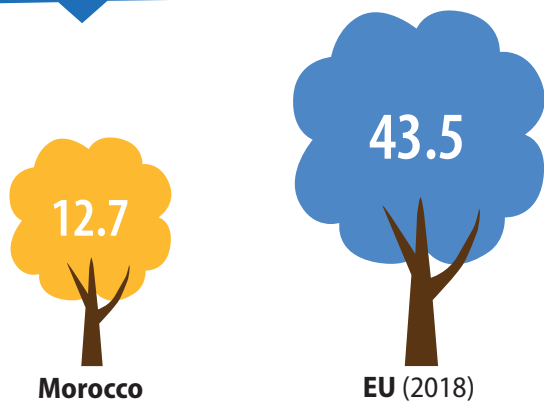
Households
Industry
Other



Morocco

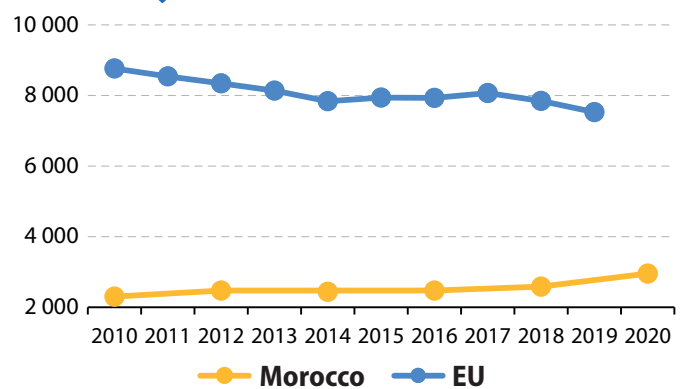


Area of forest as a share of land area, 2019 (%)

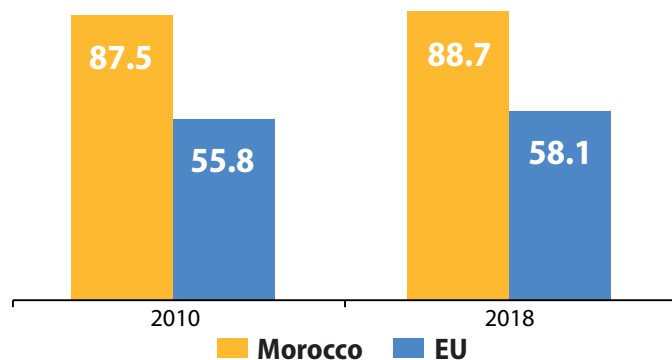


Note: Morocco: estimated

Greenhouse gas emissions relative to population size (tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per thousand inhabitants)

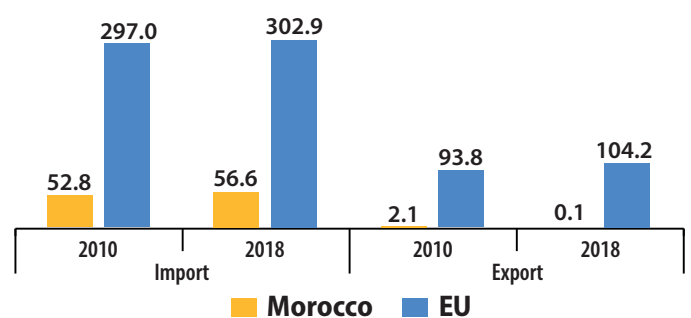


Energy imports dependency (% of energy consumption covered by imports)

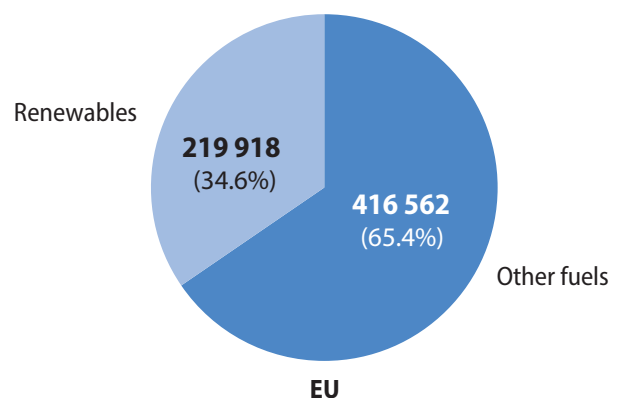
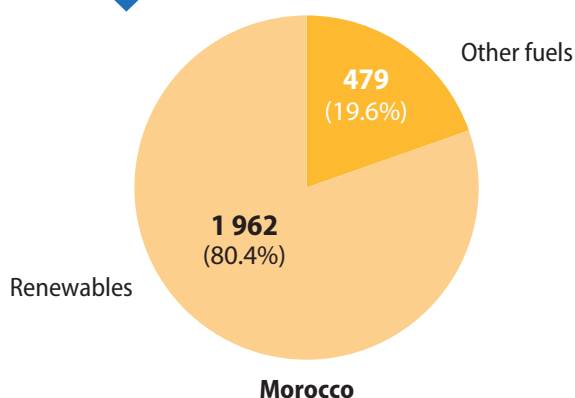


Note: Morocco: 2018: provisional

Exports and imports of all energy products relative to population size (thousand tonnes of oil equivalent per thousand inhabitants)



Primary production from renewables and other fuels, 2018 (thousand tonnes of oil equivalent)

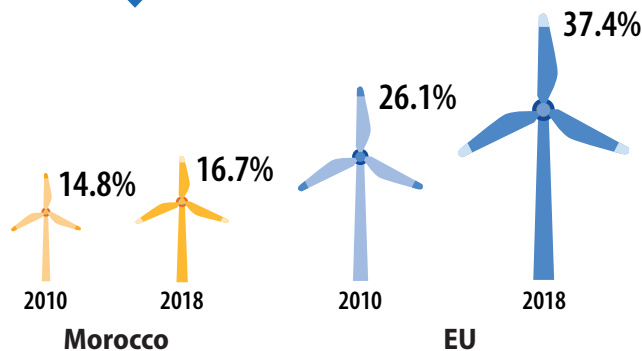


Gross electricity production, 2018
(gigawatt-hour per thousand inhabitants)



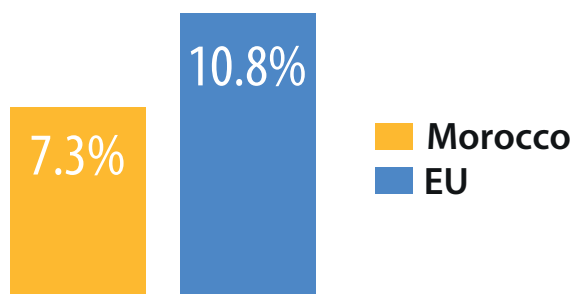
Note: Morocco: provisional

Share of renewables in gross electricity consumption
(%)

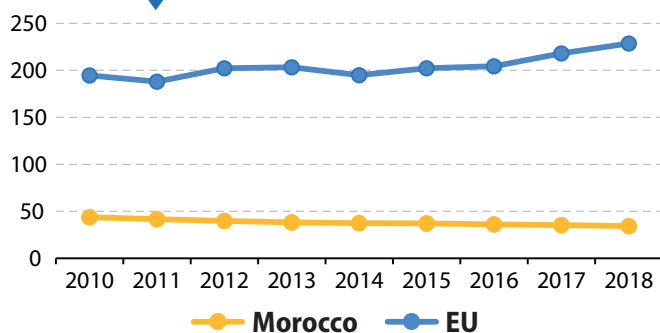


Note: Morocco: 2018: provisional

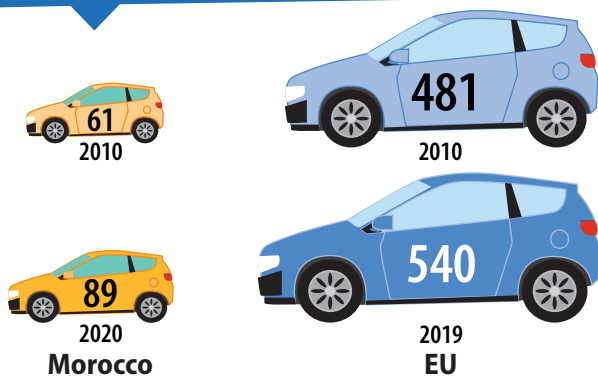
Share of renewables in final energy consumption, 2018
(% of total final energy consumption)



Final energy consumption of renewables relative to population size
(tonnes of oil equivalent of renewable energy per thousand inhabitants)

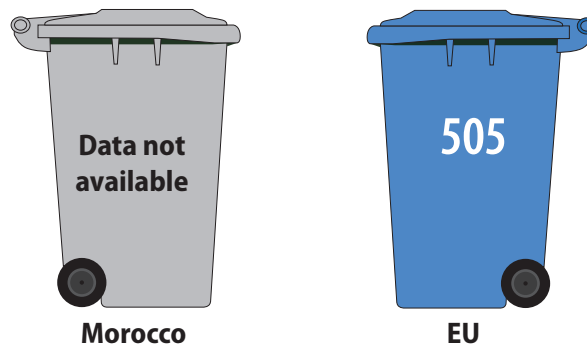


Number of passenger cars
(per thousand inhabitants)

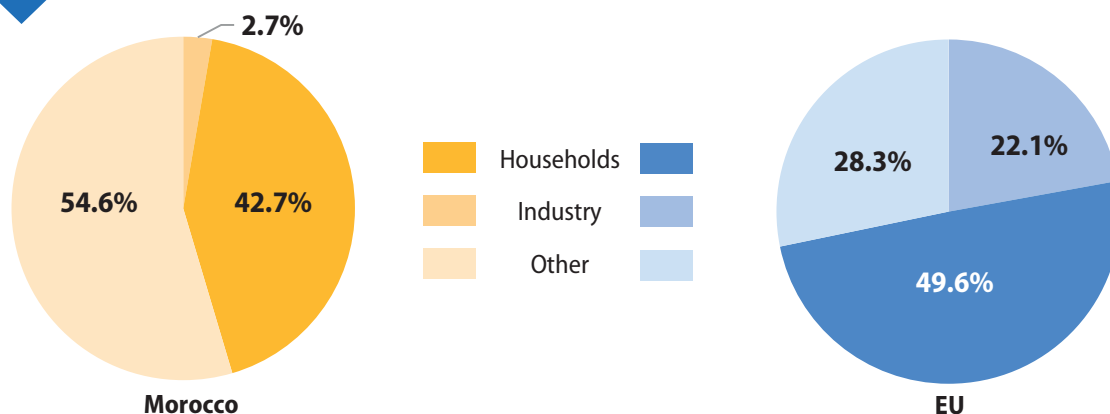


Note: Morocco and EU: 2010: estimated

Municipal waste generated, relative to population size, 2020
(kilograms per inhabitant)

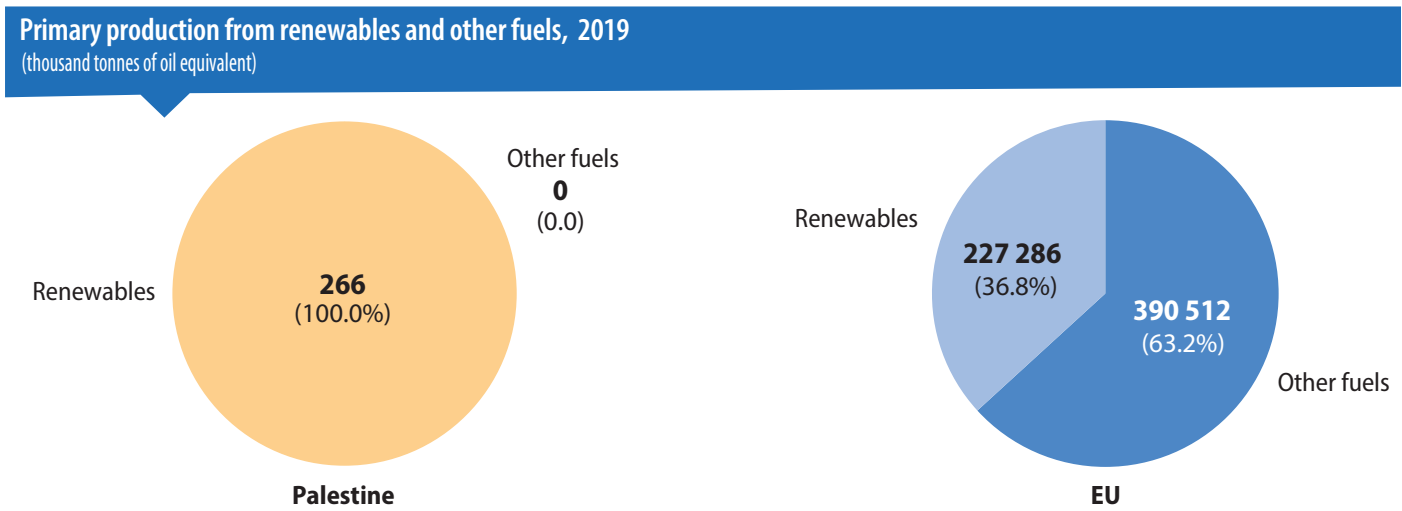
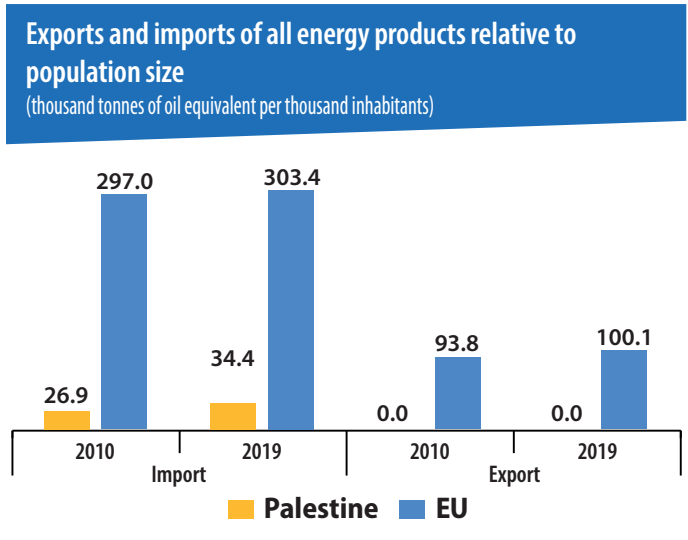
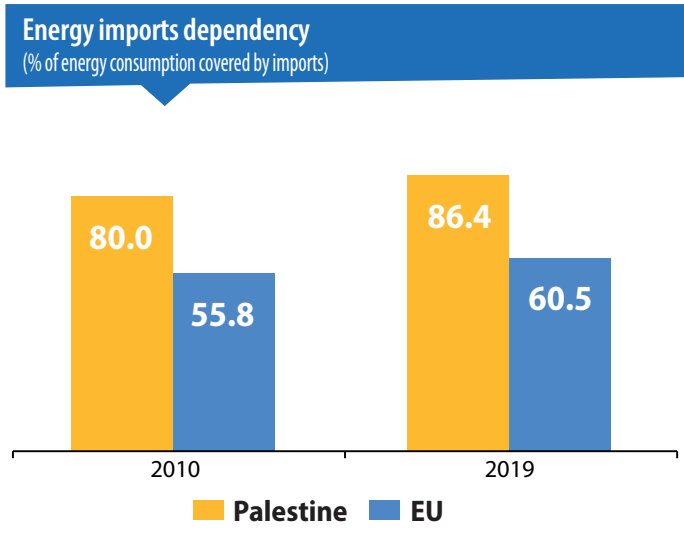
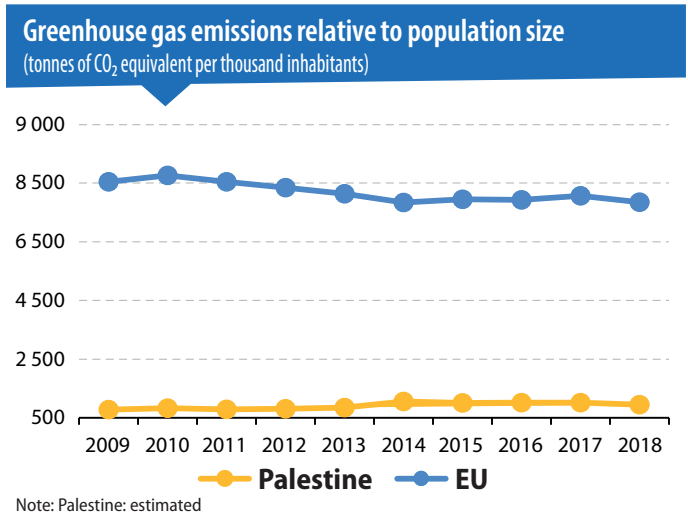
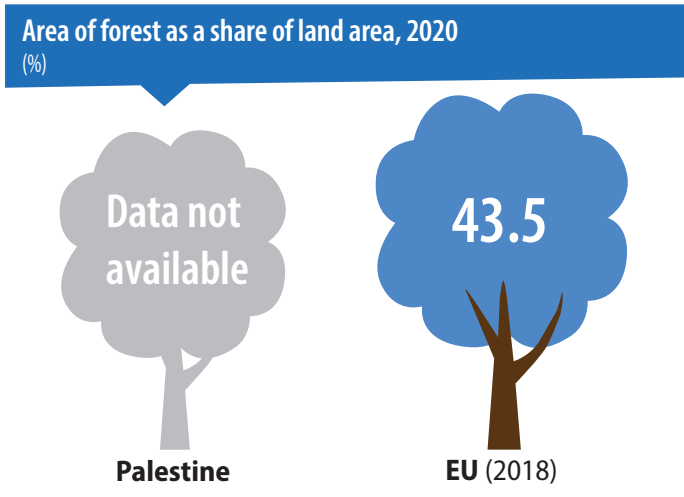
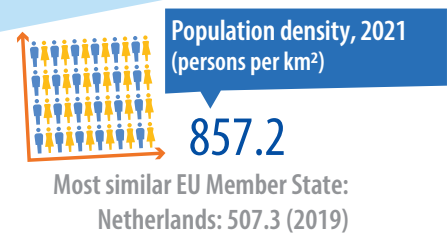


Final energy consumption of renewables by sector, 2018
(% of final consumption of renewables)

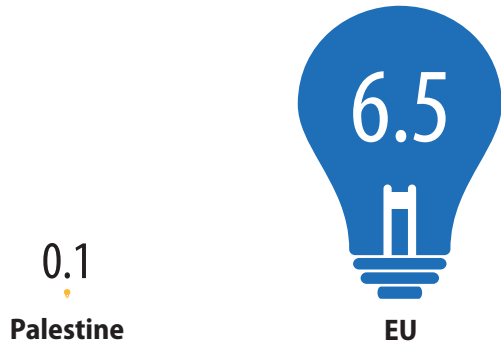


Palestine*

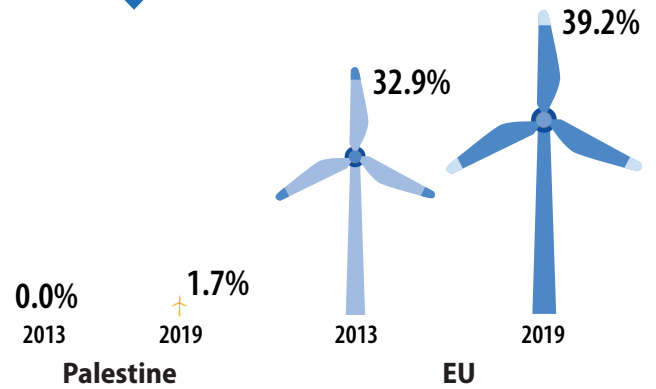
*This designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of the Member States on this issue.



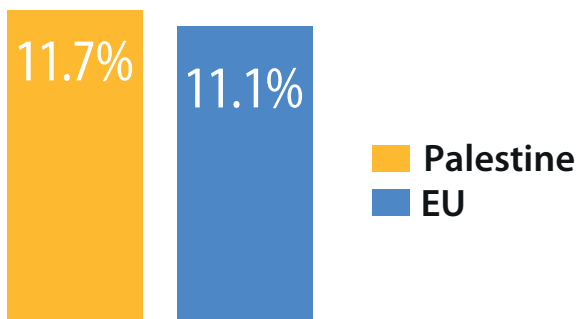
Gross electricity production, 2019
(gigawatt-hour per thousand inhabitants)



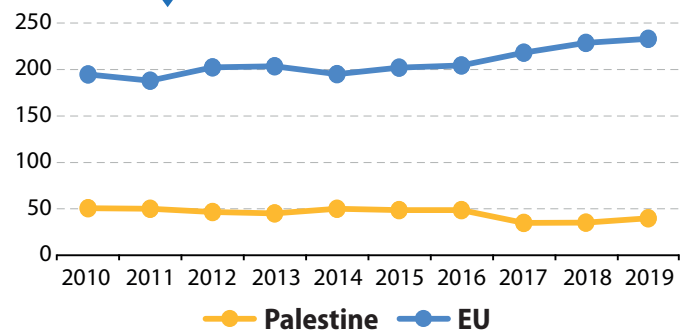
Share of renewables in gross electricity consumption
(%)



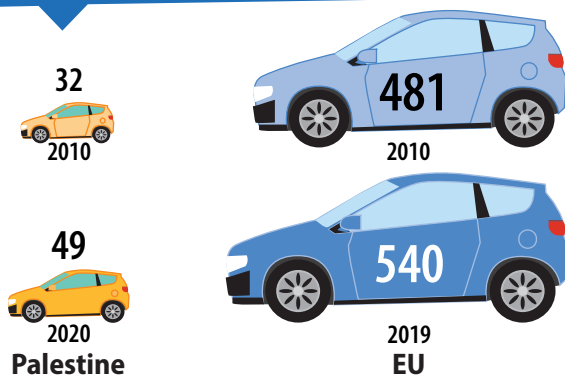
Share of renewables in final energy consumption, 2019
(% of total final energy consumption)



Final energy consumption of renewables relative to population size
(tonnes of oil equivalent of renewable energy per thousand inhabitants)

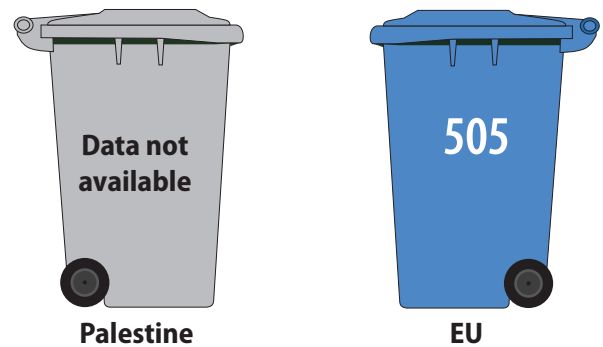


Number of passenger cars
(per thousand inhabitants)

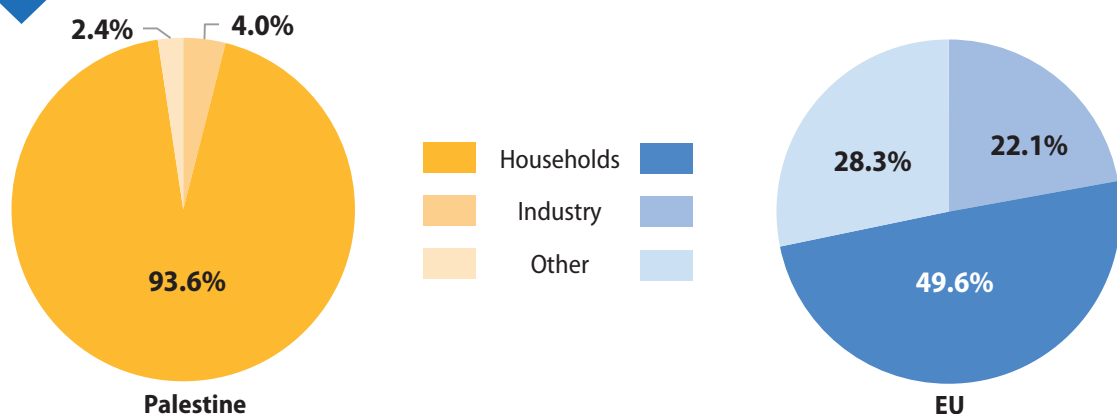


Note: EU: 2010: estimated

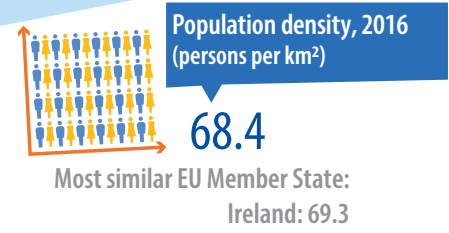
Municipal waste generated, relative to population size, 2020
(kilograms per inhabitant)



Final energy consumption of renewables by sector, 2018
(% of final consumption of renewables)

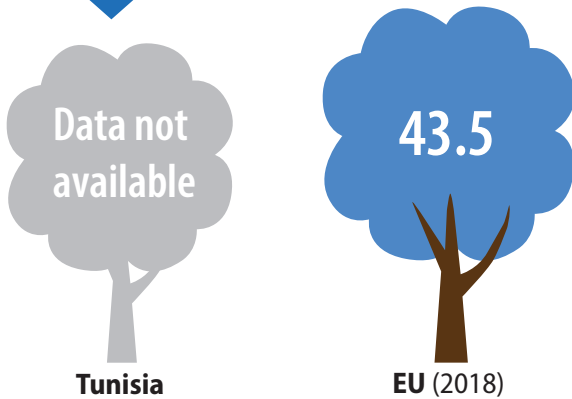


Tunisia

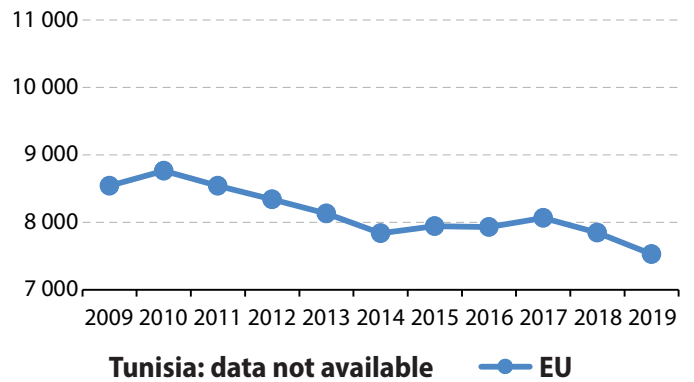


Note: Belgium: 2021: provisional

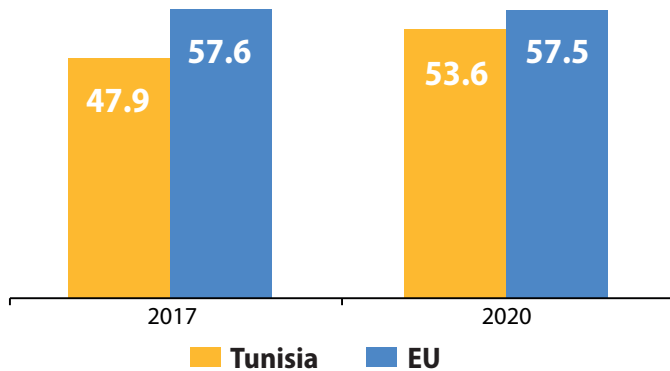
Area of forest as a share of land area, 2020 (%)



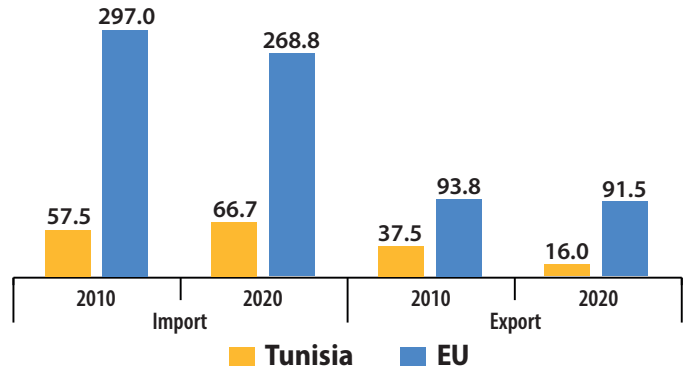
Greenhouse gas emissions relative to population size (tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per thousand inhabitants)



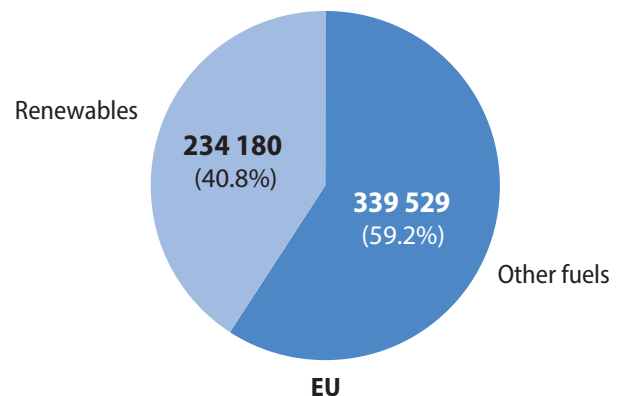
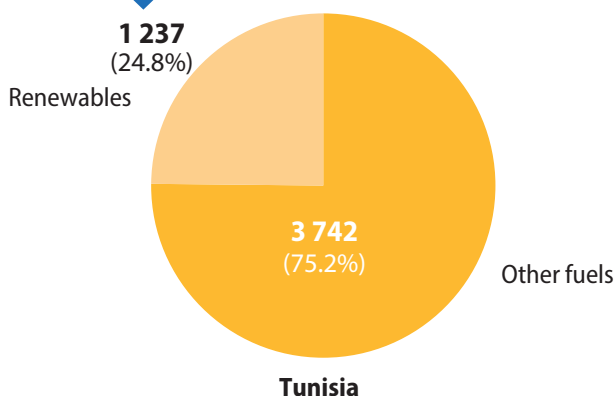
Energy imports dependency (% of energy consumption covered by imports)



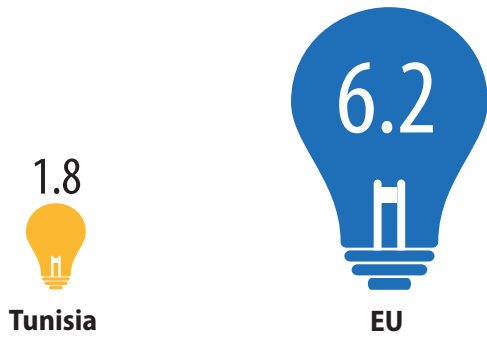
Exports and imports of all energy products relative to population size (thousand tonnes of oil equivalent per thousand inhabitants)



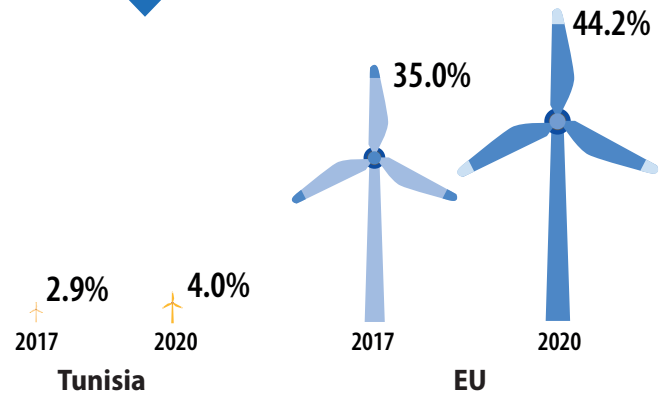
Primary production from renewables and other fuels, 2020 (thousand tonnes of oil equivalent)



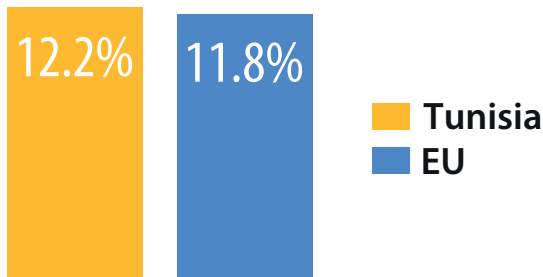
Gross electricity production, 2020
(gigawatt-hour per thousand inhabitants)



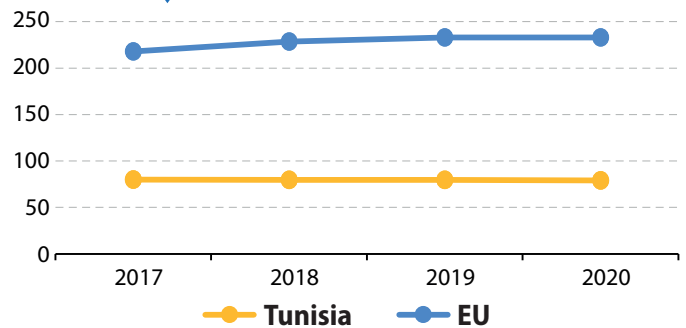
Share of renewables in gross electricity consumption
(%)



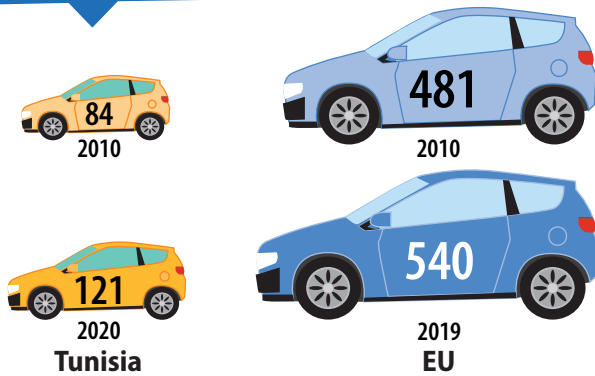
Share of renewables in final energy consumption, 2020
(% of total final energy consumption)



Final energy consumption of renewables relative to population size
(tonnes of oil equivalent of renewable energy per thousand inhabitants)

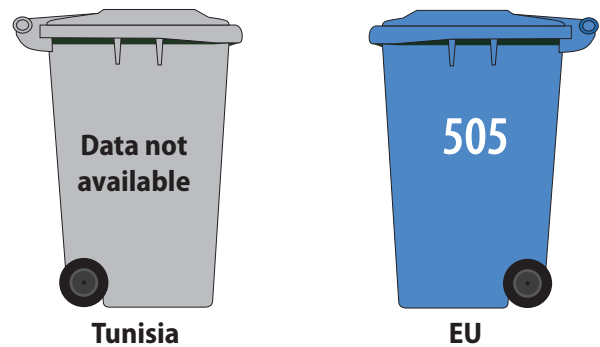


Number of passenger cars
(per thousand inhabitants)

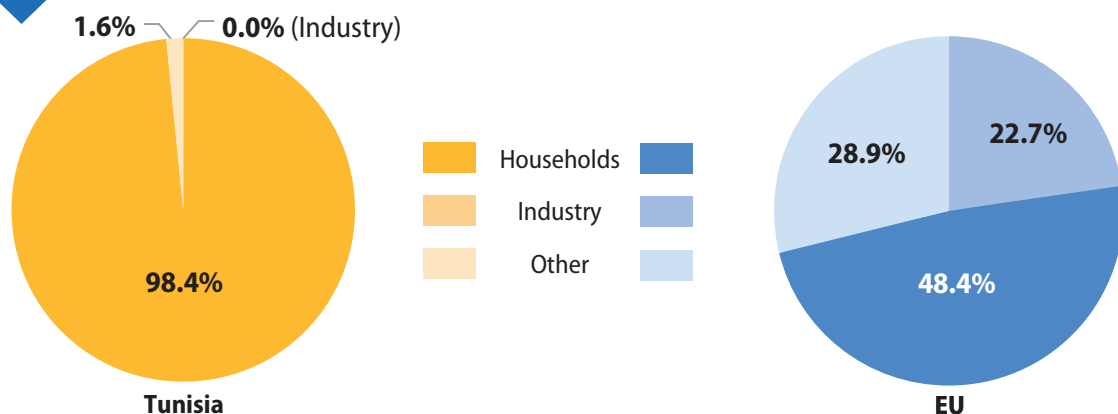


Note: EU: 2010: estimated

Municipal waste generated, relative to population size, 2020
(kilograms per inhabitant)



Final energy consumption of renewables by sector, 2020
(% of final consumption of renewables)



Statistical cooperation with the European Neighbourhood Policy-South countries

European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP)

The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP), established in 2004, reflects the European Union's (EU) wish to build on common interests with partner countries and commitment to work jointly in key priority areas, including in the promotion of democracy, rule of law, respect for human rights, and social cohesion. Through the ENP, the EU offers partner countries potential greater access to the EU's market and regulatory framework, standards and internal agencies and programmes.

The Joint Communication by the European External Action Service and the European Commission on "Renewed Partnership with the Southern Neighbourhood", accompanied by an EU "[Economic and Investment Plan for our Southern Neighbours](#)", of 9 February 2021 further strengthens cooperation with the ENP-South countries.

Statistical cooperation with the ENP-South countries

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.

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 EU has been supporting statistical capacity building in the region for a number of years through bilateral and regional capacity-building. This takes the form of technical assistance to partner countries' national statistical authorities through targeted assistance programmes and activities such as training courses, working groups and workshops, exchange of best practice and the transfer of statistical know-how.

Geographical coverage of ENP-South countries

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 ENP-South region covers the following ten countries: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine⁽¹⁾, Syria⁽²⁾ and Tunisia. Recent data for Lebanon and Libya are not available.

(1) 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.
(2) Cooperation with Syria is suspended since May 2011.

For more information, see:

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=European_Neighbourhood_Policy_countries_-_statistical_overview

Sources

The figures shown in this document are based on statistics extracted in March and April 2022 from Eurostat's database:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

With the exception of the demography data and some energy data, the data on the ENP-South partner countries are supplied by and under the responsibility of the national statistical authorities of each of the countries or territories. Data from other sources are very limited and clearly identified. The data have not undergone the same validation process as the data in the other parts of the Eurostat's database.

Data were extracted from the following specific Eurostat datasets:

DEMOGRAPHY AND HEALTH

- **Population** ([enps_demo_pjangr](#) and [demo_gind](#))
- **Population density** ([enps_demo_dens](#) and [demo_r_d3dens](#)); Lebanon and Libya not available

NATURAL RESOURCES

- **Share of forest area** ([sdg_15_10](#)); national data for Algeria, Israel, Jordan and Morocco; Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Palestine and Tunisia not available

ENERGY

- **Primary production of energy** ([nrg_bal_s](#) and [enps_nrg_bal_c](#)); Egypt and Libya not available
- **Imports and exports of energy products** ([nrg_bal_s](#) and [enps_nrg_bal_c](#)); Libya not available
- **Share of renewables in final energy consumption** ([nrg_bal_s](#)); national data for Algeria, Israel, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia; Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Libya not available
- **Final energy consumption of renewables by sector** ([nrg_bal_s](#)); national data for Israel, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia; Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Libya not available

- **Final energy consumption of renewables** ([nrg_bal_s](#)); national data for Algeria, Israel, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia; Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Libya not available
- **Electricity generated from renewable sources relative to gross electricity consumption** ([nrg_bal_peh](#) and [nrg_cb_e](#)); national data for Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia; Lebanon and Libya not available
- **Gross electricity production** ([nrg_bal_s](#)); national data for Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia; Lebanon and Libya not available
- **Energy imports dependency** ([nrg_ind_id](#)); national data for Algeria, Israel, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia; Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Libya not available

CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENT

- **Greenhouse gas emissions** ([env_air_gge](#) and [enps_env_air_emis](#)); Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya and Tunisia not available
- **Municipal waste** ([env_wasmun](#) and [enps_env_wasgenp](#)); Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia not available

TRANSPORT

- **Number of passenger cars** ([road_eqs_carage](#) and [enps_road_eqs_car](#)); Egypt, Lebanon and Libya not available

Statistics for a green future

FACTSHEETS ON EUROPEAN NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICY-SOUTH COUNTRIES

The European Union is a leading force in combatting climate change and environmental degradation, in Europe and in the world. A key priority of the EU is delivering the European Green Deal, which has set the blueprint for transforming the EU into a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy. The European Green Deal sets out a detailed vision to make Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050, safeguard biodiversity, establish a circular economy and eliminate pollution, while boosting the competitiveness of European industry and ensuring a just transition for the regions and workers affected.

Eurostat is supporting the efforts for delivering on the European Green Deal, and has recently launched a dashboard with 'Statistics for the European Green Deal', interactively presenting key developments in a wide range of policy areas concerned by the European Green Deal.

These Factsheets on Statistics for a green future on the European Neighbourhood Policy-South countries — 2022 edition present series of statistical data relevant to the European Green Deal policy areas for the ENP-South countries, a number of countries from northern Africa and the Middle East, and compares them with EU data. The ENP-South countries are: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine*, Syria and Tunisia. Recent data for Lebanon and Libya are not available. Cooperation with Syria is suspended since May 2011.

With data up to and including the year 2021, this publication contains indicators from various domains such as forest areas, waste generated, renewable energy, energy production and consumption, greenhouse gas emissions and number of cars per person.

* 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.

For more information

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/>



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