MAP A.1a  COVID-19: Cases and Deaths

Cumulative Cases per 100,000 inhabitants as of 16 September 2020

- More than 1,000
- From 700 to 1,000
- From 500 to 700
- From 400 to 500
- From 300 to 400
- From 200 to 300
- From 100 to 200
- Less than 100

Cumulative Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants as of 16 September 2020

- More than 45
- From 25 to 45
- From 15 to 25
- From 10 to 15
- From 6 to 10
- From 4 to 6
- From 2 to 4
- Less than 2

Own production. Source: WHO.
MAP A.1b COVID-19: Cases in Mediterranean Countries and States of Emergency Declared

* Albania declared a state of natural disaster on 24 March. Prior to this, the epidemic state was declared on 11 March. Bosnia and Herzegovina declared a state of emergency for natural disaster. With regard to Republika Srpska, it declared a state of emergency from 3 April until 22 May. Croatia has not declared a state of emergency but the Croatian Parliament passed a law increasing the authority of the National Civil Protection Service. Egypt has been under a state of emergency since the terrorist attacks against two Coptic churches in Alexandria and Tanta in April 2017. On 22 April, Parliament approved 17 amendments to the 1958 Emergency Law expanding presidential and military powers. France reported 840 cases on 3 June and 169 cases on 26 June as a correction to the daily case count. Italy reported -148 cases on 20 June as a correction to the daily case count. Jordan reported -143 cases on 27 July as a correction to the daily case count. Mauritania reported -3 cases on 27 March as a correction to the daily case count. Palestine reported -9 cases on 20 March and -8 cases on 23 May as a correction to the daily case count. Portugal declared a state of alert on 13 March, going on to declare a state of emergency on 19 March. As of 3 May, the country lowered the measures adopting the state of calamity. Also on 3 May, the country reported -161 cases as a correction to the daily case count. Spain declared a state of alarm, the first stage of its state of emergency. In Tunisia, a general sanitary containment was adopted on 21 March, implied under article 60 of the Constitution of 2014, enforcing a state of emergency that, overlapped the one already in place since the terrorist attacks of November 2015.

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* Own production. Source: WHO.
MAP A.1c COVID-19: Deaths in Mediterranean Countries and Nationwide Lockdown/Curfew Measures

*Algeria* reported -2 deaths on 4 August as a correction to the daily death count. In *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, containment measures were adopted by the entities that make up the country; the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina imposed the lockdown from 22 March to 15 May. The lockdown in the Republika Srpska was imposed between 21 March and 22 May. *Cyprus* activated the Quarantine Law of 1932 by virtue of Article 188 of the 1960 Constitution, which allows preconstitutional legislation to continue to apply unless modified or repealed. *Egypt* did not impose a national lockdown but a national night curfew. *France* reported -218 deaths on 20 May as a correction to the daily death count. *Italy* reported -31 deaths on 25 June as a correction to the daily death count. *Jordan* reported -2 deaths on 13 August as a correction to the daily death count. *Libya* reported -2 deaths on 18 May as a correction of the daily death count. *Morocco* did not impose a national lockdown but night curfews in the most affected areas. *Montenegro, Portugal* and *Slovenia* imposed partial lockdowns in the most affected areas within their territories. *Syria* reported -10 deaths on 5 August and -3 deaths on 14 August as a correction to the daily death count. *Turkey* imposed partial lockdowns in the most affected areas within its territory.

Own production. Source: WHO.
MAP A.2 | Maritime Borders and Main Gas Fields in the Levant Basin

Main Gas Fields in Levant Basin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIELD</th>
<th>LICENSE</th>
<th>Estimated / original gas reserves</th>
<th>Discovery</th>
<th>Start of production</th>
<th>Partners/ exploration/ exploitation rights</th>
<th>Dispute</th>
<th>Bilateral agreement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aphrodite</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>170/280 bcm</td>
<td>December 2011</td>
<td>2013-2014</td>
<td>Noble (39%), Delek (22%), Shell (35%)</td>
<td>On hold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calypso</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>134/277 bcm</td>
<td>May 2016</td>
<td>2025-2026</td>
<td>Eni (50%), Total (90%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaos</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>134/277 bcm</td>
<td>May 2016</td>
<td>2025-2026</td>
<td>Eni (50%), Total (90%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sipaa (Cuttlefish)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eni (50%), Total (90%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Yatha | Pelagic | 7-10bcm                          | November 2015 |                     | Israel Opportunity Energy Resources (31%), Nammos Oil & Gas, (93%), Eden (11%), Petroleum Services Holding (9%) |                     |                      |
| Lebanon | Rachid and Amin | 608 bcm                        | December 2010 | December 2011 | Delek (45.34%), Rato Oil Exploration (19), Noble (30.66%) |                     |                      |
| Tamor  | 309/319 bcm | 2015                            | January 2009 | March 2013 | Noble (30%), Iranex (28.75%), Delek (22%), Tamar Petroleum (16.75%), Dor (6%), Exarav (6.75%) |                     |                      |
| Dait   | Michal   | 6.195 bcm                        | March 2009   | On hold | Iranex (28.75%), Noble (26%), Delek (22%), Tamar Petroleum (16.75%), Dor (6%), Exarav (6.75%) |                     |                      |
| Aila   | Nisra    | 1.3 bcm                          | June 1999    | June 2012, Depleted in 2014 |                                         |                     |                      |
| Mer-B  | Ashkelon | 27.52 bcm                       | February 2000 | Depleted in 2003, Depleted by 2012 | Yan Telf-bel Joint Ventures: Noble (47.509%), Delek (48.501%), Delek Group (4.4919%) |                     |                      |
| Tamar   | Dolph  | 5.3 bcm                           | March 2013 | Depleted in 2014 |                                          |                     |                      |
| Isran   | Mer-B  | 45.3 bcm                          | February 2012 | 2021 | Enegene (100%) |                     |                      |
| Isran   | Mer-B  | 45.3 bcm                          | February 2012 | 2021 | Enegene (100%) |                     |                      |
| Dolphin | Hanna | 2.9 bcm                           | January 2012 | n.a.* | Noble (35.66%), Delek (22.67%), Amor (24.37%), Rato Oil Exploration (15%) |                     |                      |
| Shenaton | Shenaton | 50.49 bcm                     | July 2012 | n.a. | Iranex (50%), Naphth (20%), Israeli Oil (10%), Media (10%), ATP (5%), Petroleum Services Holding (9%) |                     |                      |
| Gasq Marina | Gasq Marina | 28 - 32 bcm                  | 2000 | n.a. | Investment Fund of the Palestinian Authority (27.5%), Consolidated Contractors (27.5%) |                     |                      |
| Zhuh    | Shunra  | 848.61 bcm                        | August 2015 | December 2017 | Eni (50%), Rosett (30%), BP (10%), Matabbas Petroleum (10%) |                     |                      |

1. After carrying out various drilling tests in 2012 and 2013, the partners in the Pelagic license concluded that part of that Aphrodite Cypriot gas field expanded into the Israeli EEZ as part of it lies under the Yahya Lease. This led to Israel’s opposition to the exploitation of Aphrodite until the dispute on its offshore border with the Yahya gas field is settled with Cyprus.

2. SAPIEM 12000 drillship, commissioned by Italian energy company ENI, was halted by Turkish warships in February 2018 making it impossible to fulfill the drilling works due to Turkish claims on Cyprus’ EEZ.

3. After acquiring British Gas in February 2016, Royal Dutch Shell reached an agreement in April 2018 with the Palestinian Investment Fund (PIF) to acquire the entire stake (90%), leaving PIF as sole owner of the license and with PIF and Noble (39.66%); Delek (22.67%); Amor (22.67%); Rato Oil Exploration (15%) having a 30% stake in the Tamar field.


5. In July 2016 the Palestinian Commissioner of Energy and Water of Israel declared its intention to recognize the Dolphyn natural gas reservoir as a commercially viable discovery, in opposition to the partners’ opposition in accordance with the provision of the Petroleum Law. According to the 2015 agreement, the partners filed an appeal to the Commissioner’s decision, in order to extend the exploration license on the PIP in 2008, which was finally rejected.

6. After acquiring British Gas in February 2016, Royal Dutch Shell reached an agreement in April 2018 with the Palestinian Investment Fund (PIF) to acquire the entire stake (90%), leaving PIF as sole owner of the license and with PIF and Consolidated Contractors each holding 27.5% of the development rights and allocating the remaining 45% to be assigned to an international operator. Greece’s Enegene showed interest in acquiring a 45% stake in July 2018, but a final decision depends on prior agreement between Israel and the Palestinian National Authority.

7. After carrying out various drilling tests in 2012 and 2013, the partners in the Pelagic license concluded that part of that Aphrodite Cypriot gas field expanded into the Israeli EEZ as part of it lies under the Yahya Lease. This led to Israel’s opposition to the exploitation of Aphrodite until the dispute on its offshore border with the Yahya gas field is settled with Cyprus.

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In 27 November 2019, Turkey and the Government of National Accord of Libya based in Tripoli signed in Istanbul two memorandums of understanding (MoU) on military cooperation and on the delimitation of the maritime jurisdiction areas (continental shelf and EEZ) in the Mediterranean. The latter sets in its Art.1 a 18.6 n.m. maritime border between the coordinates 34°16'13.720"N – 26°19'11.640"E and 34°09'07.9"N – 26°39'06.3"E (Letter to the UN A/74/634 – 27 December 2019). Both memorandums, which came into force for both parties as of 8 December 2019, have been denounced by Egypt (A/74/628 – 24 December 2019) and Greece (A/74/706 – 19 February 2020 and A/74/758 – 19 March 2020), which also expelled the Libyan ambassador in Athens on 6 December 2019. Egypt and Greece consider the accords void on the grounds that they are against international law and to the Skhirat agreement on 17 December 2015 between the parties in conflict in Libya. Cyprus, the European Union, the United States and Israel also condemned them.

Turkey does not recognize the Republic of Cyprus nor its right to declare an EEZ (declared in 2004) taking into account its insular status devoid of its own continental shelf, according to the Turkish criteria that also affects Crete and the Greek islands involved in the Aegean dispute with Greece. In this sense, Turkey submitted to the United Nations the notes 2004/Turkuno DT/4739 (2 March 2004), 2005/Turkuno DT/16390 (4 October 2005) and 2013/14138816/22273 (12 March 2013) and the letters A/68/857 (25 April 2014) A/73/804 (18 March 2019) and 27 February 2020 (A/74/727) stating that Turkey has ipso facto and ab initio legal and sovereign rights in the maritime areas of the Eastern Mediterranean that are west of meridian 32°16’18"E.

Additionally, in a letter dated 13 November 2019 (A/74/558), Turkey states that the outer limits of the Turkish continental shelf in the Eastern Mediterranean follow the median line between the Turkish and Egyptian coastlines to a point to be determined in the west of 28° 00’00"E.

The Mavi Vatan (Blue Homeland) geopolitical doctrine was first exposed in 2006 by the Turkish Admiral Cem Gürdeniz. It claims extensive maritime jurisdiction in the Aegean, Eastern Mediterranean and Black seas as a reversal of the status quo established by the Treaty of Lausanne of 1923. From 27 February until 8 March 2019 the Turkish Navy held a large naval exercise simultaneously in the Aegean, the Black sea and the Eastern Mediterranean under the name Mavi Vatan.
MAP A.4a | Military Expenditure (2019)

Total expenditure (millions US$)
- More than 50,000
- From 20,000 to 30,000
- From 10,000 to 20,000
- From 3,000 to 5,000
- From 1,000 to 2,000
- From 80 to 1,000
- n.a.

Expenditure per capita (millions US$)
- More than 2,400
- From 500 to 800
- From 300 to 500
- From 200 to 300
- From 100 to 200
- From 30 to 100
- n.a.

MAP A.4b | Evolution of Military Expenditure since 2000

MAP A.5 | GDP Evolution (1995-2020)

Evolution of Gross Domestic Product per capita, current prices (purchasing power parity; international dollars)

Evolution of Gross Domestic Product, current prices (purchasing power parity; international dollars)

Own production. Source: IMF.

Value Added by Sector, 1995/2019 (% of GDP)

1995 | 2020
---|---
AGRICULTURE | AGRICULTURE
More than 70% | More than 65%
From 65% to 70% | From 60% to 65%
From 60% to 65% | From 55% to 60%
From 55% to 60% | From 50% to 55%
Data unavailable | Less than 15%

INDUSTRY

1995 | 2020
---|---
More than 70% | More than 60%
From 65% to 70% | From 60% to 65%
From 60% to 65% | From 55% to 60%
From 55% to 60% | From 50% to 55%
Data unavailable | Less than 15%

SERVICES

1995 | 2020
---|---
More than 70% | More than 60%
From 65% to 70% | From 60% to 65%
From 60% to 65% | From 55% to 60%
From 55% to 60% | From 50% to 55%
Data unavailable | Less than 15%

Employment in Services, 1995/2019 (%)

![Bar chart showing employment in services for different countries in 1995 and 2019.]

Own production. Source: WB & ILO.
MAP A.7a  Evolution of Trade with the UE and the other Mediterranean Countries (1995-2018). Exports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Exports to UE-28 over Total (%)</th>
<th>Exports to Mediterranean Countries over Total (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>From 65% to 75%</td>
<td>From 55% to 65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From 55% to 65%</td>
<td>From 45% to 55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From 45% to 55%</td>
<td>From 35% to 45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From 35% to 45%</td>
<td>From 25% to 35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From 25% to 35%</td>
<td>Less than 25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Less than 25%</td>
<td>Data unavailable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>More than 75%</td>
<td>Rest of Med Countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From 65% to 75%</td>
<td>SEMC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From 55% to 65%</td>
<td>EU-28 Med Countries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Own production. Source: UNCTAD.
MAP A.7b Evolution of Trade with the UE and the other Mediterranean Countries (1995-2018). Imports

1995

2018

Own production. Source: UNCTAD.
### Evolution of Demographic Indicators in the Mediterranean (1995-2020)

**Age, Fertility and Population Growth**

#### Median Age of the Total Population (years)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Mediterranean</th>
<th>Northern Mediterranean</th>
<th>Southern and Eastern Mediterranean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Map" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Map" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Map" /></td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Map" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Total Fertility (live births per woman)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Mediterranean</th>
<th>Northern Mediterranean</th>
<th>Southern and Eastern Mediterranean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Map" /></td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Map" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Map" /></td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Map" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Average Annual Rate of Population Change (percentage)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>1990-1995</th>
<th>2015-2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PS</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EG</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DZ</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CY</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AL</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SI</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SY</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HR</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** UNPOP.
Life Expectancy at Birth for Both Sexes Combined (years)

1995

2020

Percentage of Population Residing in Urban Areas

1995

2020

Urban Agglomerations of the Mediterranean Countries with the Highest Number of Inhabitants (1995-2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Urban Agglomeration</th>
<th>1995</th>
<th>Urban Agglomeration</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cairo</td>
<td>11,962</td>
<td>Cairo</td>
<td>20,901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>9,510</td>
<td>Istanbul</td>
<td>15,190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Istanbul</td>
<td>7,665</td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>11,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madrid</td>
<td>4,688</td>
<td>Madrid</td>
<td>6,618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barcelona</td>
<td>4,227</td>
<td>Barcelona</td>
<td>5,586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>3,739</td>
<td>Alexandria</td>
<td>5,281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexandria</td>
<td>3,244</td>
<td>Ankara</td>
<td>5,118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athens</td>
<td>3,122</td>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>4,257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milan</td>
<td>3,020</td>
<td>Tel Aviv-Jaffa</td>
<td>4,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casablanca</td>
<td>2,963</td>
<td>Casablanca</td>
<td>3,752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ankara</td>
<td>2,842</td>
<td>Athens</td>
<td>3,153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lisbon</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>Milan</td>
<td>3,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tel Aviv-Jaffa</td>
<td>2,396</td>
<td>Izmir</td>
<td>2,993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naples</td>
<td>2,218</td>
<td>Lisbon</td>
<td>2,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algiers</td>
<td>1,973</td>
<td>Algiers</td>
<td>2,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Izmir</td>
<td>1,966</td>
<td>Beirut</td>
<td>2,424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aleppo</td>
<td>1,864</td>
<td>Damascus</td>
<td>2,392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damascus</td>
<td>1,848</td>
<td>Tunis</td>
<td>2,365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turin</td>
<td>1,733</td>
<td>Naples</td>
<td>2,187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunis</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>Amman</td>
<td>2,148</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of Urban Agglomerations with 300,000 Inhabitants or More in 1995 and 2020, by country

Source: UNPOP.

International Tourism as Share of Total Tourism (%) 2018/2019

- More than 80%
- From 70% to 80%
- From 60% to 70%
- From 50% to 60%
- Less than 50%
- Data unavailable

International Tourist Arrivals, by Month (% of change 2019/2020)

- Tourism as % of GDP

Source: UNWTO.
**International Tourist Arrivals, by month (thousands) 2019-2020**

- **Spain**
  - (Jan to Jul= -34,836)*
  - (Jan to May= -13,253)
  - (Jan to Jun= -7,417)
  - (Jan to Jul= -3,518)
  - (Jan to Jul= -682)
  - (Jan to Jul= -530)

- **Italy**
  - (Jan to Jul= -19,036)
  - (Jan to Jun= -537)

- **Turkey**
  - (Jan to Jul= -5,314)

- **Greece**
  - (Jan to Jun= -7,417)

- **Croatia**
  - (Jan to Jul= -2,016)

- **Portugal**
  - (Jan to Jul= -5,314)

- **Tunisia**
  - (Jan to Jul= -3,518)

- **Albania**
  - (Jan to Jul= -1,837)

- **Cyprus**
  - (Jan to Jul= -1,862)

- **Slovenia**
  - (Jan to Jul= -1,839)

- **Israel**
  - (Jan to Jul= -682)

- **Serbia**
  - (Jan to Jul= -537)

- **Montenegro**
  - (Jan to Jul= -430)

- **Lebanon**
  - (Jan to May= -495)

- **North Macedonia**
  - (Jan to Jun= -229)

- **Malta**
  - (Jan to Mar= -57)

* Absolute difference in international tourist arrivals between the months of 2020 and 2019.

Source: UNWTO.
MAP A.10a  Water Resources in Mediterranean Countries

Water Dependency Ratio
(% of total renewable water resources originating outside the country)

- More than 85%
- From 65% to 85%
- From 25% to 45%
- From 10% to 25%
- From 5% to 10%
- From 0% to 1%
- 0%
- Data unavailable

Total Renewable Water Resources (km²/year)

Long-term Average Annual Precipitation in Volume (Km²/year)

- Croatia: 25,185
- Serbia: 18,451
- Slovenia: 15,322
- Bosnia and H. Herzegovina: 10,693
- Albania: 10,307
- Portugal: 7,493
- Greece: 6,129
- France: 3,247
- Italy: 3,233
- N. Macedonia: 3,072
- Turkey: 2,621
- Spain: 2,405
- Syria: 920
- Morocco: 740
- Lebanon: 661
- Cyprus: 589
- Egypt: 400
- Tunisia: 282
- Algeria: 214
- Israel: 170
- Palestine: 117
- Malta: 110
- Libya: 97

Own production. Source: FAO, Aquastat.
Sustainable Development Goals. Target 6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity. Indicator 6.4.2 Water Stress: Total freshwater withdrawal/([Total renewable water resources]-[Environmental Flow Requirements])

Water Stress (% 2015-17* (% of total renewable water resources originating outside the country))

More than 70 Data unavailable

Water Stress Evolution (1968-2017)

Water Withdrawal

Desalinated Water Produced (km³/year)

Palestine 0.004
Turkey 0.008
Malta 0.020
Tunisia 0.055
Cyprus 0.065
Jordan 0.136
Spain 0.364
Israel 0.586
Algeria 0.631
MAP A.11 | Gender Gap

Position of Each Country in the Ranking of 153 Countries According to the Global Gender Gap Index (and its sub-indices)

Global Gender Gap Index, 2020

- More than 0.750
- From 0.725 to 0.750
- From 0.700 to 0.725
- From 0.650 to 0.700
- From 0.600 to 0.650
- Less than 0.600

Global Gender Gap Components

1. Economic Participation and Opportunity
2. Educational Attainment
3. Health and Survival
4. Political Empowerment

MAP A.12 | Press Freedom Index (2020)

From 45 to 65
From 35 to 45
From 30 to 35
From 25 to 30
From 15 to 25
Less than 15
More than 65

Press Freedom Index (Reporters without Borders) 2020


MAP A.13 | Internet Users

From 80 to 90
From 75 to 80
From 70 to 75
From 50 to 70
Less than 50
Data unavailable
More than 90

Individuals Using the Internet (%)
Individuals Using the Internet, by Gender (%)

Own production. Source: ITU.
MAP A.14  Education. Repeaters and Enrolment in Private Institutions

Repetition Rate in Lower Secondary General Education, 2017-2018 (%)

Repeters in Lower Secondary Education (number)

Percentage of Enrolment in Private Institutions by Level of Education (%)

Own production. Source: UNESCO.
Appendices
Maps

MAP A.15  | Port Connectivity

Liner Shipping Connectivity Index* (quarterly Q4th, 2019)

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Evolution of Port Liner Shipping Connectivity Index*** (quarterly Q4th, 2011-2019) in Top Mediterranean Ports

- The liner shipping connectivity index (LSCI) is an indicator of a country’s position within the global liner shipping networks. It is calculated from the number of ships, their container carrying capacity, the number of services and companies, and the size of the largest ship.
- Container port throughput indicates the total number of containers handled by a port, per country, expressed in twenty-foot equivalent units (TEUs). A TEU represents the volume of a standard 20 feet long intermodal container used for loading, unloading, repositioning and transshipment.
- The port liner shipping connectivity index reflects a port’s position in the global liner shipping network. A higher value is associated with better connectivity.

Own production. Source: UNCTAD.