

# The Mediterranean in Brief

TABLE F1 Human Development Index (HDI)						
	Life expectancy at birth	Mean years of schooling	Expected years of schooling	GNI per capita	Human Development Index	Position in HDI Ranking
	years	years	years	PPP \$	2011	2011
	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011
Portugal	79.5	7.7	15.9	20.573	0.809	41
Spain	81.4	10.4	16.6	26.508	0.878	23
France	81.5	10.6	16.1	30.462	0.884	20
Italy	81.9	10.1	16.3	26.484	0.874	24
Malta	79.6	9.9	14.4	21.460	0.832	26
Slovenia	79.3	11.6	16.9	24.914	0.884	21
Croatia	76.6	9.8	13.9	15.729	0.796	46
Bosnia and Herzegovina	75.7	8.7	13.6	7.664	0.733	74
Serbia	74.5	10.2	13.7	10.236	0.766	59
Montenegro	74.6	10.6	13.7	10.361	0.771	54
FYROM	74.8	8.2	13.3	8.804	0.728	78
Albania	76.9	10.4	11.3	7.803	0.739	70
Greece	79.9	10.1	16.5	23.747	0.861	29
Cyprus	79.6	9.8	14.7	24.841	0.840	31
Turkey	74.0	6.5	11.8	12.246	0.699	92
Syria	75.9	5.7	11.3	4.243	0.632	119
Lebanon	72.6	7.9	13.8	13.076	0.739	71
Jordan	73.4	8.6	13.1	5.300	0.698	95
Israel	81.6	11.9	15.5	25.849	0.888	17
Palestine	72.8	8.0	12.7	2.656	0.641	114
Egypt	73.2	6.4	11.0	5.269	0.644	113
Libya	74.8	7.3	16.6	12.637	0.760	64
Tunisia	74.5	6.5	14.5	7.281	0.698	94
Algeria	73.1	7.0	13.6	7.658	0.698	96
Morocco	72.2	4.4	10.3	4.196	0.582	130

Own production. Source: UNDP UNDP UNDP UNDP UNDP UNDP UNDP

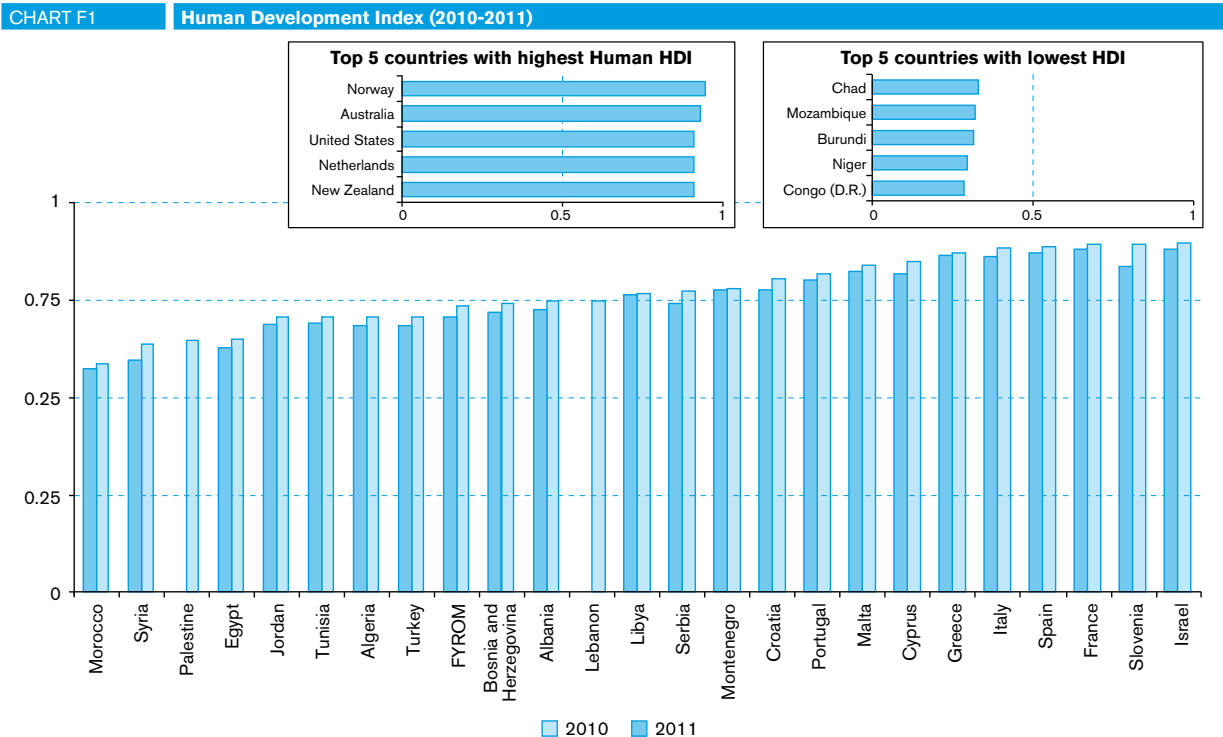


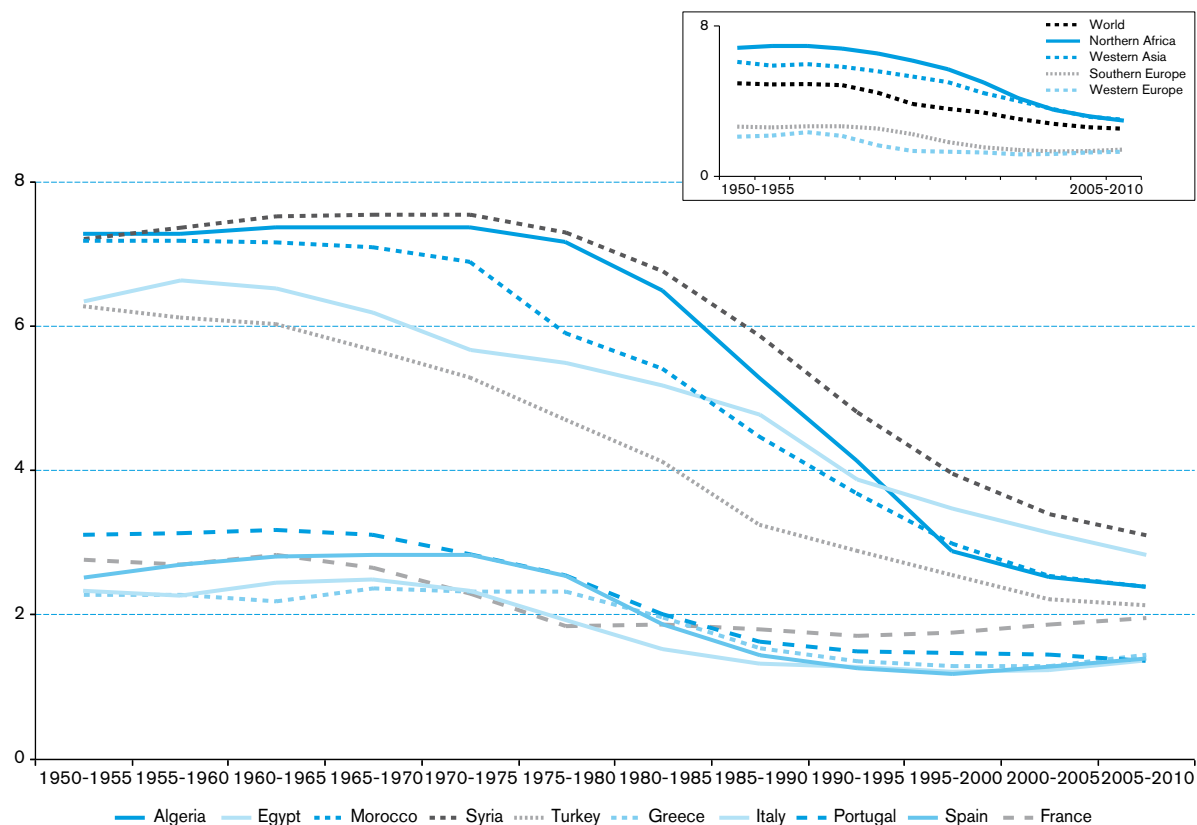
TABLE F2 Population: Demography

	Total Population	Estimated Population for 2050	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Average Annual Population Growth Rate	Total Fertility Rate	Immigrants		Net Number of Migrants <sup>a</sup>	Net Migration Rate <sup>b</sup>
	millions	millions	per 1,000 inhabitants	per 1,000 inhabitants	%	births per woman	thousands	% of total population	thousands	per 1,000 inhabitants
	2010	2011	2009	2009	2010	2010	2010	2010	2005/10	2005/10
Portugal	10.7	9.4	9	10	0.1	1.36	919	8.6	150	2.8
Spain	46.1	51.3	11	8	0.4	1.41	6,378	14.1	2,250	10.0
France	62.8	72.4	13	9	0.5	1.97	6,685	10.7	500	1.6
Italy	60.6	59.1	10	10	0.5	1.38	4,463	7.4	1,999	6.7
Malta	0.4	0.4	10	8	-0.1	1.33	15	3.8	5	2.4
Slovenia	2.0	2.0	11	9	0.6	1.39	164	8.1	22	2.2
Croatia	4.4	3.9	10	12	-0.1	1.42	700	15.9	10	0.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.8	3.0	9	10	-0.2	1.18	28	0.7	-10	-0.5
Serbia	9.9	8.8	10	14	-0.4	1.62	525	5.3	0	0.0
Montenegro	0.6	0.6	12	10	0.2	1.69	43	6.8	-3	-0.8
FYROM	2.0	1.9	11	9	0.2	1.46	130	6.3	2	0.2
Albania	3.2	3.0	13	6	0.4	1.60	89	2.8	-48	-3.0
Greece	11.4	11.6	11	10	0.3	1.46	1,133	10.1	154	2.7
Cyprus	1.1	1.3	12	7	1.2	1.51	154	17.5	5	8.3
Turkey	72.8	91.6	18	5	1.3	2.15	1,411	1.9	-9	-0.1
Syria	20.4	33.0	23	4	2.0	3.10	2,206	9.8	-56	-0.6
Lebanon	4.2	4.7	16	7	0.7	1.86	758	17.8	-13	-0.6
Jordan	6.2	9.9	26	4	2.2	3.27	2,973	45.9	203	7.0
Israel	7.4	12.0	22	5	1.8	2.91	2,941	40.4	274	7.8
Palestine	4.0	9.7	33	..	..	4.65	1,924	44	-90	-4.7
Egypt	81.1	123.5	23	5	1.7	2.85	245	0.3	-347	-0.8
Libya	6.4	8.8	23	4	1.5	2.72	682	10.4	-20	-0.7
Tunisia	10.5	12.7	18	6	1.0	2.04	34	0.3	-20	-0.4
Algeria	35.5	46.5	20	5	1.5	2.38	242	0.7	-140	-0.8
Morocco	32.0	39.2	20	6	1.0	2.38	49	0.2	-675	-4.3

Own production. Source:

a. Net annual average of migrants: the annual number of immigrants less the annual number of emigrants b. Net number of migrants divided by the average population of the receiving country for the period under consideration. (..) Data unavailable

CHART F2 Total Fertility Rate Evolution (1950-2010) Mediterranean Most Densely Populated Countries



Own production. Source: POPIN.

TABLE F3 Population: Structure and Distribution

	Population age composition			Rural population	Population in urban agglomerations of more than 750,000 inhabitants	Population located on the Mediterranean coastline		Urban population living in slums	Population density
	age 0-14	age 15-64	≥ age 65			thousand	thousand		
	%	%	%			%	%		
	2010	2010	2010			2010	2010		
Portugal	15	67	18	39	38.9			..	116
Spain	15	68	17	23	25.9	15,560	16,464	..	92
France	18	65	17	22	27.3	6,265	7,151	..	118
Italy	14	66	20	32	18.6	32,837	30,291	..	206
Malta	15	71	14	5	..	389	430	..	1,291
Slovenia	14	70	16	52	..	101	106	..	102
Croatia	15	68	17	42	..	1,529	1,480	..	79
Bosnia and Herzegovina	15	71	14	51	..	226	246	..	73
Serbia	18	68	14	48	11.3			..	83
Montenegro	19	69	12	41	..	266	289	..	47
FYROM	18	70	12	32	..			..	82
Albania	23	67	10	52	..	1,193	1,468	..	117
Greece	15	66	19	39	36.6	9,482	9,412	..	88
Cyprus	18	70	12	30	..	785	900	..	119
Turkey	26	68	6	30	30.5	13,691	19,514	14,1	95
Syria	37	59	4	45	35.1	1,533	2,040	10,5	111
Lebanon	25	68	7	13	45.5	2,906	3,766	53,1	413
Jordan	38	58	4	22	17.1			15,8	69
Israel	27	63	10	8	69.8	5,045	6,585	..	352
Palestine	42	55	3	28	..	1,119	1,996	..	690
Egypt	32	63	5	57	18.2	22,929	32,633	17,1	81
Libya	30	66	4	22	16.9	5,179	7,784	..	4
Tunisia	23	70	7	33	7.4	6,762	9,154	..	68
Algeria	27	68	5	34	10.1	12,271	17,669	..	15
Morocco	28	67	5	43	26.7	3,233	4,586	13,1	72

Own production. Source:

WB

WB

WB

WB

UNPOP

Bleu Plan

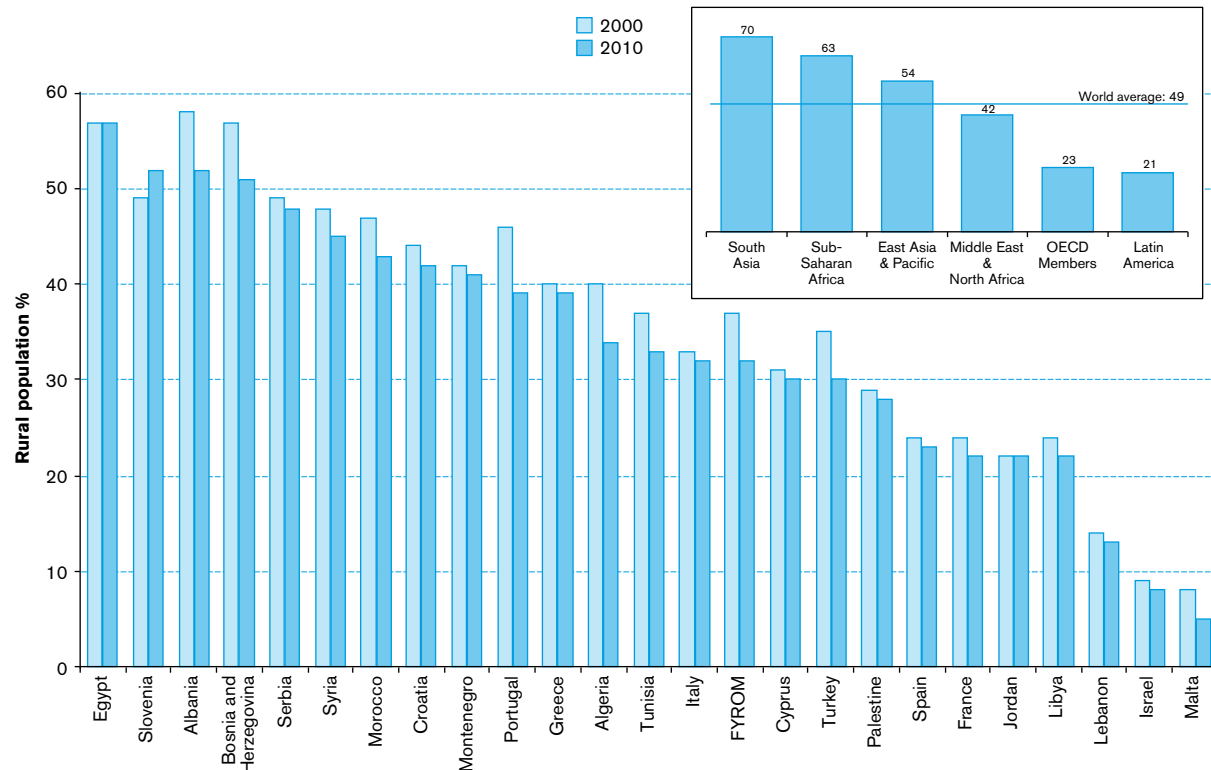
Bleu Plan

MDG

WB

a. Latest data available from this period. (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F3 Rural Population (2010)



Own production. Source: WB.

TABLE F4 Education and Training of Human Capital

	Net enrolment rate						Public expenditure on education			
			Primary pupil teacher ratio	Duration of compulsory education	Scientists and technicians in R&D	R&D Expenditures		pre-primary and primary	secondary and post-secondary	tertiary
	primary	secondary								
	%	%								
	2008/11 <sup>a</sup>	2008/11 <sup>a</sup>	pupils per teacher	years	per million people	% of GDP	% of GDP	% of all levels	% of all levels	% of all levels
	2008/11 <sup>a</sup>	2008/11 <sup>a</sup>	2007/11 <sup>a</sup>	2008/11 <sup>a</sup>	2003/09 <sup>a</sup>	2005/09 <sup>a</sup>	2005/2009 <sup>a</sup>	2004/2009 <sup>a</sup>	2004/2009 <sup>a</sup>	2004/2009 <sup>a</sup>
Portugal	99	82	11	9	7,803	1.66	4.9	36.9	42.0	18.9
Spain	100	94	13	11	6,541	1.38	4.6	40.8	38.8	20.4
France	99	98	19	11	4,662	2.23	5.6	32.4	44.9	22.7
Italy	98	93	10	9	2,431	1.27	4.6	36.1	46.0	17.9
Malta	89	76	9	11	3,517	0.55	5.8	29.1	53.1	17.7
Slovenia	97	92	17	9	7,240	1.86	5.2	9.1	..	23.8
Croatia	87	92	15	8	3,539	0.83	4.3	12.0	..	22.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	85	..	..	8	1,052	0.02	..	..	..	..
Serbia	93	90	16	8	1,456	0.89	5.0	47.8	23.6	27.4
Montenegro	83	..	..	9	1,509	1.15	..	47.4	..	..
FYROM	87	..	16	8	1,176	0.23	3.5	..	..	..
Albania	80	..	20	8	692	0.15	2.9	..	..	..
Greece	98	90	10	9	4,352	0.58	4.1	..	38.1	30.7
Cyprus	99	96	14	9	1,963	0.46	7.4	32.2	43.0	24.8
Turkey	97	74	..	9	1,753	0.85	2.9	0.5	..	28.8
Syria	93	67	18	9	..	..	4.9	..	..	..
Lebanon	92	76	14	9	..	..	1.8	33.3	29.8	29.5
Jordan	90	84	20	10	5,725	0.42	..	..	..	..
Israel	97	88	13	11	..	4.27	5.9	48.0	29.4	16.6
Palestine	87	84	28	10	491	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	96	..	27	9	1,412	0.21	3.8	..	..	..
Libya	..	..	..	9	110	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	98	..	17	11	3,293	1.10	6.3	35.1	42.6	22.9
Algeria	96	..	23	9	482	0.07	4.3	..	..	..
Morocco	96	..	26	10	996	0.64	5.4	40.5	44.8	16.2

Own production. Source:

UNESCO UNESCO

UNESCO

UNESCO

UNESCO

UNESCO

UNESCO

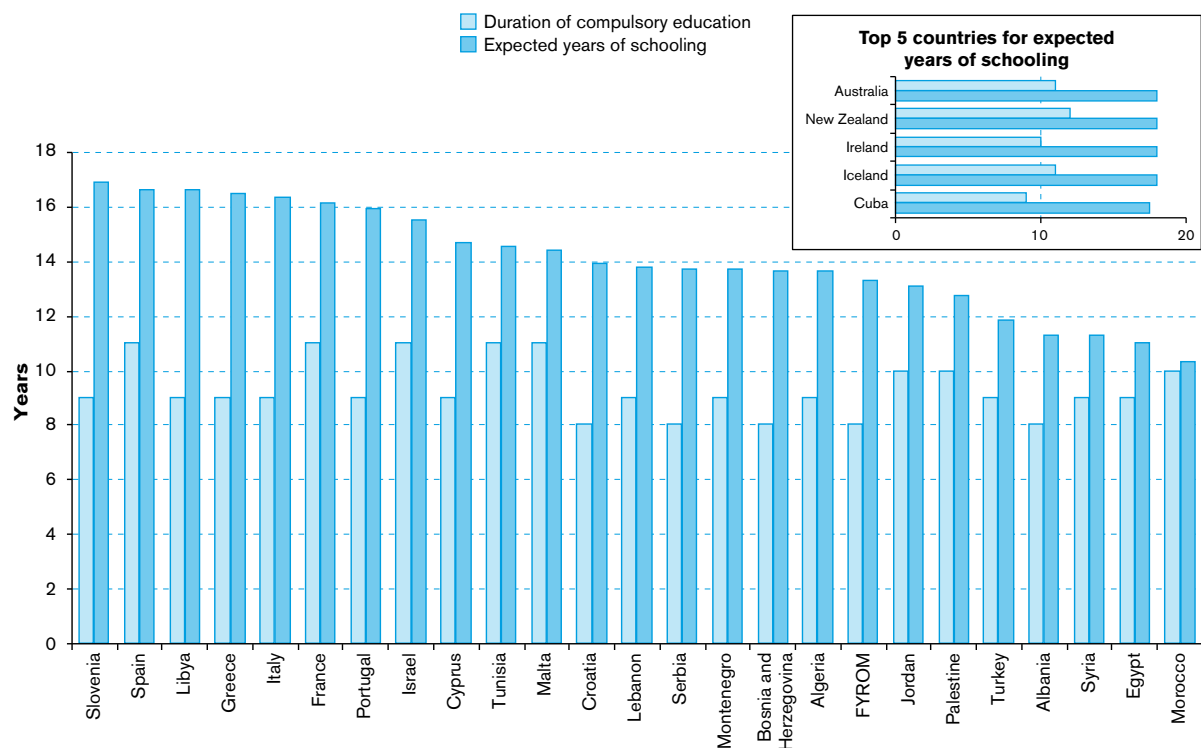
UNESCO

UNESCO

UNESCO

a. Latest data available from this period. (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F4 Expected Years of Schooling (2011)



Own production. Source: UNESCO and UNDP.

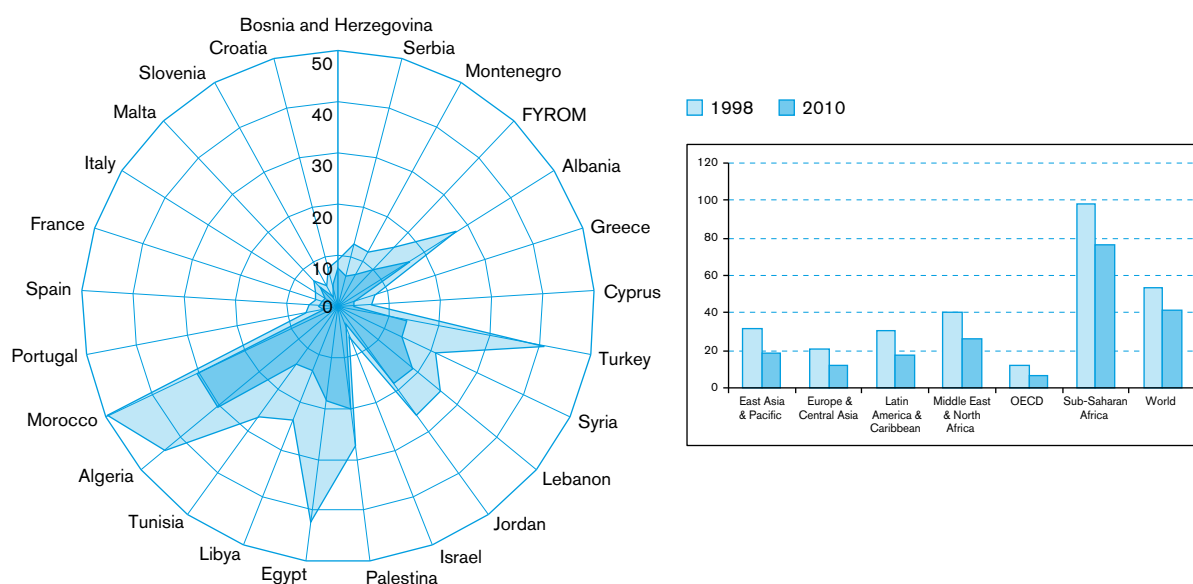
TABLE F5 Health and Survival

	Infant mortality rate		Maternal mortality ratio	People living with HIV/AIDS		Prevalence of smoking	
	per 1,000 born alive	under-five per 1,000 born alive	per 100,000 born alive	estimate	%	men	women
				> age 15	age 15-49	%	%
	2010	2010	2008	2009	2009	2008	2008
Portugal	3	4	7	42,000	0.6	41	31
Spain	4	5	6	130,000	0.4	36	31
France	3	4	8	150,000	0.4	37	27
Italy	3	4	5	140,000	0.3	33	19
Malta	5	6	8	< 500	0.1	33	24
Slovenia	2	3	18	< 1,000	< 0.1	32	21
Croatia	5	6	14	< 1,000	< 0.1	34	27
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8	8	9	..	< 0.1	49	35
Serbia	6	7	8	4,900	0.1	..	..
Montenegro	7	8	15	..	..	..	..
FYROM	10	12	9	..	< 0.1	40	32
Albania	16	18	31	..	..	40	4
Greece	3	4	2	8,800	0.1	64	40
Cyprus	3	4	10	..	..	38	10
Turkey	14	18	23	4,500	< 0.1	48	15
Syria	14	16	46	..	..	43	..
Lebanon	19	22	26	3,400	0.1	29	7
Jordan	18	22	59	..	..	62	10
Israel	4	5	7	7,500	0.2	31	18
Palestine	20	22	..	..	..	41	3
Egypt	19	22	82	10,000	< 0.1	24	1
Libya	13	17	64	..	..	32	2
Tunisia	14	16	60	2,400	< 0.1	46	1
Algeria	31	36	120	17,000	0.1	27	0
Morocco	30	36	110	25,000	0.1	26	0

Own production. Source: WB

(..) Data unavailable.

CHART F5 Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 born alive)



Own production. Source: WB

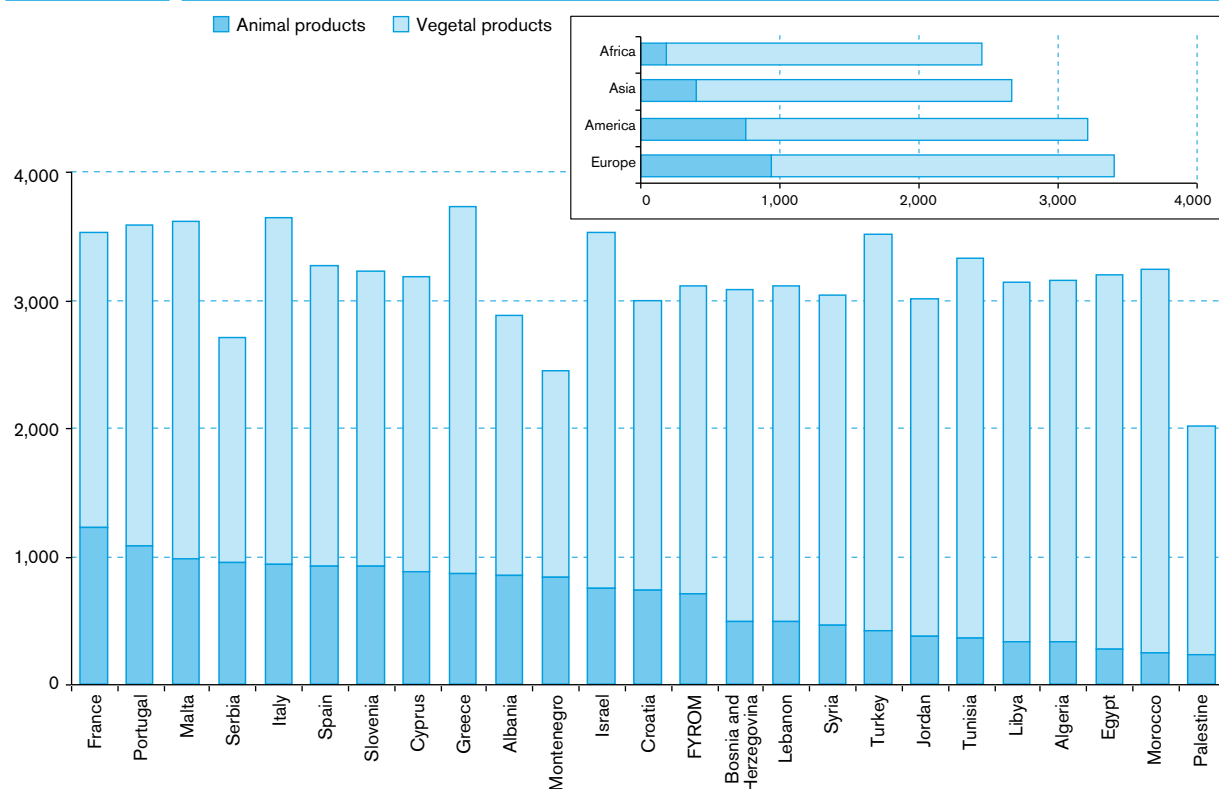
TABLE F6 Nutrition and Food Security

	Dietary energy consumption	Cereal trade				Children under weight for their age
		imports		exports		% children <age 5 2002/09 <sup>a</sup>
		tm	thousands \$	tm	thousands \$	
		2007	2009	2009	2009	
Portugal	3,584	3,644,217	815,708	193,000	60,196	..
Spain	3,272	13,195,720	2,816,190	1,038,506	428,383	..
France	3,532	1,612,981	1,112,272	29,722,251	7,114,709	..
Italy	3,646	9,663,160	2,510,264	1,238,283	945,109	..
Malta	3,611	115,499	28,280	25,890	9,739	..
Slovenia	3,223	415,867	89,789	163,414	31,547	..
Croatia	2,990	60,072	36,589	700,518	133,136	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,078	590,115	122,537	28,214	7,862	1.6
Serbia	2,710	26,149	23,140	2,044,959	370,040	1.8
Montenegro	2,447	136,717	32,871	12,731	2,076	2.2
FYROM	3,105	175,864	36,013	2,683	2,918	1.2
Albania	2,880	395,115	98,476	185	86	1.7
Greece	3,725	1,305,797	365,351	876,956	290,382	..
Cyprus	3,181	574,562	121,848	7,336	3,804	..
Turkey	3,517	4,191,038	1,203,323	3,500,345	801,223	3.5
Syria	3,034	3,863,662	962,280	106,191	36,671	8.5
Lebanon	3,107	1,056,170	247,088	33,606	8,657	3.4
Jordan	3,015	1,756,408	533,741	48,984	12,008	3.6
Israel	3,528	3,323,876	703,883	24,189	11,011	..
Palestine	2,020	589,231	151,533	8,571	2,248	..
Egypt	3,195	6,043,207	2,435,376	773,537	524,533	5.4
Libya	3,143	2,317,464	799,591	904	193	5.6
Tunisia	3,326	1,980,964	468,365	29,721	11,463	3.3
Algeria	3,153	7,910,257	2,315,958	5,982	1,759	10.2
Morocco	3,236	4,415,087	1,109,458	99,595	28,260	9.9

Own production. Source: FAO

a. Latest data available from this period. (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F6 Food Supply Quantity by Type of Products (kg/capita/yr)



Own production. Source: FAO.

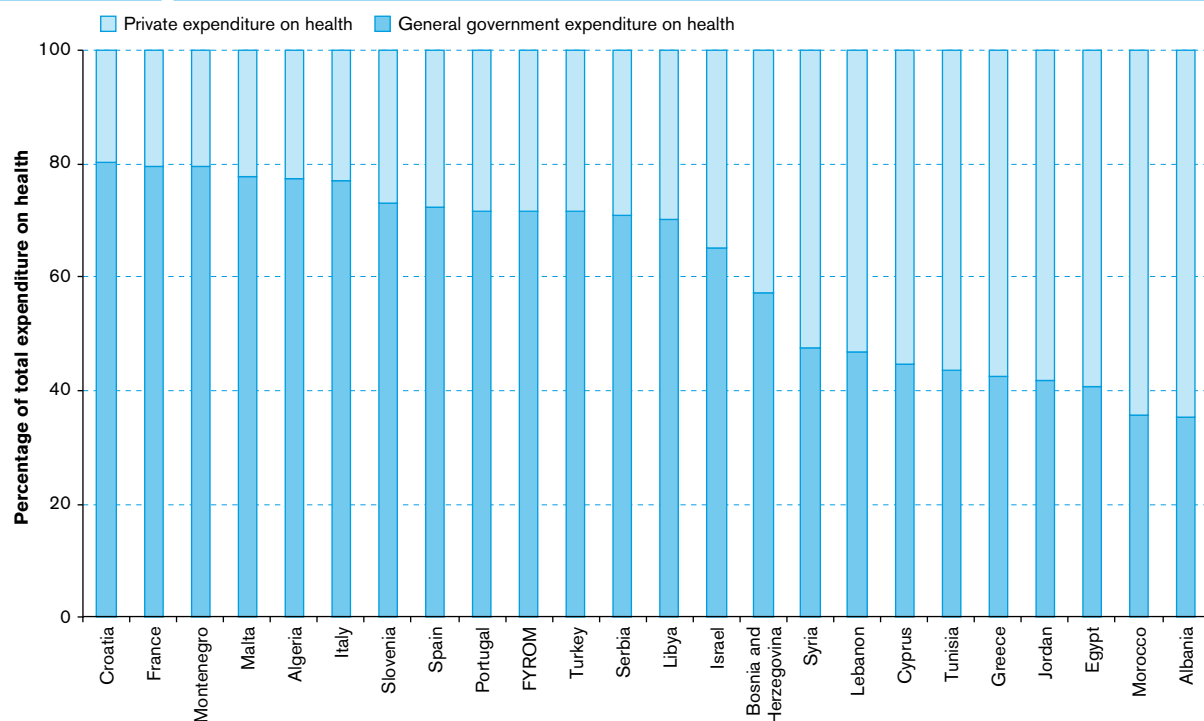
TABLE F7 Access to Health Resources

		Population with sustainable access to improved water sources	Population with access to improved sanitation	Births attended by skilled health personnel	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Adolescent fertility rate	Total health expenditure
	Population per physician	%	%	%	% of women with a husband or partner who report use	births per 1,000 women ages 15-19	% of GDP
	2000/10 <sup>a</sup>	2008	2008	2000/10 <sup>a</sup>	2000/10 <sup>a</sup>	2000/10 <sup>a</sup>	2008
Portugal	294	99	100	100	67.1	19	10.6
Spain	303	100	100	..	65.7	10	9.0
France	294	100	100	..	81.8	8	11.2
Italy	270	100	..	99	..	7	8.7
Malta	256	100	100	100	..	17	7.3
Slovenia	417	99	100	100	..	6	8.3
Croatia	400	99	99	100	..	14	7.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	714	99	95	100	47.5	25	10.3
Serbia	500	99	92	99	41.2	24	10.0
Montenegro	500	98	92	99	39.4	16	8.4
FYROM	385	100	89	98	13.5	23	6.8
Albania	833	97	98	99	75.1	27	6.8
Greece	200	100	98	..	76.2	11	10.1
Cyprus	435	100	100	100	..	5	6.0
Turkey	625	99	90	91	71.0	51	6.1
Syria	2,000	89	96	95	58.3	58	3.1
Lebanon	417	100	..	98	58.0	18	8.5
Jordan	417	96	98	99	55.8	30	9.4
Israel	270	100	100	..	..	15	7.6
Palestine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	417	99	94	79	59.2	48	4.8
Libya	769	..	97	100	..	7	3.0
Tunisia	769	94	85	95	62.6	8	6.4
Algeria	909	83	95	95	61.4	6	5.4
Morocco	2,000	81	69	63	63.0	35	5.3

Own production. Source: WHO

a. Latest data available from this period. (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F7 Breakdown of Spending on Health (2006)



Own production. Source: WHO

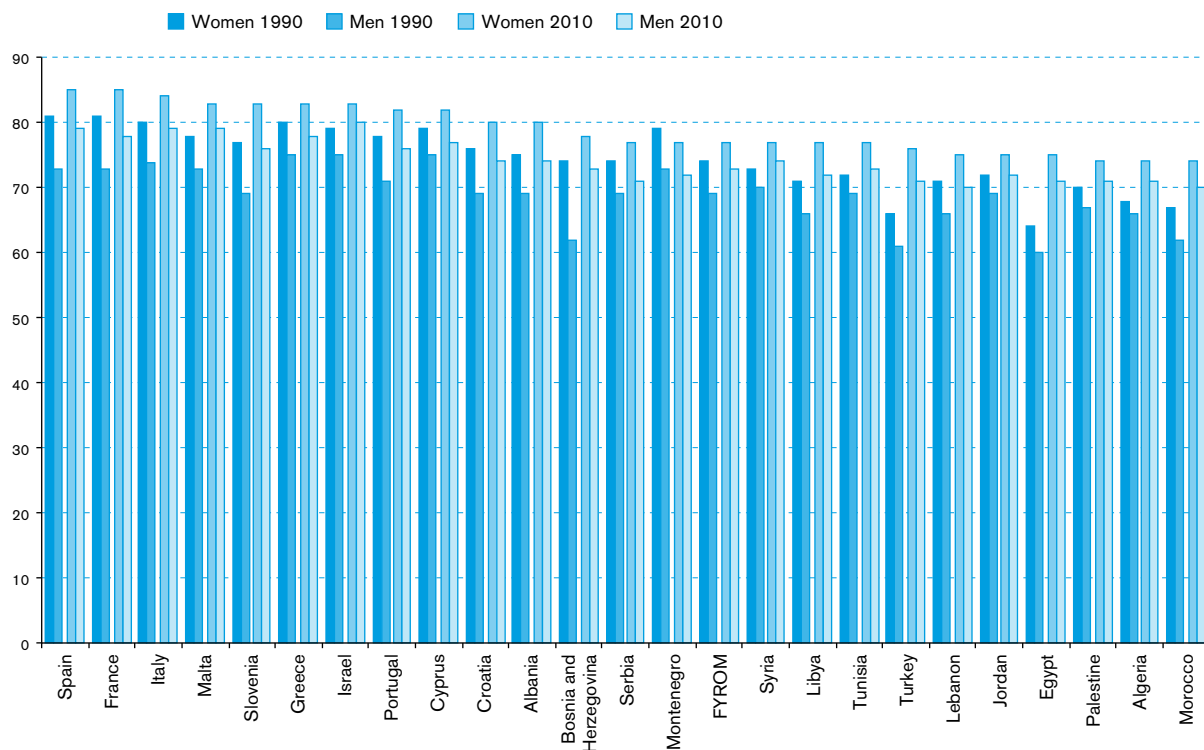
TABLE F8 Gender: Social Development

	Life expectancy at birth		Adult literacy rate ≥ age 15		Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio		Year women received right to vote	Year women received right to stand for election	Year first woman elected or appointed to parliament	Seats in parliament held by women <sup>e</sup>
	women	men	women	men	women	men				
	years	years	%	%	%	%				
	2010	2010	2006/09 <sup>f</sup>	2006/09 <sup>f</sup>	2006/10 <sup>f</sup>	2006/10 <sup>f</sup>				
Portugal	82	76	93.2	96.7	97	94	1931 <sup>c</sup> , 1976	1931 <sup>c</sup> , 1976	1934	28.7
Spain	85	79	96.9	98.5	100	97	1931	1931	1931	34.9
France	85	78	..	..	96	92	1944	1944	1945	20.1
Italy	84	79	98.6	99.2	94	88	1945	1945	1946	20.6
Malta	83	79	93.5	91.2	78	80	1947	1947	1966	8.7
Slovenia	83	76	99.7	99.7	100	89	1946	1946	1992 <sup>a</sup>	23.1
Croatia	80	74	98.1	99.5	83	78	1945	1945	1992 <sup>a</sup>	23.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	78	73	96.4	99.4	73	69	1946	1946	1990	19.3
Serbia	77	71	96.4	99.2	81	76	1946	1946	1946	22.0
Montenegro	77	72	..	..	87	84	1946	1946	2006 <sup>a</sup>	12.3
FYROM	77	73	95.6	98.7	72	71	1946	1946	1990 <sup>a</sup>	30.9
Albania	80	74	94.7	97.3	..	..	1920	1920	1945	15.7
Greece	83	78	96.1	98.3	..	..	1952	1952	1952	18.7
Cyprus	82	77	96.9	99.1	83	86	1960	1960	1963	10.7
Turkey	76	71	85.3	96.4	72	79	1930	1934	1935 <sup>b</sup>	14.2
Syria	77	74	78.0	90.4	..	..	1949 <sup>c</sup> , 1953	1953	1973	12.4
Lebanon	75	70	86.0	93.4	84	79	1952	1952	1963	3.1
Jordan	75	72	88.9	95.5	81	78	1974	1974	1989 <sup>b</sup>	11.1
Israel	83	80	..	..	95	90	1948	1948	1949	20.0
Palestine	74	71	91.7	97.4	82	76	..	..	..	..
Egypt	75	71	57.8	74.6	..	..	1956	1956	1957	2.0 <sup>d</sup>
Libya	77	72	82.0	95.2	..	..	1964	1964	..	7.7
Tunisia	77	73	71.0	86.4	81	76	1959	1959	1959	26.7
Algeria	74	71	63.9	81.3	79	77	1949 <sup>c</sup> , 1962	1962	1962 <sup>b</sup>	7.2
Morocco	74	70	43.9	68.9	56	64	1963	1963	1993	11.0

Own production. Source:

WB WB UNESCO UNESCO UNESCO UNESCO UNDP UNDP UNDP IPU  
 a. Referring to the first year appointed in the current parliamentary system. b. The date refers to the first year in which a woman was nominated to Parliament. c. First partial recognition of the right to vote or stand for election. d. Situation as of 31 december 2011. e. For bicameral parliaments, the values shown are averages for both chambers. f. Latest data available from this period. g. Though there are two chambers in the Egyptian Parliament, data are only available for the lower chamber. (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F8 Life Expectancy at Birth (1990-2010)



Own production. Source: WB.

TABLE F9 Technology and Communication

	Daily newspapers	Households with television	Telephone mainlines	Outgoing international calls	Incoming international calls	Mobile phones	Personal computers	Internet users	Information and communications technology expenditures	
	per 1,000 inhabitants	%	per 100 inhabitants	minutes per capita	minutes per capita	per 100 inhabitants	per 100 inhabitants	per 100 inhabitants	millions \$	% of GDP
	2002/07 <sup>a</sup>	2007	2010	2003/07 <sup>a</sup>	2003/07 <sup>a</sup>	2010	2006/07 <sup>a</sup>	2010	2009	2009
Portugal	..	99	42	56	121	142	17.2	51	13,469	5.9
Spain	144	99	44	124	39	112	39.3	66	72,644	5.0
France	164	97	56	105	138	101	65.2	80	135,929	5.1
Italy	137	94	35	103	131	150	36.7	54	104,466	5.0
Malta	..	99	60	108	168	109	..	63	..	..
Slovenia	173	99	45	57	..	105	42.5	70	2,255	4.7
Croatia	..	98	42	69	134	144	19.9	60	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	87	27	44	187	83	6.4	52	..	..
Serbia	..	..	41	..	..	129	24.4	41	..	..
Montenegro	..	98	27	..	..	185	..	52	..	..
FYROM	89	99	20	13	112	105	36.8	52	..	..
Albania	24	90	10	13	111	142	3.8	45	..	..
Greece	..	100	46	87	95	108	9.4	44	15,378	4.7
Cyprus	..	100	37	340	223	94	38.0	53	..	..
Turkey	..	98	22	7	23	85	6.0	40	27,462	4.5
Syria	..	95	20	20	59	58	9.0	21	..	..
Lebanon	54	96	21	50	263	68	10.4	31	..	..
Jordan	..	96	8	18	13	107	6.7	38	1,605	7.0
Israel	..	92	44	208	166	133	24.0	67	9,846	5.1
Palestine	10	95	9	..	..	..	5.6	37	..	..
Egypt	..	97	12	8	40	87	4.9	27	10,870	5.8
Libya	..	50	19	..	..	172	2.2	14	..	..
Tunisia	23	92	12	24	48	106	7.5	37	2,040	5.2
Algeria	..	90	8	7	11	92	1.1	13	3,869	2.8
Morocco	12	77	12	7	15	100	3.6	49	12,300	13.5

Own production. Source:

WB

WB/ITU

ITU

ITU

ITU

ITU

WB/ITU

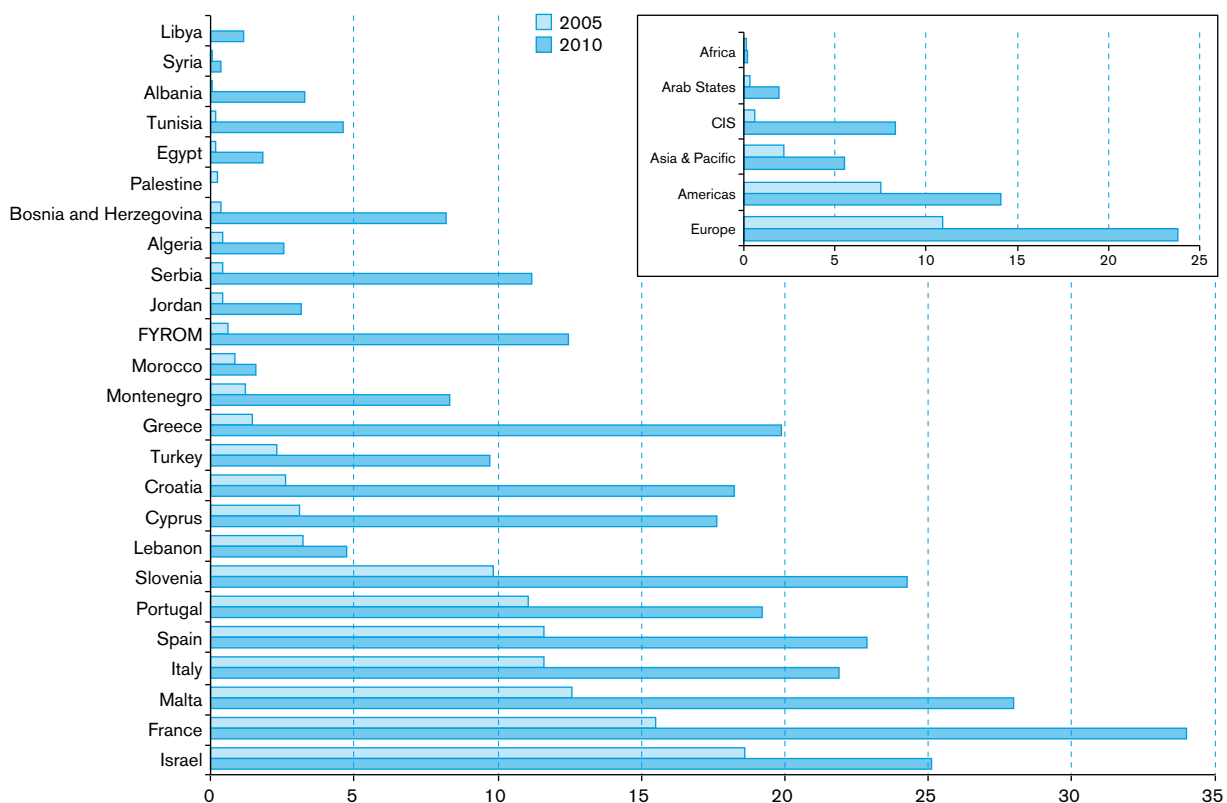
ITU

WB

WB

a. Latest data available from this period. (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F9 Fixed Broadband Subscriptions per 100 Inhabitants (2005-2010)



Own production. Source: ITU

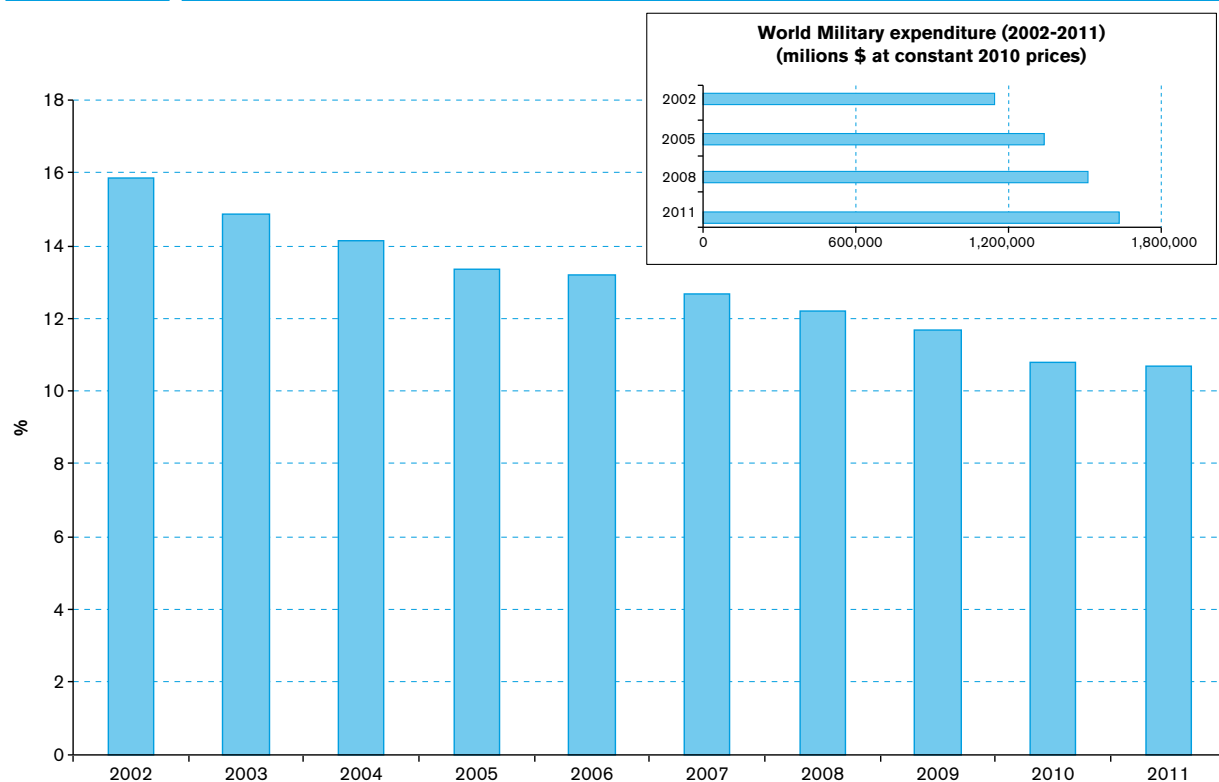
TABLE F10 Security and Military Expenditure

	Internally displaced people	Refugees		Total armed forces	Conventional arms transfer		Military expenditure	
		by country of asylum	by country of origin		imports	exports		
		thousands	thousands		million \$	million \$	million \$	% of GDP
		2010	2011		2006/11 <sup>d</sup>	2006/11 <sup>d</sup>	2010	2009
Portugal			0.4	91	1,711	145	5,213	2.1
Spain			3.8	222	1,537	3,408	15,803	1.1
France			200.7	342	316	9,778	61,285	2.5
Italy			56.4	327	1,165	3,241	38,198 <sup>h</sup>	1.8 <sup>h</sup>
Malta			6.1	2	8	..	58,8 <sup>b</sup>	0.7 <sup>b</sup>
Slovenia			0.3	12	77	..	788	1.6
Croatia	2		0.1	22	144	..	1,060	1.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	113		7.0	11	..	119	232 <sup>b,g</sup>	1.3 <sup>b,g</sup>
Serbia	225		73.6	29	14	85	920	2.3
Montenegro			16.4	13	..	123	56	1.3
FYROM	0,7		1.4	8	..	..	145 <sup>h</sup>	1.7 <sup>e</sup>
Albania			0.1	15	5	..	201	2.1 <sup>f,g</sup>
Greece			1.4	143	4,299	..	9,369	3.2
Cyprus	> 208		3.4	11	95	..	510 <sup>b</sup>	2.0 <sup>b</sup>
Turkey	954-1,201		10.0	613	3,238	193	15,634	2.7
Syria	> 433	1,005.5	18.5	403	1,035	50	2,236	4.0
Lebanon	> 76	8.1	15.9	79	115	..	1,564	4.1
Jordan		450.9	2.3	111	952	176	1,363 <sup>g</sup>	6.1 <sup>g</sup>
Israel	indeterminate	25.5	1.3	185	1,784	2,703	13,001 <sup>g</sup>	6.3 <sup>g</sup>
Palestine	> 160	0.0	93.3 <sup>a</sup>	56	21	..	..	..
Egypt		95.1	6.9	866	2,321	..	3,914	2.1
Libya		7.9	2.3	76	65	87	1,100 <sup>c</sup>	1.2 <sup>c</sup>
Tunisia		0.1	2.2	48	17	..	548	1
Algeria	indeterminate	94.1	6.7	334	4,644	..	5,586 <sup>f</sup>	3.8 <sup>f</sup>
Morocco		0.8	2.3	246	1,735	..	3,256	3.4

Own production. Source:

a. Data refer only to Palestinian refugees under UNHCR mandate. b. Military pensions not included. c. Data from 2008. d. Total exports or imports for the entire period. e. Includes part of the military pensions f. Data refer to the approved budget, not real spending. g. Excluding paramilitary forces. h. Includes civil defence spending, which usually accounts for about 4.5% of the total. (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F10 Share of Mediterranean Countries in World Total Military Expenditure (2002-2011)



Own production. Source: SIPRI.

TABLE F11 Economic Structure and Production

	Share in GDP by sector					
	GDP	GDP growth	agriculture	industry	services	Consumer price index
	millions \$	%	%	%	%	%
	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010
Portugal	228,872	1.4	2	23	75	1.4
Spain	1,407,405	-0.1	3	26	72	1.9
France	2,560,002	1.5	2 <sup>a</sup>	19 <sup>a</sup>	79 <sup>a</sup>	1.5
Italy	2,051,412	1.5	2	25	73	1.6
Malta	8,256	3.1	2 <sup>a</sup>	33 <sup>a</sup>	65 <sup>a</sup>	1.4
Slovenia	46,908	1.4	2	32	66	1.9
Croatia	60,852	-1.2	6	27	67	1.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	16,578	0.8	8	28	64	2.2
Serbia	38,423	1.0	9	27	64	6.1
Montenegro	4,111	2.5	9	20	71	0.6
FYROM	9,189	-0.7	11	28	61	2.1
Albania	11,786	3.5	20	19	61	-2.2
Greece	301,083	-3.5	..	18	..	4.7
Cyprus	23,132	1.0	2 <sup>a</sup>	20 <sup>b</sup>	78 <sup>b</sup>	2.5
Turkey	734,364	9.0	10	27	63	8.6
Syria	59,147	3.2	23 <sup>a</sup>	31 <sup>a</sup>	46 <sup>a</sup>	4.4
Lebanon	30,006	7.0	6	21	73	4.0
Jordan	27,574	3.1	3	31	66	5.0
Israel	217,333	4.7	..	..	..	2.7
Palestine	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	218,894	5.1	14	38	48	11.2
Libya	62,360 <sup>a</sup>	2.1 <sup>a</sup>	2 <sup>b</sup>	78 <sup>b</sup>	20 <sup>b</sup>	2.4
Tunisia	44,291	3.7	8	32	60	4.4
Algeria	159,426	3.0	12 <sup>a</sup>	54 <sup>a</sup>	34 <sup>a</sup>	3.9
Morocco	90,805	3.7	15	30	55	1.0

Own production. Source:

WB

WB

WB

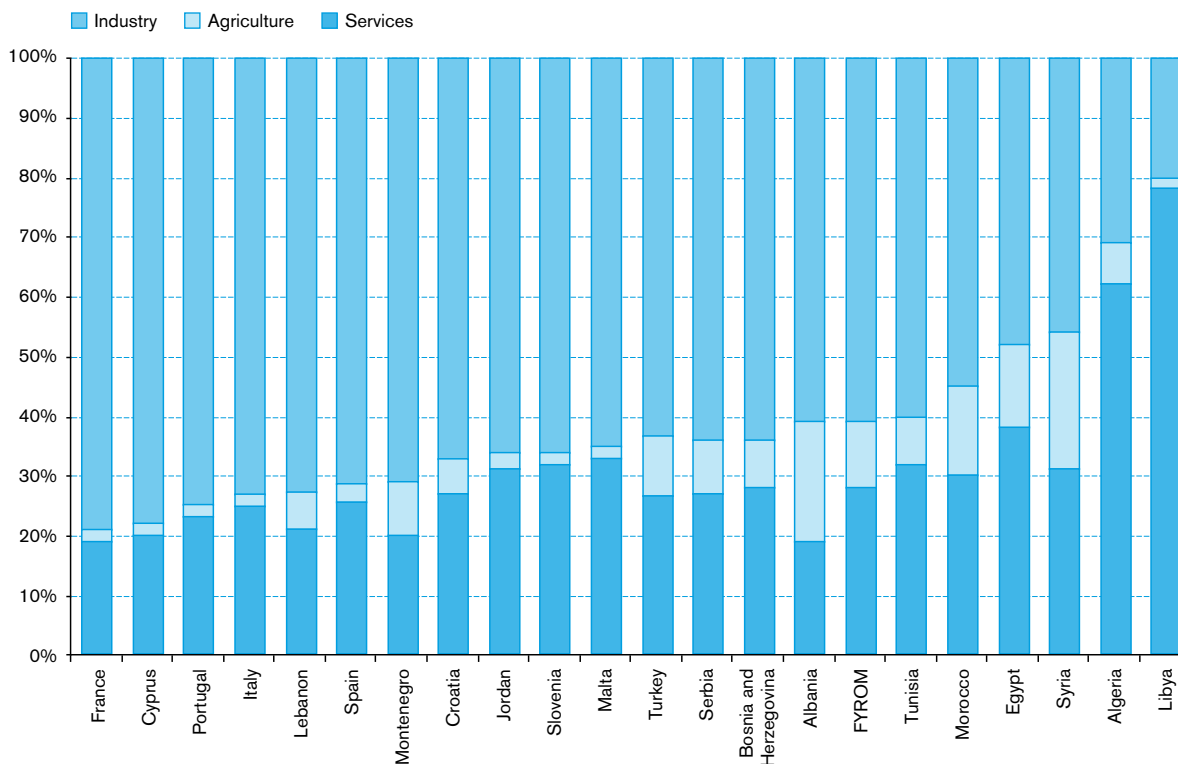
WB

WB

WB

a. Data from 2009. b. Data from 2008. (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F11 Value Added by Sector 2012 (in % of GDP)



Own production. Source: WB.

TABLE F12

## Agriculture

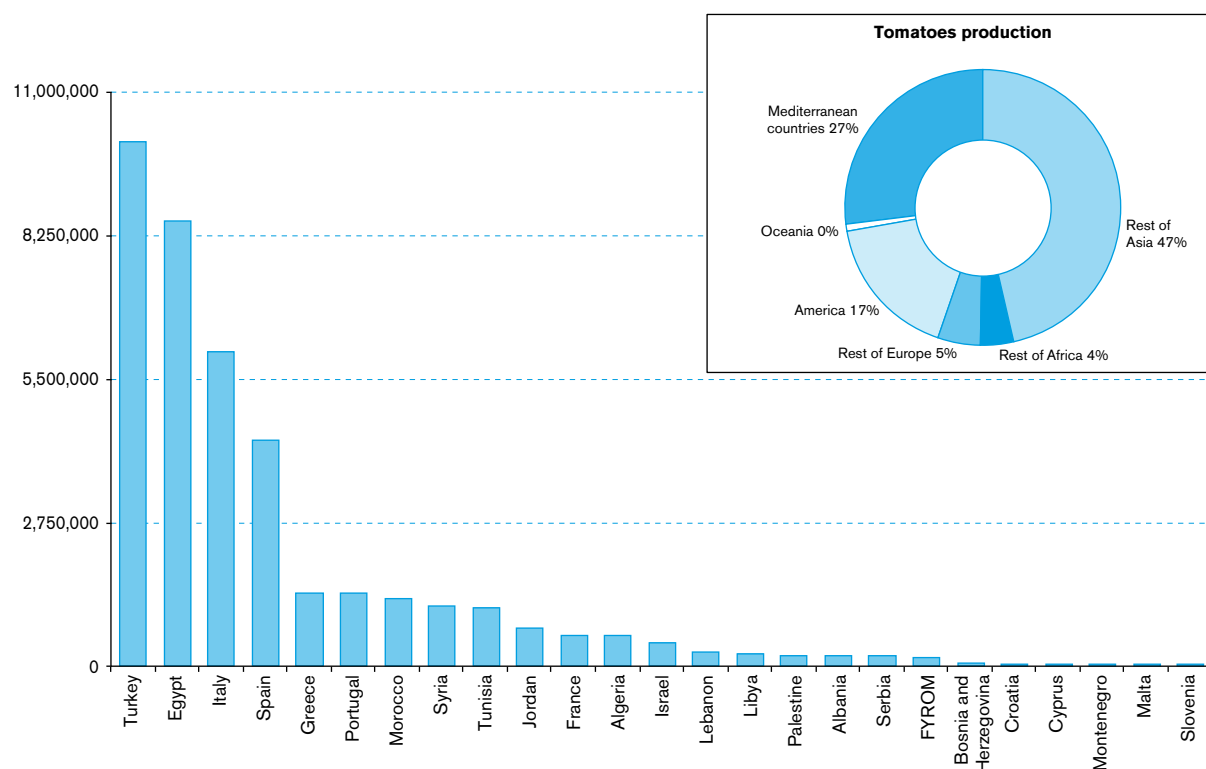
	Land area	Agricultural area <sup>a</sup>	Arable and permanent crops	Permanent pasture	Irrigated land	Land under cereal production	Cereal production	Cereal yield	Fertilizer consumption	Agricultural population
	thousands ha	thousands ha	thousands ha	thousands ha	% of total crops	thousands ha	thousands tm	kg / ha	kg / ha	thousands
	2009	2009	2009	2009	2007/08 <sup>b</sup>	2010	2009	2009	2008	2010
Portugal	9,147	3,684	1,903	1,781	28.1	325	1,124	3,462	159	1,095
Spain	49,880	27,680	17,216	10,464	20.2	5,984	19,335	3,230	97	38
France	54,766	29,266	19,396	9,870	13.3	9,259	65,676	7,093	148	71
Italy	29,414	13,908	9,485	4,423	25.7	3,494	18,996	5,436	135	68
Malta	32	9	9	0	28.0	3	15	4,693	82	4
Slovenia	2,014	468	201	267	1.9	96	536	5,972	242	13
Croatia	5,596	1,300	957	343	0.7	550	3,017	5,485	247	192
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,100	2,128	1,099	1,029	0.3	286	1,104	3,857	25	89
Serbia	8,746	5,055	3,596	1,459	1.2	1,873	8,876	4,959	134	1,266
Montenegro	1,345	514	189	325	1.2	5	16	3,491	..	81
Macedonia	2,522	1,013	455	558	9.0	162	539	3,329	57	154
Albania	2,740	1,204	699	505	16.9	146	694	4,761	46	1,339
Greece	12,890	8,199	3,699	4,500	37.9	917	4,499	4,907	84	1,085
Cyprus	924	125	121	4	21.4	36	57	1,594	182	59
Turkey	76,963	38,911	24,294	14,617	21.3	12,005	32,740	2,727	97	14,472
Syria	183,643	13,908	5,664	8,244	23.9	3,167	3,902	1,232	65	4,080
Lebanon	1,023	686	288	400	33.2	65	178	2,740	20	77
Jordan	8,878	1,025	283	742	40.3	45	87	1,963	2,444	390
Israel	2,164	523	383	140	45.3	79	239	3,015	190	127
Palestine	602	367	217	150	7.8	33	38	1,163	..	322
Egypt	99,545	3,689	3,689	0	99.9	2,967	19,407	6,541	503	22,664
Libya	175,954	15,550	2,050	13,500	21.9	329	218	662	40	193
Tunisia	15,536	9,789	4,936	4,853	7.9	652	1,109	1,702	42	2,154
Algeria	238,174	41,325	8,435	32,890	10.1	2,989	4,687	1,568	8	7,404
Morocco	44,630	30,055	9,055	21,000	14.8	5,060	7,834	1,548	21	8,260

Own production. Source:

a. Agricultural area is divided into 'arable land and permanent crops' and 'pastures and permanent pastures'. b. Latest data available from this period. (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F12

## Tomatoes Production (in tonnes 2010)



Own production. Source: FAO

TABLE F13

## Livestock

	Live animals					Live animals trade	
	bovine, caprine and ovine <sup>a</sup>	pigs	poultry <sup>b</sup>	equines and camels	beehives	exports	imports
	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands \$	thousands \$
	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2009	2009
Portugal	4,784	2,325	46,500	19	325	49,364	213,443
Spain	27,650	25,343	138,905	250	2,425	374,703	365,922
France	28,947	14,531	172,741	453	982	2,226,255	283,698
Italy	15,421	9,157	154,000	300	500	42,616	1,667,205
Malta	35	66	515	1	..	0	907
Slovenia	641	415	3,052	20	42	40,869	28,062
Croatia	1,149	1,231	6,014	17	300	10,235	156,567
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,572	590	21,190	19	367	1,081	70,068
Serbia	2,542	3,489	20,155	14	320	56,535	14,454
Montenegro	340	12	601	6	24	24	22,522
FYROM	1,133	191	1,995	27	76	5,763	1,616
Albania	3,074	164	7,645	35	218	520	39,520
Greece	13,793	950	33,030	27	1,340	10,100	111,871
Cyprus	491	464	4,330	0,7	40	581	1,571
Turkey	37,734	2	234,032	168	5,603	20,696	32,279
Syria	18,585		274,911	64	611	237,189	42,547
Lebanon	857	10	37,500	4	115	1,248	256,995
Jordan	2,992		25,146	16	45	31,209	42,665
Israel	975	224	47,599	9	90	662	69,589
Palestine	946	..	7,500	..	67	1,650	42,377
Egypt	18,316	38	133,750	205	1,225	18,163	60,586
Libya	9,895		33,000	101	37	19	9,942
Tunisia	9,201	6	85,800	292	140	2,042	21,704
Algeria	25,450	6	125,139	335	400	5	67,188
Morocco	26,605	9	179,000	200	350	3,552	62,460

Own production. Source:

FAO

FAO

FAO

FAO

FAO

FAO

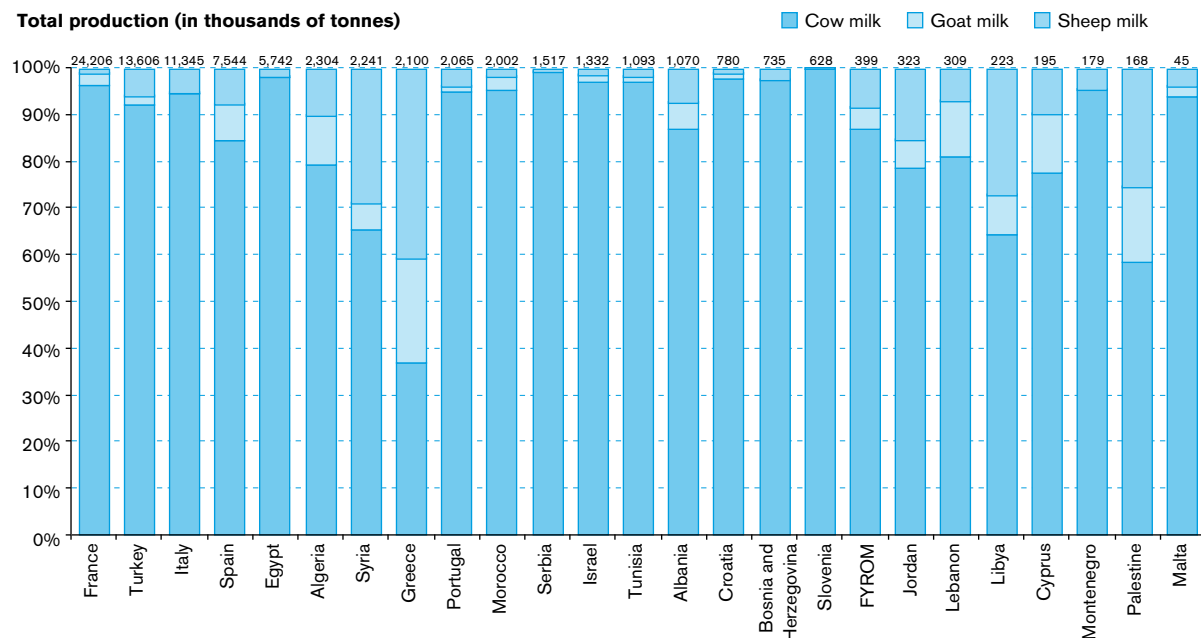
FAO

a. Included bovine, caprine, ovine and buffalo livestock. b. Includes chicken, hens, ducks, turkeys and geese. (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F13

## Milk Production (by type) 2010

Total production (in thousands of tonnes)



Own production. Source: FAO.

TABLE F14

## Fisheries

	Total fisheries				Trade in fish and derivate products		Annual availability of fish and fish derivatives	Fishermen
	marine	freshwater	Mediterranean and Black Sea catches	Aquaculture production	exports	imports		
mt	mt	mt	mt	millions \$	millions \$	kg per capita		
2010	2010	2010	2010	2009	2009	2007	2000	
Portugal	223,442	<0.5	85	3,190	631	1,585	54.8	25,021
Spain	962,792	6,000	99,730	252,352	3,179	5,931	40.0	75,434
France	447,384	2,500	17,606	224,520	1,624	5,639	34.8	26,113
Italy	231,660	3,852	229,850	153,486	716	5,086	24.4	48,770
Malta	1,836	..	1,836	2,916	21	61	30.2	..
Slovenia	771	168	771	778	27	84	9.4	231
Croatia	52,410	456	52,410	13,991	165	105	15.3	65,151
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	2,000	5	7,620	13	37	6.8	3,500
Serbia	0	4,807	0	8,153	7	103	..	..
Montenegro	611	534	611	790	1	13	..	..
FYROM	0	177	0	1,640	1	25	4.8	8,472
Albania	3,104	3,041	3,104	2,504	33	27	5.3	1,590
Greece	82,067	940	80,287	113,486	669	717	21.1	19,847
Cyprus	1,400	20	1,400	4,116	14	78	22.6	..
Turkey	445,680	40,259	445,680	167,721	346	192	6.9	33,614
Syria	2,956	3,679	2,956	8,610	1	60	2.1	11,292
Lebanon	3,541	270	3,541	803	6	98	9.4	9,825
Jordan	136	350	0	541	..	86	5.7	721
Israel	2,186	402	2,136	19,600	26	228	20.6	1,535
Palestine	1,699	..	1,699	..	0	13	0.7	..
Egypt	121,363	263,847	77,389	919,585	14	476	16.7	250,000
Libya	50,006	..	50,006	240	5	52	9.9	9,500
Tunisia	96,640	1,123	96,640	5,424	154	67	13.0	50,815
Algeria	93,607	..	93,607	1,759	9	54	5.2	26,151
Morocco	136,426	7,226	33,917	1,522	1,579	116	9.6	106,096

Own production. Source: FAO.

(..) Data unavailable.

FAO

FAO

FAO

FAO

FAO

FAO

FAO

WRI

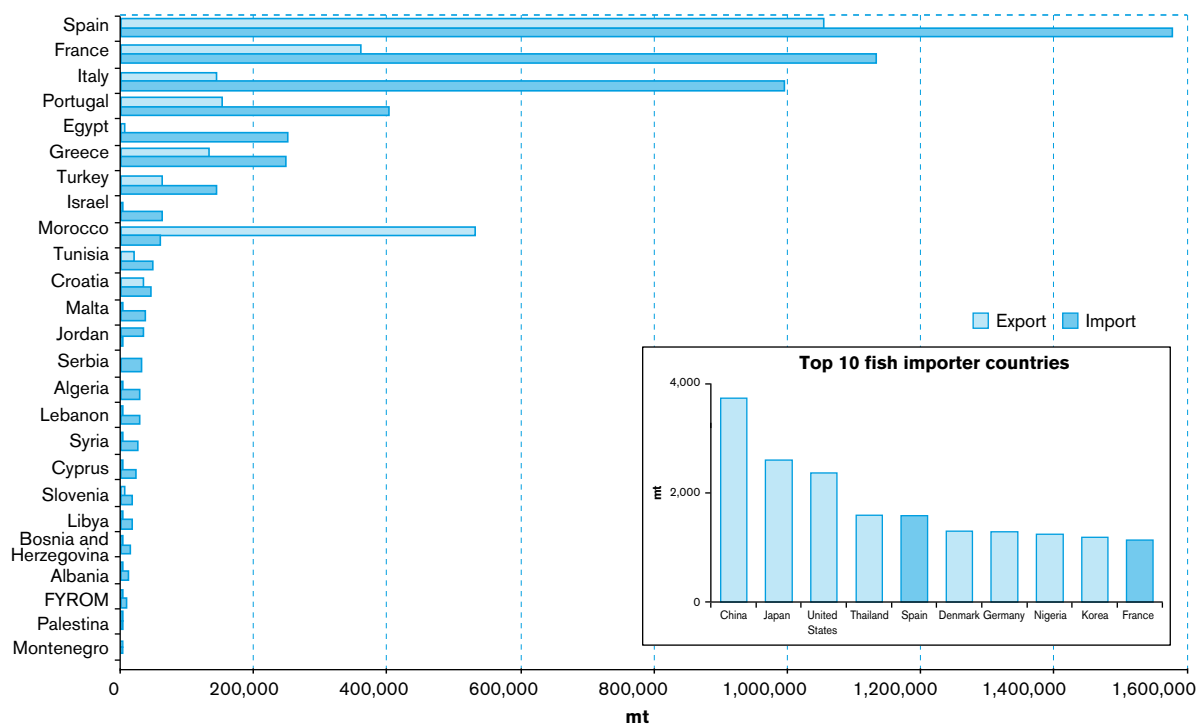
Appendices

Med.2012

403

CHART F14

## Trade in Fish and Derivate Products (2009)



Own production. Source: FAO.

TABLE F15 Employment and Unemployment

	Employment by economic sector					Unemployment rate			
	Employed population thousands	Employment rate %	agriculture	industry	services	total	women	men	youth
			% labor force	% labor force	% labor force	% labor force	% female labor force	% male labor force	% labor force ages 15-24
			2005/08 <sup>a</sup>	2005/08 <sup>a</sup>	2005/08 <sup>a</sup>	2007/09 <sup>a</sup>	2005/09 <sup>a</sup>	2005/09 <sup>a</sup>	2007/09 <sup>a</sup>
	2009	2009	2005/08 <sup>a</sup>	2005/08 <sup>a</sup>	2005/08 <sup>a</sup>	2007/09 <sup>a</sup>	2005/09 <sup>a</sup>	2005/09 <sup>a</sup>	2007/09 <sup>a</sup>
Portugal	5,132	56.6	11.5	29.3	59.2	9.5	10.1	8.9	20
Spain	18,320	47.9	4.3	27.8	67.9	18.0	18.4	17.7	38
France	25,952	51.0	3.0	23.1	72.9	9.1	8.9	9.3	22
Italy	23,228	45.2	3.8	29.7	66.3	7.8	9.3	6.8	25
Malta	159	46.0	1.7	25.1	72.4	6.9	6.8	7.0	13
Slovenia	965	55.4	10.2	34.2	54.7	5.9	5.8	5.9	14
Croatia	1,805	48.2	12.8	30.6	56.3	9.1	10.0	8.0	22
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,443	45.3	..	..	..	23.9	27.1	21.8	47
Serbia	3,658 <sup>b</sup>	45.1 <sup>b</sup>	20.8	29.5	49.7	16.6	18.4	15.3	42
Montenegro	3,658 <sup>b</sup>	45.1 <sup>b</sup>	8.6	19.2	71.9	30.3	35.5	26.2	..
FYROM	614	36.7	18.2	31.3	50.3	32.2	33.0	31.7	55
Albania	1,109	46.0	58.0	13.5	28.4	12.7	..	..	..
Greece	4,663	48.7	8.5 <sup>c</sup>	16.4 <sup>c</sup>	50.1 <sup>c</sup>	9.5	13.1	6.9	26
Cyprus	423	59.0	4.3	22.3	72.5	3.8	5.5	5.0	8
Turkey	22,045	40.3	26.2	25.7	48.1	14.0	14.3	13.9	25
Syria	6,586	46.3	27.0	25.6	47.3	8.4	25.7	5.2	19
Lebanon	1,329	42.1	..	..	..	9.0	10.1	8.6	22
Jordan	1,784	43.1	3.6	21.8	74.5	12.9	24.1	10.3	27
Israel	2,733	52.8	1.6	21.9	75.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	15
Palestine	764	32.4	15.6	23.8	59.5	24.5	38.6	17.7	47
Egypt	24,803	44.1	31.2	22.0	46.6	9.4	22.9	5.2	24
Libya	2,161	48.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	3,242	41.1	..	..	..	14.2	17.3	13.1	31
Algeria	13,181	52.0	20.7	26.0	53.0	11.3	10.1	11.0	24
Morocco	10,879	47.5	43.3	20.3	36.3	10.0	10.5	9.8	22

Own production. Source: ILO

a. Latest data available from this period. b. Data for Serbia and Montenegro are not available separately. They are shown as a whole. c. It has not been possible to include in a specific sector the economic activity of a percentage of the population. (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F15 Unemployment Rates (2005/2009\*)



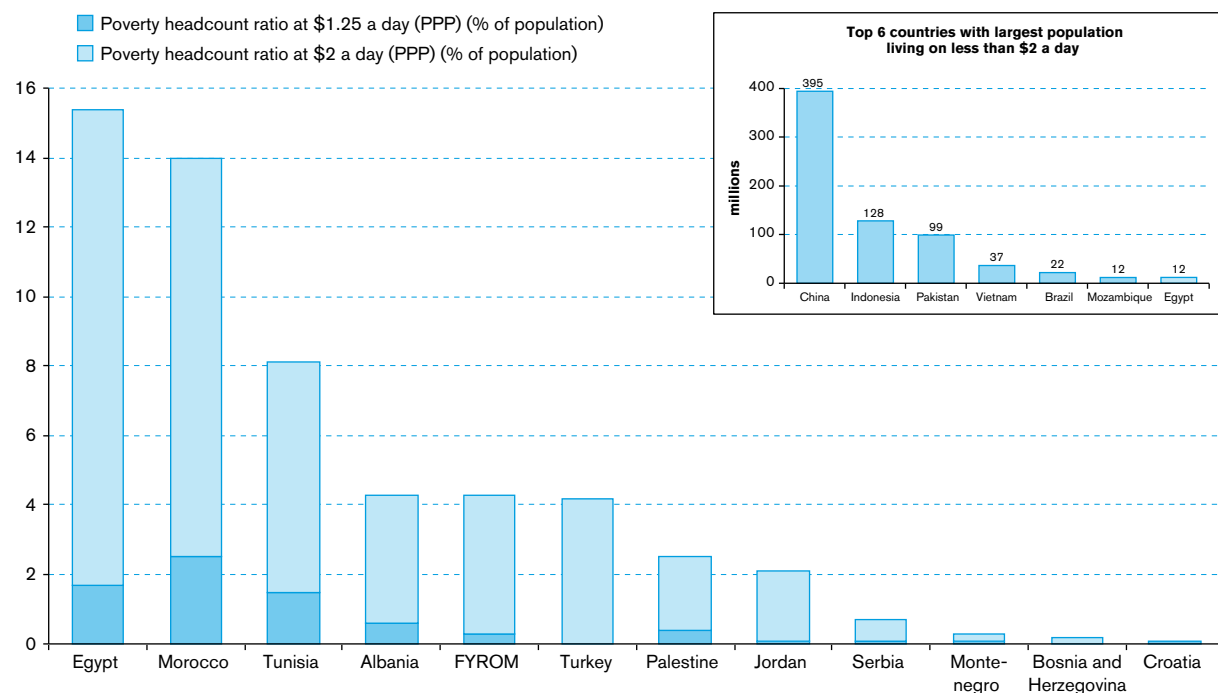
Own production. Source: ILO.

\* Latest data available from this period.

TABLE F16 Income Distribution

	Years	Share of income or consumption					Richest 10 % to poorest 10%	Gini index
		lowest 20%	second 20%	third 20%	fourth 20%	highest 20%		
		%	%	%	%	%		
Portugal		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	2000	7.0	12.1	16.4	22.5	42.0	10.2	35
France		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	2000	6.5	12.0	16.8	22.8	42.0	11.7	36
Malta		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	2004	8.2	12.8	17.0	22.6	39.4	7.2	31
Croatia	2008	8.1	12.2	16.2	21.6	42.0	8.3	34
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2007	6.7	11.3	16.1	22.7	43.2	10.1	36
Serbia	2009	8.9	13.7	17.8	22.8	36.9	6.0	28
Montenegro	2008	8.5	13.1	17.2	22.4	38.8	6.7	30
FYROM	2009	5.1	9.5	14.5	22.0	48.9	16.2	43
Albania	2008	8.1	12.1	15.9	20.9	43.0	8.3	35
Greece	2000	6.7	11.9	16.8	23.0	41.5	10.0	34
Cyprus		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	2008	5.7	10.9	15.9	22.4	45.1	14.0	39
Syria		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lebanon		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan	2010	7.7	11.6	15.7	21.5	43.6	8.4	35
Israel	2001	5.7	10.5	15.9	23.0	44.9	13.7	39
Palestine	2009	7.4	11.5	15.8	21.8	43.4	8.8	36
Egypt	2008	9.2	13.0	16.4	21.0	40.3	6.7	31
Libya		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	2005	5.9	10.1	14.7	21.3	47.9	13.5	41
Algeria		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco	2007	6.5	10.5	14.5	20.6	47.9	12.3	41
Own production. Source:	WB	WB	WB	WB	WB	WB	WB	WB
(..) Data unavailable.								

CHART F16 Percentage of the Population Living on Less than \$2 a Day (2005/08)\*



Own production. Source: WB.  
 \* Latest data available from this period.

TABLE F17

## Gender: Economic Activity

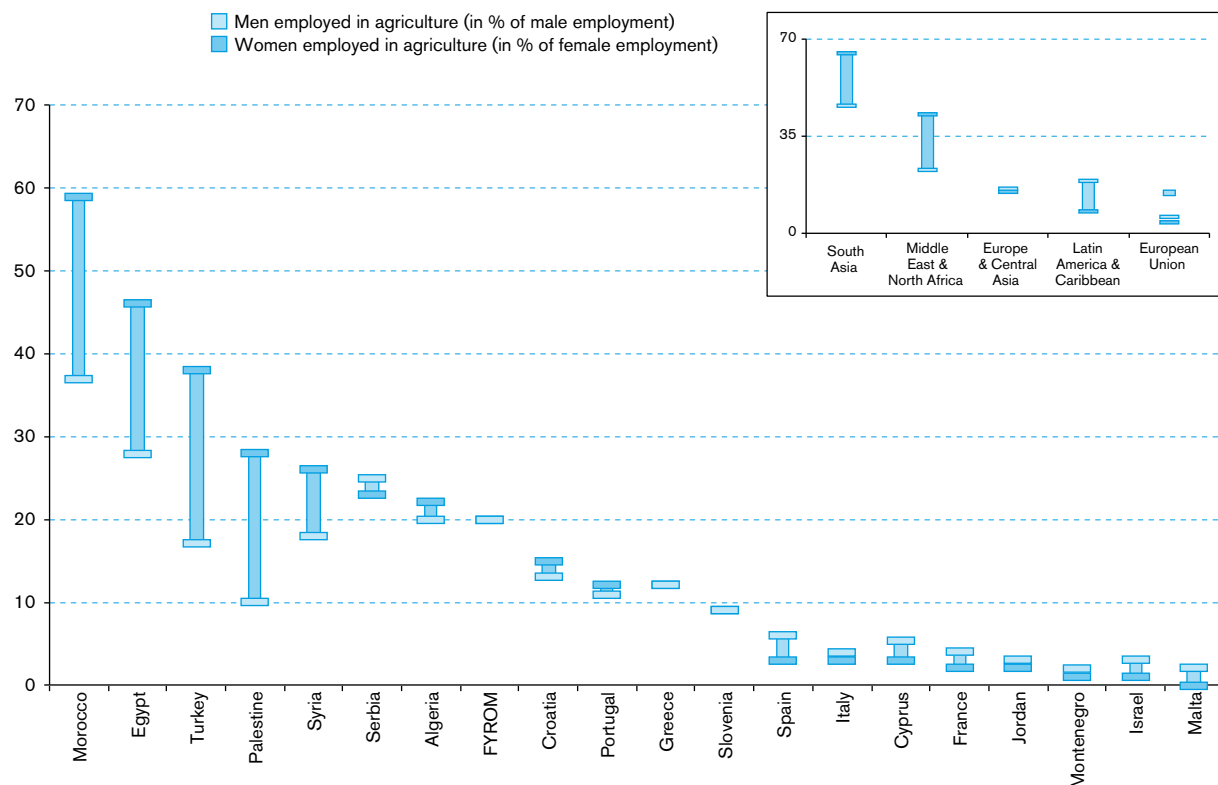
	Female economic activity rate ≥ age 15	Employment by economic activity						Estimated earned income <sup>b</sup>	
		agriculture		industry		services		women	men
		women	men	women	men	women	men		
		% of female employment	% of male employment	% of female employment	% of male employment	% of female employment	% of male employment		
		2009	2004/09 <sup>a</sup>	2004/09 <sup>a</sup>	2004/09 <sup>a</sup>	2004/09 <sup>a</sup>	2004/09 <sup>a</sup>	2007	2007
Portugal	81	12	11	16	39	72	50	17,154	28,762
Spain	71	3	6	10	36	88	59	21,817	41,597
France	82	2	4	10	34	87	62	25,677	42,091
Italy	62	3	4	15	39	82	57	20,152	41,158
Malta	47	0	2	12	31	87	66	14,458	31,812
Slovenia	82	9	9	22	43	69	48	20,427	33,398
Croatia	77	15	13	16	39	68	47	12,934	19,360
Bosnia and Herzegovina	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,910	9,721
Serbia	..	23	25	16	32	61	43	7,654	12,900
Montenegro	..	1	2	12	32	86	66	8611	14951
FYROM	66	20	20	28	33	52	47	5,956	12,247
Albania	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,954	9,143
Greece	66	12	12	9	30	79	59	19,218	38,002
Cyprus	76	3	5	10	32	87	62	18,307	31,625
Turkey	34	38	17	15	29	47	54	5,352	20,441
Syria	26	26	18	8	32	66	50	1,512	7,452
Lebanon	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,062	16,404
Jordan	31	2	3	10	21	88	75	1,543	8,065
Israel	83	1	3	10	30	89	67	20,599	32,148
Palestine	25	28	10	11	29	60	36	..	..
Egypt	29	46	28	6	27	49	46	2,286	8,401
Libya	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,590	22,505
Tunisia	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,249	11,731
Algeria	46	22	20	28	26	49	54	4,081	11,331
Morocco	33	59	37	15	24	25	42	1,603	6,694

Own production. Source: WB<sup>c</sup>

a. Latest data available from this period. b. Estimations reached using the most recent data for the period between 1991-2004. c. Own production using WB data. (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F17

## Employment in Agriculture by Gender (2004/09)\*



Own production. Source: WB

\* Latest data available from this period.

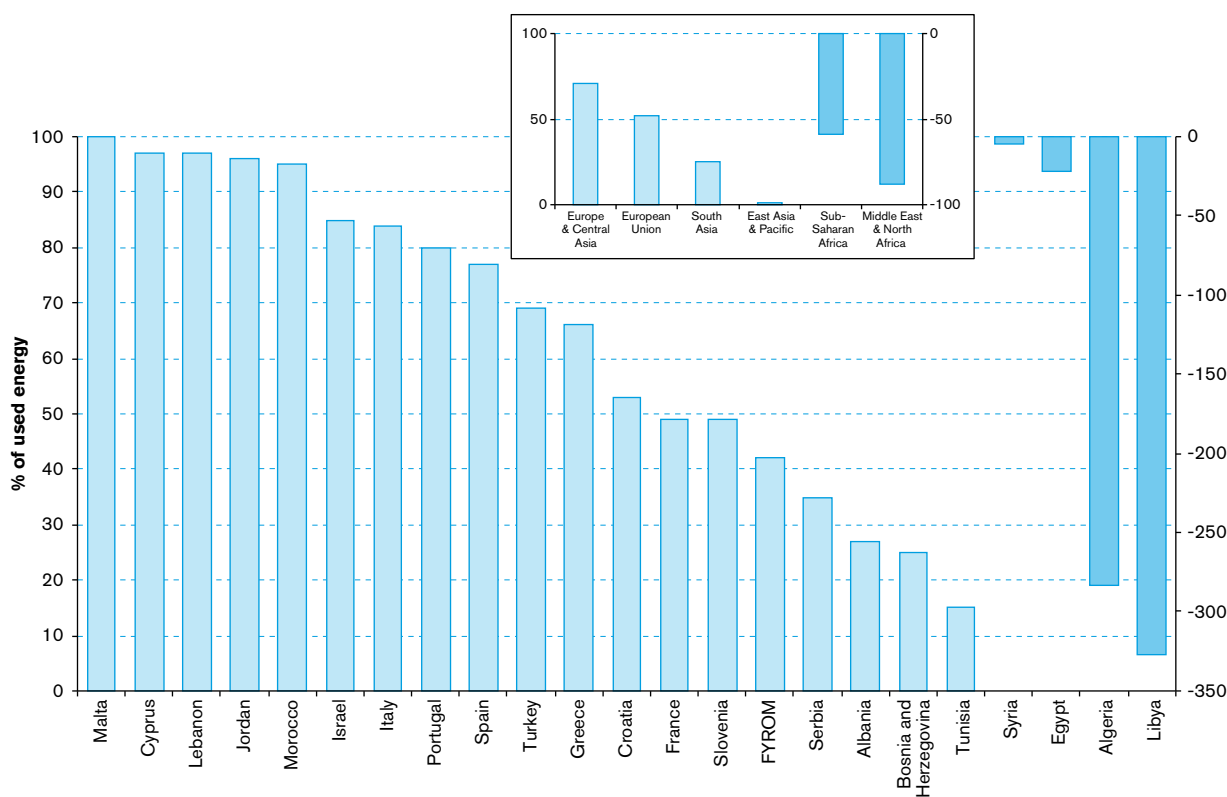
TABLE F18 Production and Energy Consumption

	Energy production	Energy consumption	Energy consumption per capita	GDP per unit of energy use	Net energy import	Energy consumption by source			
						fossil fuels	nuclear	hydro-electric	renewables
	millions mt oil eq	millions mt oil eq	kg oil eq	PPP \$ per kg oil eq	% of used energy <sup>a</sup>	%	%	%	%
	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2005	2005	2005	2005
Portugal	4.9	24.1	2,266	9.4	80	87.6	0.0	1.6	10.8
Spain	29.7	127.0	2,756	9.8	77	84.4	10.4	1.1	4.1
France	129.5	256.2	3,970	7.4	49	52.6	42.1	1.6	3.7
Italy	27.0	164.6	2,735	9.7	84	93.9	0.0	1.7	4.4
Malta	0.0	0.8	1,935	11.5	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovenia	3.5	7.0	3,417	7.3	49	68.3	21.1	4.1	6.5
Croatia	4.1	8.7	1,965	8.3	53	89.4	0.0	6.4	4.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.5	6.0	1,580	4.6	25	87.3	0.0	9.2	3.6
Serbia	9.4	14.4	1,974	4.8	35	..	..	..	..
Montenegro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FYROM	1.6	2.8	1,352	6.7	42	88.7	0.0	4.9	6.4
Albania	1.3	1.7	538	13.8	27	70.5	0.0	19.6	9.9
Greece	10.1	29.4	2,609	9.6	66	94.7	0.0	1.4	3.9
Cyprus	0.1	2.5	2,998	8.2	97	98.3	0.0	0.0	1.7
Turkey	30.3	97.7	1,359	8.6	69	88.2	0.0	4.0	7.8
Syria	23.6	22.5	1,123	4.2	-5	98.4	0.0	1.6	0.0
Lebanon	0.2	6.6	1,580	7.5	97	96.0	0.0	1.6	2.4
Jordan	0.3	7.5	1,260	4.1	96	98.9	0.0	0.1	1.0
Israel	3.3	21.5	2,878	8.8	85	96.7	0.0	0.0	3.3
Palestine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	88.2	72.0	903	5.9	-22	95.8	0.0	1.8	2.4
Libya	87.1	20.4	3,258	4.7	-327	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
Tunisia	7.8	9.2	881	9.5	15	86.6	0.0	0.1	13.3
Algeria	152.2	39.8	1,138	6.5	-283	99.6	0.0	0.1	0.2
Morocco	0.8	15.1	477	8.8	95	95.6	0.0	0.9	3.5

Own production. Source: WB

<sup>a</sup> Negative values indicate that the country is a net exporter. (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F18 Net Energy Import\* (2007)



Own production. Source: WB.

<sup>a</sup> Negative values indicate that the country is a net exporter.

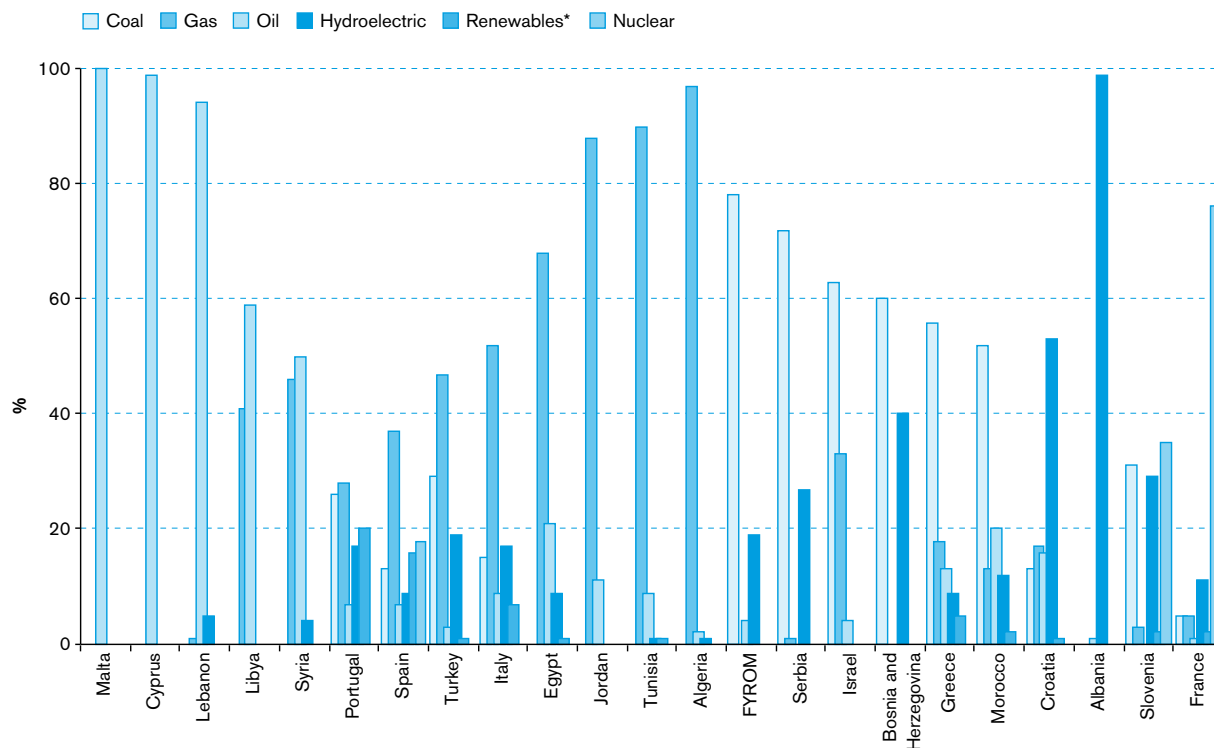
TABLE F19 Production, Consumption and Access to Electricity

	Population with access to electricity	Electricity production	Electricity consumption per capita	Sources of electricity					
				coal	gas	oil	hydro- electric	renewa- bles <sup>a</sup>	nuclear
				%	%	%	%	%	%
	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009
Portugal	100.0	49.5	4,815	26	28	7	17	20	0
Spain	100.0	291.0	6,006	13	37	7	9	16	18
France	100.0	537.4	7,488	5	5	1	11	2	76
Italy	100.0	288.3	5,271	15	52	9	17	7	0
Malta	..	2.2	4,423	0	0	100	0	0	0
Slovenia	..	16.4	6,103	31	3	0	29	2	35
Croatia	..	12.7	3,712	13	17	16	53	1	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	15.7	2,867	60	0	0	40	0	0
Serbia	..	37.4	4,224	72	1	0	27	0	0
Montenegro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FYROM	..	6.8	3,442	78	0	4	19	0	0
Albania	..	5.3	1,747	0	0	1	99	0	0
Greece	100.0	61.1	5,540	56	18	13	9	5	0
Cyprus	..	5.2	4,620	0	0	99	0	0	0
Turkey	..	194.8	2,298	29	47	3	19	1	0
Syria	92.7	43.3	1,563	0	46	50	4	0	0
Lebanon	99.9	13.8	3,130	0	1	94	5	0	0
Jordan	99.9	14.3	2,112	0	88	11	0	0	0
Israel	99.7	55.0	6,608	63	33	4	0	0	0
Palestine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	99.6	139.0	1,549	0	68	21	9	1	0
Libya	99.8	30.4	4,170	0	41	59	0	0	0
Tunisia	99.5	15.7	1,311	0	90	9	1	1	0
Algeria	99.3	42.8	971	0	97	2	1	0	0
Morocco	97.0	21.4	756	52	13	20	12	2	0

Own production. Source:

a. Excluding hydroelectric. (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F19 Sources of Electricity (2009)



Own production. Source: WB.

\* Excluding hydroelectric.

TABLE F20

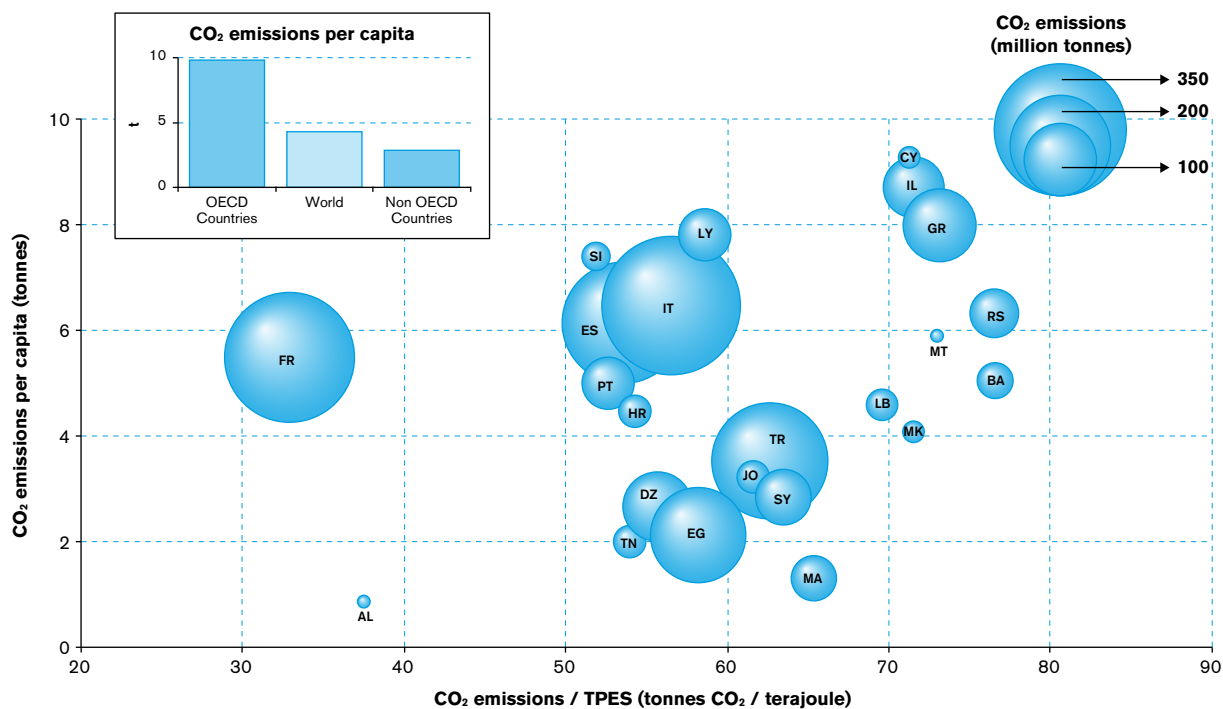
CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions

	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions by sector					
	total	per capita	world participation	Emissions intensity by GDP	industry and construction	transport	electricity and heat production	other sectors	Passenger cars <sup>b</sup>
	million mt	mt	%	kg CO <sub>2</sub> per million \$ PPP	%	%	%	%	per 1,000 people
	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2007/09 <sup>a</sup>
Portugal	53.1	5.0	0.2	0.28	5.2	41.1	43.3	10.4	..
Spain	283.4	6.2	1.0	0.27	22.9	35.4	30.7	11.0	478
France	354.3	5.5	1.2	0.21	20.8	35.0	14.8	29.5	496
Italy	389.3	6.5	1.3	0.26	17.1	28.5	33.6	20.9	596
Malta	2.5	5.9	0.0	0.32	4.0	20.0	72.0	4.0	566
Slovenia	15.2	7.4	0.1	0.34	13.7	33.3	39.2	13.7	522
Croatia	19.8	4.5	0.1	0.31	28.4	31.5	22.8	17.3	346
Bosnia and Herzegovina	19.1	5.1	0.1	0.58	9.4	14.1	70.2	6.3	121
Serbia	46.3	6.3	0.2	1.4	11.0	13.8	69.1	6.0	224
Montenegro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FYROM	8.3	4.1	0.0	0.56	9.5	15.5	70.2	4.8	138
Albania	2.7	0.9	0.0	0.15	29.6	48.1	3.7	18.5	89
Greece	90.2	8.0	0.3	0.34	11.8	27.3	49.3	11.6	455
Cyprus	7.5	9.3	0.0	0.42	10.7	29.3	52.0	8.0	529
Turkey	256.3	3.6	0.9	0.32	20.3	17.5	38.8	23.4	95
Syria	59.8	2.8	0.2	0.76	20.7	26.0	46.4	6.8	30
Lebanon	19.3	4.6	0.1	0.75	6.7	25.9	51.3	16.1	..
Jordan	19.2	3.2	0.1	0.54	17.2	26.6	43.2	13.0	113
Israel	64.6	8.7	0.2	0.34	5.3	26.3	59.1	9.3	265
Palestine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Egypt	175.4	2.1	0.60	0.48	27.4	23.3	36.9	12.5	33
Libya	50.1	7.8	0.17	0.71	18.8	24.0	53.0	4.2	225
Tunisia	20.8	2.0	0.07	0.23	17.4	22.2	40.6	19.8	76
Algeria	92.5	2.7	0.32	0.41	24.2	32.3	26.6	16.9	74
Morocco	41.3	1.3	0.14	0.24	17.9	27.6	33.2	21.3	53

Own production. Source:

a. Latest data available from this period. b. This does not include motorcycles. c. Own production according to IEA data. (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F20

CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions (2009)

Own production. Source: IEA.

TPES: Total Primary Energy Supply.

TABLE F21

## Water

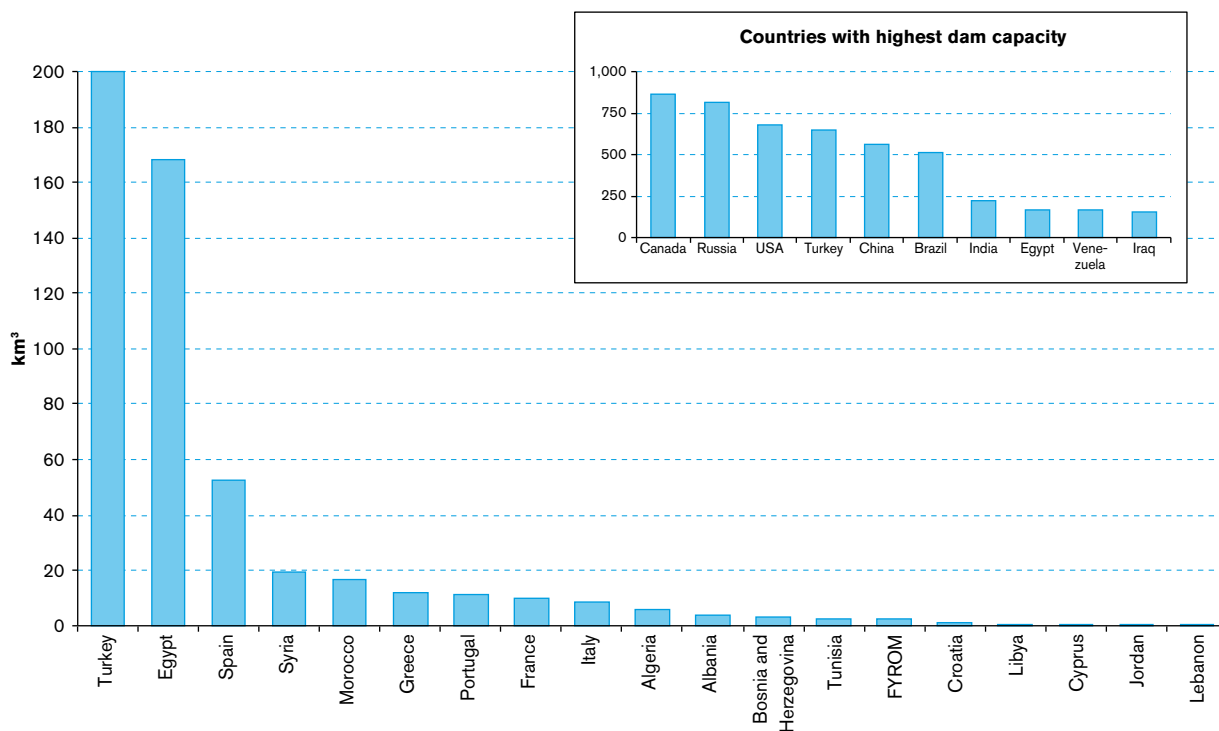
	Water resources				Water consumption						
	nationals	coming from other countries	water dependency	per capita	total	per capita	as % of total resources	by sectors			Desalinated water production
								agriculture	domestic	industrial	
								%	%	%	
	km <sup>3</sup>	km <sup>3</sup>	%	m <sup>3</sup>	km <sup>3</sup>	m <sup>3</sup>	%	%	%	%	millions m <sup>3</sup>
	2009	2009	2009	2009	2000/09 <sup>a</sup>	2000/09 <sup>a</sup>	2000/09 <sup>a</sup>	2000/09 <sup>a</sup>	2000/09 <sup>a</sup>	2000/09 <sup>a</sup>	2000/09 <sup>a</sup>
Portugal	38.0	30.7	44.7	6,435	8.5	812	12.3	73	19	8	2
Spain	111.2	0.3	0.3	2,420	32.5	705	29.1	61	18	22	100
France	200.0	11.0	5.2	3,361	31.6	512	15.0	12	18	69	12
Italy	182.5	8.8	4.6	3,159	45.4	789	23.7	44	20	36	97
Malta	0.1	0.0	0.0	121	0.1	134	10.7	35	64	1	19
Slovenia	18.7	13.2	41.4	15,700	0.9	464	3.0	0	18	82	0
Croatia	37.7	67.8	64.3	23,961	0.6	143	0.6	2	85	14	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	35.5	2.0	5.3	9,973	0.3	90	0.9	..	..	..	0
Serbia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montenegro	..	..	..	..	0.2	255	..	1	60	39	..
FYROM	5.4	1.0	15.6	3,105	1.0	502	16.1	55	30	15	0
Albania	26.9	14.8	35.5	13,015	1.8	595	4.4	58	30	12	0
Greece	58.0	16.3	21.9	6,537	9.5	841	12.8	89	9	2	10
Cyprus	0.8	0.0	0.0	707	0.2	167	24.5	86	10	3	34
Turkey	227.1	-13.4	1.0	2,936	40.1	572	18.8	74	15	11	1
Syria	7.1	9.7	72.4	823	16.8	867	97.4	88	9	4	0
Lebanon	4.8	-0.3	0.8	1,065	1.3	317	24.4	60	29	11	47
Jordan	0.7	0.3	27.2	151	0.9	166	101.1	65	31	4	10
Israel	0.8	1.0	57.9	240	2.0	282	112.3	58	36	6	140
Palestine	0.8	0.0	3.0	207	0.4	112	49.9	45	48	7	0
Egypt	1.8	55.5	96.9	706	68.3	973	119.2	86	8	6	100
Libya	0.6	0.0	0.0	94	4.3	796	718.0	83	14	3	18
Tunisia	4.2	0.4	8.7	438	2.9	296	63.1	76	13	4	13
Algeria	11.3	0.4	3.6	329	6.1	196	52.7	64	23	14	17
Morocco	29.0	0.0	0.0	908	12.6	428	43.5	87	10	3	7

Own production. Source: FAO

a. Latest data available from this period. (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F21

## Dam Capacity



Own production. Source: FAO.

TABLE F22 Environment

	National protected areas									
	Total area	Forest area		Deserts and dry lands	Wood fuel production	land surfaces	marine	Known species <sup>a</sup>	Threatened species <sup>a</sup>	Ecological footprint
		thousand ha	thousand ha	%	%	thousand m <sup>3</sup>	% of the total			
2009	2009	2009	2003	2010	2009	2009	2004	2011	2007	
Portugal	9,209	3,452	37.5	2	600	8.3	3.1	606	19	4.5
Spain	50,537	17,997	35.6	2	2,480	8.6	3.5	647	25	5.4
France	54,919	15,906	28.9	2	26,173	16.5	21.3	665	15	5.0
Italy	30,134	9,071	30.1	3	4,839	15.1	17.4	610	14	5.0
Malta	32	0,3	0.9	0	0	17.3	0.4	391	5	..
Slovenia	2,027	1,251	61.7	10	1,104	13.2	0.6	437	6	5.3
Croatia	5,659	1,916	33.8	0	1,056	13.0	3.4	461	17	3.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,121	2,185	42.7	0	1,260	0.6	0.7	390	9	2.8
Serbia	8,836	2,665	30.2	..	6,223	6.0	..	..	15	..
Montenegro	1,381	543	39.3	..	156	13.3	0.8	..	16	..
FYROM	2,571	993	38.6	100	530	4.9	..	380	14	5.7
Albania	2,875	777	27.0	37	350	9.8	1.6	376	8	1.9
Greece	13,196	3,872	29.3	11	795	16.2	2.6	530	20	5.4
Cyprus	925	173	18.7	100	4	10.5	0.6	370	9	..
Turkey	78,356	11,215	14.3	85	4,859	1.9	2.4	581	31	2.7
Syria	18,518	485	2.6	94	28	0.6	0.6	432	30	1.5
Lebanon	1,045	137	13.1	54	19	0.5	0.1	447	18	2.9
Jordan	8,878	98	1.1	100	302	1.9	30.0	490	23	2.1
Israel	2,207	154	7.0	98	2	17.8	0.4	649	28	4.8
Palestine	602	9	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	12	0.7
Egypt	100,145	69	0.1	100	17,511	5.9	9.3	599	26	1.7
Libya	175,954	217	0.1	99	952	0.1	0.0	413	15	3.1
Tunisia	16,361	940	5.6	91	2,185	1.3	1.2	438	19	1.9
Algeria	238,174	1,501	0.6	98	8,176	6.3	0.3	472	23	1.6
Morocco	44,655	5,121	11.5	87	411	1.5	1.3	559	28	1.2

Own production. Source:

FAO

FAO

FAO

FAO

FAO

WB

WB

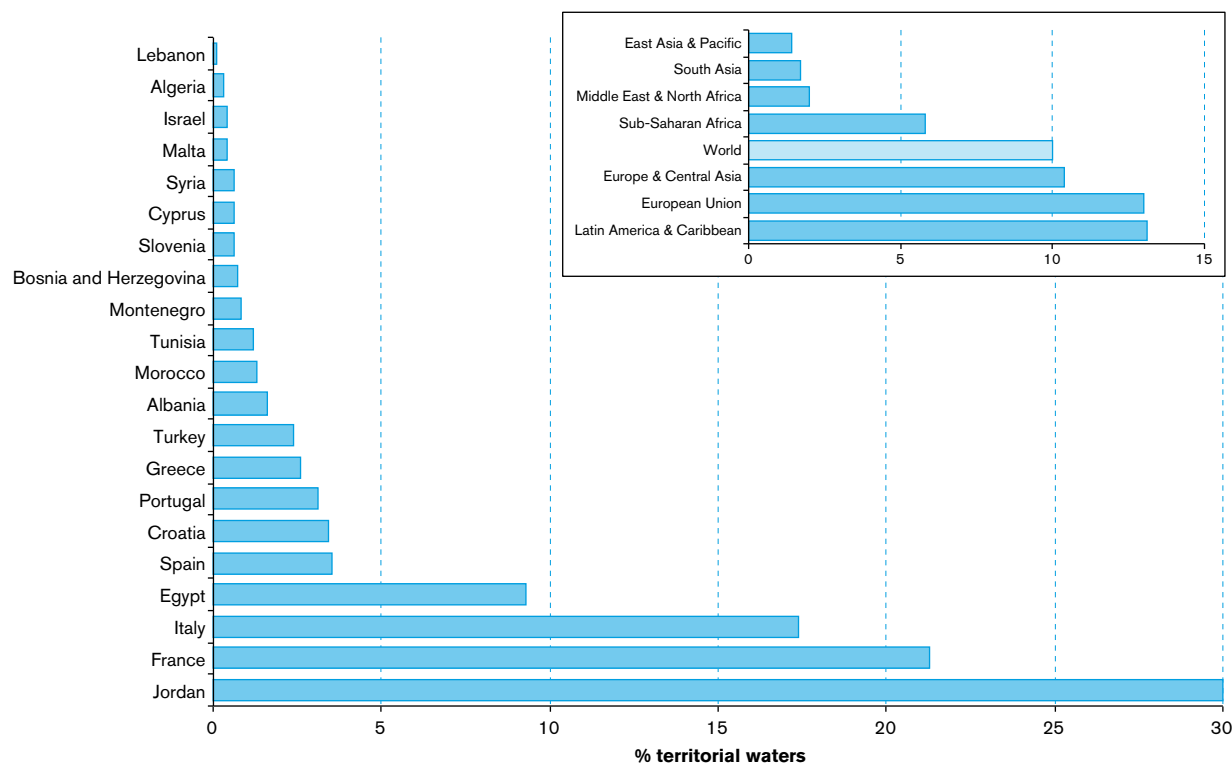
WRI

UICN

WWF

a. Only mammals and birds are included. (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F22 Marine Protected Areas



Own production. Source: WB.

TABLE F23 International Trade

	Exports	Imports	Coverage ratio	Trade balance	Current account balance	Workers' remittances <sup>b</sup>	Foreign direct investment	
							inflows	outflows
	millions \$	millions \$	%	millions \$	millions \$	millions \$	millions \$	millions \$
	2010	2010	2010	2008/10	2010	2010	2010	2010
Portugal	48,689	75,563	62	-26,874	-22,605	3,664	1,452	-8,608
Spain	245,401	314,017	76	-68,616	-64,343	10,245	24,547	21,598
France	520,902	606,624	86	-85,722	-44,499	15,939	33,905	84,112
Italy	446,870	484,713	99	-37,843	-67,942	3,393	9,498	21,005
Malta	2,519	4,172	58	-1,653	-415	50	1,041	87
Slovenia	29,418	30,008	99	-590	-388	297	834	151
Croatia	11,806	20,051	59	-8,245	-1,126	1,545	583	-203
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,803	9,223	52	-4,420	-916	2,228	63	47
Serbia	9,795	16,734	59	-6,939	-2,819	5,580	1,329	189
Montenegro	437	2,182	20	-1,745	-1,031	302	760	29
FYROM	3,291	5,449	60	-2,158	-262	414	293	2
Albania	1,550	46,001	3	-44,451	-1,404	1,285	1,097	-12
Greece	21,545	63,416	34	-41,871	-32,335	2,107	2,188	1,269
Cyprus	1,411	8,490	17	-7,079	-1,807	146	4,860	4,220
Turkey	113,883	185,544	61	-71,661	-47,739	950	9,071	1,780
Syria	14,000	18,880	74	-4,880	-1,161	1,407	1,381	0
Lebanon	5,021	18,460	27	-13,439	-8,797	8,177	4,955	574
Jordan	7,023	15,085	47	-8,062	-1,311	3,789	1,704	28
Israel	58,392	61,209	95	-2,817	6,396	1,379	5,152	7,960
Palestine	563	4,385	13	-3,822	-737	1,307	115	-11
Egypt	26,438	52,923	50	-26,485	-4,435	7,681	6,386	1,176
Libya	46,310	24,647	188	21,663	16,164	16	3,833	1,282
Tunisia	16,427	22,218	74	-5,791	-1,234	1,960	1,513	74
Algeria	57,051	41,000	139	16,051	12,760	2,031	2,921	226
Morocco	17,559	35,522	49	-17,963	-3,925	6,447	1,304	576

Own production. Source:

UNCTAD

UNCTAD

UNCTAD

UNCTAD

UNCTAD

UNCTAD

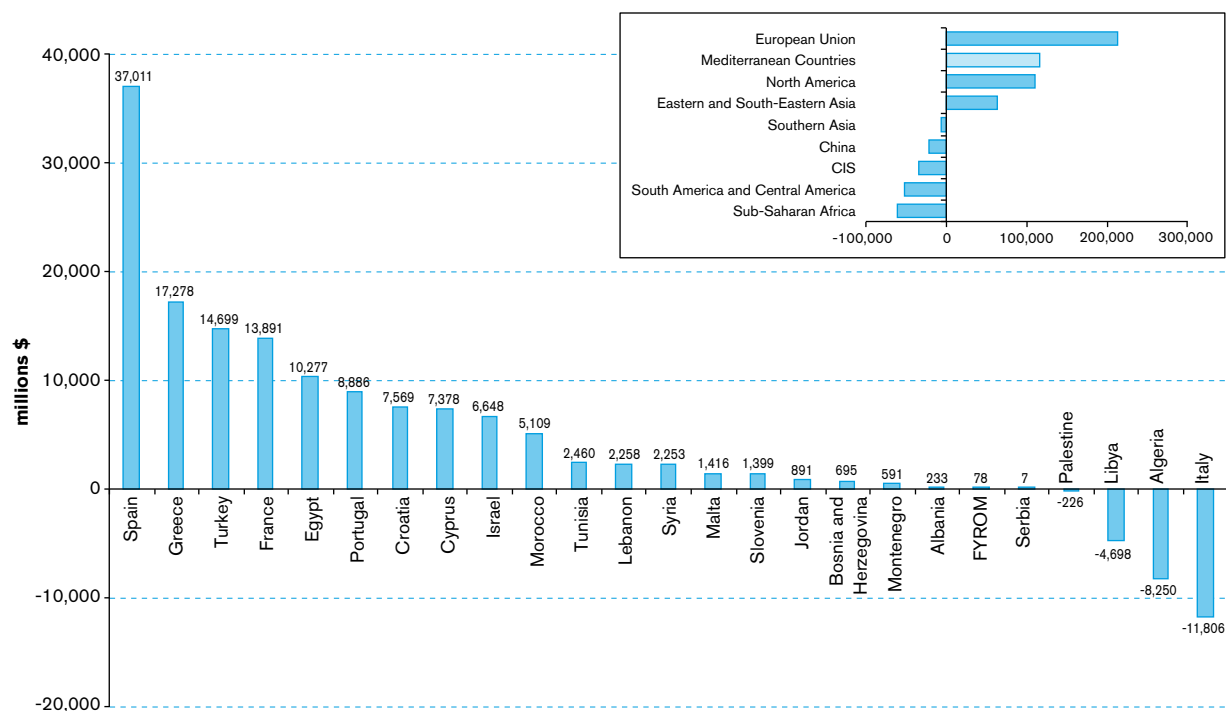
UNCTAD

UNCTAD

UNCTAD

a. From good and services. b. Workers remittances, salaries paid and transfer of capital are included. c. Own production using UNCTAD data. (..) Data unavailable

CHART F23 Trade Balance in Services (2010)



Own production. Source: UNCTAD.

TABLE F24

## Exports

	Exports						Export concentration index
	All food items	Agricultural raw materials	Fuels	Minerals and metals	Manufactured products	Others	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010
Portugal	11.5	2.9	6.5	4.2	73.3	1.6	0.071
Spain	15.5	1.3	3.3	3.4	76.5	0.0	0.100
France	12.0	1.0	3.7	2.8	78.2	2.3	0.088
Italy	7.8	0.7	4.9	3.1	81.5	2.0	0.052
Malta	6.7	0.3	0.6	1.3	91.0	0.1	0.252
Slovenia	3.4	1.4	3.5	4.0	69.8	17.9	0.176
Croatia	11.3	3.7	12.5	4.6	67.9	0.0	0.125
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7.9	6.6	10.9	15.7	57.9	1.0	0.108
Serbia	22.3	1.7	5.1	9.7	59.7	1.5	0.077
Montenegro	14.0	6.3	10.1	46.8	22.8	0.0	0.371
FYROM	14.7	0.8	2.2	6.5	75.8	0.0	0.186
Albania	4.1	2.9	15.2	14.7	62.8	0.3	0.191
Greece	24.3	3.1	11.0	9.5	49.3	2.8	0.103
Cyprus	15.7	1.0	15.6	7.8	57.8	2.1	0.162
Turkey	10.4	0.4	3.9	6.1	77.7	1.5	0.074
Syria	26.5	1.9	36.6	3.6	31.3	0.1	0.264
Lebanon	18.9	0.9	0.1	19.7	60.0	0.4	0.098
Jordan	14.8	0.4	1.1	10.1	73.1	0.5	0.176
Israel	3.1	0.8	0.9	29.8	65.4	0.0	0.273
Palestine	26.6	0.7	2.9	10.6	59.0	0.2	0.229
Egypt	16.5	2.9	28.7	9.9	41.7	0.3	0.133
Libya	0.3	0.0	95.8	1.0	2.9	0.0	0.795
Tunisia	9.8	0.6	15.2	2.0	72.4	0.0	0.162
Algeria	0.6	0.0	98.3	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.523
Morocco	20.3	1.6	3.9	12.0	61.8	0.4	0.155

Own production. Source:

UNCTAD

UNCTAD

UNCTAD

UNCTAD

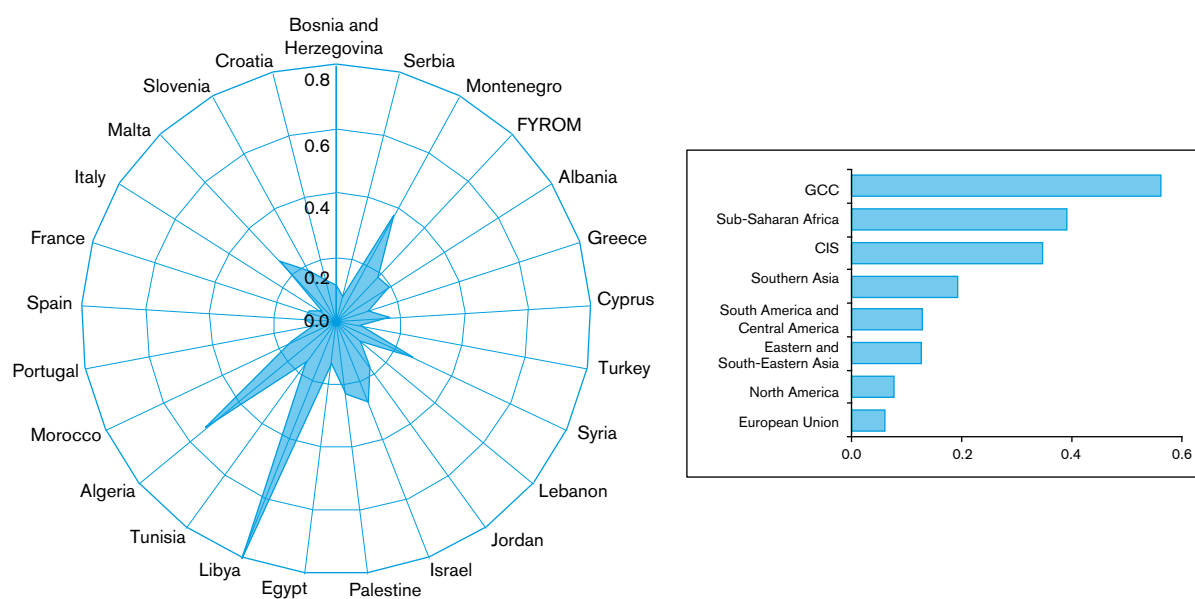
UNCTAD

UNCTAD

UNCTAD

CHART F24

## Export Concentration Index (2010)



Own production. Source: UNCTAD.

TABLE F25

## Imports

	Imports						Import concentration index
	All food items	Agricultural raw materials	Fuels	Minerals and metals	Manufactured products	Others	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	
Portugal	13.5	1.6	13.8	2.8	66.4	1.9	0.077
Spain	10.4	1.4	17.9	4.2	66.1	0.0	0.092
France	8.5	1.4	13.8	3.0	73.3	0.0	0.071
Italy	9.1	2.2	18.9	5.9	62.6	1.3	0.091
Malta	12.6	0.6	16.2	1.9	68.7	0.0	0.188
Slovenia	7.0	2.8	11.4	5.9	60.6	12.3	0.115
Croatia	10.4	1.1	18.8	2.5	67.2	0.0	0.084
Bosnia and Herzegovina	19.6	1.8	14.3	2.7	61.0	0.6	0.063
Serbia	5.9	1.7	17.8	5.8	51.8	17.0	0.149
Montenegro	24.2	0.8	12.7	4.3	58.0	0.0	0.080
FYROM	12.5	1.3	16.2	4.0	66.0	0.0	0.085
Albania	17.5	1.1	12.8	2.9	65.5	0.2	0.073
Greece	12.5	1.0	23.5	3.1	59.9	0.0	0.153
Cyprus	14.8	0.8	20.3	0.9	61.4	1.8	0.164
Turkey	4.0	2.9	14.4	9.4	62.5	6.8	0.085
Syria	15.2	2.4	20.5	3.1	58.7	0.1	0.150
Lebanon	16.4	1.1	15.7	6.5	59.8	0.5	0.126
Jordan	16.2	1.3	22.1	2.4	56.3	1.7	0.112
Israel	7.3	1.2	17.6	15.9	57.4	0.6	0.151
Palestine	25.9	0.8	8.7	2.9	61.4	0.3	0.129
Egypt	19.1	3.2	13.4	4.3	59.9	0.1	0.071
Libya	16.9	0.7	9.3	3.0	68.9	1.2	0.087
Tunisia	8.5	2.1	10.9	4.4	74.1	0.0	0.077
Algeria	16.3	1.6	2.1	1.5	78.4	0.1	0.087
Morocco	11.5	2.2	23.0	3.3	59.9	0.1	0.090

Own production. Source:

UNCTAD

UNCTAD

UNCTAD

UNCTAD

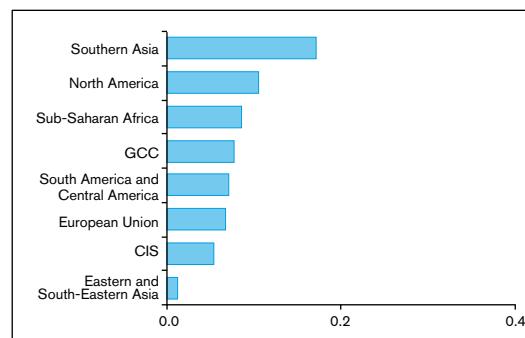
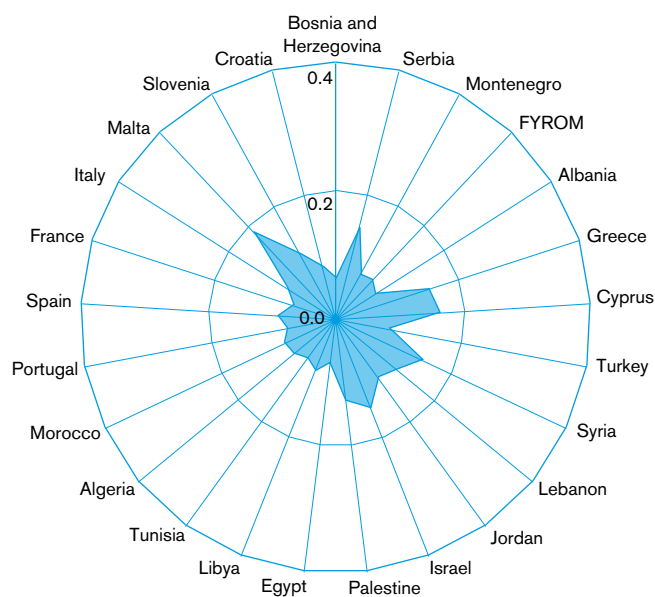
UNCTAD

UNCTAD

UNCTAD

CHART F25

## Import Concentration Index (2010)



Own production. Source: UNCTAD.

TABLE F26 Tourism in the Mediterranean

	Inbound tourists			Outbound tourists	Tourists' overnight stays	International tourism receipts	Tourism expenditure in other countries		
	exchange rate	% in the Mediterranean		thousands	thousands	million \$	% of exports	million \$	% of imports
	%	thousands	nean						
	2009/08	2009	2009						
Portugal	-7.5	6,439	2.3	..	28,127	12,315	18.2	4,604	5.5
Spain	-8.7	52,178	18.6	12,844	223,773	59,539	16.9	22,219	5.9
France	-6.3	76,824	27.3	21,281	526,160	59,391	9.6	46,009	6.9
Italy	1.2	43,239	15.4	29,060	161,797	41,938	8.3	34,339	6.7
Malta	-8.4	1,183	0.4	302	11,262	1,093	17.3	504	7.9
Slovenia	-5.8	1,824	0.6	2,586	4,843	2,733	9.6	1,533	5.5
Croatia	-0.9	9,335	3.3	2,497	50,626	9,224	40.8	1,034	4.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-3.3	311	0.1	..	719	772	14.0	281	3.0
Serbia	-0.2	645	0.2	..	1,399	989	8.3	1,107	5.8
Montenegro	1.7	1,044	0.4	..	6,965	705	..	76	..
FYROM	1.7	259	0.1	..	587	232	5.0	150	2.6
Albania	..	1,856	0.7	3,404	..	2,012	57.0	1,692	26.0
Greece	-6.4	14,915	5.3	..	47,974	14,796	25.0	3,401	4.0
Cyprus	-10.9	2,141	0.8	1,019	13,209	2,467	20.4	1,614	13.1
Turkey	2.0	25,506	9.1	10,493	56,918	24,601	17.2	4,627	3.1
Syria	-26.2	6,092	2.2	5,215	73,492	3,781	24.1	980	5.8
Lebanon	38.9	1,844	0.7	..	..	7,157	34.0	4,297	16.5
Jordan	1.6	3,789	1.3	2,054	4,726	3,471	31.8	1,202	7.3
Israel	-9.7	2,321	0.8	4,007	10,752	4,332	6.4	3,869	6.1
Palestine	2.2	396	0.1	..	..	410	33.5	485	9.7
Egypt	-3.1	11,914	4.2	..	..	11,757	26.4	2,941	5.5
Libya	..	34	0.0	..	..	159	0.4	1,683	6.2
Tunisia	-2.1	6,901	2.5	2,623	..	3,526	17.7	492	2.3
Algeria	7.9	1,912	0.7	1,677	..	382	0.8	575	1.2
Morocco	5.9	8,341	3.0	2,293	..	7,980	30.2	1,713	4.6

Own production. Source:

UNWTO

WB

WBA

WB

UNCTAD

WB

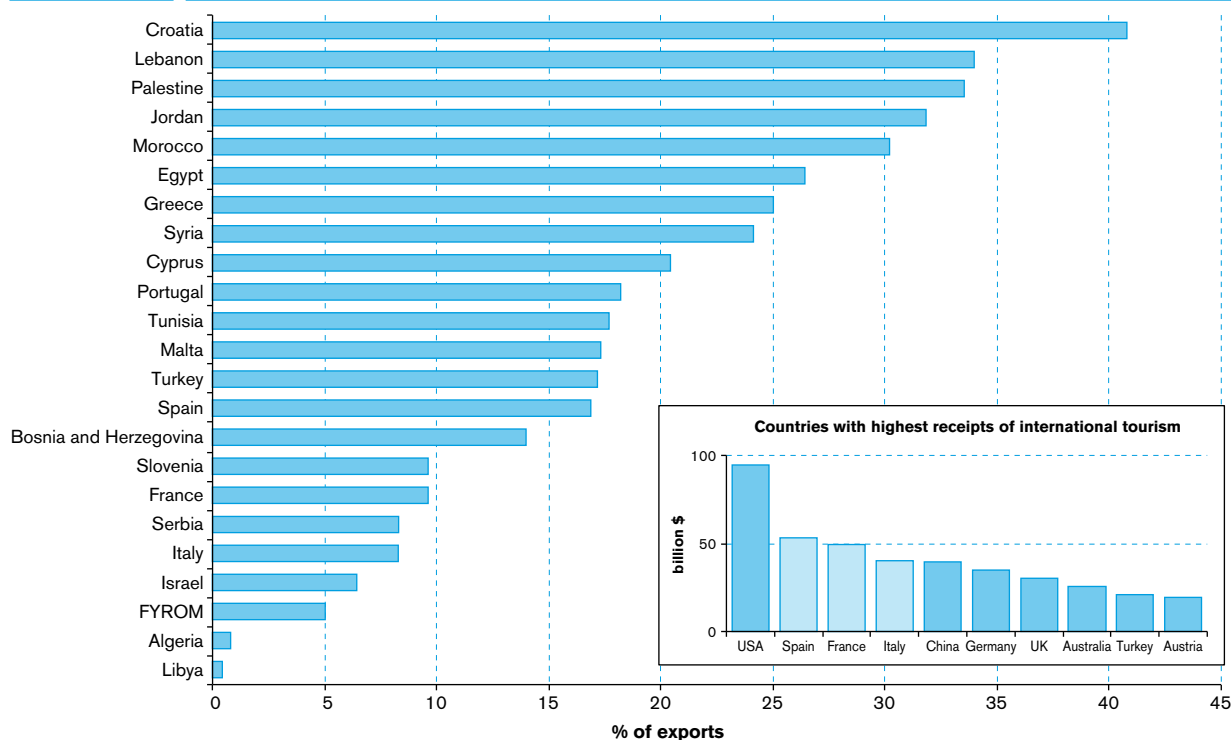
WB

WB

WB

a. Own production using WB data. (..) Data unavailable

CHART F26 International Tourism Receipts (2009)



Own production. Source: WB and UNWTO.

TABLE F27 Official Development Assistance (ODA)

	Official development assistance by donor country			Official development assistance in recipient countries		
	million \$	% of GNI	\$ per capita	million \$	% of GNI	\$ per capita
	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010
Portugal	649	0.29	61			
Spain	5,949	0.43	129			
France	12,915	0.50	206			
Italy	2,996	0.15	49			
Malta						
Slovenia						
Croatia				149	0.25	34
Bosnia and Herzegovina				492	2.84	129
Serbia				651	1.70	66
Montenegro				77	1.95	128
FYROM				178	1.99	89
Albania				338	2.89	106
Greece	508	0.17	45			
Cyprus						
Turkey				1,049	0.14	14
Syria				137	0.24	7
Lebanon				449	1.12	107
Jordan				955	3.40	154
Israel						
Palestine				2,519	..	630
Egypt				594	0.28	7
Libya				9	..	1
Tunisia				551	1.30	52
Algeria				199	0.13	6
Morocco				994	1.10	31

Own production. Source:

OECD

OECD

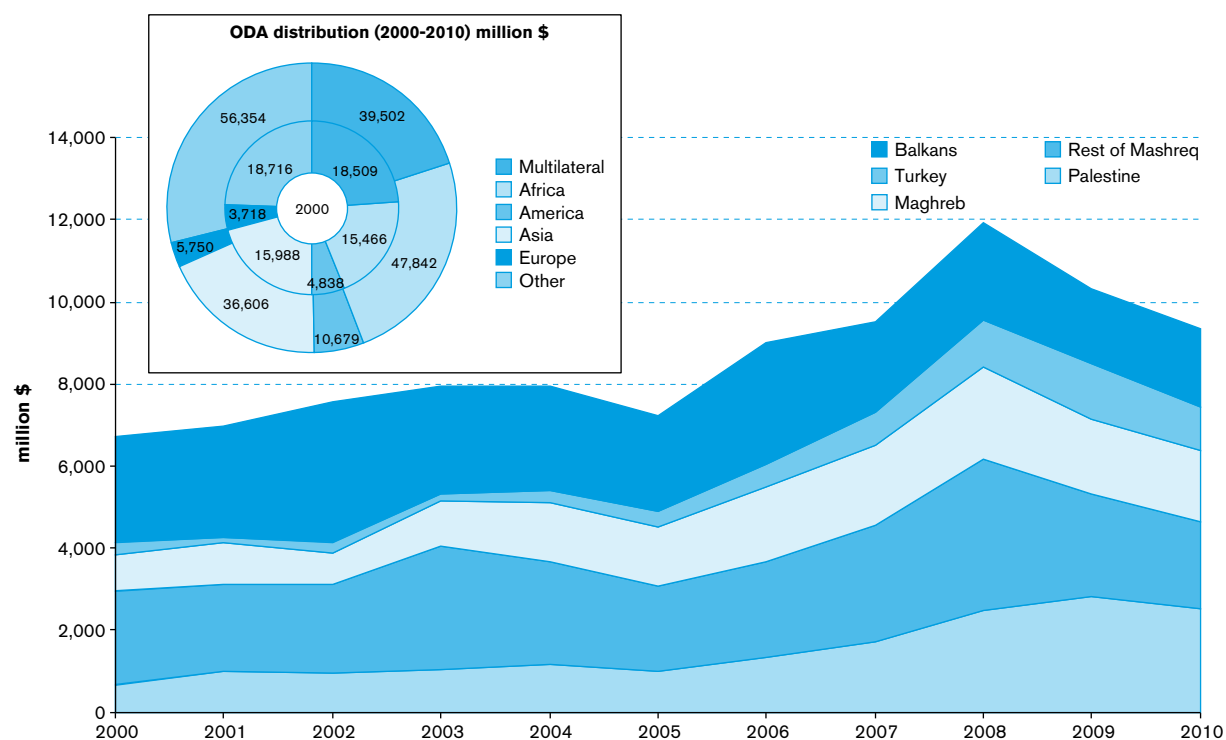
OECD<sup>a</sup>

OECD

OECD

OECD<sup>a</sup><sup>a</sup> Own production using OECD data. (..) Data unavailable

CHART F27 Official Development Assistance in Mediterranean Recipient Countries (2000-2010)



Own production. Source: OECD.

TABLE F28

## External Debt

	External debt					
	million \$	% of GNI	\$ per capita	Long-Term debt	Short-Term debt	Debt service
				million \$	million \$	% exports <sup>b</sup>
	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8,457	48.8	2,226	7,420	1,037	19.9
Serbia	32,222	84.3	3,255	29,424	2,798	30.9
Montenegro	2,308	39.1	3,847	2,122	186	5.9
FYROM	5,804	65.1	2,902	3,750	2,054	15.2
Albania	4,736	40.5	1,480	4,163	573	11.1
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	293,872	40.4	4,037	215,749	78,123	36.7
Syria	4,729	8.2	232	4,171	558	3.9b
Lebanon	24,293	60.7	5,784	20,811	3,482	19.1
Jordan	7,822	27.9	1,262	6,512	1,310	4.9
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palestine	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	34,844	16.2	430	31,695	3,149	6.0
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	21,584	51.1	2,056	16,605	4,979	10.4
Algeria	5,276	3.4	149	3,498	1,778	1.0
Morocco	25,403	28.1	794	23,603	1,800	10.7

Own production. Source:

WB

WB

WB<sup>a</sup>WB<sup>c</sup>

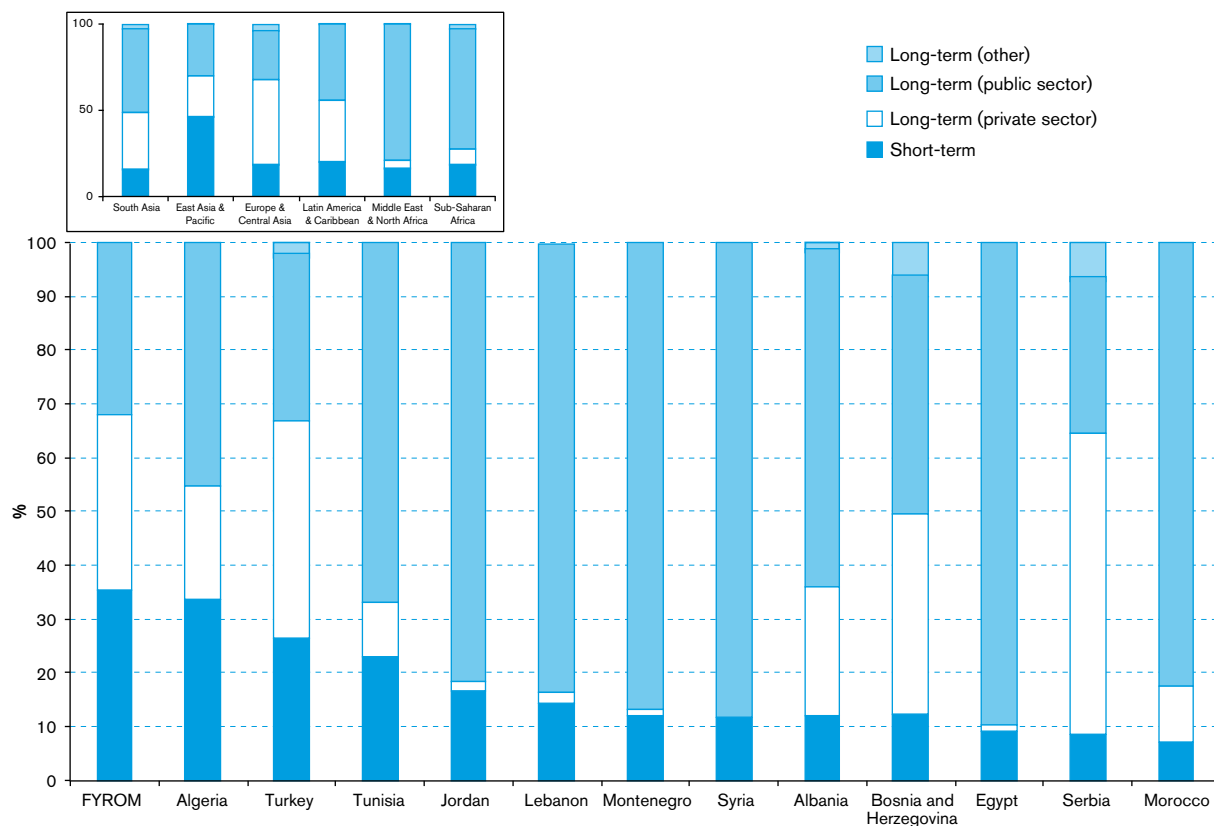
WB

WB

a. Own production using WB and UNPOP data. b. Data from 2009. c. Own production using WB data. (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F28

## Breakdown of External Debt by Maturity (2010)\*



Own production. Source: WB.

\* The World Bank offers no data on more developed countries.

## **Adolescent fertility rate**

Number of births per thousand women aged between 15 and 19.

## **Agricultural land area**

Land surface area made up of arable and permanently cultivated lands and by permanent meadows and pastures.

## **Agricultural population**

Persons who depend on agriculture, hunting, fishing or forestry for their subsistence. This category includes all those who carry out an agricultural activity and all this entails without official employment.

## **Annual population growth rate**

Exponential change in the growth of the population during the period indicated.

## **Aquaculture production**

Includes marine, freshwater and diadromous fish, molluscs and crustaceans cultivated in marine, inland or brackish environments.

## **Arable lands and permanent crops**

Agricultural surface area that groups the data on arable or farm land and land used for permanent crops. Arable and farm land is land given over to temporary crops (those giving two yields are only counted once) temporal meadows for cutting or grazing, land dedicated to commercial vegetable gardens or orchards and land temporarily fallow for a period of less than five years. The term does not include land that has been abandoned as a result of migratory cultivation. Land destined for permanent crops refers to land dedicated to crops that occupy the terrain during long periods and that do not need to be replanted after each harvest, such as cacao, coffee and rubber. It includes

land occupied by bushes destined to flower production, fruit trees, walnut trees and vineyards, but excludes land planted with trees destined to the production of firewood or wood.

## **Armed forces**

Strategic, land, naval, aerial, command and support forces. It also includes paramilitary forces, such as the gendarmerie, the customs services and the border guard if they are trained in military strategy.

## **Average annual supply of fish and fish derivatives**

Calculated from the disposability of fish and its derivatives for human consumption, divided by the total population within the geographical borders of any given country. Nationals living in other countries are excluded, although foreigners living in the country are included.

## **Births attended by skilled health personnel**

Percentage of births attended by health personnel (physicians, nurses and midwives) that are trained in the care, supervision and counselling of women during pregnancy, birthgiving and puerperium, and who can also deliver babies and assist them on their own.

## **Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions**

The emissions of carbon dioxide produced in the burning of all fossil fuels used by a country.

## **Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions by sector**

Shows the proportion of carbon dioxide emissions produced by the burning of fossil fuels in the sectors of transport, industry and electricity production. The

transport sector includes emissions produced by all forms of transport by road, rail and air, including agricultural vehicles travelling by road. International journeys by boat or aeroplane are excluded. The industrial and construction sector includes emissions produced by all types of industry and construction. The electricity sector includes emissions produced by the generation of electricity for public use, including thermal power stations.

## **Cereal production**

The figures for cereal production only refer to harvests of dry grain. Crops harvested for hay, unripe foodstuffs, forage and silage, or are used for grazing, are therefore excluded.

## **Cereal production yield**

The outputs per hectare have been calculated using the data on surface area and production.

## **Cereal trade**

The figures obtained by the FAO, have been supplied by the respective governments in the questionnaires sent out by the FAO.

## **Children under weight for their age**

Percentage of children under five whose weight and height, for their age, is less than twice the standard deviation in comparison with the average for the relevant age group. The population of reference is the child population of the USA, which is assumed to be well nourished.

## **CO<sub>2</sub> emissions intensity by GDP**

Average quantity of CO<sub>2</sub> emitted per unit of incomes generated by a particular economy.

**Consumer price index**

Reflects changes in the cost, for an average consumer, in the acquisition of a basket of goods and services that can be fixed or can change at specific intervals; for example annually. The Laspeyres formula is normally used.

**Contraceptive prevalence rate**

Percentage of women who are married or in a relationship who report using at least one method of contraception.

**Crude birth rate**

Number of births per year per thousand inhabitants. An estimate is made in the middle of the current year.

**Crude death rate**

Number of deaths per year per thousand inhabitants. An estimate is made in the middle of the current year.

**Current account balance**

The sum of the net exports – exports minus imports – of goods and services, incomes and net transfers.

**Daily newspaper circulation**

Refers to those newspapers published at least four times a week.

**Debt service**

The sum of the main payments and interest payments made for long-term debts, interest paid on short-term debts and repayments (redemption and charges) to the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

**Desalinated water production**

Amount of water produced by elimination of salt from salt water using a variety of techniques, including inverse osmosis. Most of this water is used for domestic purposes.

**Deserts and dryland areas**

Total area of semiarid land (dry lands), barren and hyperborean (desert) that make up a country.

**Dietary energy consumption**

Amount of food, in kilocalories per day, available for each person in the population.

**Duration of compulsory education**

Number of years, within a determined age group, that children and young people are legally obliged to attend school.

**Earned income**

Approximate calculation based on the relation between female non-agricultural salaries in respect to male non-agricultural salaries, the proportion of women and men in the economically active population, the total of the female and male population and the GDP per capita (PPP in USD).

**Ecological footprint**

Measurement of the use of renewable natural resources by humanity. For a given population it is defined as the total area of biologically productive land and water required to produce the resources consumed, to maintain energy consumption, to make way for infrastructures and to absorb the waste generated by the population. The unit used to measure the ecological footprint is the global hectare and is defined as a hectare of biologically productive space, equal to the world average.

**Economic activity rate**

The proportion of the population over 15 years of age that contributes, or is able to contribute, labour in the production of goods and services.

**Electricity consumption per capita**

Refers to the gross production per inhabitant and includes the consumption of auxiliary stations and the losses in the transformers considered an integral part of the central station. It also includes the total electricity produced by pumping stations, without deducting the electricity absorbed by the pumps.

**Electricity production**

Measured in the alternating equipment terminals of electric power stations. Also includes hydroelectric, coal, oil, gas and nuclear energy sources and generation by geothermal, solar, wind, tidal and marine energy, as well as renewable residues and fuels.

**Electricity sources**

Refers to the energy sources used to generate electricity: hydroelectric, coal, oil, gas and nuclear.

**Employed population**

Proportion of the economically active population that is employed. When adding the employed population to the unemployed the result is the whole eco-

nomically active population or labour force.

**Employment by sector**

According to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), the Agriculture category also includes hunting, fishing and forest exploitation; the Industry category includes mining, extraction activities (including oil production), manufacturing, construction and public services (electricity, water and gas); the Services category includes the wholesale and retail trades, restaurants and hotels, transport, storage services, communications, financial services, insurance, real estate, business services, as well as community, social and personal services.

**Employment rate**

Percentage of population in work relative to the total population of working age.

**Energy consumption**

Consumption equals the local production plus imports and changes in stock levels, less exports and fuel destined to boats and aeroplanes used for international transport. Shown is the consumption per inhabitant, as well as the origin of the source. By origin, the fossil fuels include the power consumption of petroleum, natural gas, coal and its derivatives. In the case of nuclear energy, an efficiency of 33% is assumed (European average). Hydroelectricity excludes consumption from pumping. The modern renewable sources include (wind, tidal, waves, photovoltaic and thermal solar, biogas and geothermal and fuels coming from the biomass, such as ethanol) and traditional ones (solid biomass, including wood, vegetable and animal waste, among others).

**Energy production**

Primary energy forms – oil, natural gas, coal and its derivatives and renewable fuels and residues – and primary electricity, all converted into equivalents of oil. The renewable fuels and residues refer to solid and liquid biomass, biogas and industrial and municipal residues.

**Expected years of schooling**

Number of years of schooling that a child of school entrance age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of age-

specific enrolment rates were to stay the same throughout the child's life.

### Export/Import concentration index

The Herfindahl-Hirschmann Index is used, in a normalised version, to obtain values between zero and one (maximum concentration). It measures the degree of market concentration and the calculation takes into account the different product groups exported, according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

### Exports

The value of all goods supplied by an economy to the rest of the world. It excludes labour and income in concept of property, as well as transfer payments.

### External debt

The sum of the national debt, with public guarantee, private unsecured long-term debt, credit from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and short-term debt.

### Fertility rate

Number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with current age specific fertility rates.

### Fertilizer consumption

Amount of vegetable nutrients used per unit of cultivatable land. The fertilisers considered are nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium. Consumption is calculated as production plus imports minus exports, and traditional nutrients (animal and vegetable fertilisers) are not included. The data obtained is the result of dividing the consumption of fertiliser of each country by the surface area of arable and permanently cultivated land.

### Fishermen

Includes the number of people employed in commercial and subsistence fishing (both personnel on land and at sea), who work in fresh water, brackish water, marine area or in aquaculture activities.

### Fixed telephone lines

Fixed telephone line connecting the subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched network

### Foreign direct investment

Net direct investment that is made in order to achieve a lasting participation in the management of a business company operating in a country other than that of the investor. It is equal to the sum of the equity capital, the reinvestment of earnings and other long-term and short-term capital.

### Forest area

Understood as all land with natural or artificial plots of trees, whether productive or not.

### GDP (see *Gross Domestic Product*)

### GDP per capita (see *Gross Domestic Product per capita*)

### GDP growth rate

Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency.

### GDP per unit of energy use

Indicator of energy efficiency. The temporary differences and entire countries partly reflect, structural economic changes, changes in the efficiency of particular sectors and differences in the use of fuels. The GDP has been converted into 2005 international dollars.

### Gini index

Measure of greater or lesser inequality in the distribution of income and consumption, considering a state of perfectly equal distribution. A value of zero represents perfect equality and a value of one hundred total inequality.

### GNI (see *Gross National Income*)

### Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The sum of the added value by all the resident producers in an economy, plus any tax on the product (without taking into account the subsidies). The added value is the net profit of an industry after adding together all the profits and subtracting the intermediate contributions.

### Gross Domestic Product by sector

The contribution of the distinct economic sectors in the GDP is determined according to the added value determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC).

### Gross Domestic Product per capita (GDP per capita)

Using the official exchange rates to convert the figures in national currency into USA dollars does not measure the relative internal acquisition powers of each currency in each country. The International Comparison Project (ICP) of the United Nations and the World Bank develop measures of the GDP on an internationally comparable scale using as conversion factors, the Purchase Power Parities (PPP) in respect to each country.

### Gross National Income (GNI)

The sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. The added value of the net profit of an industry after having summed up all profits and deducted international contributions.

### HDI (see *Human Development Index*)

### Households with television

Percentage of homes with a TV set. Data provided for some countries refer only to homes with colour television so values shown may be lower than actual figures.

### Human Development Index (HDI)

Index elaborated by the United Nations Development Project (UNPD) relating three indicators: income level (per capita GNI), health (life expectancy at birth) and level of education (mean years of education and expected years of schooling).

### Immigrants

Refers to the people born outside of a given country at the mid point of the year. The data is given in absolute figures and as a percentage in respect to the population of the receiving country.

### Imports

Value of all goods received by an economy from the rest of the world. It excludes labour and income in concept of property, as well as transfer payments.

### Inbound tourists by destination country

Number of tourists who travel to a coun-

try other than that in which they have their usual residence, for a period not exceeding 12 months and whose main purpose in visiting is other than an activity remunerated from within the country visited.

#### **Infant mortality rate**

Shows the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per thousand live births.

#### **Information and communications technology expenditures**

Includes internal and external spending on information technology, as well as telecommunications and other office infrastructures.

#### **Internally displaced people**

As a result of armed conflicts or human rights abuses, some 25 million people live as internally displaced population. These people were forced to flee from their homes for fear of losing their lives, but unlike refugees, they were displaced within their country's borders. Even though internally displaced people are twice as many as refugees, their situation receives less international attention.

#### **International tourism receipts**

Income received in a given country from visitors, including payments made to national freight companies for international freight. It also includes the prepayment of goods and services received in the destination country. It can include the income from single day visitors. The percentage it represents in respect to exports is calculated as a ratio of the exports of goods and services.

#### **Internet users**

Defined as the computers within an economy that are directly linked to the worldwide Internet. These statistics are based on the country codes of the addresses of the users and do not always correspond to the physical location of the computer.

#### **Irrigated lands**

Irrigation data refers to the areas equipped with hydraulic infrastructure to supply water to crops. Areas with partial or total control of the distribution, surface areas irrigated by diversion of rises in level and low and flooded areas where available water is controlled are included.

#### **Known species**

Refers to the total number of species in a given country. Only mammals and birds have been taken into account.

#### **Land area**

Refers to the total surface area minus the surface covered by inland waters. Inland waters are defined in general as rivers and principle lakes.

#### **Land under cereal production**

The figures related to cultivated crop surface areas generally refer to the area harvested, although those corresponding to permanent crops can refer to the total planted area. The figures for the cultivated cereal area only refer to harvests of dry grain. Crops harvested for hay, unripe foodstuffs, forage and silage, or used for grazing, are therefore excluded.

#### **Life expectancy at birth**

The number of years that a new-born infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

#### **Live animal stock**

The data on stock covers all domestic animals regardless of age, location or final purpose. Estimates have been made for countries that have not supplied data, as well as for countries supplying partial statistics.

#### **Live animal trade**

Enormous quantities of unregistered animals cross the borders of some countries. In order to obtain more representative international trade figures of live animals, the FAO has incorporated estimates of the unregistered trade.

#### **Long term external debt**

Debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year. It has three components: public, publicly guaranteed and private non guaranteed debt.

#### **Maternal mortality ratio**

Annual number of deaths of women owing to causes related to pregnancy, for every 100,000 live births.

#### **Mean years of schooling**

Average number of years of education received by people ages 25 and older

in their lifetime based on education attainment levels of the population converted into years of schooling based on theoretical durations of each level of education attended.

#### **Mediterranean and the Black Sea catches**

Fishing catches for commerce, industry or subsistence (including recreational catches where the data is available). The data refers to the catch by the fleet of a country in the Mediterranean and/or in the Black Sea.

#### **Military expenditure**

Total expenses effected by the Ministry of Defence and other ministries on the recruitment and training of military personnel, as well as the manufacture and acquisition of military supplies and equipment. Military assistance is included in the expenses of the donor country.

#### **Mobile phones**

Mobile telephone users subscribed to a public, mobile and automatic service providing access to the public telephone network using cellular technology.

#### **Net energy import**

Shows the amount of energy use by an economy and to what extent it exceeds its domestic production.

#### **Net enrolment ratio**

Number of students enrolled in a level of education who are of the official school age for that level, as a percentage of the total of the population of official school age for that level. The figures are shown for primary and secondary education.

#### **Net migration rate**

Net number of migrants divided by the average population of the receiving country within the period considered.

#### **Net number of migrants**

The entry of immigrants into a given country minus the outgoing emigrants of the same country.

#### **Official Development Assistance (ODA)**

The net payment of donations and loans granted under advantageous financial terms by official boards of partner coun-

tries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), as well as international organisations, with a view to promoting economic development and wellbeing, including co-operation and technical assistance.

### Oil equivalent

All the values of energy production and consumption presented in this classification are calculated and published by the International Energy Agency (IEA) which uses the equivalent metric tonne of oil based on the calorific content of the energy products as the unit of measurement. An equivalent metric tonne of oil is defined as  $10^7$  kilo calories or 11,628 gigawatts per hour (GWh). This amount of energy is practically equal to the amount of energy contained in a tonne of crude oil.

### Outbound tourists by country of origin

Number of trips that travellers make to a given country from their normal country of residence, for a period of less than one year, for any other reason than to undertake a paid activity in the country visited.

### Passenger cars

Road motor vehicles, other than two-wheelers, intended for the carriage of passengers and designed to seat no more than nine people (including the driver).

### Permanent pasture

Refers to land used permanently (five years or more) for herbaceous fodder, whether cultivated or uncultivated (meadows or uncultivated land for grazing).

### Personal computers

Independent computers in use, intended for use by one single user at a time.

### Population density

The result of dividing the average annual population of a country by its land surface area expressed in square kilometres.

### Population in urban agglomerations of more than 750,000 inhabitants

Percentage of the population of a coun-

try living in metropolitan areas, that in 2005 had a population of more than 750,000 people.

### Population on the Mediterranean coast

Estimates of the percentage of the population that lives in the coastal area.

### Population living with HIV/AIDS

Estimated number of people of any age infected with HIV or AIDS. Includes the whole living infected population at the end of 2003, regardless of whether or not they have developed the disease. It shows the actual figure and the percentage in respect of the population of the country.

### Population per physician

The figure is obtained by dividing the number of inhabitants of a country by the number of physicians in its health system.

### Population with access to electricity

Refers to the number of people with access to electricity as a percentage of the total population.

### Population with access to improved sanitation

Percentage of the population with access to adequate installations for the elimination of excrement, such as connection to drains or systems of septic tanks, flush latrines, pour flush latrines or ventilated improved pit latrines. A system of elimination of excrement is considered adequate if it is private or shared (but not public) and if it allows the efficient avoidance of people or animals entering into contact with the excrement.

### Population with sustainable access to an improved water source

The percentage of the population that has reasonable access to any of the following sources of drinking water: household water connections, public standpipes, bore holes, protected dug wells, protected springs and rainwater deposits. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least twenty litres per person per day, from a source located within a radius of one kilometre from the home of the user.

### Prevalence of smoking

The percentage of men and women who smoke cigarettes. The age range varies between countries, but in general it is 15 years of age or above.

### Primary pupil-teacher ratio

Number of pupils registered in primary schools divided by the number of teachers in primary schools.

### Protected areas

Areas of land or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biodiversity, natural and associated cultural resources and managed through legal and other instruments. According to The World Conservation Union (IUCN) it includes the total area of all natural reserves, virgin areas, national parks, natural monuments, management areas of habitats and species, as well as protected land and sea areas in each country.

### Public expenditure on education

Composed of capital expenses (construction, renovation, major repairs and purchase of heavy equipment or vehicles) and running costs (goods and services consumed during the current year and that need to be renewed the following year). It covers expenses such as salaries and rendering of services, contracted or acquired services, books and didactic material, social welfare services, furniture and equipment, minor repairs, fuel, insurance, rent, telecommunications and travel.

### Public health expenditure

Refers to the recurring and capital expenses in government budgets (central and local), loans and external concessions (including donations by international agencies and non-governmental organisations) and social or compulsory medical insurance funds.

### R & D expenditures

The current and capital expenses of creative and systematic activities that increase the stock of knowledge. Includes basic and applied research and experimental development work that leads to new devices, products or processes.

### Refugees

People who have been forced to flee their country for fear of persecution

owing to reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinions or membership of determined social groups and who are unable or unwilling to return. The asylum country is the country in which the refugee has requested asylum, but has not yet received a response, or where he or she has been registered as an asylum seeker. The country of origin refers to the nationality of the seeker or to the country in which he or she is a citizen.

### **Rural population**

The estimated population at the mid point of the year in areas defined as rural, as a percentage of the total population of the country.

### **Scientists and technicians in R&D**

Professionals that have received further training to work in any scientific field.

### **Sectorial distribution of the active population**

Shown by the percentages of the workforce employed in the different economic sectors: agriculture, industry and services.

### **Share of income or consumption**

In the questionnaires carried out in homes in diverse countries to determine the distribution of income, they make five divisions (or quintiles) from the lowest to the greatest incomes. The two lower quintiles (40%) are considered the poorest. A relation is also made between the richest 10% and the poorest 10%, in order to establish the degree of inequality in incomes.

### **Short-term external debt**

Debt owed to non-residents having an original maturity of one year or less and interest arrears on long-term debt.

### **Surface area**

Refers to the extension of the country in its totality, including the surface area occupied by inland waters.

### **Threatened species**

Includes all the species classified by The World Conservation Union (IUCN), as "vulnerable, in danger, or in critical danger," but excludes all introduced species, species whose status is not sufficiently known, extinguished species and those still without an assigned sta-

tus. Only mammals and birds have been taken into account.

### **Total catches**

Fishing catches for commerce, industry or subsistence (including recreational catches where the data is available). The data refers to the catch by the fleet of a country in any part of the world. Marine fishing is practiced in seas or oceans, while freshwater fishing takes place in rivers, wetlands and inland lakes.

### **Total health expenditure**

Funds mobilised by the system. Sum of general government and private expenditure on health.

### **Total population**

Includes all of the residents of a country or territory with the legal status of citizen, except refugees settled in a country of asylum, who are generally considered as part of the population of their country of origin. Values for 2005 and projections for 2050 are shown.

### **Tourism expenditure in other countries**

The expenditure in other countries of travellers from a given country, including the payments to national freight companies for international freight. It can include the expenses of single day travellers. The percentage it represents in respect of the exports, is calculated as a ratio of the exports of goods and services.

### **Tourists' overnight stays**

Number of nights that non-resident tourists spend within the country visited, regardless of the type of tourist establishment.

### **Trade balance**

Account that holds the imports and exports of an economy during a certain period of time with the purpose of reflecting the corresponding balance. The negative values indicate a deficit in the trade balance.

### **Trade in fish and derivative products**

Expresses the value associated to the exports and imports of live, fresh, frozen, chilled, dried, salted, smoked and tinned fish and derivative products. Includes

fresh and salt water and aquaculture fish, molluscs and crustaceans.

### **Under-five mortality rate**

Probability of death between birth and becoming five years old, expressed per thousand live births.

### **Unemployment rate**

Percentage of the active population without work, but available for and seeking employment.

### **Urban population living in slums**

A place of precarious settlement is a group of individuals who live under the same roof and lack one or more of the following conditions: secure tenure (State protection against illegal eviction), access to drinking water, access to basic healthcare, structural dwelling quality and sufficient vital space. In accordance with the situation of the city in which the precarious settlement is found, this concept can be locally adapted.

### **Water consumption**

Total water used by humans in a year, without taking into account the losses due to evaporation in reservoirs. Includes water from non renewable underground sources, from rivers coming from other countries and from desalinated plants.

### **Water dependency**

Percentage of water available in one country, coming from another.

### **Water resources**

Refers to the total renewable resources, covering the watercourses of the country (rivers and underground rain water reserves) and the watercourses originating in other countries.

### **Women in parliamentary seats**

Refers to the percentage of seats occupied by women in a lower or single chamber, or in a higher or senate, according to each case. In the case where there are two chambers, the data refers to the weighted average of the participation of women in both chambers.

### **Wood fuel production**

Includes wood from trunks and branches, used as fuel for cooking, heating or producing energy.

### **Workers' remittances**

According to the definition of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Balance of Payments Manual, workers' remittances are goods and financial assets transferred by immigrants living and working in an economy (where they are considered residents) in favour of the residents of their former country of residence. An immigrant must live and work in the new economy for more than one year to be considered a resident

there. The transfers made to the immigrants own accounts abroad are not considered transfers. Moreover, all those derived from the possession of a business by an immigrant are only considered to be normal transfers to the country of origin.

### **Year when women obtained the right to stand for election**

The dates refer to the year when the universal and equal right to stand for

election was recognised. In the cases when two years appear, the first refers to the first partial recognition of the right to stand for election.

### **Year when women obtained the right to vote**

The dates refer to the year when the universal and equal right to vote was recognised. In the cases when two years appear, the first refers to the first partial recognition of the right to vote.