MAP A.1a COVID-19: Cases and Deaths per 100,000 Inhabitants

**Cumulative Cases per 100,000 Inhabitants as of 31 May 2021**
- More than 10,000
- From 8,000 to 10,000
- From 6,000 to 8,000
- From 4,000 to 6,000
- From 2,000 to 4,000
- Less than 2,000

**Cumulative Deaths per 100,000 Inhabitants as of 31 May 2021**
- More than 250
- From 200 to 250
- From 150 to 200
- From 100 to 150
- From 50 to 100
- Less than 50

Own production. Source: WHO.
**New Suez Canal Expansion**

- **Construction began**: August 2014
- **First use**: August 2015
- **Date completed**: December 2016
- **Transit time**: 11 hours
- **Total length**: 72 Km
- **Width**: 317 Km
- **Medium depth**: 24 m
- **Vessels/Day (by 2013)**: 97

---

**Suez Canal**

- **Construction began**: April 1859
- **First use**: February 1867
- **Date completed**: November 1869
- **Transit time**: 18 hours
- **Length**: 193.3 Km
- **Width**: 280-345 m
- **Medium depth**: 22.5 m
- **Vessels/Day (before expansion)**: 49

---

Own production. Source: Suez Canal Authority.
MAP A.2b | Shipping Traffic on the Suez Canal

- **Number of Vessels**
- **Cargo Tonnes (millions)**
- **Cargo Tonnes by Direction (millions)**
- **Number of Ships (ship type)**

- **Cargo Tonnage Destinations**

Own production. Source: Suez Canal Authority.
MAP A.3 | Algerian Constitutional Referendum 2020

Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent Range</th>
<th>Yes (%)</th>
<th>No (%)</th>
<th>Invalid (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>More than 70%</td>
<td>11.26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 65% to 70%</td>
<td>29.46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 60% to 65%</td>
<td>59.28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 55% to 60%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 50% to 55%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Turnout

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent Range</th>
<th>Abstentions (%)</th>
<th>Voters (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>More than 90%</td>
<td>7.686</td>
<td>23.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 80% to 90%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 70% to 80%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 60% to 70%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 50% to 60%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstentions</td>
<td>23.14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voters</td>
<td></td>
<td>76.86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Own production. Source: Journal Officiel de la République Algérienne núm. 72; Autorité nationale indépendante des élections (ANIE).
MAP A.4 | Russian Trade with Mediterranean Countries

**EXPORTS**

Russian Trade with Mediterranean Countries (in thousands USD) 2019

- More than 20,000,000
- From 10,000,000 to 15,000,000
- From 5,000,000 to 10,000,000
- From 3,000,000 to 5,000,000
- From 1,000,000 to 3,000,000
- From 500,000 to 1,000,000
- From 100,000 to 500,000
- Less than 100,000

Evolution of Russian Trade with Med Countries (1996-2019)

**IMPORTS**

Own production. Source: UNCTAD.
MAP A.5a | The Bosporus Strait and the Istanbul Canal Project

**Bosphorus Strait**
- Length: 31 km.
- Depth: 13-110 m.
- Width: 700-3420 m.
- Vessels/day: 118-125

**Istanbul Canal**
- Length: 45 km.
- Depth: 25 m.
- Width: 125-200 m.
- Est. vessels/day: 160-185
- Est. cost: €9.2-11.5 billion
- Date of completion: 2025-2026

Own production. Sources: Governorship of Istanbul, Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure of the Republic of Turkey, Anadolu Agency.
The Montreux Convention (LDN-4015). Signed on 20 July 1936, by Australia, Bulgaria, France (depository State), Greece, Japan, Romania, Turkey, the UK, the USSR, and Yugoslavia. Ratified on 9 November 1936. Registered before the League of Nations on 11 December 1936. The Convention replaces the Treaty of Lausanne (LOD-701) of 24 July 1923 and gives Turkey control over the Bosporus, the Dardanelles, and the Sea of Marmara, including the Turkish remilitarization of the straits, in exchange for guaranteeing the transit of naval warships and civilian vessels.

The entry into force of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) in November 1994, prompted calls for the Montreux Convention to be adapted to be compatible with the new international regime. However, Turkey’s refusal to sign the UNCLOS implied Montreux remains in force without further amendment even with the approval by Turkey in 1994 of the Maritime Traffic Regulations for the Strait of Turkey and the Marmara Region to guarantee safe navigation and environmental protection, which were approved by the International Maritime Organization as they did not violate the principle of free passage (Art.1 of Montreux). This has unlimited validity in time.

The Istanbul Canal Project. A new artificial sea route was unveiled by the Turkish Government in January 2018, aimed to alleviate increased traffic across the Bosporus and to prevent risks posed by vessels carrying dangerous shipments through the Strait. In February 2021, the Environment and Urbanization Ministry announced Turkey would open the tender. In March 2021, the Turkish Government approved development plans for the construction of the Canal.

In April 2021, coinciding with the arrest of 103 retired admirals of the Turkish Navy who expressed their defense of the terms of Montreux, Turkish President, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, reiterated his commitment to the Convention but stressed that it would not apply to the planned Istanbul Canal, since it has been conceived to “give Turkey sovereign rights beyond the limitations of the Montreux Convention.”

Traffic through the Bosporus

- Number of Vessels
- Total Gross Tonnage

Own production. Sources: UN Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (DOALOS), Directorate General of Coastal Safety of the Republic of Turkey.
The Productive Capacities Index (PCI) is a dynamic and multidimensional tool to understand the status of the productive capacity of a country. UNCTAD defines Productive Capacities as "the productive resources, entrepreneurial capabilities and production linkages, which together determine the capacity of a country to produce goods and services and enable it to grow and develop."

Productive resources are factors of production, including financial and physical capital. Entrepreneurial capabilities are investment/production skills, knowledge, technology, information, and relational linkages which enterprises have. Production linkages are flows among productive units of goods and services, knowledge, technology and information and productive resources.
MAP A.7 | Internet Bandwidth and Broadband in the Mediterranean countries

International Bandwidth (Mbit/s) 2019

- Black: More than 7,000,000
- Dark blue: From 2,000,000 to 3,000,000
- Medium blue: From 1,500,000 to 2,000,000
- Light blue: From 1,000,000 to 1,500,000
- Pale blue: From 500,000 to 1,000,000
- Cyan: From 250,000 to 500,000
- Green: From 100,000 to 250,000
- Light green: Less than 100,000

Mobile Subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)

- Red line: Cellular mobile
- Orange line: Mobile broadband

Own production. Source: International Telecommunications Union (ITU).
MAP A.8 | Fruit Production in the Mediterranean Countries

Diversification of Production (%) Based on the FAO Fruit Classification

- **Apples and Pears**
- **Apricots**
- **Tropical fruits**
- **Strawberries and berries**
- **Cherries**
- **Dates**
- **Figs**
- **Citrics**
- **Grapes**
- **Kiwi fruit**
- **Melons and watermelons**
- **Peaches and nectarines**
- **Plums and sloes**
- **Others**

Own production. Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).
MAP A.9 | Foreign Direct Investment in Mediterranean Countries (2019)

Foreign Direct Investment per Capita, 2019 (inward)

- More than 5,000$
- From 1,000$ to 5,000$
- From 500$ to 1,000$
- From 100$ to 250$
- From 50$ to 100$
- Less than 50$
- Data unavailable

Foreign Direct Investment in Percentage of GDP, 2019 (inward)

- Cyprus: 99.0
- Malta: 5.2
- Albania: 8.4
- Montenegro: 6.3
- Serbia: 7.8
- Israel: 4.7
- Lebanon: 1.8
- Portugal: 0.5
- North Macedonia: 2.9
- Egypt: 2.8
- Bosnia and Herzegovina: 2.7
- Croatia: 2.3
- Greece: 2.2
- Tunisia: 2.2
- Jordan: 2.1
- Slovenia: 1.7
- Morocco: 1.4
- Italy: 1.3
- France: 1.3
- Turkey: 1.1
- Palestine: 1.0
- Spain: 0.9
- Algeria: 0.8

Foreign Direct Investment in Percentage of total world, 2019 (inward)

- France: 2.2
- Italy: 1.7
- Cyprus: 1.5
- Israel: 0.8
- Spain: 0.5
- Egypt: 0.3
- Turkey: 0.3
- Portugal: 0.2
- Greece: 0.2
- Serbia: 0.2
- Malta: 0.2
- Lebanon: 0.1
- Morocco: 0.1
- Algeria: 0.1
- Croatia: 0.1
- Slovenia: 0.1
- Tunisia: 0.1
- Bosnia and Herzegovina: 0.1
- Montenegro: 0.1
- North Macedonia: 0.1
- Palestine: 0.1

Own production. Source: UNCTAD.

International Tourism Receipts (% of change 2019/2020)

- Less than -75%
- From -75% to -65%
- From -65% to -55%
- From -55% to -45%
- Less than -45%

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

- Data unavailable

Tourism as % in Total Exports

- 2019
- 2020

Own production. Source: UNWTO.

International Tourist Arrivals by Month (thousands) 2019-2020-2021

Spain, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Croatia, Morocco, Portugal, Tunisia, Albania, Egypt, Slovenia, Cyprus, Israel, Malta, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Lebanon, Serbia

Own production. Source: UNWTO.
MAP A.12 | Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam

The Great Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD)

- **Location**: Blue Nile, Benishangul-Gumuz region, Ethiopia
- **Construction**: 2011 (70% completed by July 2020)
- **Cost**: $4.6 billion
- **Dam dimensions**: 1,780 m long, 145 m high
- **Reservoir Dimensions**: 1,874 sq Km
- **Total Storage Volume**: 74 bcm
- **Electricity Generation Capacity**: 15,759 GWh/year

EGYPT. DROUGHT AND ACCESS TO WATER. With a population of 100 million, Egypt is 97% dependent on water from the Nile. Cairo estimates that its water supply will be drastically reduced by 36% during the five-year period expected to fill the dam and wants guaranteed access to water from Ethiopia if drought occurs during this period. Both Egypt and Sudan argue that Ethiopia aims to unilaterally "impose a fait accompli without considering the rights and interests of downstream countries" and claim a binding agreement through international mediation.

ETHIOPIA. POWER GENERATION AND ECONOMIC TAKE-OFF. Ethiopia is seeking to become the leading African producer and exporter of electricity at a cheaper price increasing national supply from 44% to 90%. The GERD is presented as an opportunity for regional economic development, constant water supply, drought and flood prevention and reduction of deforestation. Ethiopia considers that the Egyptian-Sudanese position of preeminence on the waters of the Nile is unfair for the development of the upstream countries. Due to the absence of a Nile Basin agreement as a frame of reference, Addis Ababa believes the 1959 Declaration of Principles is sufficient to demonstrate the no-harm principle and is in favour of resolving disputes through ad hoc negotiations.

SUDAN. FLOOD RISK. Sudan relies more on groundwater than the Nile as its main water source. Khartoum is mainly concerned about the GERD's potential impact on its three major dams on the Blue Nile and main Nile and because of flooding that could result from faults in the construction or operation of the GERD, or in the event of a collapse. In this sense, Sudan wants Ethiopia to provide more assurances regarding the management of the GERD's reservoirs and its safety standards.