

Global | Equal Earth Map SVG ISO alpha-2

Juan José Li Ng

- Last Friday, September 4, 2026, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution to encourage the use of the Equal Earth map or equivalent projections, which more accurately represent the relative sizes of the continents.
- Several of the most popular maps enlarge the relative size of countries the closer they are to the poles. In the Mercator projection, Greenland often appears visually comparable in size to the entire continent of Africa, whereas the land area of this continent is approximately 14 times larger.
- The resolution seeks to correct cartographic representations that for centuries have visually minimized the relative size of certain regions, particularly Africa. Maps are fundamental instruments that influence the world perception and the collective imagination of peoples.
- A high-resolution Equal Earth Map SVG ISO alpha-2 was created as a visual aid tool to accompany presentations, notes, reports, briefings, yearbooks, books, magazines, blogs, websites, and other types of digital and print publications and content.
- The map uses the ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 standard and CSS code to facilitate its editing and customization. The files can be edited and colored manually, or the creation and customization of the maps can be automated.

The United Nations (UN) General Assembly voted in favor of promoting and disseminating a new map that more accurately represents the relative size of the world's continents. The initiative seeks to correct cartographic representations that for centuries have minimized the relative size of some territories and regions in the world, particularly the African continent (UN, 2026a).

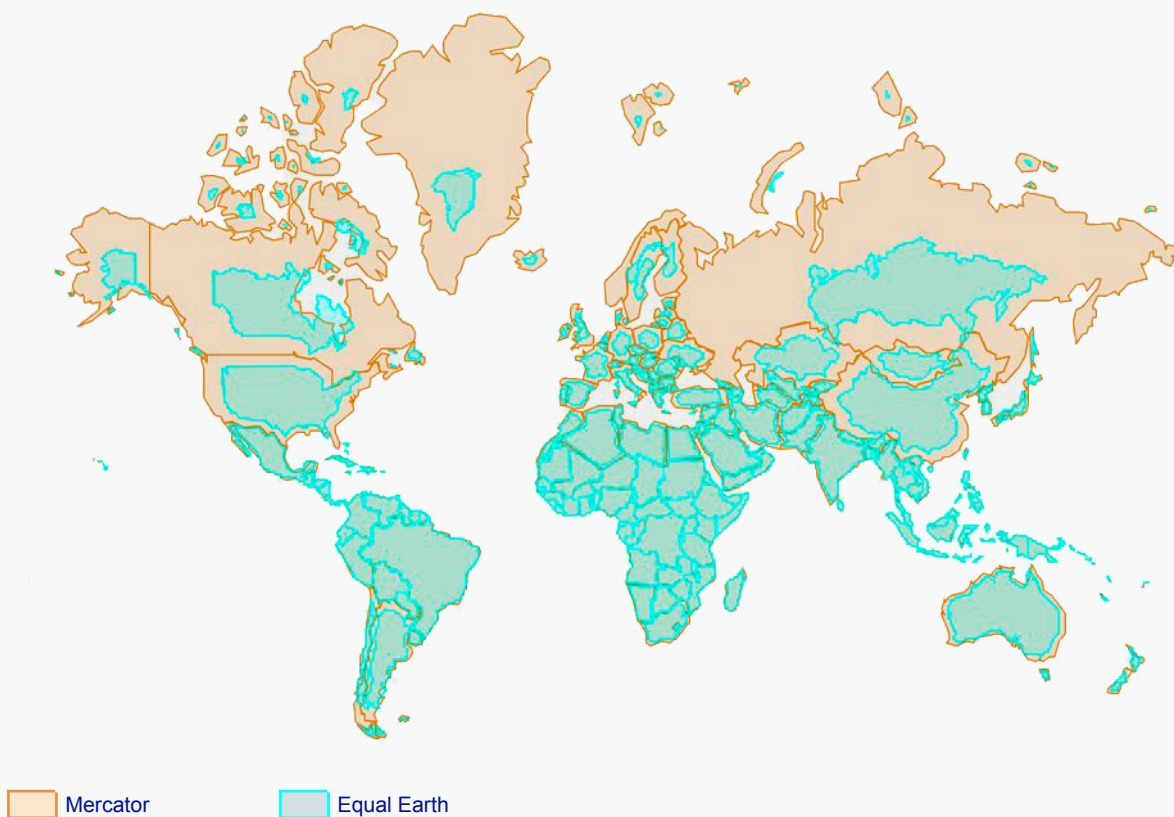
Last Friday, September 4, 2026, the project was approved by 164 Member States, including Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Argentina, Spain, France, Norway, Canada, China, Russia, and India, among many others. The only Member State that voted against it was the United States, and six abstained: Estonia, Georgia, Lithuania, Moldova, Serbia, and Ukraine (UN, 2026b).

The resolution encourages Member States to **"adopt, disseminate and use the Equal Earth cartographic projection and equal area map projection methods, which more accurately reproduce the actual areas of the continents"** (UN, 2026a).

The Equal Earth Projection: Correcting the Map

Created more than 450 years ago, the Mercator projection has been one of the most widely used cartographic tools in history. However, it presents a significant geometric distortion: it exaggerates the surface area of territories the further they are from the equator and the closer they are to the poles. For this reason, Greenland appears to be similar in size to Africa, when in reality Africa is more than 14 times larger than Greenland (Africa No Filter, 2026).

MAP 1. COMPARISON BETWEEN MERCATOR VS. EQUAL EARTH CARTOGRAPHY



Source: BBVA Research based on Africa No Filter (2026).

The problem is that, well into the 21st century, in the era of computing and massive internet use, there are still governments, institutions, academics, media outlets, and individuals who, consciously or unconsciously, continue to use the Mercator projection, which generates significant distortions in the relative size of the continents. "Cartographic representations constitute an essential component of geospatial information and have a lasting influence on the perception and understanding of territorial realities on a global scale" (UN, 2026a).

The process that culminated in the UN resolution to adopt a new map had its origins in March 2017, when Boston Public Schools announced that it would switch to the **Gall-Peters** projection as the world map for its classrooms (Šavrič, Bojan et al., 2018). Although this projection represents the planet's areas equivalently, it alters the mental and familiar image that many countries have of their own territories and of the continents.

Given the limited public acceptance of the Gall-Peters projection, cartographers **Bojan Šavrič**, **Tom Patterson**, and **Bernhard Jenny** sought an equal-area alternative that would be more intuitive for the public. Failing to find one that completely convinced them, they decided to design a new one (Gutiérrez Hernández, 2026).

The new projection, named **Equal Earth**, was published in 2018 as an academic article in the International Journal of Geographical Information Science (IJGIS), which notes that the Equal Earth map is inspired by the **Robinson**¹ projection, but corrected to maintain equal areas, features equations that are simple to implement, and displays the continents in a balanced and aesthetically pleasing way (Šavrič et al., 2018).

Subsequently, it was presented in October 2018 during the annual meeting of the North American Cartographic Information Society (NACIS), held in Norfolk, Virginia, United States (Šavrič, Bojan et al., 2018). This proposal sought to represent the continents and territories in a way closer to the public's usual visual image, while preserving area equivalence.

The cartography and an Equal Earth projection generator are available for free on the following websites:

- Equal Earth: equal-earth.com
- Equal Earth Lab: equalearthlab.com

Its adoption was virtually immediate. NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies began using it for its global temperature anomaly maps, which was followed by its integration into benchmark Geographic Information System platforms such as ArcGIS Pro. Later, the organizations Africa No Filter and Speak Up Africa launched Correct The Map, a campaign aimed at promoting the use of the Equal Earth projection in media outlets, schools, and institutions (Africa No Filter, 2026; Gutiérrez Hernández, 2026).

In February 2026, the African Union approved the project "Correcting the map of Africa on the globe". Following several months of lobbying and negotiations, on September 4, the **UN General Assembly** voted in favor of resolution A/RES/80/307 entitled "Correct the map: rebalancing global cartographic representation and promoting equitable representation of the world's regions, particularly Africa". The resolution encourages "Member States, international organizations and other relevant entities to **adopt, disseminate and use the Equal Earth cartographic projection and equal area map projection methods**, which more accurately reproduce the actual areas of the continents" (UN, 2026a).

¹ Due to the limitations of the Mercator projection, many institutions, governments, and academics have chosen for nearly a century to use the Robinson projection, which considerably mitigates the distortion toward the poles. Although it is very popular and visually balanced, it still does not offer an equal-area representation.



“Maps constitute a fundamental educational, scientific and cultural tool that shapes the perception of the world and the collective imagination of peoples” —UN

Need for a Vector Equal Earth Map

The Equal Earth map presented as an annex arises from the need to implement, across various notes, articles, and publications, a visual instrument that simplifies the dissemination of statistical and socioeconomic information. Following the adoption of this resolution at the UN, a search was conducted for vector-format cartographic resources that could be used for illustrative purposes in various projects. Given the difficulty of finding an alternative that met the required standards of resolution and level of detail, official sources of the Equal Earth projection were consulted directly.

Although a wide variety of resources were available on these websites, the identified alternatives presented certain limitations for the required purposes. In particular, they did not incorporate certain inland bodies of water that form part of widely recognized geographic references, such as the Great Lakes located between the United States and Canada. Likewise, the available files did not always have a structure or coding sufficiently adequate to facilitate their automated processing and the subsequent editing and adaptation of the maps.

Equal Earth Map SVG ISO alpha-2

Considering the aforementioned needs, a vector map was developed and edited so that it could be manipulated with relative ease to create custom maps intended to visually represent statistical and socioeconomic information. The presented Equal Earth Map SVG alpha-2 has the following features:

- **Illustrative purposes.** The map is exclusively for illustrative purposes and is designed as a visual or educational support material to accompany presentations, notes, reports, briefings, yearbooks, printed books and magazines, blogs, websites, and other types of publications and digital or print content.
- **Equal Earth.** The map uses the Equal Earth projection, an equal-area cartography that keeps the relative surface areas of countries, territories, and continents proportional. Furthermore, its use aligns with the UN's most recent recommendations regarding global cartographic representation.
- **Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) format.** The map is provided in a plain-text-based SVG vector format, which facilitates its editing, adaptation, and visualization across a wide variety of software and devices. Additionally, it is an optimal format for use in both digital and print publications.

- **Centered on the 11E meridian.** A specific version of the Equal Earth Lab cartography centered on the 11E meridian (known as Florence) is used. This configuration provides a continuous visual representation of Russia's territory, preventing a portion of it from appearing separated on the far left edge of the map.
- **Great Lakes and Lake Victoria.** Two systems of inland bodies of water of particular geographical relevance, which also form part of international border demarcations, have been incorporated: the Great Lakes, between the United States and Canada, and Lake Victoria, shared by Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda.
- **ISO 3166-1 alpha-2.** The vectors corresponding to the various countries and territories were grouped and identified in accordance with the ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 nomenclature. This international standard uses two-letter codes to identify countries and territories and serves, among other uses, as the basis for numerous country-code top-level domains on the internet.
- **Simple Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) code.** The file was structured and coded to facilitate its customization using simple CSS instructions, and it includes examples for its use. This configuration makes it easy to modify the map colors and highlight countries individually or group them using different colors, thereby facilitating the visual representation of various categories of statistical and socioeconomic information.

The files can be edited and colored manually using applications such as Inkscape, or the creation and customization of the maps can be automated using CSS code.

Limitations and Accuracy

The accuracy of the maps is exclusively for illustrative purposes with quality suitable for the internet and print publications. A process of identification and coding of the vector elements was carried out to associate, as far as possible, each country or territory with its corresponding ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code.

However, some territories are grouped together in the original Equal Earth Lab cartography and cannot be treated independently. Among these are Svalbard and Jan Mayen, grouped with Norway; Macao and Hong Kong, with China; and Tokelau, with New Zealand. Likewise, due to their small size, some small island territories could not be represented individually, such as Bouvet Island.

Disclaimers

The initial map used for this representation was generated directly from data and cartographic resources available on Equal Earth Lab during the first week of September 2026. BBVA Research does not verify or endorse the accuracy, precision, or currency of the cartographic outlines or the boundary delimitations corresponding to the represented countries or territories.

The presented map is **exclusively for illustrative purposes** and offers an approximate geographic representation. Territorial delimitations may contain inaccuracies, simplifications, or outdated information and should not be interpreted as an official or definitive representation of the borders, territorial limits, or legal status of the countries and territories shown.

Terms of Use

All maps have been prepared for academic purposes and are free to use, under the sole responsibility of each institution, individual, or government that employs them. Citing the institution or the author is not mandatory. They were created for the purpose of supporting the UN resolution that promotes "cartographic representations that more accurately reflect continental sizes and geographical realities, including the Equal Earth cartographic projection" (UN, 2026a).

References

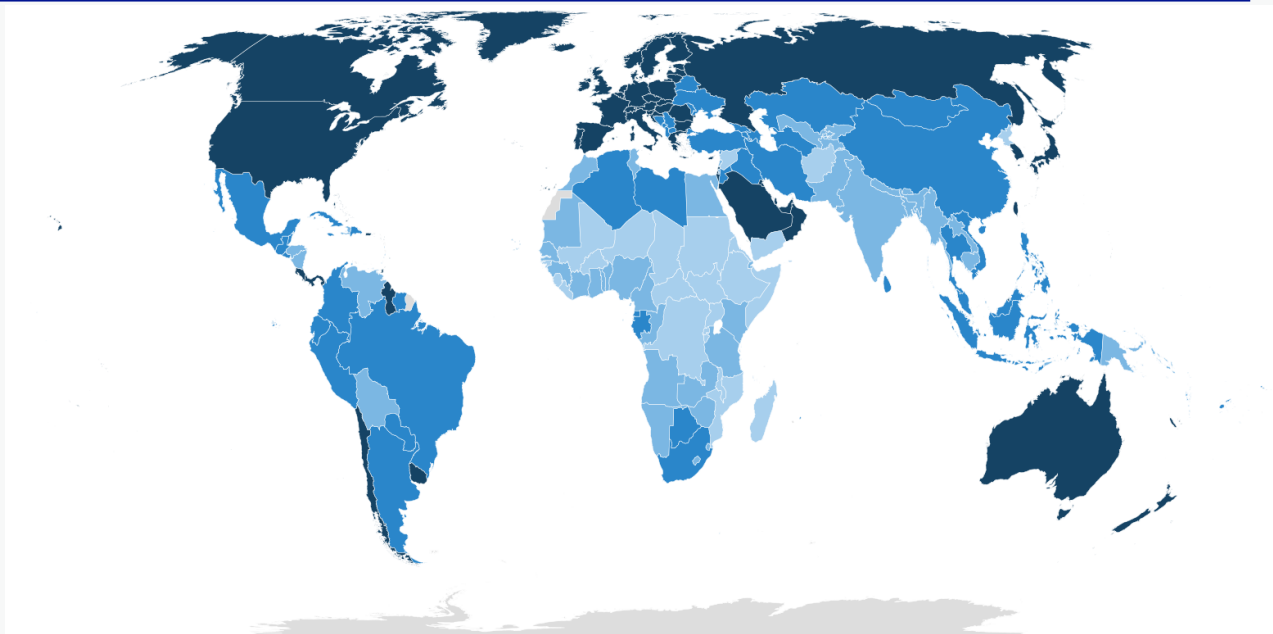
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<https://worldmigrationreport.iom.int/what-we-do/world-migration-report-2026/chapter-3/appendix-united-nations-department-economic-and-social-affairs-regions-and-subregions>

World Bank Income Classification Map, FY27, July 2026

Classification of economies by income level for fiscal year 2027, using the World Bank Atlas method. Prepared in July 2026 (World Bank, 2026). The annex shows the ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 codes for the countries and territories.

MAP 2. WORLD BANK INCOME LEVEL CLASSIFICATION OF ECONOMIES, FISCAL YEAR 2027, JULY 2026



Source: BBVA Research based on data from the World Bank (2026).

CSS code

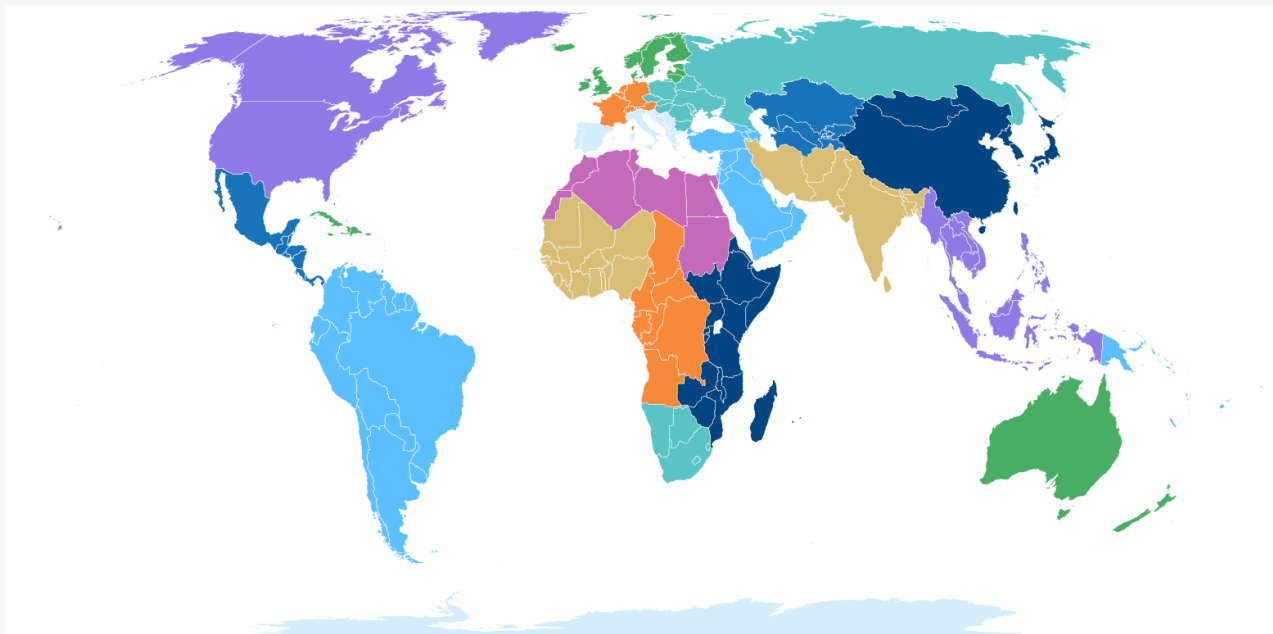
```
<!-- High income -->
.as, .ad, .ag, .aw, .au, .at, .bs, .bh, .bb, .be, .bm, .vg, .bn, .bg, .ca, .ky, .cl,
.cr, .hr, .cw, .cy, .cz, .dk, .ee, .fo, .fi, .fr, .pf, .de, .gg, .gi, .gr, .gl, .gu,
.gy, .hu, .is, .ie, .im, .il, .it, .je, .jp, .kr, .kw, .lv, .li, .lt, .lu, .mt, .mc,
.nr, .nl, .nc, .nz, .mp, .no, .om, .pw, .pa, .pl, .pt, .pr, .qa, .ro, .ru, .sm, .sa,
.sc, .sg, .sx, .sk, .si, .es, .kn, .mf, .se, .ch, .tw, .tt, .tc, .ae, .gb, .us, .uy,
.vi {
    fill:#154364;
}
<!-- Upper middle income -->
.al, .dz, .ar, .am, .az, .by, .bz, .ba, .bw, .br, .cv, .cn, .co, .cu, .dm, .do, .ec,
.sv, .gq, .fj, .ga, .ge, .gd, .gt, .id, .ir, .iq, .jm, .jo, .kz, .ly, .my, .mv, .mh,
.mu, .mx, .fm, .md, .mn, .me, .mk, .py, .pe, .ph, .ws, .rs, .za, .lk, .lc, .vc, .sr,
.th, .to, .tr, .tm, .tv, .ua, .vn {
    fill:#2a86ca;
}
<!-- Lower middle income -->
```

```
.ao, .bd, .bj, .bt, .bo, .kh, .cm, .km, .cg, .ci, .dj, .eg, .sz, .gh, .gn, .ht, .hn,
.in, .ke, .ki, .kg, .la, .lb, .ls, .mr, .ma, .mm, .na, .np, .ni, .ng, .pk, .pg, .st,
.sn, .sb, .tj, .tz, .tl, .tg, .tn, .uz, .vu, .ve, .ps, .zm, .zw {
  fill:#7bb7e3;
}
<!-- Low income -->
.af, .bf, .bi, .cf, .td, .cd, .er, .et, .gm, .gw, .kp, .lr, .mg, .mw, .ml, .mz, .ne,
.rw, .sl, .so, .ss, .sd, .sy, .ug, .ye {
  fill:#a7cfed;
}
```

UNDESA 2025 Subregions Map

2025 subregional classification prepared by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA, 2025). The annex shows the ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 codes for the countries and territories.

MAP 3. WORLD SUBREGIONS, UNDESA CLASSIFICATION, 2025



Source: BBVA Research based on data from UNDESA (2025).

CSS code

```
<!-- Eastern Africa -->
.bi, .dj, .er, .et, .ke, .km, .mg, .mu, .mw, .mz, .re, .rw, .sc, .so, .ss, .tz, .ug,
.yt, .zm, .zw {
  fill:#004481;
}
<!-- Central America -->
.bz, .cr, .gt, .hn, .mx, .ni, .pa, .sv {
  fill:#1973b8;
}
<!-- South America -->
.ar, .bo, .br, .cl, .co, .ec, .fk, .gf, .gy, .pe, .py, .sr, .uy, .ve {
```

```

    fill:#5bbeff;
}
<!-- Southern Africa -->
.bw, .ls, .na, .sz, .za {
    fill:#5ac4c4;
}
<!-- Western Africa -->
.bf, .bj, .ci, .cv, .gh, .gm, .gn, .gw, .lr, .ml, .mr, .ne, .ng, .sh, .sl, .sn, .tg
{
    fill:#d8be75;
}
<!-- Middle Africa -->
.ao, .cd, .cf, .cg, .cm, .ga, .gq, .st, .td {
    fill:#f7893b;
}
<!-- Caribbean -->
.ag, .ai, .aw, .bb, .bl, .bq, .bs, .cu, .cw, .dm, .do, .gd, .gp, .ht, .jm, .kn, .ky,
.lc, .mf, .mq, .ms, .pr, .sx, .tc, .tt, .vc, .vg, .vi {
    fill:#48ae64;
}
<!-- Northern Africa -->
.dz, .eg, .eh, .ly, .ma, .sd, .tn {
    fill:#c569b9;
}
<!-- Northern America -->
.bm, .ca, .gl, .pm, .us {
    fill:#8f7ae5;
}
<!-- Southern Europe -->
.ad, .al, .ba, .es, .gi, .gr, .hr, .it, .me, .mk, .mt, .pt, .rs, .si, .sm, .va {
    fill:#d4edfc;
}
<!-- Micronesia -->
.fm, .gu, .ki, .mh, .mp, .nr, .pw, .um {
    fill:#004481;
}
<!-- Central Asia -->
.kg, .kz, .tj, .tm, .uz {
    fill:#1973b8;
}
<!-- Western Asia -->
.ae, .am, .az, .bh, .cy, .ge, .il, .iq, .jo, .kw, .lb, .om, .ps, .qa, .sa, .sy, .tr,
.ye {
    fill:#5bbeff;
}
<!-- Eastern Europe -->
.bg, .by, .cz, .hu, .md, .pl, .ro, .ru, .sk, .ua {
    fill:#5ac4c4;
}
<!-- Southern Asia -->
.af, .bd, .bt, .in, .io, .ir, .lk, .mv, .np, .pk {
    fill:#d8be75;
}
<!-- Western Europe -->
.at, .be, .ch, .de, .fr, .li, .lu, .mc, .nl {

```

```

        fill:#f7893b;
    }
    <!-- Northern Europe -->
    .ax, .dk, .ee, .fi, .fo, .gb, .gg, .ie, .im, .is, .je, .lt, .lv, .no, .se {
        fill:#48ae64;
    }
    <!-- Polynesia -->
    .as, .ck, .nu, .pf, .pn, .to, .tv, .wf, .ws {
        fill:#c569b9;
    }
    <!-- South-Eastern Asia -->
    .bn, .cc, .cx, .id, .kh, .la, .mm, .my, .ph, .sg, .th, .tl, .vn {
        fill:#8f7ae5;
    }
    <!-- Antarctica -->
    .aq, .gs, .hm, .tf {
        fill:#d4edfc;
    }
    <!-- Eastern Asia -->
    .cn, .jp, .kp, .kr, .mn, .tw {
        fill:#004481;
    }
    <!-- Australia and New Zealand -->
    .au, .nz {
        fill:#48ae64;
    }
    <!-- Melanesia -->
    .fj, .nc, .nf, .pg, .sb, .vu {
        fill:#5bbeff;
    }

```

Appendix 1. ISO 3166-1 Alpha-2 Table

The map contains cartographic information corresponding to 244 alpha-2 codes from the ISO 3166-1 classification. Data is unavailable for Svalbard and Jan Mayen, Macao, Hong Kong, Tokelau, and Bouvet Island.

ISO-alpha2	English short name	Nombre corto en español
ad	Andorra	Andorra
ae	United Arab Emirates	Emiratos Árabes Unidos
af	Afghanistan	Afganistán
ag	Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua y Barbuda
ai	Anguilla	Anguila
al	Albania	Albania
am	Armenia	Armenia
ao	Angola	Angola
aq	Antarctica	Antártida
ar	Argentina	Argentina
as	American Samoa	Samoa Americana
at	Austria	Austria
au	Australia	Australia
aw	Aruba	Aruba
ax	Aland Islands	Islas Aland
az	Azerbaijan	Azerbaiyán
ba	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia y Herzegovina
bb	Barbados	Barbados
bd	Bangladesh	Bangladesh
be	Belgium	Bélgica
bf	Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso
bg	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
bh	Bahrain	Baréin
bi	Burundi	Burundi
bj	Benin	Benín
bl	Saint Barthélemy	San Bartolomé
bm	Bermuda	Bermuda
bn	Brunei Darussalam	Brunéi Darussalam
bo	Bolivia	Bolivia
bq	Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	Bonaire, San Eustaquio y Saba
br	Brazil	Brasil
bs	Bahamas	Bahamas
bt	Bhutan	Bután
bw	Botswana	Botsuana
by	Belarus	Bielorrusia
bz	Belize	Belice
ca	Canada	Canadá
cc	Keeling Islands	Islas Cocos
cd	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Rep. Dem. del Congo
cf	Central African Rep.	Rep. Centroafricana

ISO-alpha2	English short name	Nombre corto en español
cg	Congo	Congo
ch	Switzerland	Suiza
ci	Côte d'Ivoire	Costa de Marfil
ck	Cook Islands	Islas Cook
cl	Chile	Chile
cm	Cameroon	Camerún
cn	China	China
co	Colombia	Colombia
cr	Costa Rica	Costa Rica
cu	Cuba	Cuba
cv	Cabo Verde	Cabo Verde
cw	Curaçao	Curazao
cx	Christmas Island	Isla de Navidad
cy	Cyprus	Chipre
cz	Czech Rep.	Rep. Checa
de	Germany	Alemania
dj	Djibouti	Yibuti
dk	Denmark	Dinamarca
dm	Dominica	Dominica
do	Dominican Rep.	Rep. Dominicana
dz	Algeria	Argelia
ec	Ecuador	Ecuador
ee	Estonia	Estonia
eg	Egypt	Egipto
eh	Western Sahara	Sáhara Occidental
er	Eritrea	Eritrea
es	Spain	España
et	Ethiopia	Etiopía
fi	Finland	Finlandia
fj	Fiji	Fiyi
fk	Falkland Islands	Malvinas
fm	Micronesia	Micronesia
fo	Faroe Islands	Islas Feroe
fr	France	Francia
ga	Gabon	Gabón
gb	United Kingdom	Reino Unido
gd	Grenada	Granada
ge	Georgia	Georgia
gf	French Guiana	Guayana Francesa
gg	Guernsey	Guernsey
gh	Ghana	Ghana
gi	Gibraltar	Gibraltar
gl	Greenland	Groenlandia
gm	Gambia	Gambia
gn	Guinea	Guinea
gp	Guadeloupe	Guadalupe

ISO-alpha2	English short name	Nombre corto en español
gq	Equatorial Guinea	Guinea Ecuatorial
gr	Greece	Grecia
gs	South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands	Georgia del Sur y las Islas Sandwich del Sur
gt	Guatemala	Guatemala
gu	Guam	Guam
gw	Guinea-Bissau	Guinea-Bissau
gy	Guyana	Guyana
hm	Heard Island and McDonald Islands	Islas Heard y McDonald
hn	Honduras	Honduras
hr	Croatia	Croacia
ht	Haiti	Haití
hu	Hungary	Hungría
id	Indonesia	Indonesia
ie	Ireland	Irlanda
il	Israel	Israel
im	Isle of Man	Isla de Man
in	India	India
io	British Indian Ocean Territory	Territorio Británico del Océano Índico
iq	Iraq	Iraq
ir	Iran	Irán
is	Iceland	Islandia
it	Italy	Italia
je	Jersey	Jersey
jm	Jamaica	Jamaica
jo	Jordan	Jordania
jp	Japan	Japón
ke	Kenya	Kenia
kg	Kyrgyzstan	Kirguistán
kh	Cambodia	Camboya
ki	Kiribati	Kiribati
km	Comoros	Comoras
kn	Saint Kitts and Nevis	San Cristóbal y Nieves
kp	Dem. Peo. Rep. of Korea	Rep. Pop. Dem. de Corea
kr	Rep. of Korea	Rep. de Corea
kw	Kuwait	Kuwait
ky	Cayman Islands	Islas Caimán
kz	Kazakhstan	Kazajstán
la	Lao	Lao
lb	Lebanon	Líbano
lc	Saint Lucia	Santa Lucía
li	Liechtenstein	Liechtenstein
lk	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka
lr	Liberia	Liberia
ls	Lesotho	Lesoto
lt	Lithuania	Lituania

ISO-alpha2	English short name	Nombre corto en español
lu	Luxembourg	Luxemburgo
lv	Latvia	Letonia
ly	Libya	Libia
ma	Morocco	Marruecos
mc	Monaco	Mónaco
md	Moldova	Moldavia
me	Montenegro	Montenegro
mf	Saint Martin (French)	San Martín (Francia)
mg	Madagascar	Madagascar
mh	Marshall Islands	Islas Marshall
mk	North Macedonia	Macedonia del Norte
ml	Mali	Malí
mm	Myanmar	Myanmar
mn	Mongolia	Mongolia
mp	Northern Mariana Islands	Islas Marianas Septentrionales
mq	Martinique	Martinica
mr	Mauritania	Mauritania
ms	Montserrat	Montserrat
mt	Malta	Malta
mu	Mauritius	Mauricio
mv	Maldives	Maldivas
mw	Malawi	Malawi
mx	Mexico	México
my	Malaysia	Malasia
mz	Mozambique	Mozambique
na	Namibia	Namibia
nc	New Caledonia	Nueva Caledonia
ne	Niger	Níger
nf	Norfolk Island	Isla Norfolk
ng	Nigeria	Nigeria
ni	Nicaragua	Nicaragua
nl	Netherlands	Países Bajos
no	Norway	Noruega
np	Nepal	Nepal
nr	Nauru	Nauru
nu	Niue	Niue
nz	New Zealand	Nueva Zelanda
om	Oman	Omán
pa	Panama	Panamá
pe	Peru	Perú
pf	French Polynesia	Polinesia Francesa
pg	Papua New Guinea	Papúa Nueva Guinea
ph	Philippines	Filipinas
pk	Pakistan	Pakistán
pl	Poland	Polonia
pm	Saint Pierre and Miquelon	San Pedro y Miquelón

ISO-alpha2	English short name	Nombre corto en español
pn	Pitcairn	Pitcairn
pr	Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico
ps	Palestine	Palestina
pt	Portugal	Portugal
pw	Palau	Palau
py	Paraguay	Paraguay
qa	Qatar	Qatar
re	Réunion	Reunión
ro	Romania	Rumania
rs	Serbia	Serbia
ru	Russia	Rusia
rw	Rwanda	Ruanda
sa	Saudi Arabia	Arabia Saudita
sb	Solomon Islands	Islas Salomón
sc	Seychelles	Seychelles
sd	Sudan	Sudán
se	Sweden	Suecia
sg	Singapore	Singapur
sh	Saint Helena	Santa Elena
si	Slovenia	Eslovenia
sk	Slovakia	Eslovaquia
sl	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leona
sm	San Marino	San Marino
sn	Senegal	Senegal
so	Somalia	Somalia
sr	Suriname	Surinam
ss	South Sudan	Sudán del Sur
st	Sao Tome and Principe	Santo Tomé y Príncipe
sv	El Salvador	El Salvador
sx	Sint Maarten (Dutch)	San Martín (Países Bajos)
sy	Syria	Siria
sz	Eswatini	Esuatini
tc	Turks and Caicos Islands	Islas Turcas y Caicos
td	Chad	Chad
tf	French Southern Territories	Territorio de las Tierras Australes Francesas
tg	Togo	Togo
th	Thailand	Tailandia
tj	Tajikistan	Tayikistán
tl	Timor-Leste	Timor-Leste
tm	Turkmenistan	Turkmenistán
tn	Tunisia	Túnez
to	Tonga	Tonga
tr	Türkiye	Turquía
tt	Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad y Tobago
tv	Tuvalu	Tuvalu
tw	Taiwan, China	Taiwán, China

ISO-alpha2	English short name	Nombre corto en español
tz	Tanzania	Tanzania
ua	Ukraine	Ucrania
ug	Uganda	Uganda
um	U.S. Minor Outlying Islands	Islas menores alejadas de EE. UU.
us	United States	Estados Unidos
uy	Uruguay	Uruguay
uz	Uzbekistan	Uzbekistán
va	Holy See	Santa Sede
vc	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	San Vicente y las Granadinas
ve	Venezuela	Venezuela
vg	Virgin Islands (U.K.)	Islas Vírgenes (R. U.)
vi	Virgin Islands (U.S.)	Islas Vírgenes (EE. UU.)
vn	Viet Nam	Viet Nam
vu	Vanuatu	Vanuatu
wf	Wallis and Futuna	Wallis y Futuna
ws	Samoa	Samoa
ye	Yemen	Yemen
yt	Mayotte	Mayotte
za	South Africa	Sudáfrica
zm	Zambia	Zambia
zw	Zimbabwe	Zimbabue

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