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GLOBAL MARKET TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS FOR PETROLEUM OILS AND OILS OBTAINED FROM BITUMINOUS MINERALS, CRUDE

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Abstract: *This article is based on surveying the custom tariffs imposed on the world export market of Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained from Bituminous Minerals, Crude. We obtained the data according to the most updated available data provided online by UNCTAD and World Bank. The results indicate that none of the 142 countries in the world market of this product have imposed non-tariff trade barriers on the import of Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained from Bituminous Minerals, Crude. The developed countries and the countries with transition economies are the main world import partners. European Union, United States, China, Japan, South Korea, Canada, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, South Africa, Australia, Turkey, Brazil, Sweden and Belarus are the examples and have imposed low custom tariffs on Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained from Bituminous Minerals, Crude.*

Key words: *trade policy, market access, custom tariff, non-tariff trade barriers, global market, petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude.*

1. Introduction

Considering that oil is a strategic commodity and the most significant and fundamental source of world energy, surveying and analyzing the market access for its export is the main task for the researchers. So this research paper focuses on the access – custom tariffs – to the world export market of Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained from Bituminous Minerals, Crude based on the most updated available data. For this purpose, the following paper responds the questions of what the custom tariffs structures are for the countries which are active in the world trade (import & export) of Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained from Bituminous Minerals, Crude. At the same time, the authors attempt to identify the countries that have imposed trade barriers on the domestic market access and the extent of its coverage.

The paper is set at 6 sections. Following the introduction are the concepts, definitions and generalities of the theoretical framework of trade policy and then we present the statistical data and the basic trade indices in the world market of Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained from Bituminous Minerals, Crude. Then the

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trade regime (import) analysis including custom tariffs and non-tariff barriers will be presented in the conclusion part according to the latest and updated data collected from WITS website.

We have extracted the data from the relevant updated publications of the WTO and UNCTAD.

2. Concepts, definitions and generalities of trade policy

Although the free trade maximizes the global welfare and there are strong reasons for establishing the free trade, there are many countries which apply different types of trade barriers and applying custom tariffs and non-trade barriers is common in the world. Against the advocates of free trade, there are reasons by the advocates of the protected trade policy. The reasons are supporting the new industries, government income source, TOT improvement, anti-dumping, observing the national security, employment and payment improvements.

Analyzing the partial equilibrium of applying tariff is being performed by the substitute good supply and demand curves based on the assumption that the domestic price of goods are increased through imposing tariff. By analyzing the partial equilibrium we can survey the effect of imposing tariff on the reduction of domestic consumption, domestic production increase, import reduction, government income rise and re-distribution of income among domestic consumers (those who pay more for goods after imposing tariff) and domestic producers (those who gain more after imposing tariff). Applying tariff will result in the inefficiencies called “tariff protection cost” or “unpaid cists”.

When a small country imposes tariff on import, domestic price of the substitute commodity for the consumer will rise just to the extent of the imposed tariff. As the result, the domestic production of the substitute commodity rises and the domestic consumption and import reduce. However, the country will face the same price in the global markets; and the tariff imposer country receives the income resulted from tariff. We can survey the respective effects of the general equilibrium of tariff by developing the trade standards and by the assumption that the collected income from applying tariff, again is distributed among the citizens as subsides or tax exemption. According to the Stapler-Samuelson theorem, any increase on the relative price of a commodity by applying tariff, causes efficiency increase or income of the factors which are used more in the production.

In the non-tariff barriers, specially the quota barriers, government puts barriers on the amount of the imported commodity instead of imposing tariff. Rationing the imports has the same consuming and producing effect on imports. If government places in auction the import licenses through a distributive competitive market, the effect of rationing income will be similar to the custom tariff. By applying the income rationing, the supply and demand curves will be transferred and the domestic income will change, but by applying tariff, the import ratio will change. If a government does not put in auction the import licenses on a competitive market, the institutes which receive these licenses will have a monopoly right and this will probably cause corruption in attaining such licenses.

In a broader definition Walter asserts that any action which impedes the volume and direction of a trade will be a non-tariff barrier. This definition is broad and cover tariff, because tariff will also impede the trade volume. Undoubtedly such a definition of the non-tariff barriers was not desired by the negotiators of the Uruguay Trade Discussions. In a precise definition, Baldwin considers real income. He defines

a non-tariff barrier as any action which reduces the global real income by the re-allocation of resources and commodities. But the most precise definition is provided by Hilman; he assumes any governmental action except applying tariff, which directly impedes the import of commodities to the country or any discriminatory action as the non-tariff barrier. Hilman's definition has two separated sections: the first section is related to the policies which prevent the entry of goods to a country which is similar to Walter's definition, with the difference in the Hilman's definition about emphasize on the non-tariff action of government which has a limited coverage. The second definition introduces a new factor in identifying the non-tariff barriers and calls it discriminatory behavior.

The tariff rates which are mentioned in the tables are the nominal tariffs. Many developed countries apply high custom tariffs in the advanced stages of production but regarding crude materials and intermediary commodities the situation is completely different. In fact, the more is the stages of production, the custom tariff increases and consequently the effective tariff rate will be improved. Thus the developing countries believe that the developed countries tariff policy is an obstacle.

3. Statistical data

Two perspectives for crude oil policy are as follows:

A. Custom Tariffs consisting the basic rights and commercial profit

B. Non-tariff trade barriers consisting of the barriers, limitations, licenses, rationing and …

In table number 1 the description and tariff number for the Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained from Bituminous Minerals, Crude is presented according to the harmonized system of HS coding.

Analyzing the Basic Trade Indices in the Global Market of Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained from Bituminous Minerals, Crude

The most significant main and basic trade indices and the trade controlling actions for the world import and export of Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained from Bituminous Minerals, Crude, tariff series number 270900, according to the harmonized and commodities coding system of HS and based on the latest and updates available data reported by UNCTAD and WTO (WITS). To survey the custom tariff and the non-custom trade barriers applied on the world import of Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained from Bituminous Minerals, Crude, initially we identified all the countries which have reported their trade status regarding this product, and then we extracted their custom and non-custom tariffs applied by the individual countries. This table consists of 8 columns of which the variables and the trade indices related to the Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained from Bituminous Minerals, Crude is analyzed as follows:

1. Column 1, the 142 countries' codes which reported their trade information on Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained from Bituminous Minerals, Crude are listed
2. Column 2, the 142 countries' names which reported their trade information on Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained from Bituminous Minerals, Crude are listed
3. Column 3, year of the tariff report
4. Column 4, the applied custom tariff rate of MFN for individual countries
5. Column 5, import value of countries for the 142 countries' code which reported their trade information on Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained from Bituminous Minerals, Crude are listed by1000 USD

6. Column 6, export value of countries for the 142 countries' code which reported their trade information on Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained from Bituminous Minerals, Crude are listed by1000 USD
7. Column 7, the trade balance for the 142 countries' code which reported their trade information on Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained from Bituminous Minerals, Crude are listed
8. Column 8, domestic non-custom trade barriers

Considering the data presented in the table for the 142 countries the following information can be extracted:

A. From the 142 countries which have reported, 103 countries have import from the world market for the 142 countries' code which reported their trade information on Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained from Bituminous Minerals, Crude are listed which shows that this commodity has its unique position in many countries. We have considered the 28 countries of the European Union as one political unit.

B. From among the 142 countries which have reported their trade status of Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained from Bituminous Minerals, Crude:

48 countries have export
102 countries have import
64 countries are solely the importer
10 countries are solely the exporters
6 countries have the negative trade balance (absolute importers) despite their exports and imports
32 countries have the positive trade balance (absolute exporters) despite their exports and imports

Thus, in summary, the number of exporter countries specially the absolute exporters are far fewer than the importers, so the number of supply countries is more limited than the world demand of petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude by the importer countries.

C. According to the latest data reported by the countries, the world export value for the petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude is 943509882 US$ which total 48 countries present in the world export. 6 main exporting countries respectively are:

Saudi Arabia	US$ 158428098	16.79%	
Russian Federation	US$ 111347945	11.8%	
UAE	US$ 76959211	8.15%	
I.I Iran	US$ 69160385	7.33%	
Nigeria	US$ 48304683	5.11%	
Canada	US$ 44039375	4.66%	(1)

So these 6 countries' export value is totally 508239697 US$ which is equal to 53.85% of the total world export of the petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude.

D. 38 countries are also the importer and exporter simultaneously in the world market for this product. Two main exporting and importing countries which do export and import simultaneously are Canada and Brazil. From the comparisons made it is observed that a number of countries such as Brazil, Malaysia, Australia, Tunisia, Egypt, Cote D'lvoire, Island and Trinidad and Tobago are trying to re-export by importing this product.

4. Analyzing the trade regime of petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude world market

1. From among 142 countries which have reported trade regime of Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained from Bituminous Minerals, Crude, tariff code 270900, the MFN tariff rate of 84 countries (59.15%) equals to zero (or not reported) and 35 countries (26.64%) equals to 5 or less than 5 (not zero), 18 countries (12.67%) over 5 or equals to 10 and 5 countries (3.52%) over 10.

2. From among the countries which have reported the import value for Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained from Bituminous Minerals, Crude, tariff code 270900, the highest among belongs to the following countries respectively, European Union, United States, China, Japan, South Korea, Canada, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand and South Africa which are developed or with economics in transition and their assigned tariff on this product is very low.

3. The highest MFN tariff rate on the import of Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained from Bituminous Minerals, Crude, belongs to Djibouti. Djibouti has imposed 26% tariff. This country does not have good niche in the market of Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained from Bituminous Minerals, Crude. The next countries with the highest tariff rates on this commodity are Angola (20%), Tonga (20%) and Komor (15%). Some of these countries have no niche in the world market (import and export). Thus there is not any special incentive for applying heavy tariffs. The main exporting countries imposed tariffs in the world market of Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained from Bituminous Minerals, Crude, are Saudi Arabia (not reported), Iran (4%), Nigeria (5%), UAE (5%), and Russia (5%).

4. Table 1 presented the custom tariff status of countries active in the world market of Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained from Bituminous Minerals, Crude, in 5 sections which the most open countries are the last two rows which are mostly developed and impose less than %% tariff on Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained from Bituminous Minerals, Crude. Opposite, many of the under-developed countries with the closed economics which are not the importers of Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained from Bituminous Minerals, Crude, apply high custom tariffs.

Countries custom tariffs on petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude Table 1

Description	Market Access	Number of Countries %	Countries
Countries with Tariff Rate of 25 and Less than 40	Close up	1 Country (7%)	Djibouti (26%)
Countries with Tariff Rate of 15 or less than 25	Relatively Closed	3 Countries (2.11%)	Tonga (20%), Comoros (15%) Gambia (20%)
Countries with the Tariff Rate less than 15 or Above 5%	Relatively Open	18 Countries (12.67%)	Including: Algeria (7.5%), Albania (10%), Bangladesh (7%), Bolivia (10%), Tunisia (6%), Chile (6%), Venezuela (10%) Maldives (10%)

Description	Market Access	Number of Countries %	Countries
Countries with the Tariff Rate of 5% or More than 0	Open	35 Countries (24.64%)	Including: Iran (4%), South Korea (3%), Taiwan (1.25%), Syria (1%), Belarus (5%) Afghanistan(2.5%)
Countries with Tariff Rate of 0%	Completely Open (Free Access)	78 Countries (54.92%)	Including European Union, China, Japan and Canada

Source: Research Findings, From WITS

5. From among the 10 countries with the highest export in the world market of Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained from Bituminous Minerals, Crude, the MFN tariff rate of European Union (0%), United States (not reported), China (0%), Japan (0%), South Korea (3%), Canada (0%), Singapore (0%), Taiwan (1.25%), Thailand (0%) and South Africa (0%). Therefore the most importing countries including European Union and United States have imported this product by the lowest MFN tariff rate.

Custom tariff of the main importing and exporting countries in the world market of petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (updated available data) Table 2

MFN Tariff Rate 8 Main Importing Countries	MFN Tariff Rate 8 Main Exporting Countries	Average World Tariff Rate
1. United States (not reported) 2. European Union (0%) 3. China (0%) 4. Japan (0%) 5. South Korea (3%) 6. Canada (0%) 7. Singapore (0%) 8. Taiwan (1.25%)	1. Saudi Arabia (not reported) 2. Russia (5%) 3. UAE (5%) 4. Iran (4%) 5. Nigeria (5%) 6. Canada (0%) 7. Norway (0%) 8. Angola (20%)	1.85%

Source: Research Findings, From WITS

5. Findings

From the 142 countries which have reported the trade regime of Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained from Bituminous Minerals, Crude, tariff code 270900, none of them applied non-tariff trade barriers.

As stated, the most important countries in the world import market of Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained from Bituminous Minerals, Crude, do not apply high tariff as follows 27 countries of European Union (0%), United States (not reported), China (0%), Japan (0%), South Korea (0%), Canada (0%), Singapore (0%), Taiwan (1.25%), Thailand (0%), South Africa (0%), Australia (0%), Turkey (0%), Brazil (0%), Sweden (0%) and Belarus (5%). The main importing countries' tariff on Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained from Bituminous Minerals, Crude is zero. The

importing countries with high imposed tariff rate seek income from the imposed tariffs but some of the importing countries with the low imposed tariff are looking for the re-export of Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained from Bituminous Minerals, Crude and could gain more added value.

To summarize, by surveying the imposed custom tariff on the import of Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained from Bituminous Minerals, Crude for the individual countries, the 142 countries are present in the world market but only 3 countries Angola (20%), Tonga (20%) and Djibouti (26%) have imposed different tariffs on the import which none of them have important share in the world export and import market.

Denomination of the table Table 3

Domes-tic Nbr	Trade Balance	Export Value US$	Import Value US$	MFN Tariff	Report Year	Country Name	Country Code	No
0	-	158428098	-	-	2009	SAUDI ARABIA	682	1
0	111052466.9	111347945	295478.051	5	2010	RUSSIAN FEREDATION	643	2
0	76954249.35	76959211	4961.653	5	2009	UAE	784	3
0	69041098.1	69160385	119286.9	4	2008	IRAN	364	4
0	48300472.23	48304683	4210.771	5	2010	NIGERIA	566	5
0	20968585.42	44039375	23070789.58	0	2010	CANADA	124	6
0	42643067.49	43452159	809091.511	0	2010	NORWAY	578	7
0	43259180.78	43259931	750.221	20	2009	ANGOLA	24	8
0	41882841.31	41882904	62.692	5	2009	KUWAIT	414	9
0	39584588.63	39584592	3.368	10	2010	VENEZUELA	862	10
0	30148433.27	31594583	1446149.726	0	2010	KAZAKHSTAN	398	11
0	30800470	30800470	0.004	0	2010	MEXICO	484	12
0	25790917.15	25790925	7.849	5	2009	QATAR	634	13
0	23031898.98	23031956	57.023	7.5	2009	ALGERIA	12	14
0	11873014.88	21079392	9206377.117	0	2010	BRAZIL	76	15
0	20476601.26	20476603	1.739	0	2009	AZERBAIJAN	31	16
0	16258451.05	16259937	1485.948	5	2009	OMAN	512	17
0	10723724.59	10723727	2.408	10	2010	COLOMBIA	170	18
0	6152669.243	9111562	2958892.757	0	2010	INDONESIA	360	19
0	4224077.45	8455747	4231669.55	2.5	2009	MALAYSIA	458	20
0	7618015.496	7618020	4.504	10	2010	ECUADOR	218	21
0	2253497.57-	7506896	9760393.57	0	2010	AUSTRALIA	36	22
0	7400333.545	7401258	924.455	0	2010	VIETNAM	704	23
0	7260914.525	7283783	22868.475	10	2010	SUDAN	736	24
0	5536011.984	5536572	560.016	5	2009	CONGO	180	25
0	5527389.091	5527660	270.909	5	2009	YEMEN	887	26
0	-	0	0.099	0	2009	ANTIGUA & BARBUDA	28	27
0	-	5066500	-	10	2009	GABON	266	28
0	4514365.658	4516517	2151.342	0	2010	BRUNEI	96	29
0	-	3091142	-	1	2010	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	760	30
0	-	2554631	-	10	2009	CHAD	148	31
0	2524173.337	2524174	0.663	0	2010	ARGENTINA	32	32
0	910691.464	1846201	935509.536	6	2008	TUNESIA	788	33
0	77589.684	1672898	1595308.316	0	2009	EGYPT	818	34
0	1247394.485	1247395	0.515	10	2009	CAMERON	120	35

Domes-tic Nbr	Trade Balance	Export Value US$	Import Value US$	MFN Tariff	Report Year	Country Name	Country Code	No
0	636105.858-	1231710	1867815.858	0	2010	NEW ZEALAND	554	36
0	417725.713-	1205213	1622938.713	0	2010	Cote D'lvoire	384	37
0	- 1253315.894	1122701	2376016.894	0	2008	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	780	38
0	539928.6	843557	303628.4	0	2010	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	598	39
0	6019594-	738069	6757663	5	2010	BELARUS	112	40
0	- 1780881.502	429141	2210022.502	0	2010	PERU	604	41
0	206707.215	206834	126.785	0	2010	GUATEMALA	320	42
0	-	187476	-	5	2010	GUINEA	324	43
0	-	141262	-	0	2010	MAURITANIA	480	44
0	-	108593	-	10	2009	ALBANI	8	45
0	-	64679	-	5	2009	MONGOLIA	496	46
0	32986.708	55013	22026.292	0	2010	BELIZE	84	47
0	-	30576	-	0	2009	PANAMA	591	48
0	-	7226	-	0	2010	GUINA BISSAU	624	49
0	-	0	-	0	2008	ARMENIA	51	50
0	-	0	-	2.5	2008	AFGHANISTAN	4	51
0	-	0	-	5	2009	BAHRAIN	48	52
0	-	0	-	-	2010	BERMUDA	60	53
0	-	0	-	7	2008	BANGLADESH	50	54
0	-	0	-	3	2010	PALAU	585	55
0	-	0	-	10	2009	FRENCH POLYNESIA	258	56
0	-	0	-	5	2010	TAJIKISTAN	762	57
0	-	0	-	0	2010	TOGO	768	58
0	-	0	-	4	2010	TUVALU	798	59
0	-	0	-	-	2010	SOLOMON ISLANDS	90	60
0	-	0	-	0	2010	COOK ISLANDS	184	61
0	-	0	-	26	2009	DJIBOUTI	262	62
0	-	0	-	0	2010	SWAZILAND	748	63
0	-	0	-	5	2010	SURINAME	740	64
0	-	0	-	15	2010	COMOROS	174	65
0	-	0	-	5	2010	CAPE VERDE	132	66
0	-	0	-	0	2010	KITTS & NEVIS	659	67
0	-	0	-	20	2009	GAMBIA	270	68
0	-	0	-	5	2010	GRANADA	308	69
0	-	0	-	0	2010	GUYANA	328	70
0	-	0	-	0	2010	LESOTHO	426	71
0	-	0	-	0	2010	MACAU	446	72
0	-	0	-	10	2009	MALDIVES	462	73
0	-	0	-	0	2010	MAYOTTE	175	74
0	-	0	-	-	2010	MACEDONIA, FYR	807	75
0	-	0	-	0	2010	MOLDOVA	498	76
0	-	0	-	0	2010	NIGER	562	77
0	-	0	-	0	2009	HAITI	322	78
0	-	0	-	0	2010	HONG KONG	344	79
0	-	0	292666537.5	0	2010	EUROPEAN	918	80

Domes-tic Nbr	Trade Balance	Export Value US$	Import Value US$	MFN Tariff	Report Year	Country Name	Country Code	No
						UNION		
0	-	0	200586010.1	-	2010	UNITED STATES	840	81
0	-	0	134965585.9	0	2010	CHINA	156	82
0	-	0	79973886.5	0	2010	JAPAN	392	83
0	-	0	50757395.96	3	2010	KOREA	410	84
0	-	0	20099391.84	0	2010	SINGAPORE	702	85
0	-	0	19687625.45	1.25	2009	TAIWAN	158	86
0	-	0	19008298.25	0	2009	THAILAND	764	87
0	-	0	10294417.99	0	2010	SOUTH AFRICA	710	88
0	-	0	9646955.51	0	2010	TURKEY	792	89
0	-	0	7324163.433	0	2009	SWEDEN	752	90
0	-	0	5119842	0	2009	ISRAEIL	376	91
0	-	0	4358777.525	0	2009	INDIA	356	92
0	-	0	3983398.015	-	2009	MOROCCO	504	93
0	-	0	3975699.328	6	2010	CHILE	152	94
0	-	0	3132918.883	0	2009	PAKISTAN	586	95
0	-	0	2989638.65	0	2010	UKRAIN	804	96
0	-	0	2126124.241	0	2010	SWITZERLAND	756	97
0	-	0	1792222.842	0	2010	CROATIA	191	98
0	-	0	1502101.756	5	2009	JORDAN	400	99
0	-	0	1150218.737	0	2009	GHANA	288	100
0	-	0	815668.391	0	2010	URUGUAY	858	101
0	-	0	751619.824	0	2010	SERI LANKA	144	102
0	-	0	705780.439	0	2010	KENYA	404	103
0	-	0	628698.51	0	2010	BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA	70	104
0	-	0	505934.091	0	2009	COSTA RICA	188	105
0	-	0	498370.224	0	2010	JAMAICA	388	106
0	-	0	435345.186	0	2010	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	214	107
0	-	0	433479.898	3	2010	PHILIPINES	608	108
0	-	0	430834.328	5	2009	ZAMBIA	894	109
0	-	0	391811.508	0	2010	SENEGAL	686	110
0	-	0	371935.783	0	2010	NICARAGUA	558	111
0	-	0	367708.637	0	2010	EL SALVADOR	222	112
0	-	0	36185.917	0	2010	BENIN	204	113
0	-	0	24921.508	10	2009	UZBEKISTAN	860	114
0	-	0	19534.346	0	2010	GEORGIA	268	115
0	-	0	5177.868	5	2010	KYRGYS REPUBLIC	417	116
0	-	0	436.381	0	2010	NAMIBIA	516	117
0	-	0	110.199	0	2010	BOTSWAANA	72	118
0	-	0	91.277	0	2010	MALI	466	119
0	-	0	81.359	3	2008	MIANMAR	104	120
0	-	0	57.594	0	2010	CUBA	192	121
0	-	0	37.237	20	2010	TONGA	776	122
0	-	0	35.164	1	2010	MONTENEGRO	499	123
0	-	0	33.13	0	2010	MALAWI	454	124
0	-	0	28.694	0	2009	HENDORAS	340	125
0	-	0	28.428	5	2010	ETHIOPIA	231	126
0	-	0	21.623	0	2010	BURUNDI	108	127

Domes-tic Nbr	Trade Balance	Export Value US$	Import Value US$	MFN Tariff	Report Year	Country Name	Country Code	No
0	-	0	11.586	0	2010	ISLAND	352	128
0	-	0	10.566	0	2009	VANUATU	548	129
0	-	0	10.556	0	2010	TANZANIA	834	130
0	-	0	10.152	5	2008	LAO PDR	418	131
0	-	0	6.288	7	2008	CAMBIDIA	116	132
0	-	0	5.103	2.5	2010	MOZAMBIQUE	508	133
0	-	0	4.977	0	2010	PARAGUAY	600	134
0	-	0	2.853	10	2010	NEPAL	524	135
0	-	0	2.318	0	2010	OGANDA	800	136
0	-	0	1.627	10	2010	BOLIVIA	68	137
0	-	0	0.698	0	2010	BURKINA FASO	854	138
0	-	0	0.674	5	2010	FIJI	242	139
0	-	0	0.487	5	2010	MADAGASCAR	450	140
0	-	0	0.244	0	2010	RWANDA	646	141
0	-	0	0.118	0	2010	BAHAMAS	44	142

Source: https://wits.worldbank.org/WITS (July 04, 2012)

Other information may be obtained from the address**:** f.bagheri63@yahoo.com.

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