

**MANAGING COMPLEXITY: ITC'S EXPERIENCE  
IN TRADE LAW TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**

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### **Multilateral Trade Rules and the WTO**

The establishment of the WTO in 1995 has had a pervasive influence on our economies and lives. Not surprisingly, its bearing on how trade law is perceived by decision-makers in the Ministries of Trade and Commerce of several developing countries has also been very significant.

According to WTO official terminology, the multilateral trading system is “the system operated by the WTO”. For most people involved in WTO negotiations, therefore “multilateral trade law” is, simply put, the WTO rules. It takes a lot of persuasion to direct the sight of policy-makers towards the forest of multilateral trade law rules emerging behind the WTO tree.

Still, in this light, there is a positive outcome from the advent of the WTO: an implicit recognition of the impact of non-tariff trade rules on trade. For nearly 50 years, from 1947 to 1994, trade negotiations focussed primarily on reducing tariffs on trade in goods. From 1948 onwards, most of the subsequent rounds resulted in bigger packages of tariff concessions, while adding on the way a few new items' such as anti-dumping regulations. For that reason, the GATT's basic legal principles remained much as they were in 1948, during almost half a century. When countries embarked in the Uruguay round in the eighties the average tariff on industrial products in developed economies had lowered to 6.3%.

As the industrial tariff barriers progressively fell to their current low level (they are presently at 3.8% for developed economies), other barriers emerged that had been out of sight of the negotiators' screen for so long because their impact was not considered as relevant as tariffs, when tariffs were high. Among these, were a series of legal barriers concerning intellectual property, trade facilitation, environmental issues, etc. which gave birth to the TRIPS and other Agreements within the WTO context.

### **The forest behind the WTO tree**

The International Trade Centre's (ITC)<sup>1</sup> views the multilateral trade system as something wider than the WTO agreements per se and when it assists countries to integrate effectively the multilateral trading system it also draws their attention to the

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<sup>1</sup> ITC is the joint technical cooperation agency of UNCTAD and WTO for business aspects of trade development.

“forest”. For that purpose, ITC developed the LegaCarta system for Ministries of Trade , (sometimes of Justice). LegaCarta is a web-based technical assistance tool whose function is to help decision-makers optimize their legal framework regarding multilateral trade treaties.

According to our assessment, multilateral instruments affecting trade include a core group of some 232 treaties and other instruments (such as model laws), plus an additional group of approximately 450 secondary instruments and protocols.

The following list is an indication of the range of issues covered by the core 232 multilateral trade instruments:

- Contracts (17 treaties and 9 other instruments)
- Customs (33 treaties)
- Dispute resolution (15 treaties and 5 other instruments)
- Environment and products (33 treaties)
- Finance, payments and insolvency (10 treaties and 6 other instruments)
- Illicit trade (12 treaties)
- Institutional participation (8 treaties and 9 other instruments)
- Intellectual property (23 treaties)
- Investment (2 treaties and 2 other instruments)
- Transport and telecommunications (41 treaties)
- Treaties law (4 treaties)
- WTO (1 main treaty + 2 plurilateral agreements)

These treaties are overseen by some 25 different international organizations.<sup>2</sup>

The ratifications, texts and summaries have been grouped in a data base and one can see from the table at the end of this paper that the world ratification rate is 34%. The rate of ratification of practically all developed economies ranges between 45 and 70 %. All the world’s major exporters have a high ratification rate. In developing economies and least developed countries, the ratification rate ranges from 3% to 30%.

The multitude of international agreements, however useful they may be in their harmonisation function, makes it difficult for decision-makers to decide which treaties should be ratified and which ones should be ignored altogether. Public institutions are

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<sup>2</sup> Some of the main multilateral treaty bodies: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); Hague Conference on Private International Law; International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); Intergovernmental Organisation for the International Carriage by Rail; International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT); International Maritime Organization (IMO); International Narcotic Control Board (INCB); International road transport Union; International Telecommunication Union (ITU); International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO); International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV); United Nations Secretariat; United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) *Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, Secretariat of the Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, Climate Change Secretariat, Secretariat for the Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)*; United Nations Office on drugs and Crime; United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); World Bank; World Customs Organization (WCO); World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO); World Trade Organization (WTO).

not often provided with enough resources to investigate in detail all the existing multilateral trade instruments, and analyse the economic consequences of their ratification. Moreover, information on multilateral trade instruments is widely dispersed. Finally, few developing economies currently participate in a pro-active way in the international trade rule-making process.

What ITC endeavours to do, in collaboration with several other organizations, is to provide decision-makers with information on their country's status in a systematic way, so that policy-makers and the national legal community (business lawyers, law professors, etc.) may have a better understanding of policy issues related to the application or non-application of multilateral trade conventions. Accordingly, they can make informed decisions as to what treaties their country could ratify, in accordance with national priorities. *LegasCarta* also aims to encourage countries to participate in the process of drafting international trade rules instead of merely being a recipient of them.

Reducing complexity thus implies a greater integration of the work of international organizations amongst themselves. Tribute should be paid in particular to UNCITRAL, UNIDROIT and The Hague Conference on Private International Law for having set the scene by jointly seeking to rationalize their work with other organizations in the area of capacity-building and development.

We should not underestimate the work that is required from developing countries in deciding whether they should accede or not to some of these treaties. Many of these treaties have had their own layers of history. For example, the 1999 Montreal Convention for International Carriage by Air is about eliminating the patchwork of airline accident liability regimes around the world. However, a country ratifying the 1999 Montreal Convention, currently ratified by 75 States, may also consider acceding to the previous main conventions (the Warsaw Convention of 1929, ratified by 151 countries and the Hague Protocol of 1955, ratified by 136 countries) since it may be advisable to take account of the fact that not all countries are bound by the latest 1999 Convention.

The proliferation and dispersed nature of international conventions has been recognized as an issue for some time. In 1990, the World Customs Organization adopted its famous Istanbul Convention on Temporary Admission, which contains and merges all ten already existing conventions on temporary admission. Due to these sedimentary layers of treaties accumulated in the past 120 years, developing economies are asked to absorb the archeological dimension of trade treaties together with their modern implications.

Today, Governments of developing economies the world over, are intensely involved, often through their Ministry of Trade or Commerce, in a series of trade negotiations at the international, regional and bilateral levels. An overriding concern is the social and economic impact on their countrymen and women of such negotiations and new rules. Proposals to include new trade rules, suggestions to ratify multilateral trade treaties, encouragements to pass new commercial laws must in their view pass the same impact test as applied to other economic rules they are negotiating. International organisations overseeing such treaties should be able and ready to provide measurable cost/benefit data.

## **The inside-outside dichotomy: “we and they”**

Whatever our good intentions, and while the praise of participation is confidently sung, we are often inviting Governments and people to merely participate in our plans and follow our models.<sup>3</sup> Funds are channelled to upgrade national legal frameworks but very little money is earmarked for the participation of “developing” economies in the concept and framing of new international trade rules.

## **Overtasked decision-makers**

While trade law issues involve various actors in the civil society, decisions are most often taken at the level of the Ministry of Trade. This is particularly the case in Africa, which accounts for 33 out of the world’s 50 least-developed countries.

What are often underestimated are the level of commitment and the workload of those in charge of trade issues in developing economies.

Because trade negotiations are highly demanding, the permanent secretaries and directors of Trade Ministries are required on a daily basis to respond to an increasing number of tasks:

- preparing WTO negotiation strategies and positions;
- back-stopping the Geneva national representative;
- following-up at the Cabinet level and coordination with national stakeholders;<sup>4</sup>
- participating in intensive regional integration negotiations (out of the 53 African countries, 16 are part of two regional integration organisations and 20 are members of three). Some of these negotiations are pressing; COMESA, the Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa (19 countries) aims at creating a Customs Union in 2008; SADC, the Southern African Development Community (14 countries) aims at creating a Customs Union by 2010;
- preferential agreements negotiations such as the EPA agreements with Europe;
- country representation at numerous regional and international fora, and at seminars and other events organised by international organisations, NGOs, etc.
- coordination of technical assistance activities;

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<sup>3</sup> This tendency reinforces, and is reinforced by an intellectuality that sees as the hallmark of intelligence the ability to identify differences, to divide, and to relativize, all in the name of being scientific. Such an approach is a gross misrepresentation of science, for although it is true that science analyses, it also integrates and points out to underlying patterns of oneness. (...) Viewed from that angle [unity of mankind], development ceases to be something that one does for others.” Farzam Arbab, “Promoting a Discourse on Science, Religion, and development”, in *The Lab, the Temple and the Market*, International Development research Centre, 2000.

<sup>4</sup> Under the WTO provisions concerning transparency, all member countries are required to designate a single government authority as responsible for implementing, on a national level, the notification requirements of the WTO Agreements in four areas (Sanitary & Phytosanitary measures; technical barriers to trade; trade-related aspects of intellectual property; trade in services. This means in practice that four separate national enquiry points are run under the aegis of each Ministry of Trade.

This, combined with the accelerated mobility of talented civil servants who are offered various job opportunities in projects run by international organisations and NGOs, has to be taken into account.

One may take the measure of the burden for the Ministries of Trade of coordinating technical assistance activities by looking at Vietnam. Between 2001 and 2006, in Vietnam alone, there were some 360 trade policy and regulations capacity building programmes; these exclude trade development and infrastructure programmes.<sup>5</sup>

### **Need for integrated and medium-term approaches to technical assistance**

One of the most effective and demanded trade-related capacity building programmes in Africa on the multilateral trading system is the Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme (JITAP), implemented by ITC, UNCTAD and WTO, and covering 16 African countries. The programme was set-up in 1998 and its second phase will be completed at the end of this year. JITAP aims to build capacities at the national level to assist partner countries in setting up a trade policy process that helps each country identify its interests and develop a specific approach to trade policy formulation and trade negotiations. This requires a nation-wide effort involving all stakeholders, including parliaments, private sector, media, academia, and civil society. The inclusive and consultative process is key to national ownership and trade policy reform. In some countries, the JITAP programme lasted 9 years, a life span sufficient to see the flourishing of inter-institutional committees that are official frameworks for organized national stakeholder discussion and decision-making on the multilateral trade system.

JITAP's acclaimed results are due to the recognition that capacity development is a long-term process and that the best results are achieved through a regional approach where there is constant cross-fertilisation of experiences.

### **Regional harmonization of trade laws**

A signal achievement on regional harmonization of trade laws has taken place in Central and Western Africa where 16 countries have effectively unified their commercial laws, including company law, arbitration, transport of goods, securities, etc. OHADA (standing for the Organisation for Harmonisation in Africa of Trade

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<sup>5</sup> According to the "2006 Joint WTO/OECD Report on Trade related Technical Assistance and Capacity Building Report, TRTA/CB," trade –related technical activities are either focussed on "trade policy and regulations" or on "trade development" (access to trade finance, trade promotion in productive sectors such as agriculture and industry). "Trade policy and regulations" cover support to aid recipients' effective participation in multilateral trade negotiations, analysis and implementation of multilateral trade agreements, trade policy mainstreaming and technical standards, trade facilitation including tariff structures and customs regimes, support to regional trade arrangements and human resources development in trade.

Laws) even went a step further by creating a Supreme Court having jurisdiction on all commercial cases following a national appeal before a national state court. The OHADA Supreme Court, seated in Côte d'Ivoire, rendered its first decisions in the year 2000 and is currently examining 120 cases per year.

ITC has supported from the outset the OHADA regional harmonisation process, because it was viewed as a means to facilitate regional trade and foreign investment. OHADA also produced economies of scale, even though each draft uniform law had to be examined by all 16 countries prior to its enforcement. Note that the OHADA Treaty was signed in 1993 and the first Uniform Laws enacted in 1998, five years later. As a comparison, in the United States, the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws took 10 years, starting in 1940, to write the Uniform Commercial Code, and waited another 14 years, for its generalised adoption in the American States. The fact that African countries achieved in 5 years what the U.S. did in a quarter of a century, albeit in different circumstances and times, may help us revisit some of our deeply rooted assumptions.

### **Constantly reassessing assumptions**

Consideration of impact should encourage us to reassess some current assumptions, especially in the dispute resolution sector. In Africa and Asia, practically all countries are in the process of creating an arbitration centre, often under the aegis of a Chamber of Commerce. In the 1990s, in Latin America, a continental strategy, funded by the Inter-American Development Bank, was established to mitigate the shortfall in justice services and to improve the conditions for private sector development. The strategy consisted in setting up arbitration and mediation centres in most countries of the South American region so as to offer entrepreneurs an alternative for the settlement of their commercial disputes. The establishment of arbitration and mediation centres was intended to create a private space where individuals could settle their disputes, thus filling the void left by public justice services.

At the same time, it was expected that more extensive use of arbitration and mediation would remove a large number of cases from the courts and would therefore help to clear up the backlog. These changes were also expected to improve access to justice, as a result of the availability of new mechanisms for dispute settlement and decongestion of the courts. The projects were intended to have an impact on the courts, helping to clear up the backlog. Some evident achievements were noted of course: legislation on arbitration and mediation was modernized and harmonized in almost all the countries in the region and they have up-to-date laws that reflect international norms. Specialized human resources were trained in almost all the countries in the region. Qualified arbitrators and mediators are available, which was not the case at the beginning of the 1990s. But levels of congestion of courts are still high.

In Africa, all 26 existing national arbitration centres except one were created after 1995 and most of them were set up under the premise that an arbitration centre will help reduce court congestion. At least half of these centres do not handle more than 5 cases per year. Recognizing that there was a disconnect between purpose and reality, between potential users of arbitration and arbitration institutions, ITC organized

consultations between the managers of these institutions, on a regional basis, to address this fundamental issue of socio-economic impact and to see whether other experiences in the region, such as in the mediation field, would have a greater bearing on dispute resolution nationally.

What we have wished to stress in this short presentation is the need for international organisations dealing with international trade law developmental issues to organize their work in a coordinated and systematic manner, with medium or long-term approaches, in close consultation with their partners in developing economies.

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## LegaCarta

## COUNTRIES

### by Country score

ISO code	Country name	Rank by Score	Score	Rank by Ratifications	Number of Ratifications (on 213 instruments)	Ratifications Rate (%)
FR	<a href="#">France</a>	1	<b>69.37</b>	2	<b>151</b>	<b>70.89</b>
IT	<a href="#">Italy</a>	2	<b>67.82</b>	3	<b>150</b>	<b>70.42</b>
NL	<a href="#">Netherlands</a>	3	<b>67.33</b>	1	<b>153</b>	<b>71.83</b>
ES	<a href="#">Spain</a>	4	<b>67.24</b>	5	<b>142</b>	<b>66.67</b>
SE	<a href="#">Sweden</a>	5	<b>65.72</b>	4	<b>144</b>	<b>67.61</b>
HU	<a href="#">Hungary</a>	6	<b>64.73</b>	11	<b>139</b>	<b>65.26</b>
CH	<a href="#">Switzerland</a>	7	<b>64.60</b>	7	<b>140</b>	<b>65.73</b>
DE	<a href="#">Germany</a>	8	<b>64.55</b>	5	<b>142</b>	<b>66.67</b>
DK	<a href="#">Denmark</a>	9	<b>63.87</b>	7	<b>140</b>	<b>65.73</b>
SI	<a href="#">Slovenia</a>	10	<b>63.23</b>	18	<b>131</b>	<b>61.5</b>
NO	<a href="#">Norway</a>	11	<b>63.07</b>	12	<b>138</b>	<b>64.79</b>
GB	<a href="#">United Kingdom</a>	12	<b>62.95</b>	13	<b>137</b>	<b>64.32</b>
FI	<a href="#">Finland</a>	13	<b>62.77</b>	7	<b>140</b>	<b>65.73</b>
SK	<a href="#">Slovakia</a>	14	<b>62.30</b>	24	<b>124</b>	<b>58.22</b>
PL	<a href="#">Poland</a>	15	<b>62.13</b>	13	<b>137</b>	<b>64.32</b>
BE	<a href="#">Belgium</a>	16	<b>61.90</b>	7	<b>140</b>	<b>65.73</b>
RO	<a href="#">Romania</a>	17	<b>61.54</b>	21	<b>126</b>	<b>59.15</b>
PT	<a href="#">Portugal</a>	18	<b>61.48</b>	15	<b>134</b>	<b>62.91</b>
GR	<a href="#">Greece</a>	19	<b>61.03</b>	16	<b>132</b>	<b>61.97</b>
CZ	<a href="#">Czech Republic</a>	20	<b>61.01</b>	20	<b>128</b>	<b>60.09</b>
HR	<a href="#">Croatia</a>	21	<b>60.33</b>	16	<b>132</b>	<b>61.97</b>
BG	<a href="#">Bulgaria</a>	22	<b>60.08</b>	23	<b>125</b>	<b>58.69</b>
LV	<a href="#">Latvia</a>	23	<b>59.70</b>	33	<b>106</b>	<b>49.77</b>
LU	<a href="#">Luxembourg</a>	24	<b>59.42</b>	21	<b>126</b>	<b>59.15</b>
AT	<a href="#">Austria</a>	25	<b>59.31</b>	19	<b>129</b>	<b>60.56</b>
CY	<a href="#">Cyprus</a>	26	<b>59.09</b>	25	<b>123</b>	<b>57.75</b>
LT	<a href="#">Lithuania</a>	27	<b>57.91</b>	33	<b>106</b>	<b>49.77</b>
EE	<a href="#">Estonia</a>	28	<b>54.79</b>	37	<b>100</b>	<b>46.95</b>
IE	<a href="#">Ireland</a>	29	<b>54.24</b>	26	<b>117</b>	<b>54.93</b>
US	<a href="#">United States of America</a>	30	<b>54.00</b>	35	<b>105</b>	<b>49.3</b>
JP	<a href="#">Japan</a>	31	<b>53.43</b>	27	<b>116</b>	<b>54.46</b>
AU	<a href="#">Australia</a>	32	<b>50.36</b>	29	<b>112</b>	<b>52.58</b>
EG	<a href="#">Egypt</a>	33	<b>49.94</b>	36	<b>104</b>	<b>48.83</b>
CN	<a href="#">China</a>	34	<b>49.14</b>	41	<b>96</b>	<b>45.07</b>
MX	<a href="#">Mexico</a>	35	<b>49.11</b>	31	<b>108</b>	<b>50.7</b>
TR	<a href="#">Turkey</a>	36	<b>48.91</b>	30	<b>109</b>	<b>51.17</b>
CA	<a href="#">Canada</a>	37	<b>48.16</b>	43	<b>95</b>	<b>44.6</b>
IL	<a href="#">Israel</a>	38	<b>46.31</b>	44	<b>93</b>	<b>43.66</b>
YU	<a href="#">Serbia and Montenegro</a>	39	<b>46.16</b>	28	<b>113</b>	<b>53.05</b>
KR	<a href="#">Korea, Republic of</a>	40	<b>45.78</b>	52	<b>90</b>	<b>42.25</b>
MK	<a href="#">Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of</a>	41	<b>45.46</b>	44	<b>93</b>	<b>43.66</b>
AR	<a href="#">Argentina</a>	42	<b>45.01</b>	48	<b>91</b>	<b>42.72</b>
RU	<a href="#">Russian Federation</a>	43	<b>44.48</b>	32	<b>107</b>	<b>50.23</b>
UA	<a href="#">Ukraine</a>	44	<b>43.37</b>	39	<b>99</b>	<b>46.48</b>
BY	<a href="#">Belarus</a>	45	<b>43.03</b>	55	<b>86</b>	<b>40.38</b>
NG	<a href="#">Nigeria</a>	46	<b>42.96</b>	48	<b>91</b>	<b>42.72</b>

TN	<a href="#">Tunisia</a>	47	<b>42.67</b>	37	<b>100</b>	<b>46.95</b>
NZ	<a href="#">New Zealand</a>	48	<b>42.42</b>	41	<b>96</b>	<b>45.07</b>
MT	<a href="#">Malta</a>	49	<b>42.24</b>	60	<b>82</b>	<b>38.5</b>
MA	<a href="#">Morocco</a>	50	<b>41.97</b>	39	<b>99</b>	<b>46.48</b>
IN	<a href="#">India</a>	51	<b>41.04</b>	52	<b>90</b>	<b>42.25</b>
MD	<a href="#">Moldova, Republic of</a>	52	<b>40.89</b>	71	<b>78</b>	<b>36.62</b>
ZA	<a href="#">South Africa</a>	53	<b>40.53</b>	48	<b>91</b>	<b>42.72</b>
GE	<a href="#">Georgia</a>	54	<b>40.50</b>	64	<b>80</b>	<b>37.56</b>
EC	<a href="#">Ecuador</a>	55	<b>40.41</b>	67	<b>79</b>	<b>37.09</b>
SN	<a href="#">Senegal</a>	56	<b>40.39</b>	56	<b>85</b>	<b>39.91</b>
CU	<a href="#">Cuba</a>	57	<b>40.30</b>	46	<b>92</b>	<b>43.19</b>
AL	<a href="#">Albania</a>	58	<b>40.19</b>	58	<b>83</b>	<b>38.97</b>
IS	<a href="#">Iceland</a>	59	<b>40.12</b>	71	<b>78</b>	<b>36.62</b>
SG	<a href="#">Singapore</a>	60	<b>39.26</b>	75	<b>76</b>	<b>35.68</b>
PE	<a href="#">Peru</a>	61	<b>38.94</b>	67	<b>79</b>	<b>37.09</b>
MU	<a href="#">Mauritius</a>	62	<b>38.58</b>	71	<b>78</b>	<b>36.62</b>
UY	<a href="#">Uruguay</a>	63	<b>38.47</b>	62	<b>81</b>	<b>38.03</b>
CL	<a href="#">Chile</a>	64	<b>38.42</b>	60	<b>82</b>	<b>38.5</b>
LK	<a href="#">Sri Lanka</a>	65	<b>38.39</b>	64	<b>80</b>	<b>37.56</b>
BR	<a href="#">Brazil</a>	66	<b>38.04</b>	46	<b>92</b>	<b>43.19</b>
PA	<a href="#">Panama</a>	67	<b>37.96</b>	78	<b>73</b>	<b>34.27</b>
MN	<a href="#">Mongolia</a>	68	<b>37.22</b>	76	<b>75</b>	<b>35.21</b>
KE	<a href="#">Kenya</a>	69	<b>37.06</b>	58	<b>83</b>	<b>38.97</b>
BB	<a href="#">Barbados</a>	70	<b>36.73</b>	81	<b>71</b>	<b>33.33</b>
DZ	<a href="#">Algeria</a>	71	<b>36.43</b>	48	<b>91</b>	<b>42.72</b>
TT	<a href="#">Trinidad and Tobago</a>	72	<b>36.40</b>	74	<b>77</b>	<b>36.15</b>
LR	<a href="#">Liberia</a>	73	<b>36.24</b>	57	<b>84</b>	<b>39.44</b>
GA	<a href="#">Gabon</a>	74	<b>36.23</b>	86	<b>69</b>	<b>32.39</b>
GN	<a href="#">Guinea</a>	75	<b>36.05</b>	84	<b>70</b>	<b>32.86</b>
CO	<a href="#">Colombia</a>	76	<b>35.49</b>	89	<b>67</b>	<b>31.46</b>
SV	<a href="#">El Salvador</a>	77	<b>35.44</b>	100	<b>62</b>	<b>29.11</b>
KG	<a href="#">Kyrgyzstan</a>	78	<b>35.42</b>	89	<b>67</b>	<b>31.46</b>
PH	<a href="#">Philippines</a>	79	<b>35.06</b>	81	<b>71</b>	<b>33.33</b>
AZ	<a href="#">Azerbaijan</a>	80	<b>35.03</b>	67	<b>79</b>	<b>37.09</b>
VE	<a href="#">Venezuela</a>	81	<b>34.84</b>	91	<b>66</b>	<b>30.99</b>
JO	<a href="#">Jordan</a>	82	<b>34.81</b>	78	<b>73</b>	<b>34.27</b>
HN	<a href="#">Honduras</a>	83	<b>34.60</b>	104	<b>61</b>	<b>28.64</b>
PK	<a href="#">Pakistan</a>	84	<b>34.45</b>	64	<b>80</b>	<b>37.56</b>
PY	<a href="#">Paraguay</a>	85	<b>34.27</b>	108	<b>60</b>	<b>28.17</b>
CM	<a href="#">Cameroon</a>	86	<b>33.94</b>	84	<b>70</b>	<b>32.86</b>
MY	<a href="#">Malaysia</a>	87	<b>33.72</b>	81	<b>71</b>	<b>33.33</b>
LS	<a href="#">Lesotho</a>	88	<b>33.61</b>	119	<b>57</b>	<b>26.76</b>
BA	<a href="#">Bosnia and Herzegovina</a>	89	<b>33.53</b>	77	<b>74</b>	<b>34.74</b>
KW	<a href="#">Kuwait</a>	90	<b>32.96</b>	91	<b>66</b>	<b>30.99</b>
IR	<a href="#">Iran, Islamic Republic of</a>	91	<b>32.75</b>	52	<b>90</b>	<b>42.25</b>
JM	<a href="#">Jamaica</a>	92	<b>32.36</b>	98	<b>63</b>	<b>29.58</b>
AM	<a href="#">Armenia</a>	93	<b>32.13</b>	104	<b>61</b>	<b>28.64</b>
VC	<a href="#">Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</a>	94	<b>32.09</b>	123	<b>56</b>	<b>26.29</b>
GT	<a href="#">Guatemala</a>	95	<b>32.08</b>	104	<b>61</b>	<b>28.64</b>
UG	<a href="#">Uganda</a>	96	<b>31.96</b>	108	<b>60</b>	<b>28.17</b>
SY	<a href="#">Syrian Arab Republic</a>	97	<b>31.95</b>	67	<b>79</b>	<b>37.09</b>
MG	<a href="#">Madagascar</a>	98	<b>31.82</b>	100	<b>62</b>	<b>29.11</b>

TZ	<a href="#">Tanzania, United Republic of</a>	99	<b>31.77</b>	96	<b>64</b>	<b>30.05</b>
BJ	<a href="#">Benin</a>	100	<b>31.66</b>	100	<b>62</b>	<b>29.11</b>
CR	<a href="#">Costa Rica</a>	101	<b>31.64</b>	104	<b>61</b>	<b>28.64</b>
TG	<a href="#">Togo</a>	102	<b>31.58</b>	98	<b>63</b>	<b>29.58</b>
ZM	<a href="#">Zambia</a>	103	<b>31.54</b>	114	<b>59</b>	<b>27.7</b>
OM	<a href="#">Oman</a>	104	<b>31.49</b>	100	<b>62</b>	<b>29.11</b>
ID	<a href="#">Indonesia</a>	105	<b>31.26</b>	86	<b>69</b>	<b>32.39</b>
GH	<a href="#">Ghana</a>	106	<b>31.17</b>	88	<b>68</b>	<b>31.92</b>
AE	<a href="#">United Arab Emirates</a>	107	<b>31.13</b>	91	<b>66</b>	<b>30.99</b>
MW	<a href="#">Malawi</a>	108	<b>30.51</b>	123	<b>56</b>	<b>26.29</b>
ML	<a href="#">Mali</a>	109	<b>30.50</b>	126	<b>55</b>	<b>25.82</b>
NI	<a href="#">Nicaragua</a>	110	<b>30.49</b>	117	<b>58</b>	<b>27.23</b>
CI	<a href="#">Côte d` Ivoire</a>	111	<b>30.39</b>	96	<b>64</b>	<b>30.05</b>
LB	<a href="#">Lebanon</a>	112	<b>30.28</b>	62	<b>81</b>	<b>38.03</b>
SA	<a href="#">Saudi Arabia</a>	113	<b>30.05</b>	108	<b>60</b>	<b>28.17</b>
BO	<a href="#">Bolivia</a>	114	<b>29.79</b>	126	<b>55</b>	<b>25.82</b>
BH	<a href="#">Bahrain</a>	115	<b>29.67</b>	108	<b>60</b>	<b>28.17</b>
BF	<a href="#">Burkina Faso</a>	116	<b>29.65</b>	128	<b>54</b>	<b>25.35</b>
NE	<a href="#">Niger</a>	117	<b>29.62</b>	117	<b>58</b>	<b>27.23</b>
MC	<a href="#">Monaco</a>	118	<b>29.59</b>	78	<b>73</b>	<b>34.27</b>
KH	<a href="#">Cambodia</a>	119	<b>29.14</b>	132	<b>53</b>	<b>24.88</b>
UZ	<a href="#">Uzbekistan</a>	120	<b>29.13</b>	95	<b>65</b>	<b>30.52</b>
FJ	<a href="#">Fiji</a>	121	<b>28.80</b>	114	<b>59</b>	<b>27.7</b>
MR	<a href="#">Mauritania</a>	122	<b>28.76</b>	128	<b>54</b>	<b>25.35</b>
AG	<a href="#">Antigua and Barbuda</a>	123	<b>28.71</b>	138	<b>51</b>	<b>23.94</b>
BW	<a href="#">Botswana</a>	124	<b>28.58</b>	145	<b>48</b>	<b>22.54</b>
BD	<a href="#">Bangladesh</a>	125	<b>28.39</b>	114	<b>59</b>	<b>27.7</b>
CD	<a href="#">Congo, Democratic Republic of the</a>	126	<b>28.18</b>	128	<b>54</b>	<b>25.35</b>
LC	<a href="#">Saint Lucia</a>	127	<b>28.05</b>	128	<b>54</b>	<b>25.35</b>
SC	<a href="#">Seychelles</a>	128	<b>27.80</b>	108	<b>60</b>	<b>28.17</b>
TH	<a href="#">Thailand</a>	129	<b>27.79</b>	108	<b>60</b>	<b>28.17</b>
VN	<a href="#">Viet Nam</a>	130	<b>27.53</b>	123	<b>56</b>	<b>26.29</b>
KZ	<a href="#">Kazakhstan</a>	131	<b>27.37</b>	91	<b>66</b>	<b>30.99</b>
LI	<a href="#">Liechtenstein</a>	132	<b>26.85</b>	151	<b>46</b>	<b>21.6</b>
CG	<a href="#">Congo</a>	133	<b>26.83</b>	134	<b>52</b>	<b>24.41</b>
NA	<a href="#">Namibia</a>	134	<b>26.74</b>	134	<b>52</b>	<b>24.41</b>
DO	<a href="#">Dominican Republic</a>	135	<b>26.63</b>	134	<b>52</b>	<b>24.41</b>
ZW	<a href="#">Zimbabwe</a>	136	<b>26.40</b>	141	<b>50</b>	<b>23.47</b>
RW	<a href="#">Rwanda</a>	137	<b>26.03</b>	134	<b>52</b>	<b>24.41</b>
KN	<a href="#">Saint Kitts and Nevis</a>	138	<b>25.95</b>	148	<b>47</b>	<b>22.07</b>
SL	<a href="#">Sierra Leone</a>	139	<b>25.91</b>	138	<b>51</b>	<b>23.94</b>
CF	<a href="#">Central African Republic</a>	140	<b>25.89</b>	154	<b>45</b>	<b>21.13</b>
QA	<a href="#">Qatar</a>	141	<b>25.73</b>	132	<b>53</b>	<b>24.88</b>
MZ	<a href="#">Mozambique</a>	142	<b>25.66</b>	154	<b>45</b>	<b>21.13</b>
GY	<a href="#">Guyana, Republic of</a>	143	<b>25.44</b>	143	<b>49</b>	<b>23</b>
DM	<a href="#">Dominica</a>	144	<b>25.34</b>	157	<b>44</b>	<b>20.66</b>
GM	<a href="#">Gambia</a>	145	<b>25.19</b>	138	<b>51</b>	<b>23.94</b>
BS	<a href="#">Bahamas</a>	146	<b>24.97</b>	119	<b>57</b>	<b>26.76</b>
NP	<a href="#">Nepal</a>	147	<b>24.80</b>	145	<b>48</b>	<b>22.54</b>
SR	<a href="#">Suriname</a>	148	<b>24.61</b>	148	<b>47</b>	<b>22.07</b>
BZ	<a href="#">Belize</a>	149	<b>24.57</b>	161	<b>43</b>	<b>20.19</b>
GD	<a href="#">Grenada</a>	150	<b>23.47</b>	168	<b>39</b>	<b>18.31</b>

<b>PG</b>	<a href="#">Papua New Guinea</a>	151	<b>23.20</b>	141	<b>50</b>	<b>23.47</b>
<b>HT</b>	<a href="#">Haiti</a>	152	<b>23.11</b>	148	<b>47</b>	<b>22.07</b>
<b>LY</b>	<a href="#">Libyan Arab Jamahiriya</a>	153	<b>22.89</b>	119	<b>57</b>	<b>26.76</b>
<b>SZ</b>	<a href="#">Swaziland</a>	154	<b>22.55</b>	166	<b>40</b>	<b>18.78</b>
<b>TO</b>	<a href="#">Tonga</a>	155	<b>22.47</b>	119	<b>57</b>	<b>26.76</b>
<b>DJ</b>	<a href="#">Djibouti</a>	156	<b>21.78</b>	169	<b>38</b>	<b>17.84</b>
<b>BI</b>	<a href="#">Burundi</a>	157	<b>21.75</b>	169	<b>38</b>	<b>17.84</b>
<b>SD</b>	<a href="#">Sudan</a>	158	<b>21.69</b>	143	<b>49</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>MV</b>	<a href="#">Maldives</a>	159	<b>21.32</b>	161	<b>43</b>	<b>20.19</b>
<b>MM</b>	<a href="#">Myanmar</a>	160	<b>20.67</b>	169	<b>38</b>	<b>17.84</b>
<b>TD</b>	<a href="#">Chad</a>	161	<b>20.55</b>	174	<b>35</b>	<b>16.43</b>
<b>AO</b>	<a href="#">Angola</a>	162	<b>20.45</b>	161	<b>43</b>	<b>20.19</b>
<b>TM</b>	<a href="#">Turkmenistan</a>	163	<b>20.28</b>	157	<b>44</b>	<b>20.66</b>
<b>BN</b>	<a href="#">Brunei Darussalam</a>	164	<b>19.78</b>	178	<b>32</b>	<b>15.02</b>
<b>KP</b>	<a href="#">Korea, Democratic People's Republic of</a>	165	<b>19.58</b>	145	<b>48</b>	<b>22.54</b>
<b>SB</b>	<a href="#">Solomon Islands</a>	166	<b>18.75</b>	175	<b>34</b>	<b>15.96</b>
<b>CV</b>	<a href="#">Cape Verde</a>	167	<b>18.68</b>	151	<b>46</b>	<b>21.6</b>
<b>LA</b>	<a href="#">Lao People's Democratic Republic</a>	168	<b>18.46</b>	166	<b>40</b>	<b>18.78</b>
<b>WS</b>	<a href="#">Samoa</a>	169	<b>18.32</b>	157	<b>44</b>	<b>20.66</b>
<b>TJ</b>	<a href="#">Tajikistan</a>	170	<b>17.92</b>	165	<b>41</b>	<b>19.25</b>
<b>AF</b>	<a href="#">Afghanistan</a>	171	<b>17.90</b>	172	<b>37</b>	<b>17.37</b>
<b>ET</b>	<a href="#">Ethiopia</a>	172	<b>16.93</b>	157	<b>44</b>	<b>20.66</b>
<b>IQ</b>	<a href="#">Iraq</a>	173	<b>16.91</b>	154	<b>45</b>	<b>21.13</b>
<b>GW</b>	<a href="#">Guinea-Bissau</a>	174	<b>16.66</b>	183	<b>27</b>	<b>12.68</b>
<b>VU</b>	<a href="#">Vanuatu</a>	175	<b>16.41</b>	151	<b>46</b>	<b>21.6</b>
<b>YE</b>	<a href="#">Yemen</a>	176	<b>16.20</b>	164	<b>42</b>	<b>19.72</b>
<b>MH</b>	<a href="#">Marshall Islands</a>	177	<b>15.94</b>	172	<b>37</b>	<b>17.37</b>
<b>SM</b>	<a href="#">San Marino</a>	178	<b>15.76</b>	178	<b>32</b>	<b>15.02</b>
<b>KM</b>	<a href="#">Comoros</a>	179	<b>15.30</b>	175	<b>34</b>	<b>15.96</b>
<b>ST</b>	<a href="#">Sao Tome and Principe</a>	180	<b>13.95</b>	178	<b>32</b>	<b>15.02</b>
<b>ER</b>	<a href="#">Eritrea</a>	181	<b>13.44</b>	181	<b>30</b>	<b>14.08</b>
<b>GQ</b>	<a href="#">Equatorial Guinea</a>	182	<b>12.94</b>	175	<b>34</b>	<b>15.96</b>
<b>FM</b>	<a href="#">Micronesia, Federated States of</a>	183	<b>12.66</b>	185	<b>23</b>	<b>10.8</b>
<b>BT</b>	<a href="#">Bhutan</a>	184	<b>12.02</b>	182	<b>29</b>	<b>13.62</b>
<b>KI</b>	<a href="#">Kiribati</a>	185	<b>10.50</b>	184	<b>26</b>	<b>12.21</b>
<b>AD</b>	<a href="#">Andorra</a>	186	<b>10.49</b>	187	<b>20</b>	<b>9.39</b>
<b>VA</b>	<a href="#">Holy See</a>	187	<b>8.96</b>	191	<b>16</b>	<b>7.51</b>
<b>PW</b>	<a href="#">Palau</a>	188	<b>8.41</b>	188	<b>19</b>	<b>8.92</b>
<b>SO</b>	<a href="#">Somalia</a>	189	<b>8.01</b>	188	<b>19</b>	<b>8.92</b>
<b>NR</b>	<a href="#">Nauru</a>	190	<b>7.92</b>	186	<b>22</b>	<b>10.33</b>
<b>TV</b>	<a href="#">Tuvalu</a>	191	<b>6.03</b>	188	<b>19</b>	<b>8.92</b>
<b>TL</b>	<a href="#">Timor-Leste</a>	192	<b>5.12</b>	192	<b>11</b>	<b>5.16</b>