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Morocco

Exporter Guide

2000

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Report Highlights:
In spite of Morocco being primarily a bulk market for the U.S., there are windows of opportunities for U.S. consumer-oriented food products. The rapid development of modern distribution channels and the steady expansion of the western-minded middle class make this market appealing to exporters of high value products.

Includes PSD changes: No
Includes Trade Matrix: No
Annual Report
Rabat [MO1], MO

SECTION I. MARKET OVERVIEW

Located in the North-Western corner of Africa, the Kingdom of Morocco is only few miles away from Europe. The country's 3,500 kilometers Mediterranean and Atlantic coast lines makes fishery a major component in the Moroccan economy. Agriculture accounts for up to one fifth of the gross domestic product and consists of a traditional rainfall-dependent sector as well as modern export-oriented production. Morocco has the largest world phosphate reserves and has recently found oil which should have a positive impact on its economy on the medium term.

Remittances from over 1 million Moroccans working abroad (in Europe) and revenues from over 2 million tourists visiting Morocco each year largely offset the negative trade balance. Foreign exchange reserves reached the highest level in years but has dropped this year mainly because of high oil prices and high imports caused by the drought. Currently at over $5.5 billion, the exchange reserve represents the equivalent of over 5 months of Moroccan imports.

Current Economic Situation: Morocco's economic growth fluctuates heavily with agricultural output which is largely determined by rainfall. Growth has varied from 11 percent to minus 1 percent largely because of the lack of rainfall. In 2000, Morocco experienced its second consecutive drought year which will result in a 1.0 percent growth. About 90 percent of the Moroccan agriculture depends more or less on rainfall. Inflation has been low for the last 10 years and is expected to be about 2.5 percent in 2000 mainly because of the increase in world oil prices. Employment is on the top of the Government priority list as the unemployment rate is over 20 percent in urban areas.

Banking System: The banking system is well developed and most banks are private and have correspondent banks in Europe and in the U.S.. Foreign currencies are readily available to importers upon presentation of appropriate import documents. Although the use of Letters of Credit is common, many importers prefer to shift to use of payments against documents after the first few operations. Advance payments are prohibited by the current exchange regulations. Importers have free access to foreign currency.

Morocco has been liberalizing its economy and trade. There is little government involvement in imports and processing of food products especially consumer-oriented products. The GOM still heavily subsidizes edible oil, sugar, and some wheat flour at the retail level to make them accessible to the low income population. The price of these goods is preset by the government. Prices of virtually all consumer oriented products are market determined.

Key Demographic Development: Morocco's population is about 30 million of which half live in the rural areas. Also, about 55 percent of the population is less than 25 years old. The middle class is steadily increasing and the family size is becoming smaller (average of 3-4 children). The illiteracy rate is over 55 percent and is much higher in the rural areas. Islam is the prevailing religion. Arabic is the prevailing language and while Moroccans understand classical arabic, they use mostly the local dialect that classical arabic speakers may find hard to understand. French is the business language.

For the most part, Moroccan home cooking remains traditional, but change is coming especially in large cities where there is a tendency for young families to adopt the western lifestyle. The number of women working outside the home is steadily increasing, which results in higher income for the family but also forces its members, when they can afford it, to turn to ready-for-use or semi-processed products instead of traditional, time-consuming, home-made products. This is particularly true in large cities such as Casablanca, Rabat, Marrakech, Fes, Agadir, and Tanger where distribution channels have shown in recent years a rapid development. Today, local producers and importers of consumer-oriented food products are able to deliver many new products to consumers under good conditions.

Consumer Spending: The bulk of the demand for consumer-oriented food products comes from the large cities where population with higher income lives. It has been estimated that about 10 percent of the population, 3 million, can afford to buy imported products and do spend nearly 11 times more than the 10 percent of the population with the lowest income.

Advantages	Challenges
American products are synonymous with quality in many cases.	Geographical disadvantage. Spain is few miles from Morocco. High U.S. shipping costs.
FAS/USDA offers free trade servicing to exporters visiting Morocco.	No Direct shipping lines. Transit through Europe is necessary.
Local production fluctuates widely with the weather which makes Morocco dependent on imports.	French continues to be the predominant business language.
Many high value food products are not known to the Moroccan consumer.	High customs duties. Across the board average duty on high value food products is over 80 percent
The local food processing industry is upgrading and becoming more quality conscious.	Limited Purchasing Power. An estimated 10 percent of the population (3 million) is able to buy regularly imported products.
Increasing middle class. Increasing number of women working outside home.	Traditional distribution networks are still predominant for many food products.
Western culture driven youth.	Many products that are common in the U.S. are not known in Morocco and need to be promoted.
	Lack of knowledge about U.S. industry, standards, and grades.
	Recent Appreciation of the U.S. dollar and depreciation of the Euro.
	Moroccan importers traditionally do business through European brokers and traders.

SECTION II. EXPORTER BUSINESS TIPS

G Most of the importers are located in Casablanca and imports by containers are mostly done through the port of Casablanca.

- For the food standards and regulations see the Attache report: Food and Agricultural Imports Regulation and Standards Report (FAIRS), MO0019.

- To clear customs, importers are required to present a sanitary certificate for all food products they import. A local laboratory analysis done by Official Laboratories may also be required to clear customs especially for newly imported products.

- Often Moroccan importers are not familiar with products that are common in the U.S.. Also, many importers are not used to use U.S. grades, standards, and U.S. appellations. Exporters are advised to provide pictures, brochures, or even samples to Moroccan importers. Many local importers require samples before making any purchase commitments.

- Moroccans use Metric System only for measurement.

- Although an increasing number of Moroccan importers can communicate in English, French is still the predominant business language. Exporters with French capabilities or French written promotional materials will definitely have an advantage in dealing with importers.

- Imports and distribution of food and beverage products in Morocco are handled both by regular importers but also by importers who work on occasional basis. Regular importers market their products through their own sales force (typically to hotels, supermarkets, wholesalers) and through independent well-established wholesalers (in case of small shops, restaurants). U.S. exporters interested in selling consumer-ready food or beverage products should find a local importer to access the retail market. Importers normally have in depth knowledge of specific importing procedure

- Telecommunications are generally adequate. Internet and Email are available in most hotels and increasingly in specialized "Cyber Coffee" shops throughout the large cities. Phone calls from hotels can be excessively expensive.

- The holy month of Ramadan is not a holiday but business slows down significantly because the Muslims fast. Most restaurants closes during this months, alcohol is not served and people are not allowed to smoke during the day. Exporters should try to concentrate their meetings in the morning. Surprisingly, consumption of some products (such as honey, sugar, butter, vegetable oil, dairy products, etc..) peaks during Ramadan. This year, Ramadan starts December 1.

- Customs duties: Typically, imported goods are subject to an ad valorem Customs Duty(CD), a flat 15 percent ad valorem import tax (PFI), a 0.25 percent ad valorem Export Promotion Tax, and in most cases a Value Added Tax (VAT)computed on top.

  As an example, a typical consumer oriented product is subject to the following when imported into Morocco:

  If the original value CIF & port charges is 100.00 dirhams

Ad valorem customs duty (CD)	35.00 percent
PFI tax	15.00 percent
Value after import taxes (CD and PFI)	150.00 dirhams
VAT at 20% of 150 dh	30.00 dirhams
Total after customs duties and taxes	180.00 dirhams
Export Promotion Tax (0.25%)	0.25 dirhams
Final value (all taxes and duties paid)	180.25 dirhams

SECTION II. MARKET SECTOR STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

The limiting factor to the increase in demand for consumer-oriented products is the low income combined with the high duties on imported food products.

In spite of the major changes in distribution channels over the last few years, the retail food outlets in Morocco continue to be dominated by a large number of small grocery stores. It has been estimated that 90 percent of the food retail stores are less than 225 square feet large. The number of supermarkets has increased considerably in recent years and more are under construction especially in large cities. Today, there are 30 large supermarkets of which 8 are large and comparable to large supermarkets in the U.S.. All supermarkets are privately owned and some have been opened by multinational chains. Also over the last few years a number of modern self-service retail outlets including convenience stores opened in major cities and this trend is likely to continue in the future.

Moroccans are regularly exposed to western culture in their daily life, especially through television (an estimated 1 million TV satellite dishes). Thus, the steady western influence on Moroccan lifestyles is expected to result in even higher demand for consumer oriented products in the future.

U.S. exports of consumer-oriented products will continue to be dampened by the high freight costs and length of shipping time resulting from the lack of direct shipping lines between Morocco and the U.S.. The small size of the Moroccan market can be partly circumvented through consolidated shipments from the U.S. but it will continue to favor small shipments from neighboring countries (Europe).

The Moroccan food industry is dominated by a large number of small family enterprises that average less than 50 employees. The government still owns some food processing units such as sugar processing mills, tobacco processing mills, and alcoholic beverages mills. Exports of the food industry are mostly canned fruit, canned and canned fish.

High Value Products for Food Processing Sector: The U.S. has a greater potential to export semi-finished products and products for industrial uses such as milk powder, cheese, processed nuts, and other ingredients. As local producers are becoming more quality conscious, U.S. suppliers can play a major role in fulfilling the demand for regular quality products. Most of the food industrials purchase their ingredients from well-established importers or from local agents of multinationals. Very few large industrials purchase their ingredients directly from exporters abroad. Thus, U.S. exporters are advised to go through local suppliers of ingredients to be able to use their distribution network. The local industry is committed to develop further in the future to resist to stiffer competitions. Many local producers (biscuit plants, confectioneries, canneries, etc) started offering a new range of products to maintain their market share and compete with imported products.

High Value Products for Hotels, Restaurants, and Institutional (HRI): Although there are over 550 graded hotels in Morocco, the potential market for the U.S. consumer oriented products consists essentially of 35 upscale hotels (5 stars) concentrated mostly in Agadir, Marrakech, Casablanca, Rabat, and Fes, about 25 tourist villages and clubs, and over 103 hotels graded as 4 stars. Other hotels target lower income customers and don't offer regularly imported food and beverages to their clients. Most of the over 2 million tourists are French, German, Spanish, Italian, British, American, and from other European countries. Most hotels purchase their food products from local distributors that are also in some cases importers. U.S. suppliers should try to work with these distributors to enter this market as hotels and hotel chains managements are rarely willing to get involved in import operations because of the small volume involved.

In addition to the Moroccan, Asian, and other specialty restaurants, there is an estimated 120 Western-style restaurants that do or may potentially use imported products on a regular basis. Most of these restaurants buy directly from local distributors/importers because of the low volume involved. U.S. exporters are strongly encouraged to go through the established importers that have their sales force.

Export of Seafood Products to Morocco: Although Morocco is a net exporter of fish products (over $600), there is a window for some U.S. seafood products. The demand should come mostly from the upper class hotels and restaurants located in major cities. The per capita consumption of fish is low in Morocco and consists mostly in fresh low priced pelagic species such as sardines. Inadequate distribution channels have been a major limiting factor to increased fish consumption. Thus, few importers have appropriate facilities and refrigerated trucks to supply frozen food to supermarkets. Also, few supermarkets have equipment to handle and exhibit frozen or refrigerated fish. Finally, it is estimated that only 38 percent of the Moroccan families have refrigerators.

New exporters are advised to work closely with already established frozen food importers that are also distributors to use their distribution network and experience. The volume of seafood used by the hotels and restaurants remains relatively small and thus it is still more beneficial for them to purchase from the local distributors. U.S. suppliers can work closely with the local distributor to carry on promotional activities in selected hotels, restaurants, and supermarkets.

Fast Food - Franchising: American fast-food outlets have been ones of the most successful businesses in Morocco in recent years. For example, McDonald's, Pizza Hut, Domino's Pizza, Dunkin Donut, Schlotsky Dely, and Dairy Queen, have all opened during the past 5 years. More outlets are scheduled to open in the near future in response to the higher demand for quality, "western type" food. The rapid growth in the sector stems from major economic changes in Morocco, including economic growth, higher disposable income, and the increased number of women working outside homes. The development of the U.S. fast food outlets in Morocco has resulted in an increase of imports of food ingredients, including from the U.S., that the local industry is unable to provide on a regular basis.

SECTION IV. BEST HIGH VALUE PRODUCT PROSPECTS

- Pulses (lentils, peas, chickpeas)
- Dried fruits (Dried Prunes, Dried Raisins)
- Dried Nuts (Almonds, Pistachios)
- Canned vegetables (especially canned corn, Canned)
- Canned Fruit (especially tropical)
- Non Salted Butter
- Skimmed Milk Powder
- Apples and Pears
- Beef Carcasses (Bone in, Frozen, Halal, Beef)
- Popcorn
- Confectionary
- Honey (Especially during the Holly Month of Ramadan)
- Wine and Beer
- Cereal derivatives

SECTION V. KEY CONTACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

The Office of Agricultural Affairs at the American Embassy in Rabat provides trade servicing and information about the Moroccan market. The free service provided by this office includes providing market briefings, market tours, lists of importers, setting up agendas and meetings, hotel reservations, and in some cases providing translations and transportation.

U.S. Embassy / USDA-Foreign Agricultural Service Contacts:

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Local Contacts:

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MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, PLANT PROTECTION, FOOD REGULATION

Dr. Abdelhaq Tber, Head of Livestock Division
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New Phone Numbers starting October 13, 2000:
Phone: (212-3)776-5077 Fax:(212-3)776-4404
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MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HEALTH & SANITARY REGULATION

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CUSTOMS OFFICE, TAX, CUSTOMS DUTIES

Office des Foires et des Expositions de Casablanca(OFEC)
Phone: (212-2)265098/222813 Fax:(212-2)264949
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Phone: (212-2)226-5098/222-2813 Fax:(212-2)226-4949
11, Rue Jule Mauran, Casablanca, Morocco
Email: foire@ofec.co.ma
FAIR, SHOWS, FOOD SHOWS

Dr. Hassan El Hasnaoui, Hassan; Director
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Phone: (212-2)308045/305766 Fax:(212-2)305532
New phone number starting October 13, 2000
Phone: (212-2)230-8045/230-5766 Fax:(212-2)230-5532
43, Rue Nichakra Rahal (Ex Rue de Tours), Casablanca, Morocco
OFFICIAL LABORATORY

HOTELS

Hotel Sheraton-Casablanca
Avenue des F.A.R., Casablanca, Morocco
Tel.: (212-2) 317878/439494 Fax:(212-2) 315136/315137
New Phone Number on October 13, 2000
Tel.: (212-2) 231-7878/243-9494 Fax:(212-2) 231-5136/231-5137

Hyatt Regency-Casa	
Avenue Hassan II, Casablanca, Morocco	
Phone:(212-2)261234	Fax:(212-2)204446
New phone Number on October 13, 2000	
Phone:(212-2)226-1234	Fax:(212-2)220-4446
Hotel Royal El Mansour	
Phone:(212-2)312112	Fax:(212-2)314818
New phone Number on October 13, 2000:	
Phone:(212-2)231-2112	Fax:(212-2)231-4818
Avenue des F.A.R., Casablanca, Morocco	
Holiday Inn Crown Plaza	
Phone:(212-2)294949/293434	Fax:(212-2)293029/293035
New phone Number on October 13, 2000:	
Phone:(212-2)229-4949/229-3434	Fax:(212-2)229-3029/229-3035
Avenue Hassan II, Casablanca, Morocco	

FOOD & AGRICULTURAL FAIRS:

- **SAM SHOW**: Held every year during mid-March. Currently the best show to participate in to reach importers. AgAtt has regularly a USDA information stand at this show and invites U.S. exporters to send their brochures and samples to be exhibited at this show.
- **ALITEC** : Food and Technology show. Held during November of odd years. A large number of foreign participants especially in equipments and consumer oriented products.
- **AGRIMAROC**: Agriculture Show. Held during the fall of even years (ex. September 2000). Ideal for agricultural input including cattle, planting seeds, and machinery.

WORK DAYS / HOURS

- Working days in Morocco are Monday through Friday.
- Morocco is on Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).
- Typically working hours are 8:30-12:00 and 2:30pm-6:30pm. On Fridays (the prayer day), administration and some private companies working hours are: 8:30-11:30 and 3:00pm-6:30pm.
- Visits during August should be avoided because many businesses closes for vacation.

HOLIDAYS

- Religious holidays follow the lunar calendar and thus move back 11 days every calendar year.

- Below are Moroccan holidays for the calendar year 2001:

December 30, 2000	Aid El Fitr (End of the holy month of Ramadan)
February 6/7, 2001	Aid Al Adha (Feast of Lamb/Pilgrimage)
March 24, 2001	Moharem (First Moslem New Year)
May 1st , 2001	Moroccan Labor Day
June 2/3, 2001	Aid Al Mouloud (Prophet’s birthday)

August 21st, 2001	Youth Day (King's Birthday)
November 6, 2001	Green Marche Anniversary
November 18, 2001	Moroccan Independence Day
December 19, 2001	Aid El Fitr (End of the holly month of Ramadan)

A. KEY TRADE & DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Agricultural Imports From All Countries ($Mil.) / U.S. Market Share (%)	1,615	13%
Consumer Food Imports From All Countries ($Mil.)/US Market Share(%)	173	14%
Edible Fishery Imports From All Countries ($Mil.)/US Market Share (%)	7	0%
Total Population (Millions) / Annual Growth Rate (%)	30	2.1%
Urban Population (Millions) / Annual Growth Rate (%)	16	2.5%
Number of Major Metropolitan Areas[a]	11	
Size of the Middle Class[b] (Millions) / Growth Rate (%) [b]	3.0	2.0%
Per Capita Gross Domestic Products ($U.S.)	$1,150	
Unemployment Rate (%)	20%	
Per Capita Food Expenditures ($U.S.) [C]	$315	
Percent of Female Population Employed	25%	
Exchange Rate (US $1 is:)	10.70dirhams	

(a) Population in Excess of 500,000
(b) Estimated Population than can regularly purchase imported food products.
(c) AgAtt Estimates.

B: CONSUMER FOOD & EDIBLE FISHERY PRODUCTS IMPORTS

AGRICULTURAL, FISH, AND FORESTRY PRODUCTS IMPORTS - MOROCCO
(In Millions of Dollars)

	IMPORTS FROM ALL			IMPORTS FROM U.S.			U.S. Market Share (Percent)		
Calendar Year	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**
BULK AGRICULTURAL TOTAL	**1,163**	**1,074**	**935**	**170**	**266**	**164**	**15**	**25**	**18**
Wheat	469	474	366	71	161	94	15	34	26
Coarse Grains	145	117	100	80	67	51	55	57	51
Rice	1	15	1	1	12	1	100	80	100
Soybeans	14	25	45	14	25	18	100	100	40
Other Oilseeds	69	45	27	1	1	1	1	2	4
Cotton	93	79	79	2	1	1	2	1	1
Tobacco	14	24	19	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rubber & Allied Gums	16	13	9	1	1	.	6	8	.
Raw Coffee	60	43	45	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cocoa Beans	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tea (Incl. Herb Tea)	81	57	69	1	.	.	1	.	.
Raw Beet & Cane Sugar	154	154	160	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pulses	39	19	12	1	1	1	3	5	8
Peanuts	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Bulk Commodities	5	5	3	1	1	.	20	20	.
INTERMEDIATE AGRIC. TOTAL	**371**	**364**	**286**	**32**	**26**	**41**	**9**	**7**	**14**
Wheat Flour	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Soybean Meal	.	17	11	.	2	3	na	12	27
Soybean Oil	77	109	64	12	12	25	16	11	39
Vegetable Oils (Excl. Soybean Oil)	99	71	89	1	1	2	1	1	2
Feeds & Fodders (Excl. Pet Foods)	78	29	34	10	1	2	13	3	6
Live Animals	38	61	23	1	1	1	3	2	4
Hides & Skins	8	5	4	.	.	1	.	.	25
Animal Fats	19	17	12	8	9	6	42	53	50
Planting Seeds	20	23	23	1	1	2	5	4	9
Sugars, Sweeteners, Beverage Bases	2	2	1	1	1	1	50	50	100
Essential Oils	8	8	7	1	1	1	13	13	14
Other Intermediate Products	22	22	18	1	1	1	5	5	6

CONSUMER ORIENT AGRIC.	**247**	**222**	**174**	**4**	**3**	**7**	**2**	**1**	**4**
Snack Foods (Excl. Nuts)	6	8	6	1	1	1	17	13	17
Breakfast Cereals & Pancake Mix	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	100	100
Red Meats, Fresh/Chilled/Frozen	18	16	14	1	1	1	6	6	7
Red Meats, Prepared/Preserved	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	100	100
Poultry Meat	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	100	100
Dairy Products (Excl. Cheese)	96	83	56	1	1	4	1	1	7
Cheese	4	6	6	1	1	1	25	17	17
Eggs & Products	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	100	100
Fresh Fruit	6	7	5	1	.	.	17	.	.
Fresh Vegetables	38	15	14	.	.	.	.	.	.
Processed Fruit & Vegetables	5	10	9	1	1	1	20	10	11
Fruit & Vegetable Juices	5	3	4	2	1	1	40	33	25
Tree Nuts	2	2	2	1	1	1	50	50	50
Wine & Beer	12	18	8	1	1	1	8	6	13
Nursery Products & Cut Flowers	7	6	6	1	1	1	14	17	17
Pet Foods (Dog & Cat Food)	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	100	100
Other Consumer-Oriented Products	44	44	38	1	1	1	2	2	3
FOREST PROD.(Excl.Pulp&Paper)	**254**	**205**	**213**	**1**	**1**	**1**	*****	*****	*****
Logs & Chips	67	51	49	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hardwood Lumber	31	26	23	1	1	1	3	4	4
Softwood and Treated Lumber	132	99	114	1	.	.	1	.	.
Panel Products (Incl. Plywood)	13	16	15	1	1	1	8	6	7
Other Value-Added Wood Products	11	12	12	1	1	1	9	8	8
FISH & SEAFOOD PRODUCTS	**5**	**4**	**7**	**1**	**.**	**.**	**20**	**.**	**.**
Salmon	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Surimi	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	na	.
Crustaceans	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Groundfish & Flatfish	1	1	1	1	.	.	100	.	.
Molluscs	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Fishery Products	3	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
AGRIC. PRODUCTS TOTAL	**1,781**	**1,660**	**1,395**	**206**	**296**	**212**	**12**	**18**	**15**
AGRIC.,FISH, FORESTRY TOTAL	**2,040**	**1,869**	**1,615**	**206**	**296**	**212**	**10**	**16**	**13**

Source: FAS' Global Agricultural Trade System using data from the United Nations Statistical Office

Note: the dot "." means a zero value, "*" means less than 0.5 million or 0.5%

C. TOP 15 SUPPLIERS OF CONSUMER FOODS & EDIBLE FISHERY PRODUCTS

CONSUMER-ORIENTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS - IMPORTS - MOROCCO
Top 15 Countries of Origin, (Values in $1,000)

Calendar Year	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**
France	53,883	43,070	40,483
New Zealand	25,323	38,567	27,683
Spain	18,101	14,780	18,735
Netherlands	26,130	20,829	11,532
Germany	29,603	7,510	6,636
United States	3,933	3,391	6,548
United Kingdom	15,169	6,228	4,677
Belgium	5,566	12,384	4,398
Denmark	6,247	3,387	4,007
Australia	148	1,188	3,720
Tunisia	3,974	3,342	3,704
Algeria	4,416	10,856	3,599
Brazil	2,774	5,151	3,525
Turkey	770	1,393	3,515
China (Peoples Republic of)	3,210	2,547	3,037
Other	47,446	47,521	28,170
World	**246,694**	**222,160**	**173,970**
Source: United Nations Statistics Division			

TABLE C: FISH & SEAFOOD PRODUCTS IMPORTS- MOROCCO
Top 15 Countries of Origin, (Values in $1,000)

Calendar Year	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**
Spain	329	1,430	4,884
Argentina	1,351	798	644
Mauritania	160	319	517
Russian Federation	.	.	425
France	1,508	344	356
Senegal	755	45	119
Sierra Leone	.	30	79
India	.	144	78
Chile	.	70	56
Surinam	.	.	54
Guinea	.	101	36
Iran	20	21	33
Germany	.	33	31
Italy	250	11	25
Norway	33	32	17
Other	698	445	17
World	**5,103**	**3,825**	**7,369**
Source: United Nations Statistics Division			