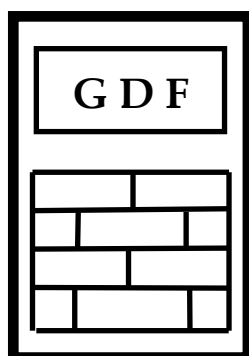


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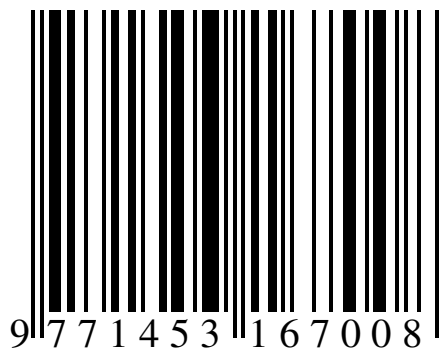
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Gold versus money. 2. Rich, middle and poor countries.

“They have money for war, but can't feed the poor.”
Tupac Shakur (actor, rapper 1971-1996).

Three important stages in financial growth of world countries are reviewed in the previous study [1], namely gold reserves, total reserves and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as expressed in grams of gold reported to population (POP) of each country as one of the basic potentials driving the Financial Growth Process (FGP). Unfortunately, World Gold Council has issued the 2014 report only for 100 countries, but only for 76 it was possible to establish the two parameters (a, b) defining the ontogenic (individual) FGP. Graphic representation of (ln(a), b) (Table 3, Figure 4, [1]) revealed a linear relationship for all these countries with the topoenergetic significance that all of them have basically the same nature of the FGP. However, a careful inspection of this representation allows making the distinction at least between three categories of FGP, namely: rich, middle and poor countries.

In the present note, the above mentioned results are correlated with country ranking by POP and GDP, respectively. In Table 1 are mentioned these main values issued in reports of World Bank Data [2]. The most important parameter in evaluation of financial potential of a country is

$$RR = \text{Ranking Ratio} = \text{Ranking by GDP} / \text{Ranking by POP} = RGDP / RPOP \quad (1),$$

and the three categories of countries as above mentioned can be distinguished. Three different selection rules are presented in Table 2. Figure 1 shows the relationship between the two ranking parameters for 192 countries, so that a clear separation of them in the three categories results.

By selecting the countries in the three categories and grouping their parameters (ln(a), b), the associated first phylogenic parameters (n1, m1) and their standard uncertainties (u) result (Table 3) defining specific FGP nature of each category.

Figure 2 represents the second phylogeny of the three categories and the first phylogenic parameters for overall countries not considered in the evaluation of the second phylogenic parameters (n2, m2) from the affine eqn. $m1 = n2 * n1 + m2$.

Concluding remarks: The second phylogeny of the three groups of rich, middle and poor countries reveals common nature of FGP, but with distinct features of each one. G20 results to be a heterogeneous group from point of view of FGP nature and amplitude, but near to the three basic groups, while the top 10 innovator group of countries [3] has a distinct nature of FGP. Financial and economist experts have to establish the exact these aspects and their significances. Further grouping of world countries in more distinct categories will allow defining more accurate and higher phylogenies associated to more specific FGP.

References

- [1] G. Dragan, Gold versus money. 1. An overview on main financial figures of world countries, GDF Databanks Bull., 19(1), 2015.
- [2] The World Bank, GDP ranking – 2013; Population Ranking - 2013, 1818 H Street, NW, USA Washington, DC 20433, www.worldbank.org.
- [3] Thomson Reuters, 2014 - Top 100 global innovators, lp.thomsonreuters.com.

Table 1. Ranking of world countries according to GDP (RGDP) and population (RPOP). GDP in 10⁹USD, RR = RGDP/RPOP.
World Bank Data - 2013.

country	10 ⁹ USD	RGDP	POP, 10 ⁶	RPOP	RR
Afghanistan	20.73	107	30.55	40	2.68
Albania	12.90	125	2.77	139	0.90
Algeria	210.18	49	39.21	33	1.48
Angola	121.70	60	21.47	55	1.09
Antigua and Barbuda	1.23	175	0.09	194	0.90
Argentina	611.76	21	41.45	32	0.66
Armenia	10.43	135	2.98	136	0.99
Aruba	2.58	163	0.10	192	0.85
Australia	1,560.60	12	23.13	51	0.24
Austria	415.67	28	8.47	93	0.30
Azerbaijan	73.56	67	9.42	91	0.74
Bahamas, The	8.15	142	0.38	173	0.82
Bahrain	32.79	94	1.33	153	0.61
Bangladesh	129.86	59	156.59	8	7.38
Barbados	4.23	155	0.28	177	0.88
Belarus	71.71	68	9.47	90	0.76
Belgium	508.12	26	11.20	77	0.34
Belize	1.61	170	0.33	175	0.97
Benin	8.31	141	10.32	85	1.66
Bermuda	5.47	150	0.07	199	0.75
Bhutan	1.88	168	0.75	163	1.03
Bolivia	30.60	98	10.67	80	1.23
Bosnia and Herzegovina	17.83	111	3.83	130	0.85
Botswana	14.79	119	2.02	146	0.82
Brazil	2,245.67	7	200.36	5	1.40
Brunei Darussalam	16.11	113	0.42	172	0.66
Bulgaria	53.01	78	7.27	99	0.79
Burkina Faso	11.58	129	16.93	62	2.08
Burundi	2.72	162	10.16	87	1.86
Cambodia	15.25	117	15.14	68	1.72
Cameroon	29.28	100	22.25	54	1.85
Canada	1,826.77	11	35.16	37	0.30
Cape Verde	1.89	167	0.50	170	0.98
Central African Republic	1.54	171	4.62	119	1.44
Chad	13.41	124	12.83	72	1.72
Chile	277.20	38	17.62	60	0.63
China	9,240.27	2	1,357.38	1	2.00
Colombia	378.15	31	48.32	28	1.11
Comoros	0.66	184	0.73	164	1.12
Congo, Dem. Rep.	30.63	97	67.51	19	5.11
Congo, Rep.	14.11	122	4.45	124	0.98
Costa Rica	49.62	80	4.87	118	0.68
Côte d'Ivoire	30.91	96	20.32	57	1.68
Croatia	57.54	74	4.25	126	0.59
Cuba	68.23	69	11.27	76	0.91
Cyprus	21.91	105	1.14	158	0.66
Czech Republic	198.45	52	10.52	81	0.64
Denmark	330.61	34	5.61	112	0.30

Table 1. continued.

country	10 ⁹ USD	RGDP	POP, 10 ⁶	RPOP	RR
Djibouti	1.46	172	0.87	160	1.08
Dominica	0.51	185	0.07	198	0.93
Dominican Republic	60.61	72	10.40	84	0.86
Ecuador	90.02	64	15.74	65	0.98
Egypt, Arab Rep.	271.97	41	82.06	15	2.73
El Salvador	24.26	103	6.34	106	0.97
Equatorial Guinea	15.57	114	0.76	162	0.70
Eritrea	3.44	160	6.33	107	1.50
Estonia	24.48	102	1.32	154	0.66
Ethiopia	46.87	83	94.10	13	6.38
Fiji	4.03	157	0.88	159	0.99
Finland	256.84	42	5.44	113	0.37
France	2,734.95	5	66.03	21	0.24
Gabon	19.34	108	1.67	151	0.72
Gambia, The	0.91	177	1.85	148	1.20
Georgia	16.13	112	4.48	121	0.93
Germany	3,634.82	4	80.62	16	0.25
Ghana	47.93	81	25.90	47	1.72
Greece	241.72	43	11.03	78	0.55
Grenada	0.83	180	0.11	188	0.96
Guatemala	53.80	77	15.47	66	1.17
Guinea	6.19	148	11.75	74	2.00
Guinea-Bissau	0.86	178	1.70	150	1.19
Guyana	3.08	161	0.80	161	1.00
Haiti	8.46	140	10.32	86	1.63
Honduras	18.55	110	8.10	95	1.16
Hong Kong SAR, China	274.01	39	7.19	100	0.39
Hungary	129.99	58	9.90	88	0.66
Iceland	14.62	120	0.32	176	0.68
India	1,876.80	10	1,252.14	2	5.00
Indonesia	868.35	16	249.87	4	4.00
Iran, Islamic Rep.	368.90	32	77.45	17	1.88
Iraq	222.88	46	33.42	38	1.21
Ireland	217.82	48	4.60	120	0.40
Israel	291.36	37	8.06	97	0.38
Italy	2,071.31	9	59.83	23	0.39
Jamaica	14.36	121	2.72	140	0.86
Japan	4,901.53	3	127.34	10	0.30
Jordan	33.68	92	6.46	105	0.88
Kazakhstan	224.42	45	17.04	61	0.74
Kenya	44.10	87	44.35	31	2.81
Kiribati	0.17	191	0.10	193	0.99
Korea, Rep.	1,304.55	14	50.22	26	0.54
Kosovo	6.96	147	1.82	149	0.99
Kuwait	183.22	55	3.37	135	0.41
Kyrgyz Republic	7.23	146	5.72	111	1.32
Lao PDR	11.14	132	6.77	104	1.27
Latvia	30.96	95	2.01	147	0.65

Table 1. continued.

country	10 ⁹ USD	RGDP	POP, 10 ⁶	RPOP	RR
Lebanon	44.35	86	4.47	123	0.70
Lesotho	2.23	165	2.07	144	1.15
Liberia	1.95	166	4.29	125	1.33
Libya	75.46	66	6.20	108	0.61
Lithuania	45.93	85	2.96	137	0.62
Luxembourg	60.38	73	0.54	168	0.43
Macao SAR, China	51.75	79	0.57	166	0.48
Macedonia, FYR	10.22	137	2.11	143	0.96
Madagascar	10.80	134	22.92	52	2.58
Malawi	3.71	159	16.36	64	2.48
Malaysia	312.44	35	29.72	44	0.80
Maldives	2.30	164	0.35	174	0.94
Mali	10.94	133	15.30	67	1.99
Malta	9.64	138	0.42	171	0.81
Marshall Islands	0.18	190	0.05	205	0.93
Mauritania	4.16	156	3.89	128	1.22
Mauritius	11.94	128	1.30	155	0.83
Mexico	1,260.92	15	122.33	11	1.36
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	0.34	187	0.10	191	0.98
Moldova	7.94	143	3.56	133	1.08
Monaco	6.08	149	0.04	208	0.72
Mongolia	11.52	130	2.84	138	0.94
Montenegro	4.43	153	0.62	165	0.93
Morocco	104.37	61	33.01	39	1.56
Mozambique	15.32	115	25.83	48	2.40
Namibia	12.58	127	2.30	141	0.90
Nepal	19.29	109	27.80	46	2.37
Netherlands	800.17	18	16.80	63	0.29
New Zealand	185.79	54	4.47	122	0.44
Nicaragua	11.26	131	6.08	110	1.19
Niger	7.36	145	17.83	59	2.46
Nigeria	521.80	23	173.62	7	3.29
Norway	512.58	25	5.08	117	0.21
Oman	80.57	65	3.63	131	0.50
Pakistan	236.63	44	182.14	6	7.33
Palau	0.25	189	0.02	213	0.89
Panama	42.65	88	3.86	129	0.68
Papua New Guinea	15.29	116	7.32	98	1.18
Paraguay	29.95	99	6.80	103	0.96
Peru	202.30	51	30.38	42	1.21
Philippines	272.02	40	98.39	12	3.33
Poland	517.54	24	38.53	34	0.71
Portugal	220.02	47	10.46	83	0.57
Puerto Rico	103.14	62	3.62	132	0.47
Qatar	202.45	50	2.17	142	0.35
Romania	189.64	53	19.96	58	0.91
Russian Federation	2,096.78	8	143.50	9	0.89
Rwanda	7.45	144	11.78	73	1.97

Table 1. continued.

country	10 ⁹ USD	RGDP	POP, 10 ⁶	RPOP	RR
Samoa	0.69	183	0.19	182	1.01
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.31	188	0.19	181	1.04
Saudi Arabia	745.27	19	28.83	45	0.42
Senegal	15.15	118	14.13	71	1.66
Serbia	42.52	89	7.16	101	0.88
Seychelles	1.27	174	0.09	195	0.89
Sierra Leone	4.93	152	6.09	109	1.39
Singapore	297.94	36	5.40	115	0.31
Slovak Republic	95.77	63	5.41	114	0.55
Slovenia	46.83	84	2.06	145	0.58
Solomon Islands	1.10	176	0.56	167	1.05
South Africa	350.63	33	52.98	25	1.32
South Sudan	13.80	123	11.30	75	1.64
Spain	1,358.26	13	46.65	29	0.45
Sri Lanka	67.18	70	20.48	56	1.25
St. Kitts and Nevis	0.74	181	0.05	203	0.89
St. Lucia	1.33	173	0.18	183	0.95
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0.73	182	0.11	187	0.97
Sudan	66.55	71	37.96	35	2.03
Suriname	5.23	151	0.54	169	0.89
Swaziland	3.79	158	1.25	156	1.01
Sweden	558.95	22	9.59	89	0.25
Switzerland	650.38	20	8.08	96	0.21
Tajikistan	8.51	139	8.21	94	1.48
Tanzania	33.23	93	49.25	27	3.44
Thailand	387.25	29	67.01	20	1.45
Timor-Leste	1.62	169	1.18	157	1.08
Togo	4.34	154	6.82	102	1.51
Tonga	0.47	186	0.11	189	0.98
Trinidad and Tobago	24.64	101	1.34	152	0.66
Tunisia	47.13	82	10.89	79	1.04
Turkey	820.21	17	74.93	18	0.94
Turkmenistan	41.85	90	5.24	116	0.78
Tuvalu	0.04	192	0.01	214	0.90
Uganda	21.48	106	37.58	36	2.94
Ukraine	177.43	56	45.49	30	1.87
United Arab Emirates	383.80	30	9.35	92	0.33
United Kingdom	2,521.38	6	64.10	22	0.27
United States	16,800.00	1	316.13	3	0.33
Uruguay	55.71	76	3.41	134	0.57
Uzbekistan	56.80	75	30.24	43	1.74
Vanuatu	0.84	179	0.25	180	0.99
Venezuela, RB	438.28	27	30.41	41	0.66
Vietnam	171.39	57	89.71	14	4.07
West Bank and Gaza	10.24	136	4.17	127	1.07
Yemen, Rep.	35.96	91	24.41	50	1.82
Zambia	22.38	104	14.54	69	1.51
Zimbabwe	12.80	126	14.15	70	1.80

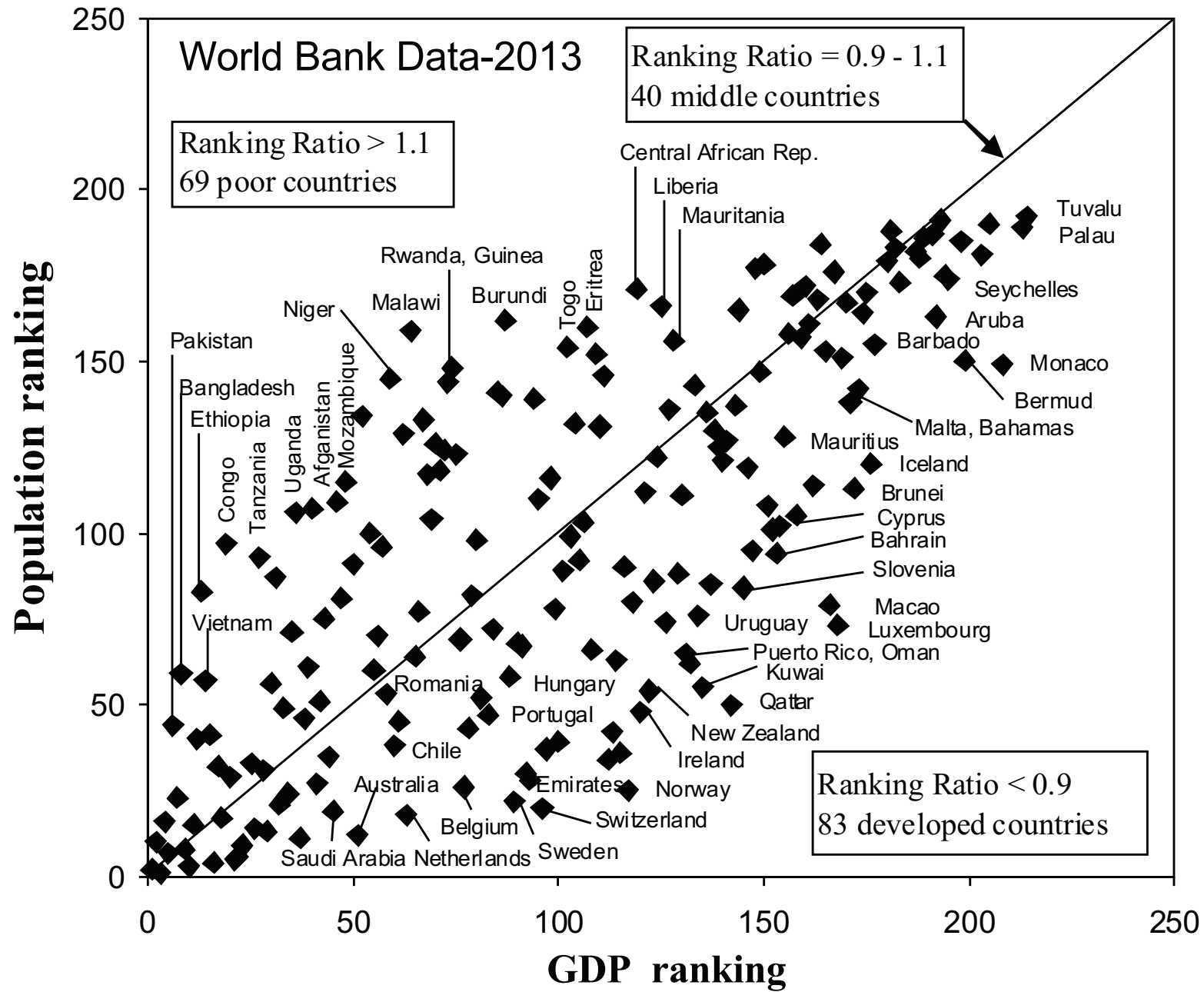


Figure 1.

Table 2. Definitions of richness/poorness of world countries by the relationship between GDP and population (POP).

RR = Ranking Ratio = RGDP/RPOP;
RGDP=Ranking of GDP; RPOP=Ranking of POP.

	x = RR (dless)	x = RGDP-RPOP (dless)	x=GDP/citizens, (USD/citizen)
Poor countries	69 (x>1.1)	71 (x >5)	90 (x<5,000)
Middle countries	40 (0.9<x<1.1)	28 (-5<x<5)	30 (5,000<x<10,000)
Rich countries	83 (x< 0.9)	93 (x<-5)	72 (x>10,000)

Table 3. Phylogenic parameters of linear relationship $b = n1 * \ln(a) + m1$ for world countries separated by Ranking Ratio (RR) in poor, middle and rich countries (parameters (a, b) were defined in the previous paper [1]).

Group of countries	n1	m1	u(n1)	u(m1)
24 poor countries RR > 1.1	-0.702	3.96	0.08	0.2
8 middle countries 0.9<RR<1.1	-0.763	4.43	0.1	0.1
44 rich countries RR < 0.9	-0.936	5.85	0.05	0.1
G20 countries	-0.902	5.51	0.1	0.2
Top 10 innovator countries	-0.876	6.36	0.05	0.1
Overall 76 countries	-0.787	5.04	0.06	0.1

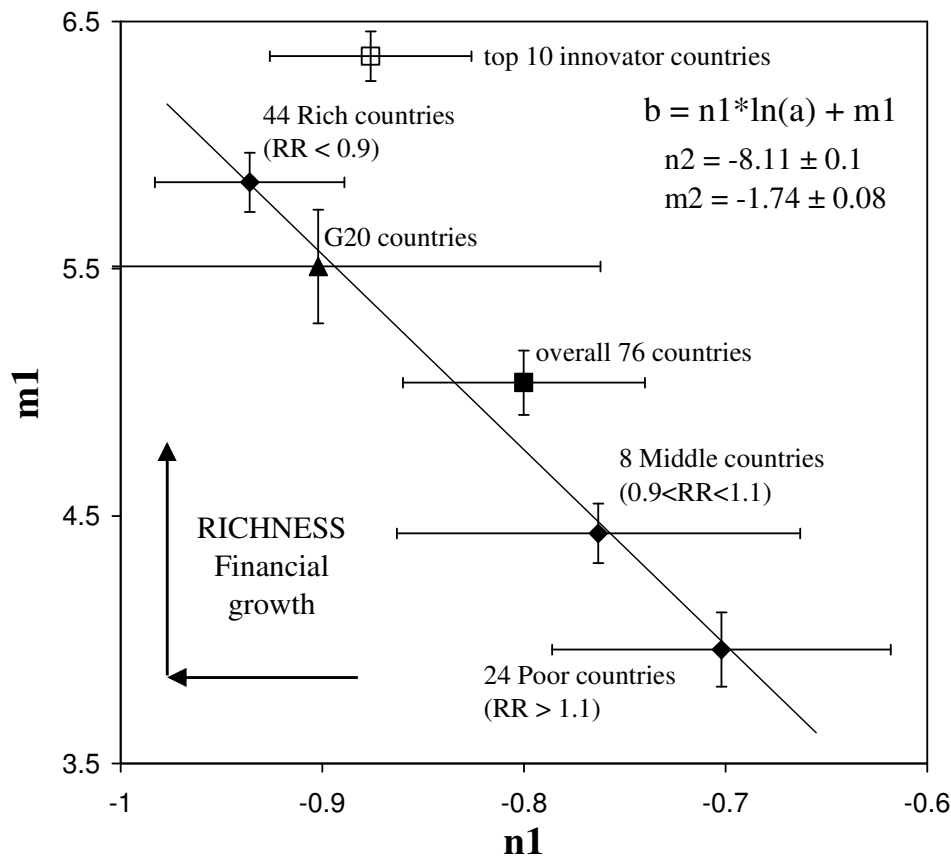


Figure 2.

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Previous issues of GDF DATABANKS BULLETIN

Year	VOL	NO	Content (titles)	(\$*)
1997	1	1	Editorial: Databanks – the compulsory language. LOGKOW – a Databank of evaluated octanol-water partition coefficients (James Sangster). Solubility behavior introducing topoenergetic working principles. Comments on 1-octanol-water partition of several n-alkane related series.	F
1997	1	2	Guide of good practice in metrology (Romanian)	AFI
1998	2	1	Editorial: socio-psychological implications in creation and utilization of a databank (Ioan-Bradu Iamandescu); Behavior in vapor-liquid equilibria (VLE): I. Structural aspects; Behavior in vapor-liquid equilibria: II. Several structures in databanks; Symposium on VDC-4 held on 30 October 1997 at Lubrifin-SA, Brasov (Romania).	F
1998	2	2	Practical course of metrology (Romanian)	AFI
1998	2	3	DIFFUTOR-01: Thermally driven diffusion in pure metals	AFI
1998	2	4	VAPORSAT-01: Databanks of thermally driven VLE. The first 100 simple molecules	AFI
1999	3	1	Editorial: New trends in material science: nanostructures (Dan Donescu) DIFFUTOR: Databanks of diffusion kinetics. VAPORSAT: Databanks of vapor-liquid separation kinetics.	F
1999	3	2	Discussions on Applied Metrology	AFI
2000	4	1	Editorial: Laboratory accreditation and inter-laboratory comparisons (Virgil Badescu) Doctoral Theses – important data banks. GDF intends to open new series of experiments on thermo-physical properties. Some comments on uncertainty: global budget and DFT analysis. Events: The 9 th International Metrology Congress, Bordeaux, France, 18-21 October 1999.	F
2000	4	2	Measurement and Calibration.	AFI
2001	5	1	Editorial: Metrology ensures moral and technological progress. Topoenergetic aspects of amorphous-crystalline coupling. I. Composite behavior of water and aqueous solutions (paper presented at nanotubes and Nanostructures 2001, LNF, Frascati, Rome Italy, 17-27 October 2001). Events: Nanotubes and nanostructures 2000.School and workshop, 24 September – 4 October 2000, Cagliari, Italy.	F
2001	5	2	Editorial: Viscosity – a symptomatic problem of actual metrology. Visco-Dens Calorimeter: general features on density and viscosity measurements. New vision on the calibration of thermometers: ISOCALT® MOSATOR: Topoenergetic databanks on molten salts properties driven by temperature and composition.	F

2002	6	1	MOSATOR-01: Topoenergetic databanks for one component molten salts; thermally driven viscosity and electrical conductance.	AFI
2002	6	2	Editorial: HuPoTest - Operator calibration or temporal scale psychic test. MOSATOR: topoenergetic databanks of one component molten salts; thermally driven viscosity and electrical conductance.	F
2002	6	3	Editorial: Quo vadis Earth experiment? ISOCALT® : Report on metrological tests	F
2003	7	1	Editorial: Time – an instrument of the selfish thinking. 1 st NOTE: Homoeopathy: upon some efficient physical tests revealing structural modifications of water and aqueous solutions. I. Mixing experiments.	F
2004	8	1	Metrological verification and calibration of thermometers using thermostats type ISOCALT® 21/70/2. Metrological verification and calibration of thermometers using thermostats type ISOCALT® 2.2R.	F
2004	8	2	Aspects of correct measurements of temperature. I. measurement of a fixed point according to ITS-90. Physics and Homoeopathy: some physical requirements for homoeopathic practice.(Plenary lecture at the 19 th SRH National Congress, 21-22 September 2004, Bucharest, Romania)	F
2005	9	1	AWARD for ISOCALT® at the International Fair TIB-2004, October 2004, Bucharest. ISOCALT® 3/70/21 was awarded in a selection of 20 products by a commission of experts from the Polytechnic University of Bucharest. Upon some aspects of temperature measurements. (12 th International Metrology Congress, 20-23 June 2005, Lyon, France)	F
2005	9	2	A new technique for temperature measurement and calibration. National Society of Measurements (NSM). Important warning for T-calibrator users: MSA has chose metrology well calibrators from Fluke (Hart Scientific).	F
2005	9	3	Universal representation of Cancer Diseases. 1. First sight on NSW-2003 report. Universal representation of Cancer Diseases. 2. UK cancer registrations on 1999-2002. Vital Potential can estimate our predisposition for cancer diseases.	F
2006	10	1	NTC – thermistors -1	AFI
2007	11	1	HuPoTest - 40 years of continuous research Basic rules for preventing and vanishing cancer diseases Climate change = change of mentality Hot nuclear fusion – a project of actual mentality	F
2007	11	2	MT – Introduction to Mental Technology HuPoTest – general procedure, assignments of results, specimen of complete test, order and obtain your complete HuPoTest report	F
2007	11	3	TRESISTOR© - data banks of materials with thermally driven electric and magnetic properties TRESISTOR© - NTC -1 - data bank of NTC thermistors	AFI

2008	12	1	Australian population: life, death and cancer	F
2008	12	2	Pattern of Cancer Diseases	F
2008	12	3	Adiabatic calorimetry – summary description of the demo prototype	F
2008	12	4	Flight QF 30 and even more... Temperature calibration of NTC-thermistors. 1.Preliminary results.	F
2009	13	1	Proposal for interlaboratory comparisons. Calibration of NTC-thermistors (The 14 th International Metrology Congress, Paris, France, 22-25 June 2009).	F
2009	13	2	Sudoku – un algoritm de rezolvare. (Sudoku – an algorithm for solution).	AFI
2009	13	3	Cancer and Diabetes – as social diseases. (Open letter to all whom it may concern).	F
2010	14	1	Studies on cement hydration by High Resolution Mixing Calorimetry (HRMC).	F
2010	14	2	Measuring tools for subtle potentials; pas-LED: an efficient measuring tool for subtle potentials.	F
2010	14	3	Upon some features of cancer in Australia: 1982 – 2006.	F
2010	14	4	Cancer as an erosion process in human society.	F
2010	14	5	Cancer erosion in Australian human society: 1982 – 2006.	F
2010	14	6	Cancer erosion in German human society:1980-2008.	F
2011	15	1	Procedures and devices for energy and water saving. (I) (in Romanian).	F
2011	15	2	Structural and relativistic aspects in transforming systems. I. Arrhenius and Universal representations of thermally driven processes.	F
2011	15	3	Topoenergetic aspects of water structuring as revealed by ac electric conductivity.	F
2011	15	4	Topoenergetic aspects of human body	F
2011	15	5	HuPoTest: four month study of a case	F
2012	16	1	DTA study of water freezing. I. Upon some aspects of repeatability.	F
2012	16	2	DTA study of water freezing. II. Statistical features on one week of experiments.	F
2012	16	3	DTA study of water freezing. III. New facts on daily mental field.	F
2012	16	4	Mental field and state of health. Câmpul mental și starea de sănătate.	F
2013	17	1	DTA study of water freezing. IV. New facts on energy circuits.	F
2013	17	2	DTA study of water freezing. V. Effect of a mental antenna	F
2013	17	3	AC electric conductivity of untreated and mentally treated electrolyte aqueous solutions.	F
2013	17	4	DTA study of water freezing. VI. Mental field in a working day.	F
2013	17	5	DTA study of water freezing. VII. More statistical features on one week of experiments.	F
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2013	17	9	Mental field-water interaction as evidenced by Isothermal Convection Flow Calorimetry (ICFC). I. ICFC description and preliminary results.	F
2013	17	10	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Procedure for defining standard liquids for viscosity based on topoenergetic principles. 2. Topological aspects of flow and deformation in polymer composites, The VIII-th International Congress on Rheology, 1-5 September 1980, Naples, Italy, pp. 375-376. 3. Universal representation of flow behavior based on topoenergetic principles, The IX-th International Congress on Rheology, 8-13 October 1984, Accapulco, Gro. Mexico, pp.369-376. 4. Comments on “Universal representation of flow behavior based on topoenergetic principles”, The IX-th International Congress on Rheology, 8-13 October 1984, Accapulco, Gro. Mexico, pp. 369-376. 5. Open letter to BRML and INM. 	F
2014	18	1	Adiabatic calorimeter as high accuracy T-calibrator	F
2014	18	2	Mental field-water interaction as evidenced by Isothermal Convection Flow Calorimetry (ICFC). II. Effect of convection flow power.	F
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2015	19	1	Gold versus money. 1. An overview on main financial figures of world countries.	F

*) F=free, AFI=ask for invoice.

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15	2	Figure 5	P+	P-
15	3	page 5, row 7 down-to-up	x=2	x=0.2

I encourage readers to advice me any observation.

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